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AGRICULTURAL

From the American Farmer.

ON THE IMPORTANCE OF MANURING FOR WHEAT.

The following account of a manuring for wheat upon fallows, I have thought worth giving to the society being persuaded that the facts, accompanied with a detail of all circumstances, likely to influence results, a more valuable kind of information, than the most ingenious commentaries.

In the summer of 1817, I fallowed 8 acres of poor, high land, known in this part of the country by the denomination of Barrens, and unpaid by manure, I think would not have produced more than 8 bushels to the acre, with the most favorable seasons. Having but the small quantity of manure that was made upon the farm, and an adjoining plantation, between the time of carting out the contents of the farm yard in the spring, and the season of wheat sowing; (it is proper here to remark, that it was chiefly of the strongest kinds, the greater part of it being made from the stable-s) I determined it was safer to err, rather upon the side of giving it too much than too little extension; I therefore checked off the land with a plough 23 1-2 yards by 17 1-2 putting a load in the centre of each square, which gives precisely 12 loads to the acre; the manure was carted out just in time to plough it in before seeding—the cart used carried between 25 and 30 bushels only at a load, the manure was better rotted than it usually is at this age, from its being placed in a stercoreary, which it kept moist with the muck water that settled in its bottom—he seeding commenced on the 5th of October and finished the 7th—put in with harrows on the second ploughing.

Seeded one bushel to the acre—and the produce was twenty bushels to the acre—the wheat was of the kind known with us under the name of the Yellow Bearded.

J. C. COCKE.

P. MINOR, Esq.
Sec'y of the Agri'l Society of Albemarle.

MANAGEMENT OF A FARM.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

Dear Sir,

I should have made my acknowledgments for your late friendly letter, but for a lame hand which deprived me of the use of my pen. I feel sensible that every aid should be rendered by the agricultural part of the community, in not only disseminating your truly useful paper, but also by furnishing remarks which may have a tendency to throw light on the subject. In complying with your request, to give a statement of the product of the farm I reside on, I am induced, by a desire to gratify you, and with a hope, that others may be led to offer suggestions and experiments more useful; confident, that with proper management and more personal attention, my own may be greatly surpassed.

The farm contains, by actual measurement, two hundred and sixty acres, including wood-land, roads, homestead and waste ground. Every field and lot on the farm is accurately surveyed, which I deem absolutely necessary, for here suffer me to remark, that though I have often heard of fields producing 40 or 50 bushels of wheat to the acre, I have never, from twenty years experience, been able to exceed thirty bushels per acre, from a field of 36 acres, though my neighbours have in some instances given me as high as 40. I am led therefore, to be-

lieve, that those who are particular in surveying their fields, and ascertaining accurately the number of bushels per acre, have never, from a field of 40 acres, made 35 bushels per acre. The cleared land on my farm, is divided and cultivated, in the following manner:—I have 7 fields of 25 acres each, on paper, (the fences will take off a little,) and 5 lots of different sizes, from 1 1-2 to 7 acres the 5 lots together making 25 acres, including the grounds about my house. Two of the above fields are cultivated annually, in wheat, clover hay, one field in corn, one half of a field in rye, and one half in oats, this takes 4 of the 7 fields, and leaves me 3 fields in clover for pasture. My wood land is inclosed separately, which makes a fourth pasture field until harvest.—My 5 lots furnish my hay. Oats and rye always succeed corn, and my fields of small grain are sown in clover every spring. This has been my general plan for 7 or 8 years. I have the present year commenced a different course, by keeping up one of my clover fields for soiling. This mode I always highly approved, though I could not prevail on myself to make the experiment. We farmers, my dear sir, are too much wedded to old established systems, and frequently pursue them in direct opposition to our better judgment. So far, my trial leads me to rejoice at the change, and I am fully convinced, that one of my fields of 27 acres, well set with clover, will soil 19 head of steers, afford me 2 acres for Ruta Baga, 1 acre for Potatoes, and leave me 8 or 10 acres of clover, to cut for hay.—Such is my present impression. In preparing my corn ground, it is well ploughed in the fall and harrowed the same way we ploughed it. In the month of March or April following, all the manure I collect on my farm, is put on my corn ground, the manure is ploughed under as fast as carried out, and the ground then harrowed, after which it is laid off for planting, by single furrow 4 feet each way. My time of planting is between 1st and 12th of May. So soon as the corn is up, I run a fallow harrow over the rows of corn, and my hands with small rakes dress the hills of corn. I then sprinkle a teaspoonful of plaster on each hill; the plough is then used, throwing the furrow from the corn, my rakes still employ to uncover the corn, and our next process is to return the furrow to the corn, and plough out the middles. When the corn is about knee high we add a half bushel of plaster to the acre, in broad cast; a double shovel plough, or a small harrow will then be sufficient to keep the ground in order. I pay very great attention to my farm yard, which is dug out sloping from the outer edges to the centre, and forms a basin of about 4 feet deep in the centre, which retains the water. In taking out my manure, my hands begin on one side of the farm yard, with grubbing hoes made very sharp, & about six inches wide, the manure is cut through to the bottom; the corn stalks, &c. thus cut (are 6 or 8 inches in length) are easily managed, and without difficulty turned under by the plough. We also by this mode avoid exposing too large a surface of the manure, the bad effects of which is obvious to every farmer in the smallest degree conversant with the subject.—In cutting the manure and loading the waggons, the collection of water from the manure is sometimes so great, as to render it necessary for my hands to use planks to stand on, in order to keep themselves dry. The manure thus completely saturated, with the water dripping from the waggons, when loaded, as in a fine state to plough under. So soon as my farm yard is cleared of manure, in the spring of the year I commence making my crop of manure, for the next year, by drawing into the yard, the corn stalks left the preceding winter; my cattle are still kept in the yard, where they remain until the middle of May, and are fed on the balance of wheat straw,

