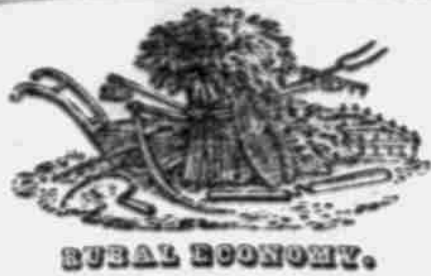


HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

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THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1847.

No. 1374.



ESCAL ECONOMY.

"May your rich soil,
Eminent, nature's better blessings pour
Over every land."

HINTS FOR SPRING.

With every year, says the *Hallowell (Me.) Gazette*, the farmer should grow wiser and improve upon past systems and usages in the management of his affairs. At this day, such a result is by no means difficult, as is incontestably demonstrated by the experience of thousands who have cast aside the old systems and received notions of the past, and adopted views more in accordance with the requirements of natural laws, and the wisdom of the times in which they live.

Farmers who do not read, rarely make much progress in improvement, but in rather the reverse; and he who regards the sources of knowledge as having been exhausted in his forefather's day, will necessarily retrograde rather than advance.

In getting in your more important field crops, see that every thing is performed timely, and in the most perfect manner. The proper preparation of the soil for a crop, is a very essential requisite, and the one that exercises a mighty influence through all the subsequent stages of its growth.

No farmer would think of planting one bean, or one kernel of corn in a hill; yet he might as well do this as to plant the proper number, and neglect to provide a sufficient medium, or the nutrient requisite to secure their development and growth. Plough well and deep, harrow thoroughly, and manure liberally, and with proper attention and care in the after culture, there will be little doubt of your obtaining a good crop.

This is a season when every economical culturist will be found attending to his own business. There is much to demand his personal and undivided attention; for he who relies upon the discrimination, judgment and fidelity of "helps," without according his own attention to the details of the farm, will necessarily lose much that he might have saved. In the barn, in the stables, and in the fields, he should be known and recognized as the "Commander-in-Chief." Remember that

"He who by the plough would thrive,
Himself must either hold or drive."

Procure the best seeds. Never plant or sow grains that have "run out," or in any way become deteriorated, even though you should be compelled to pay double price for other and better kinds. Make experiments, and notice carefully the results: in this way an observing farmer will acquire much important information that will be of practical benefit to him through life. In cross-ploughing, never permit the plough to run deep enough the second time to disturb the inverted sward. This is a practice subversive of all good farming, and ought therefore by no means to be indulged.

SETTING FRUIT TREES.

It is now time to make calculations about grafting trees, and setting out new orchards.

Apple trees and pear trees, may be taken up soon after the frost is out, but we advise not to set them till the earth has grown warm, and is dry enough to crumble when you spread out the roots. If they are kept in a cool place, the roots covered with earth, the setting may be delayed till May, or till the leaf is ready to put forth.

People are not setting orchards every year, and therefore they forget to adopt the best modes of setting. Be careful not to mangle the roots on taking a tree up; if any roots are broken, cut them off and leave a smooth end; the little fibres will sprout better from this than from a broken root.

It is not necessary to dig a deep hole to set trees in. We are inclined to shudder when we see the roots of a tree buried deep in the cold earth. People bury deep to keep the roots from drying up, and to give support to the tree. But a lot of old stack hay will guard your young tree both from winds and drought. Better than deep setting, and all the staking and trying up that can be contrived.

Set your tree no deeper than it stood before in the nursery—let a boy hold it upright while you spread the roots out, so as to let not two of them touch each other. Fill

in with good mould, such as you find in the garden, or in a cornfield that was made rich, but place no kind of manure in contact with the roots. Place the manure on the surface, if anywhere, and this, with your hay or straw, will support the tree, and keep the earth moist through the heat of the summer. These should be a good forkful of hay or straw, around each tree. Straw manure from the cow yard will answer, if you have no other straw matter.

If your old hay or straw is so dry or light as to be in danger of blowing away, place flat stones on it, and keep them there. You will find that a forkful of hay, on ploughed ground, will keep the earth moist and light through the summer; and that no grass or weeds will be found obstructing the extension of the roots. If this matter has not become rotten in October, haul it back to prevent the harrowing of mice at the root of the tree.

