

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY  
**PASTEUR & WATSON,**  
 At \$3 per annum—half in advance.

## AGRICULTURAL

From the Memoirs of the Philadelphia  
 Agricultural Society.

### Notices for a Young Farmer.

(CONTINUED.)

*Lime*; when, and how profitably applied. *Indian Corn*; modes of planting. *Rotting or decaying* the sod. *Harrow* preferred to the plough, for cleaning and dressing corn. Some remarks on southern ploughing.

IV. You gain a season in the wholesome efficacy of *lime*, by spreading and harrowing well in, on your fall-ploughed fallows. Its causticity is thus mitigated or destroyed by winter exposure; and you may the more safely use dung, the ensuing season, for your crops, without danger of injurious effects from hot lime.

If you plant Indian corn, on either fall or spring-ploughed sod-fallow, (or any other) deeply tilled, (and it is the most desirable and cleaning crop,) sow the gypsum over the whole field; and some do both, after the plants are sufficiently forward. The seed should be wetted and rolled in plaster, or steeped in a decoction of Hellebore or Copperas; or, what produces a surprising effect a strong solution of Saltpetre; but do not soak or steep it too much.—In dry weather the germination is accelerated, by the steeping injuriously; so that the plumbe and radicles perish; and in long wet seasons they rot. The sod having been broken up 5 to 7 inches deep; or if more the better; requires shallow planting. It it be cut with a coulter harrow, the better crop will thrive. Being, returned the sod becomes of itself a manure. Although it may not entirely rot, its incapacity to vegetate is insured; and the soil is left filled with decayed vegetable matter, auxiliary to the corn product and a babulum for appropriate manures. But frequent harrowing must not be neglected; whether you plant in squares or drills, and at what distances, depends much on the state of your field the nature of your soil, and not a little on opinion; which varies much on this subject, and is frequently operated upon by success, in the mode which happens to be fortunate. Some have spoken favourably of planting Corn as early as it can be got in the ground; and they do not fear the annoyance of late frosts. It might by this means be vigorous enough to resist the Grub, or grow after being cut off by them. Some have succeeded in planting late, so that the Cut-worm is passing away before it sprouts. The first mode is more secure from early frosts in the autumn.

Unless its situation and circumstances forbid, lay your Cornfields level, rather than in ridges, that moisture, in light soil especially, may be retained, instead of passing away, and, if necessary, draw water-furrows to carry off accidental flooding, by rains, or other causes.—Cleanly farming is essentially necessary, with the hoe, and common harrow to prevent grass & weeds growing; and to assist in rotting the sod. Use the plough little, if at all; and the harrows much. Ploughing up furrows to the Cornplants, is an impediment to the harrowing culture, carries off moisture from the plants, exposes the accumulations of earth soon to dry through, and is worse than useless. If you must ridge low and wet soils, still the hoe and common harrow should be diligently used. Pulverise your ground, and the plant will be nourished and supported by the length and vigour of multiplied roots, and never require hills, or elevated furrows.

Transplanting, from a seed bed, sown early, broad cast, in or conve-

nient to your corn field, or with supernumerary plants, from other hills, is far preferable to using seed corn, for supplying defective hills, cut off by the grub or otherwise vacant.—Plants overtake and keep pace with those uninjured; but renewals with seed corn seldom arrive at maturity.

*Salt* is used for destroying grubs, worms, &c.; and has been successful in killing, or banishing the *Corn grub*. *Old pickle*, or refused meat, or fish, dispersed in small quantities, in mole tracks, has banished molds from gardens or fields.

Wheresoever the harrow has been fairly tried, its advantages over the plough, in the Corn crop have been decisively shewn. Corn in drills, on a sod deeply ploughed in, the rows 4 feet apart, and the plant 18 inches assunder and thereafter entirely cultivated with harrows, has produced crops, beyond the belief of those wedded to the old mode of culture. Some have found great advantages in the culture of Corn in wide rows; and potatoes, well manured, drilled between them.