which is carefully preserved for them, and thus lay a good foundation against the month of November following, at which period my stock cattle (purchased during the month of Sept. & Oct.) are brought into the farm yard, to remain until spring; at the same time, I begin to draw in my corn stalks, on which and my wheat straw, the cattle are supported during the winter. By this mode, I take out every spring, from my farm yard, from 250 to 300 large wagon loads of good manure, in a nice state for my corn ground. This dressing each field receives once in 7 years, which with plaster and clover I find sufficient. But if soiling will answer my present expectations, my quality of manure will be greatly increased, as my cattle are still in my farm yard, never having been out (except to water,) since last fall, nor will they leave it, until ready for the butcher, which from present appearances, they will be by the first of August. My farm yard is 100 feet long, by 60 feet wide, and enclosed on three sides, generally with a shed.

The product of the above* farm on an average, is
1100 bushels of Wheat,
1100 do. Corn,
400 do. Oats,
300 do. Rye,
7000 wt. Pork,
30 head grass fed Beef,
Between 2 and 300 head of Sheep
kept, winter about 40 head black cattle,
15 do Horses.
and have always an abundance of provender. My horses, milk cows, work oxen and sheep, have hay and corn fodder; my stock cattle, live on wheat straw, and what they pick from the corn stalks, when brought into the farm yard.

Respectfully your most obedient

F. TILGHMAN.

Rockland, Maryland, June 1st, 1819.

* I can give you assurances that the average is a low one.

FOREIGN.

Translated from French papers for the Boston Daily Advertiser.

CONSTANTINOPLE, (TURKEY) MAY 10.

Besides the proud and insolent Ali Pacha, of Joania, who takes upon himself the title of King of Epirus, the sublime Porte had to contend against some other Pachas, who are not less ambitious.—Of the number especially, is the Pacha of Bagdad. If four other unruly Pachas of Bulgaria, join themselves to him, the Grand Seigneur, will need to have armies in Asia, and Europe, to subdue these different rebels. We are impatient to know which of them the Porte will attack first. It is possible it will be the Pacha of Joania, who is the most resolute of all. He has received intelligence that the Porte is arming against him. In consequence of this he exercises his troops every day, and is making such preparations for defence as the troops of the Grand Seigneur will find it difficult to overcome. Many statesmen doubt whether the Porte will succeed, especially if it is true, as some maintain, that all Greece is devoted to this pretended King of Epirus, who wishes to embrace the Greek religion, and that all the inhabitants of that country will joyfully pass under his standard in order to get rid of the Turkish yoke, a chance which may cause them to fall from Charybdis into Scylla.

The Wechabites are again in motion, and have re-commenced the war. They are it is said, still stronger than before, and have begun hostilities by pillaging a great Turkish Caravan, which was under an escort.

Several Pachas in the neighborhood have already received orders from the Grand Seigneur to move with strong detachments, and go to certain places pointed out to them. But their troops move with so much difficulty, that even the Janissaries, who for the most part are here or

in the provinces of the neighborhood of the capital, arrive but slowly.—The Pacha of Anatolia was to have been required to pass the Bosphorus with a considerable army and to encamp in the environs of this capital. The other Pachas who have also received more precise orders, have already, without doubt set out on their march, but the grand army is expected on the environs of Philopolis, where the different bodies is to unite. During these preparations and these formidable movements, the cavalry is beginning to assemble and form, under the commander General Spahilar Agasy.

The following will be nearly the march and order of the battle of the Turkish armies who are to take the field against the rebellious Pacha. The *Avante-garde*, composed of Tartars and other irregular troops, support the Pachas who have been required to march, and are under their command. These were formerly the Pachas of Romelia, and Anatolia, but as these are now supposed to have joined the Pacha of Joania, their places must be supplied by others. Next comes the *Seraskier* or Lieutenant of the Grand Vizier, with the troops and Pachas of Eszerom, and of Bonia. These are immediately followed by the Aga of the Janissaries at the head of his troops. Sophi-Bachi terminates the march with the artillery, together with the *Shebesis*, with the ammunition. The infantry of the provinces serve to escort the waggons which contain provisions, &c.