Peat muck is a good article to be placed about a tree, in a dry soil. If it has been dug the previous year, some of it may be mixed with the mould that comes in contact with the roots. Muck, fresh from the meadow, may be placed on the surface around the tree.

No grass or weeds ought to be permitted to grow within six feet of the tree the first year, and you must soon extend your cultivation ten feet each way, if you would have your young trees flourish, and not be covered with lice and moss.

Mess. Ploughman.

THE PRESIDENTS.

Personal appearance and character of all the Presidents of the United States.

BY EDWIN WILLIAMS.

WASHINGTON.

General Washington, (says Judge Marshall,) was rather above the common size, his frame was robust, and his constitution vigorous—capable of enduring great fatigue, and requiring a considerable degree of exercise for the preservation of his health. His exterior created in the beholder the idea of strength, united with manly gracefulness.

His manners were rather reserved than free, though they partook nothing of that dryness and sternness which accompany reserve when carried to an extreme; and on all proper occasions, he could relax sufficiently to show how highly he was gratified by the charms of conversation, and the pleasure of society. His person and whole deportment exhibited an unaffected and undescendible dignity, unmingled with haughtiness, of which all who approached him were sensible; and the attachment of those who possessed his friendship and enjoyed his intimacy, was ardent, but always respectful.

His temper was humane, benevolent, and conciliatory; but there was a quickness in his sensibility to anything apparently offensive, which experience had taught him to watch and to correct.

In the management of his private affairs he exhibited an exact yet liberal economy. His funds were not prodigally wasted on capricious and ill-examined schemes, nor refused to beneficial, though costly, improvements. They remained, therefore, competent to that extensive establishment which his reputation added to an hospitable temper, had, in some measure, imposed upon him, and to those donations which real distress has a right to claim from opulence.

In speculation he was a real republican, devoted to the constitution of his country, and on that system of equal political rights on which it is founded. Real liberty, he thought, was to be preserved only by preserving the authority of the laws, and maintaining the energy of the government.

There have been, (says Col. Knapp,) a popular men, who were great in their day and generation, but whose fame soon passed away. It is not so with the fame of Washington—it grows brighter by years. The writings of Washington, (a portion only of which comprise eleven octavo volumes,) show that he had a clear, lucid mind, and will be read with pleasure for ages to come.

JOHN ADAMS.

Mr. Adams was of middle stature, and full person, and, when elected President, was a most popular statesman. His countenance beamed with intelligence and moral, as well as physical, courage. His walk was firm and dignified to a late period of his life. His manner was slow and deliberate, unless he was excited, and when this happened, he expressed himself with great energy. He was ever a man of the purest morals, and is said to have been a firm believer in Christianity.

To use the words of a political friend

of his, (Mr. Sullivan,) "He had an un-conditional mansion, which had been abolished by Mr. Jefferson. It was on the occasion of these levees that his opinion could not be corrected by those of other men, nor bettered by comparison with the views of the people and country at large. Mr. Madison was fond of so-ber society, although he had travelled but little, never having visited foreign countries, or seen much of the people and country over which he presided.

When a member of deliberate bodies, Mr. Madison was an able debater, having acquired self-confidence by slow degrees. As a writer, he has few equals among American statesmen, and the style of his public documents and his correspondence has always been much admired. He was, at the time of his death, the last surviving signer of the Constitution; and the part he bore in framing that instrument, his subsequent advocacy of it by his writings, with his adherence to its provisions, obtained for him the title of "Father of the Constitution."

MONROE.

Mr. Monroe was tall and well formed, being six feet in stature, with light complexion and blue eyes. His countenance had no indications of superior intellect, but an honesty and firmness of purpose which commanded respect, and gained favor and friendship. He was laborious and industrious, and doubtless compensated, in some degree, by diligence, for slowness of thought and want of imagination. His talents, however, were respectable, and he was a fine specimen of the old school Virginia gentlemen—generous, hospitable, and devoted to his country, which he did not hesitate to serve to the utmost of his ability, through a long life, and his career was highly honorable, useful and worthy of admiration.

JEFFERSON.