It is evident that this and other modes of practice, herein mentioned are calculated for farms of the extent deemed competent in our parts of the Union; where permanent cleanliness, and valuable covers of grass, for hay and pasture, are contemplated. In southern sections, where the mere grain crop is the object, and vast extent of surface occupied; so that numbers of acres are multiplied, to produce an aggregate, which might be had from a few; such details of operation for dressing and cleaning the soil, although highly assistant to the immediate crop, would be considered as applicable and unnecessary. But until in those districts, some such practices are used in less extensive husbandry, are more commonly introduced, landholders should not complain of broom-straw, and other noxious pests, overrunning and sterilizing their worn and finally abandoned fields: urged on their march to poverty, by *double cropping*, and rough farming. Great advantages might, however, be now taken of former mismanagement, by pursuing some means to recover waste and abandoned lands, by using the spontaneous growths of scrubby timber, first for cover, after felling, and then burning it, as Col. Taylor has practised. He has not only set an encouraging example for farther experiments; but has afforded the strongest proofs of the benefits resulting from *cover* and *fire*, on soils. From experience in the like experiment, it could be shewn, that his cover remained unnecessarily long unburnt.

If the numbers of slaves are burthens on the southern landholders, in the farming districts; confining their attention to a better style of agriculture on a smaller scale, would relieve them. If emancipation or colonization be prudent and practicable, those emancipated or colonized, might be spared when fewer labourers were required in improved husbandry. If less land were occupied in exhausting culture, there would be a surplus for a white population to cultivate to great advantage. The improved state of the husbandry in some of the counties of Virginia, particularly Loudon, is an example of peerless value.—the plaster and clover culture has produced there, almost magical effects. Deep ploughing is much practised.

If you cannot *lime*, for the *Corn Crop*, in the autumn, let it be done early in the Spring. The harrows mix the lime with the soil, & should be frequently at work. Be not afraid of cutting the corn roots; they send out fibres from the severed parts which more than supply the deficiency occasioned by excision. Sucker your Corn, and do not sow winter grain among it—to the injury of both crops, as well as your land. Of all your crops, Indian Corn will the least bear neglect, and it amply rewards all your attention. It is not only the most valuable, take it with all its advantages, but it is, of all

crops, generally, the most certain. If it fails, some most uncommon seasons or circumstances occur. We call it *Corn*, without its specific designation, for its pre-eminence. It is the best crop to subdue a stubborn or clean a foul soil. It forces you to farm well; which counterbalances its exhaustion, in a very important degree.

*Indian Corn* is truly a great exhauster, however valuable it may otherwise be. It should therefore be only one of a course of crops, and not repeated, but at long intervals. When its turn arrives, it should be used as a *cleaning crop*; for which it is highly estimable, not only for its own, but for the benefit of its successors; which should be small grain and grasses. Whatever may be done in more fertile or new countries, old lands will not admit of frequent and uninterrupted successions of this crop.

*Stable and Yard Manure* to be ploughed in. *Dung*; remarks on it, and opinions as to the state in which it is most beneficially applied.

V. *Plough in your Barn yard or Stable manure*. In what state *dung* should be applied, is a disputed question. Some plough it in at an early stage of putrescence, and some when it is more advanced.—The middle course is, perhaps the best. To scarcity or other tap-roots, fresh dung is decidedly hostile. But the adverse opinions on this subject, as to other crops, are too diffuse to be here inserted.—You will find them in books, but the best lessons are to be gained by your own experience. Your well rotted compost, is indubitably best, for top dressings, on either grain or grass. Yet fresh dung as a top dressing, has its advocates. It is even believed by many, that using dung by itself, is wanton waste; and that it should be considered only as an ingredient, to give value and activity to other materials in composts.

The nature and qualities of soils, and kinds and description of manures, have influence, no doubt, on opinions and practice. Climate and seasons have also their operations on manures. The most general opinions and practice, favour the use of *moderately rotted dung*.

