

AGRICULTURAL

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

INDIAN CORN.

How to make a double crop on poor ground.

Plough up ground intended for corn in the fall of the year, as deep as you can plough it—let it lay till spring, when the frost is entirely out of the ground, give it a good ploughing and harrow it down. It is then in good order for preparing to plant. Take of slacked ashes, two thirds, and of ground plaster one third; mix them well together, and follow the droppers, and put as much of this mixture on the seed as you can grasp in your hand, and cover it well over in the usual way. The corn will grow up strong and green, and will grow on finely, and retain a vigorous strength and green colour, and stand the drought much better than upon the strongest land. The writer of this has tried this experiment for two years and has tested the value of this mode of culture—From 20 acres of very poor ground, which was entirely exhausted and worn out, he raised 130 barrels* of long corn, the cob of which was much longer than the usual size. Upon the strongest land, many of the cobs contained 24 rows of seed upon a cob. It is well to remark that this same piece of ground was put in corn about 3 years before, and scarcely reproduced the seed. It was sown in rye, and the crop of rye was scarce worth cutting—it was plastered and then sown in clover, but its poverty was such that the clover was scarcely to be seen. It came up well but not having sufficient nourishment from the soil—it died away—it was then used as a pasture until two years after, when the want of other ground induced the writer again to try a crop of corn on it, with the use of ashes and plaster combined as before stated, and such was the crop it yielded, that his overseer and all who saw it, were astonished at the quantity produced by this experiment—To be convinced more certainly of the value of the experiment, the writer took a field adjoining, nearly the same quality—this field also having been worked upwards of 40 years without the aid of manure, plaster or clover to reanimate it, was seeded in corn last summer, and may contain 25 acres; the overseer states in a letter to the writer, that he had about one half lofted, making 160 barrels of corn from 26 acres of poor old fields. This field I manured in the hill with 60 bushels of ashes from the soap boilers, and 25 bushels of plaster, all of which only cost \$10—If for 10 dollars in ashes or plaster more than a double crop of corn can be raised from land otherwise laying waste or not worth the expense of cultivation, ought not every farmer to resort to this mode of culture in preference to planting corn on the best land, as is usually done to secure a certain crop? his best land might be kept in crops less exhausting. This mode of cultivation will give chance of blunging all his grounds into clover lays, by giving time for the clover to form a good cover before it is ploughed in. The writer was induced to try this experiment and risk the chances of a crop on his poorest land, rather than prematurely turn in his clover for corn, and he was thereby enabled to turn a full crop of clover the succeeding year for a wheat crop. G. W.

*650 bushels. †800 bushels. The preceding communication is very interesting, and the more especially as it is the result of actual practice. The editor regrets that the writer did not attach his name, but the writer is well known to him, and he can pledge himself for the respectability and integrity of the author.— American Farmer.

[Note.—The advantages to be derived from ploughing in the fall of the year, is immense, it not only absorbs the rains and snows, which of itself, is very important, but the action of frost upon the loose soil entirely destroys the eggs of all insects, and particularly the Cut Worm, of which we hear so much complaint every spring, among the young corn; tho' ashes of itself, is a most powerful antidote used in the way mentioned above.] P. S.

Robert Sinclair on the Cultivation of Grasses.

ORCHARD GRASS.

This Grass looks much like timothy, except the head which divides into a number of little stems like blue grass; it is coarser and taller than the timothy, unless sowed thick which is a necessary precaution; it may be profitably sown with clover as they come early and ripen together, and by not pasturing it too bare in the fall, produces in the spring the earliest pasture of any grass we have, and is much esteemed by those who keep dairies for producing early grass butter, it has a large chaffy looking seed, but the light particles may be blown out; it will be necessary to sow from three-fourths to one bushel of clean seed to the acre to be profitable; the land should be prepared as for timothy or clover, and may be sowed on wheat or rye, either in the fall, winter, or spring, but in the spring or fall it must be harrowed in; it may be also sowed with any of the spring crops as oats and barley; but if sown in the fall not later than the 20th of September. I have cultivated it with nearly equal success, both fall, winter, and spring, and have had it on my farm about seven years, and think it very suitable for a change occasionally, but the land ought to be rich enough to produce at least five barrels of corn per acre.