Mr. Jefferson was beyond the ordinary dimensions, being upwards of six feet two inches in height, thin, but well formed, erect in his carriage, and imposing in his appearance. His complexion was fair, his hair, originally red, became white and silvery in old age; his eyes were light blue, sparkling with intelligence, and beaming with philanthropy; his nose was large, his forehead broad, and his whole countenance indicated great sensibility and profound thought. His manners were simple and polished, yet dignified, and all who approached him were rendered perfectly at ease, both by his republican habits and his genuine politeness. His disposition being cheerful, his conversation was lively and enthusiastic, remarkable for the purity of his colloquial diction, and the correctness of his phraseology. He disliked form and parade, and his dress was remarkably plain, and often slovenly. Benevolence and liberality were prominent traits of his disposition. To his slaves he was an indulgent master. As a neighbor, he was much esteemed for his liberality and friendly offices. As a friend, he was ardent, unchangeable; and, as a host, the munificence of his hospitality was carried to the excess of self-improvement. He possessed great fortitude of mind, and his command of temper was such that he was never in a passion.

As a man of letters and a votary of science, he acquired high distinction. In the classics, and in several European languages, as well as mathematics, he attained a proficiency not common to American students.

With regard to his political opinions, and his character as a statesman, his countrymen have widely differed in their estimates. By some persons he has been considered as one of the most pure, amiable, dignified, wise, and patriotic of men. By others he has been considered as remarkably defective in the qualities which dignify and adorn human life, and as one of the most wrong-headed statesmen that ever lived. Posterity will judge which of these opinions is right. His writings, which, agreeably to directions left by him, have been published since his death, afford ample materials for judging of his character. They consist of four volumes octavo, of correspondence, *ansas*, &c.

The religious opinions of Mr. Jefferson were peculiar and eccentric. His writings show that he was a free thinker, with a preference for some of the doctrines of Unitarianism. In a letter to a friend, he says "I have to thank you for your pamphlets on the subject of Unitarianism, and to express my gratification with your efforts for the revival of primitive Christianity in your quarter. I confidently expect that the present generation will see Unitarianism become the general religion of the United States."

MADISON.

Mr. Madison was of small stature and rather portly. He had a calm expression, penetrating blue eyes, and was slow and grave in his speech. At the close of his Presidency he seemed to be care worn, with an appearance of more advanced age than was the fact. He was bald on the crown of his head, always wore his head powdered, and generally dressed in black. His manner was modest and retiring, but in conversation he was pleasing and instructive, having a mind well stored with the treasures of learning, and being particularly familiar with the political world.

On his accession to the Presidency, he restored the custom of levees at the pre-

idential mansion, which had been abolished by Mr. Jefferson. It was on the occasion of these levees that his opinion could not be corrected by those of other men, nor bettered by comparison with the views of the people and country at large. Mr. Madison was fond of so-ber society, although he had travelled but little, never having visited foreign countries, or seen much of the people and country over which he presided.

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The administration of Mr. Monroe was eminently prosperous and advantageous to the nation. At no period in our history has party spirit been so much subdued, and the attention of our national legislature more exclusively devoted to objects of public benefit.

Though, in the course of his public life, Mr. Monroe had received from the public treasury, for his services, \$385,000, he retired from office deeply in debt. He was, however, relieved at last by the adjustment, by Congress, of his claims founded chiefly on the disbursements made during the war.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Mr. Adams is of middle stature; his eyes dark and piercing, his countenance pleasing and beaming with intelligence; his manners rather reserved and distant. He has always led the most active life, and enjoyed good health, and accustomed from his youth to habits of early rising and constant improvement of his mind in literary and scientific knowledge, he is at this day considered one of the most (if not the most) accomplished scholars in America.

The private character of Mr. Adams has always been above reproach, in his intercourse with his fellow men, and in all the various duties of a long life. Without any uncommon professions he has uniformly shown a great respect for christian religion, and, like his father, given a preference to the Unitarian church.

In March, 1829, Mr. Adams retired to private life, (from the Presidency) carrying with him the esteem of his political friends, and the respect of his opponents, who generally gave him the credit of good intentions, however they might have differed from him in his views of public policy.