*Deep ploughing* in breaking up. *Sorrel* and *Sorrelina acid*. *Foul or wet fallows*. *Chaff-bearing crops*, not to succeed one another. *Oats* cut for hay, or sown for pasture. *Oats* and *Indian corn*, for soiling. *Vetches*. *Heligoland Bean*. *Thistles* ploughed in. *Fences*. *Timber*. *Live Fences*.

VI. *Break up deep*, and be not afraid of turning up barren soil, when the nature of your ground admits of this operation. Shallow ploughing up the *vegetable mould*, deceptively serves a turn, when it is not exhausted; and its exhaustion is the certain consequence of this ill-judged tillage. But the *air* contains the principal store of materials for the food of plants; and will impregnate the substratum, if exposed a due length of time; especially in winter, when it receives much, and parts with little; the heat of the sun being then feeble, and incapable of dispelling what the soil receives from the air.—Those who object to *deep*, much more to *trench* ploughing, want experience sufficiently to test their benefits. They mismanaged experiments, or have been in too great haste to crop their grounds. The substratum may be exposed, for a time necessary to receive the influences of the atmosphere.—*Indian Corn*, with lime, is by far the best crop, after *trenching*, particularly; because it requires the soil to be constantly stirred and exposed. True, there are some soils, which neither *deep* nor *trench* ploughing will benefit; and every Farmer should accommodate his practice to the natures and qualities of his soil. Over cropping and shallow ploughing, with exhausting crops in succession, frequently cause overwhelming growths of *Sorrel*, to infest ill managed fields. *Lime* is the only remedy; and you will see in Lord Dundonald's "*Connexion*,"

&c. the good effects of lime; which destroys sorrel, and produces the *sorrelina acid*, highly friendly to wholesome and profitable vegetation. *Green sorrel* grows, on fertile soils; but the *red sorrel* is a certain mark of sterility.

Never sow a foul or weedy fallow to save a ploughing; or a wet one, to save time; nor sow, or stubble in, one chaff-bearing crop, immediately to follow another. Such farmings may succeed for a time, under particular circumstances; but in the end it will produce only a crop of regret.

If you are deficient in mowing grounds, Oats may be sown on your fallow, and cut for hay, before ripening the seed; and in such case they do not exhaust; nor does any plant, in this stage of its growth.—Oats and Indian Corn are sometimes to be ploughed in, as green manure. It is difficult to dry them for winter provender. Thistles, or other succulent plant ploughed in, fertilize wonderfully, when left long enough to ferment, and become putrescent.

If any covering crop, for summer fallows, which does not exhaust like Oats, could be suggested, a great reformation would ensue. *Vetches* or some such plant might be substituted, if the culture were better understood. The *Heligoland Bean*, very productive, is now esteemed in England, as a cleaning crop to precede Wheat. A spring cover of *Peas*, of a species ripening in time, is very beneficially used to precede wheat, in the autumn. If the pease fall, and the crop is likely to fail, they may be ploughed in, as an excellent green manure.

Keep *good Fences*, and make and repair them, when other business is interrupted. They not only secure your own crops, but ensure the good will of your neighbors, by preventing teasing contests.—Let no weeds, or nurseries for pests, remain near them; and avoid throwing stones or other obstructions to the scythe on the edges of your fields, or moving grounds. They prevent cleaning their borders, and afford opportunities of growing, to noxious weeds and other pests; forming, finally, scrubby hedge rows, to disgrace them.

Be avaricious of your *TIMBER*, and fence your wood lands, to protect the young growths. Waste and negligence in this all essential article, soon produce irretrievable want.

*LIVE FENCES* are becoming more and more indispensable; and those composed of the Newcastle Thorn (*crataegus crus gali*), will be found the best, for hardihood, durability, constant verdure, and numbers and strength of the thorns. Live fences, as well as orchards and all fruit trees, demand the earliest attention; and will be growing into profit, whilst other improvements are progressing. If to the ditch and mounded with stone, which many deem the best, (because it affords immediate protection both to your hedge plants and to your field,) you prefer plain hedging; cultivate strips along your hedge, from year to year, well manured, and plant potatoes, and your thorns will thrive luxuriantly.—In a few continuations of the potato culture, you will gradually reach and invigorate the whole extent of your hedge. Let no person begin a hedge, who will not nurse and foster it, in every stage of its growth.