MILLET. Many persons of respectable standing have written very encouragingly about the profit and usefulness of this grain or grass, one of whom is Dr. Coleman of Virginia who says a bushel of seed will weigh about 53lbs. and separated from the bran will weigh 40lbs. and more nutritious than the same weight of Indian corn, an account published in a Philadelphia paper states the produce per acre to be about 40 bushels of seed & four tons of hay; the right time of sowing is said to be about the first of May. I have not yet sowed any, but have frequently seen it growing, and am inclined to think favourably of its culture, especially as a spring crop, on lands intended for wheat in the fall, as it may be harvested in August. In this neighbourhood I should suppose the best time to sow to be about the 20th of April, on ground well prepared and of fertility equal to producing six barrels of corn per acre, on which I would sow about ten quarts of seed, this I think is not too thick if hay is the object, but for seed eight quarts are sufficient, I am well satisfied that the hay is preferred to timothy by horses, but it is difficult to cure in wet weather. *Except lucerne or meadow oats; the former requires drill husbandry except in sandy lands, and the latter is rather coarse for hay. Am. Farm.

NOTICE. I am hereby given to those who are indebted to me, that in consequence of the pressure of the times, I have taken this method of informing them that I wish them to call and discharge their accounts, as I have pressing engagements to fulfil; otherwise I shall be obliged to put them in officers hands. A compliance will oblige their obedient servant, BENJ. MEAD. He will also work at reduced prices in his line, for Cash. Annapolis, Feb. 7.

PUBLIC SALE. Notice is hereby given, that the subscribers will offer at Public Sale, on Wednesday the 20th day of February next, on the premises, all the personal estate of the late Daniel Wells, consisting of one negro man, and one negro woman, one horse, household and kitchen furniture, beds, bedding, &c. two houses and lot on Blomsbury square, and one house and lot on the dock, in the occupation of Bennett Hurst. Terms of sale, six months credit for all sums above twenty dollars; bond with sufficient security, bearing interest from the day of sale will be required, all sums under twenty dollars, the cash to be paid. John Wells, Absalom Bealmeac. Feb. 7.

PUBLIC SALE. By virtue of a decree of the Chancery court of the state of Maryland, the subscribers will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, two vacant lots on Dorsey's Creek in the city of Annapolis, and one house and lot in Church street, subject to the life estate of Wm. Wells, which house is now in the occupation of Wm. Wells. The terms of sale are, bond with approved security, payable in twelve months. John Wells, Absalom Bealmeac. Feb. 7.

Carriages & Horses.

The public are informed that the subscriber keeps for hire a Hack, and excellent Horses; his driver is careful and obliging. He also keeps for hire excellent Saddle Horses. Gentlemen can be accommodated with either on application at Mr. Williamson's Tavern, Mrs. Robinson's Boarding-House, or at the subscriber's dwelling on Church-street, opposite Mr. Williamson's. MATTHEWS. N. B. Horses may be taken at live-ry by the day, week, month or year Feb. 7.

60 Dollars Reward. Ranaway from the subscriber about the 1st of January, a negro man by the name of JIM, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches in height, very black, long face, his front teeth long and uncommonly wide apart; he was purchased of Mr. Cornelius Manning, of St. Mary's county, and no doubt will attempt to get back there again, as he has received a pass from a negro in the neighbourhood, and was seen in Calvert county on his way to the ferry. The above reward will be given, no matter where taken, if bro't home, or lodged in gaol so that I get him again. ZENY A HALL. West River, near Annapolis, Feb. 7.

NOTICE. The subscriber requests, that all who are indebted to him, would make payment immediately, at his old stand, as he has sold out, and wishes to settle with those he is indebted to. P. S. Mr. J. Waters & Son, will receive money and give receipts in my absence. JOHN N. STEWART. Feb. 7.

To Hire, A Comfortable Hack and pair of excellent Horses. Gentlemen or ladies wishing to go journeys, or to make excursions abroad, are informed that they can be accommodated by applying to the subscriber, who constantly keeps a convenient Hack and pair of Horses, which he will hire by the day, week, or month. His driver is steady and careful. Apply at Henry Price's. The subscriber hereby gives notice that he has dissolved partnership with Mr. Henry Matthews, ROBERT FROST Annapolis, Jan. 31.

A Spy Glass Was taken through mistake, or stolen, from the new Warehouse on the Dock. The wood work is covered with canvass, and secured with twine at the ends. It is of a large size, maker's name not recollected. The name of the subscriber is written at length on the canvass. Any person returning the same will be liberally rewarded, if requested. JOHN T. BARBER. Jan. 24.