CORFU, MAY 20.

Till May 10, there had been no battle between the troops of the Porte and those of Ali Pacha.—It is not positively known where the Grand Seigneur's army is to be found. Ali has not taken the title of King of Macedonia, nor that of King of Epirus, neither has he been baptised. These are extreme measures to which he will not have recourse till after having gained a battle; and it is still quite uncertain whether even after a victory he would wish to separate his cause so entirely from all Mussulmen. It seems that this report was spread by the Soulietes and Parguinotes who have taken refuge at Corfu. The Pacha has made them propositions in order to engage them to enter Epirus and serve under his banners. He sent them his officers by the chiefs of the Kleptes of Greek banditti, who have entered his service, and who were formerly chiefs of Souli and Parga. But as the extreme perfidy of Ali is known, no one dares trust his most flattering promises. They remember the adventure of Gen. Ross a Frenchman, who being invited to Joania, to marry a daughter of Ali, was beheaded just as he was preparing to join the wedding feast. It seems that Ali had promised the Parguinotes to become a Christian, but they do not give the least credit to this new artifice. It is quite certain that Ali Pacha has begun his defensive operations by arresting the richest and most influential people in the whole extent of his provinces. He has done the same with regard to the Turks, and the citadel of Joania, situated in the lake of the same name, is filled with hostages of this sort, who are assured by the Pacha in person, that upon the first motion of their friends, and relations in favor of the Porte, they shall be sewed up in bags and thrown into the sea.

On the other hand he has made an appeal to all those Greeks who live in the forest or on the mountains in a state of independence, or rather savage anarchy. These men, known by the name of Kleptes, or robbers, (a title of honor among them) have almost all of them entered the services of the Pacha, and their number is already estimated at 20,000 men. They commit all sorts of excesses—their course extends across Thessaly and Macedonia to the confines of Romelia. All is complete disorder in these provinces. Ali Pacha has promised by means of his agents, an exemption from all taxes to these among his

subjects who shall take up arms.—He has also set at liberty, and armed a crowd of prisoners. All the inhabitants of Joania, without exception, from the Bishop to the meanest laborer, are obliged to work day and night upon a rampart and a ditch, with which the Pacha is surrounding this city. The women assist in these labors. The principal force of Ali is assembled in a camp at Cinqui Pazzi, between Janina and Prevesa. He has established a telegraph from Prevesa to Joania, so that he receives news from the coast in an hour and a half. We may conclude from these two circumstances, that he foresees the possibility that the Turks may transport their army by sea to attack Epirus upon the coast, and arrive more promptly at Janina.

The foundation of the question seems to be this: The Porte wishes to take possession of the immense treasures of Ali Pacha, which are said to amount to more than 200 millions. The Porte would be glad at least, to share them to the prejudice of his sons Mouctar, Veli, and Sulam, neither of which is in a state to take the place of old Ali on the field of battle.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ETON MONTEM.

FROM THE LONDON COURIER.

The triennial celebration of this imposing and interesting ceremony took place yesterday, and excited that degree of attention among the higher orders of society which may always be expected in every thing relating to the education and habits of the sons of persons of rank and fortune. The practice is founded on immemorial usage; and the chief object is, to raise a sum of money for the benefit of the young gentleman who happens to be selected for admission into one of the Universities, from the foundation of Eton College. A contribution is therefore levied upon every individual who, in the course of the day, enters that part of Buckinghamshire which happens to be within four miles of the College. The persons who collect, or, rather, enforce the payment of this contribution, are called *Salt-bearers*. They consist chiefly of scholars of bold and confident address, chosen for the purpose; and they are dressed in a most splendid manner, similar to those that are worn on the theatres in the grandest melodramas.—At an early hour of the morning two of these young gentlemen were stationed at every pass leading to the vicinity of the College. Those who stood at Colnbrook bridge were attired in grand costume of embroidered silk, with beautiful silk hats decorated with feathers. They stopped every foot passenger and every vehicle, from the humble taxed cart to the stage coach and elegant barouche, and insisted on a contribution from every individual conveyed in them. Those who paid the tax, which they called *salt*, received tickets, with the words—*Pro more et monte 1820*; and the showing of these tickets protected them against future demands during the remainder of the day. So early as seven in the morning preparations were making for the grand procession to Salt-hill; two military bands of music were stationed in the great square of the college, and played at intervals, for the scholars, and the crowds of company who filled the place, and who came from all directions to witness the interesting scene. A little before twelve o'clock the King arrived at Eton on horseback, from his Cottage in Windsor park, accompanied by Sir Benjamin Bloomfield and other attendants.—His Majesty was dressed in black, and looked remarkably well. On arriving at the bridge which divides the county of Buckingham from that of Berks, he was stopped by two juvenile salt-bearers, who demanded his money: all his attendants were stopped at the same