(To be continued.)

## FOREIGN.

### Latest from England.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 26.

By the arrival this forenoon of the Ship *Atlantic*, Captain MATLACK, in 36 days from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the evening of the 18th July, the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received from their attentive Correspondents, London dates to the 16th July, and Liverpool to the 18th; Lloyd's and Commercial Shipping Lists to the 14th and Myers's Liverpool Mercantile Advertiser of the 17th.

The request of the Queen for a copy of the charges against her, and a list of the witnesses to be furnished her, has been resisted by the Ministry and refused by the House of Peers, by a majority of 50.

The Coronation, it is now said, is not likely to take place before the month of June next.

It was supposed that both Houses of Parliament would adjourn on Friday the 21st, until the middle of August.

### COUNSEL FOR THE QUEEN.

It was stated in some of the late English papers, that Mr. Brougham intended to resign his seat in the House of Commons, that he might be enabled to plead in behalf of her Majesty at the bar of the House of Lords. On the 12th Mr. Brougham brought forward a motion, in the House, that he and Mr. Denman her Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor-General, might be allowed to plead at the bar of the House of Lords, in defence of their mistress, without vacating their seats.—Some debate ensued. Lord Castlereagh did not oppose the motion, and it was allowed. The same permission was also granted to Dr. Lushington, one of her Majesty's Counsel, and to the King's Attorney and Solicitor-General. This permission is understood to be an exception to the general rule and is not hereafter to be taken as a precedent.

The following resolutions, in substance were adopted in the House of Lords, on the 10th.

1. That the bill respecting the Queen be read a second time, on Thursday the 17th August.
2. That this Order be communicated to the Queen.
3. That on the 17th of August, Counsel should be heard on both sides, and witnesses examined, previous to the second reading of the Bill. [It was previously observed, that if the day proposed was inconvenient to the Queen, her Majesty's Counsel could make application without delay for further time.]
4. That Counsel should be heard on the second reading of the Bill.
5. That the King's Attorney General be informed of this Resolution.
6. That the house should be called over at ten o'clock in the morning, on the 17th August.

[The Lord Chancellor said, on the passing of this Resolution that it was scarcely necessary for him to observe that the Order would be enforced.

7. That no Lord should absent himself from the House, without leave during the progress of these proceedings.

8. That the Lord Chancellor shall be directed to send letters to all absent Lords, to acquaint them that the House was to be called over on the 17th of August.

The following is the petition of the Queen, for a list of witnesses, &c.

"CAROLINE REGINA,  
 To the Lords spiritual and temporal in Parliament assembled.

"The Queen having received information, that the House of Lords have appointed the second reading of a bill for the degradation and divorce of her Majesty for Thursday the 17th of August next, and as it necessary and expedient for her defence, that she should be furnished with the list of the witnesses to be produced against her, the Queen desires such list may be forthwith delivered to her Majesty's Attorney-General."

Arrangements, it is said, are making for another meeting of the City of London, in order to consider the propriety of presenting a petition and remonstrance against the proceedings of the House of Lords, with respect to her Majesty the Queen. It is reported that Middlesex will meet for the same purpose.

The London Traveller says:—Her Majesty the Queen is by birth the nearest heir to the throne next after the reigning family, and though her succession to the throne is highly improbable, it is not impossible. Would it not be a strange event, if, after degradation and divorce, her Majesty should ascend the throne?"

### COUNT PERGAMI.

The following particulars respecting the Count are extracted from an evening paper.—The first introduction of Pergami to the Queen was one of pure accident. Her Majesty was walking along the hall in an inn in Italy, when Pergami, who was there by chance, observed her train entangled, and with great address and humility stooped down to disengage it. His manner pleased the Queen, who asked the people of the House about him, and was informed that he was a courier in the service of Gen. Pino.—The General, on being sent for, gave the Queen so favourable an account of Pergami, that her Majesty engaged