For Sale, THE HOUSE AND LOT, Now occupied by Richard J. Crabb, esq. near the Bath Spring. Possession will be given on the 1st of November next. For further particulars and terms, apply to the subscriber, living on the corner of Serren, or Robert Welch, of Bedford, Annapolis. James Newburn. Jan. 17.

Private Sale. The subscriber will dispose of at private sale a part of a tract of land called Portland Manor, near Pig Point, containing 150 acres. It is in high cultivation, and adapted to the cultivation of wheat, rye, oats, corn and tobacco. If more suitable to the purchaser, the subscriber will dispose of the whole tract of land containing 340 acres. There is on the premises every convenience necessary for farming, & it is well adapted to clover and plaster, and is in high cultivation, and has a large proportion of meadow land. Also, Several Valuable SLAVES, Girls and Boys. For terms apply to John Weekes. Jan. 17.

Take Notice. All persons are forewarned hunting or gunning, or trespassing in any manner, on Horn Point. As the subscribers have sustained considerable damage from such, they are determined to prosecute all offenders. George Barber, John T. Barber. Jan. 17.

CABINET MAKING. The Subscriber, at his Shop, in Church-street, opposite the Post-Office, having provided himself with Mahogany, and other materials, for carrying on the Cabinet Making Business, &c. Solicits the public for a portion of their custom, which will be thankfully received. He will likewise furnish and superintend FUNERALS. On the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms. He will also attend to the business of Upholstering and Paper Hanging. JONATHAN WEEDON. Annapolis, 14th, 1822.

PRINTING Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.



A COACH FOR BALTIMORE

Commenced running on Tuesday first January, and will continue through the winter on Tuesdays and Saturday days, starting from Mrs. Robinson's and Mrs. Daley's at 9 o'clock in the morning, and arriving at Barnum's Hotel the same afternoons. Fare and allowance of baggage same as in mail line. For seats please apply at Mr. Geo. Shaw's store, Church street, Annapolis, Jan. 3.

A COACH FOR BALTIMORE

(Five times a Week.) In addition to the regular line of three times a week, viz. TUESDAY, Thursday and Saturday, a PRIVATE Coach will run every Monday and Friday throughout the winter, starting from Mrs. Robinson's and Mrs. Daley's at 8 o'clock, and arriving at Barnum's Hotel the same afternoon. Fare and allowance of baggage same as in mail line. For seats please apply at Mr. George Shaw's store, Church street, Annapolis, Jan. 31, 1822.

Take Notice. All persons indebted to the firm of GEORGE & JOHN BARBER, are requested to call and settle their accounts. Those which are of long standing, they expect to have settled by the first of March, or the debtors may expect suits to be instituted. They have on hand, and intend keeping, an assortment of Shorts, Bran, and Horse Feed, at their New Warehouse, on the wharf, where persons may be supplied on the most moderate terms. J. BARBER. Jan. 17.

ROBERT WELCH, of Ben. Respectfully informs the voters of Anne-Arundel county, and the city of Annapolis, that he is a Candidate for the office of Sheriff of said county, at the sheriffalty election to be held in 1824. Annapolis, Oct. 25.

Dissolution of Partnership. The partnership heretofore existing between George and John Barber, & Co. has been mutually dissolved. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to settle either by bond or note on or before 1st December next, and those who have claims against said firm are requested to present them for payment to John Miller, jun. who is authorized to adjust and settle the concerns of said firm. In Mr. Miller's absence, either of the aforesaid firm will be duly authorized to adjust and settle accounts. Geo. Barber, John T. Barber, Adam Miller, John Miller, jr. Annapolis, 5th Oct. 1821.

NOTICE. ADAM & JOHN MILLER, Having purchased of George & John Barber, & Co. their well selected STOCK OF GOODS, offer them for sale (at their old stand) on the most reasonable and accommodating terms for cash, or in punctual dealers at short dates. Oct. 11, 1821.

REMOVAL. GEORGE McNEIR—TAILOR, Respectfully acquaints his Friends and the Public, that he has removed his Shop, One door below the Post Office, Where he has on hand a general supply of FINE & WINTER GOODS, Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Cords and Vestings, which he will sell or make up in the best and most fashionable manner, at a short notice, and on accommodating terms. Those who wish to purchase bargains, will find it to their advantage to give him a call. Annapolis, Nov. 8.