But the people of his own immediate neighborhood were not willing to allow him to remain long in retirement. 1830 he was elected to represent the district in which he resided, in the Congress of the United States, and the following year, namely, in December, 1831, he took his seat in the House of Representatives, at Washington city, being then in the 65th year of his age, and having already passed about forty years in the public service. In the National Legislature he has taken the stand to which eminent talents and distinguished services fully entitled him. The confidence of his constituents has been manifested by seven re-elections to the House of which he has now been a member 14 years. [Mr. Adams has since been re-elected for another term, Nov. 1846.]

He has taken an active part in debate on nearly every topic of public interest, and his speeches have been frequently marked with the most fervid eloquence, and with the stern and peculiar independence which has characterized his whole life.

The subject of this memoir is now in his eightieth year, and although "his eye is dim, and his natural force somewhat abated," he was, at the session of

Congress, still found at his post in the public service, where, like the Earl of Chatham, it may be expected his mortal career will finally close.

JACKSON.

The personal appearance and private character of Gen. Jackson are thus described by his friend and biographer, Mr. Eaton, previous to his election to the Presidency:

"In the person of Jackson is perceived nothing of the robust and elegant. He is six feet and an inch high, remarkably straight and spare, and weighs not more than one hundred and forty-five pounds. His conformation appears to disqualify him for hardships; yet accustomed to it from early life, few are capable of enduring fatigue to the same extent, or with less injury. His dark blue eyes, with brows arched and slightly projecting, possess a marked expression; but when from any cause excited, they sparkle with peculiar lustre and penetration. In his manners he is pleasing—in his address commanding; while his countenance, marked with firmness and decision, beams with a strength and intelligence that strikes at first sight. In his deportment there is nothing repulsive. Easy, affable, and familiar, he is open and accessible to all. Influenced by the belief that merit should constitute the only difference in men, his attention is equally bestowed on honest poverty as on untitled consequence. His moral character is without reproach, and by those who know him most intimately, he is most esteemed. Benevolence in him is a prominent virtue. He was never known to pass distress without seeking to assist and relieve it.

The violence of political strife will long confuse men's judgment of the character and abilities of General Jackson; but all will accord to him the praise of great firmness, energy, decision, and disinterestedness; of remarkable military skill, and ardent patriotism. With regard to his qualifications and services as a statesman, his countrymen have been and are divided in opinion. It is perhaps not yet time to speak decisively on this point, but it must be left for the impartial verdict of posterity.

VAN BUREN.

The following notice of the person and character of Mr. Van Buren, is from his life, by professor Holland; written, of course, with all the partiality of friendship:

"In personal appearance, Mr. Van Buren is about the middle size; his form is erect, (and formerly slender, but now inclined to corpulence,) and is said to be capable of great endurance. His hair and eyes are light, his features animated and expressive, especially the eye which is indicative of quick apprehension and close observation; his forehead exhibits in its depth and expansion, the marks of great intellectual power. The physiognomist would accord to him penetration, quickness of apprehension and benevolence of disposition. The phrenologist would add unusual reflective faculties, firmness and caution.

The private character of Mr. Van Buren is above all censure or suspicion. In the relation of father and son, of husband, brother, and friend, he has also displayed those excellencies of character and feeling which adorn human nature. Extending our view to the large circle of his personal friends, rarely has any man won a stronger hold upon the confidence and affection of those with whom he has been connected. The purity of his motives, his integrity of character and the steadiness of his attachment, have always retained for him the warm affection of many even among the rank of his political opponents.

The ease and frankness of his manners, at his felicitous powers of conversation, and the general amiableness of his feelings, render him the ornament of the social circle. Uniting in his character, firmness and forbearance, habitual self-respect and a delicate regard for the feelings of others, neither the perplexities of legal practice nor the cares of public life, nor the annoyance of party strife, have ever been able to disturb the serenity of his temper, or to derange for a moment the equanimity of his deportment. He has, with equal propriety, mingled in the free intercourse of private life, and sustained the dignity of official station."

The great event of Mr. Van Buren's administration, (says a writer in the *Democratic Review*), by which it will hereafter be known and designated, is the divorce of bank and state, in the fiscal affairs of the federal government, and the return, after half a century of deviation, to the original design of the constitution. The same writer informs us that Mr.