This is to give Notice, That the subscriber intends to apply by petition, in writing, to the honorable justices of the county court for Anne Arundel county, to be held at the city of Annapolis, on the third Monday in April next, or a commission to mark and bound all the following tracts or parcels of land, of which the subscriber is seized, lying and being in Anne Arundel county, and state of Maryland, known by the name of "Bear Hills," "Benson's Request," "Boyc's Beginning," and "Robert's Lot," whereof all persons in any-wise concerned or interested are hereby desired to take notice. Thomas Worthington, of Nich. Feb. 20.

WM. R. TRENKLE

Respectfully informs his customers, that he has removed his BOOT & SHOE Manufactory to the Shop and door below Mr. J. Weedon's Jewelling Store, and opposite the Post-Office in Church street, where they can be accommodated in the first style, in the most direct. While thankful for the encouragement he has received in the past, he solicits a continuance of the same. He has furnished himself with a stock of leather of superior quality, and has engaged in his service several first rate workmen. Annapolis, Jan. 3, 1822.

NOTICE.

The Committee of Grievances and Court of Justice, will sit every day during the present session, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M. Messrs. Marriot, Lookerman, J. Forrest, Allen & Dennis, By order, Sam. S. Hodgkin, clk. Dec. 13, 1821.

Andrew Nicholls, Respectfully informs the voters of Anne-Arundel county, and the city of Annapolis, that he is a Candidate for the Sheriffalty of said county, at the election of October 1824.

JUST PUBLISHED And For Sale at Geo. Shaw's Store, THE FIRST VOLUME OF HARRIS & JOHNSON'S REPORTS Of Cases Argued and Determined in the GENERAL COURT AND COURT OF APPEALS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND. From the year 1800 to 1805, inclusive. PRICE—\$6 50, Sept. 27.

Ducks, Oysters, &c. &c. The Subscriber informs the public that he has made arrangements to furnish DINNERS & SUPPERS, of Wild Fowl, Oysters, &c. at the shortest notice, and on moderate terms, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. They can be supplied with Liquors of the best quality. And he flatters himself, from his long experience in the above line, that every satisfaction will be afforded those who may be disposed to furnish him with a call. P. S. He expects in a few days a large supply of Leppens' Best Philadelphia Beer. December 6, 1821.

NOTICE. The Committee of Claims will sit every day during the present session, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M. By order, Sam. S. Hodgkin, clk. Dec. 13, 1821.

Just Published And for sale at this Office and at Mr. George Shaw's Store—price 25cts The Constitution of Maryland, To which is prefixed, The Declaration of Rights—With the amendments ingrafted therein Oct. 25.

ATTENTION! A valuable lot of NEGROES to sell, unusually low for cash. For further particulars inquire at this Office. Jan. 17.

The Saturday Magazine, Containing Miscellaneous Selections from Foreign Magazines. Literary Intelligence, Scientific Notices, Records, Agricultural papers read before the Agricultural Society of Philadelphia. Variety, Poetry.—Being a continuation of the National Recorder. Published by Littel and Henry No. 74, S. Second-st. Philadelphia—Price \$5 per annum. No. 27, of the Saturday Magazine contains Confessions of an English Opium Eater or Stories of Crocodiles Amerienn Medals From the Memoir of Gaudemius de Lucae. Mr. Belson's Egyptian Antiquities Fatal Wedding Menzekoff A Strolling Company The good Story Teller The honour of Mograh Monaghan, a story Provincial Dialect Origin of Tea being used New Publications, &c. Published Every Saturday at the late rate per annum—subscriptions sent to this Office, and G. Shaw's store, Jan. 3.

MARLAND G. [VOL. LXXVII]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS. Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

MISCELLANEOUS

Following Notices of Curiosities are published for the communication of the Rev. Elias Cornelius to the Editor of the American Journal of Science. A River flowing from a Cave. I will mention a singular cave, which I do not remember ever to have seen described. It is situated in the Cherokee country, Niojack, the northwestern angle in the State of Georgia, and is known by the name of the Niojack cave. It is 20 miles SW. from the Look-out mountain, and half a mile from the south bank of the Tennessee river. The Rockow mountain in which it is situated, here fronts to the northeast— immense layers of horizontal limestone on a precipice of considerable height.— This precipice the cave commences; not never with an opening of a few feet, as common, but with a mouth fifty feet high, and one hundred and sixty wide. It is formed by a solid and regular layer of limestone, having no support but the mass of the cave, and the floor is of the same of the cave, and is the floor of the cave. The entrance is partly obstructed by piles of fallen rocks, which appear to have been dislodged by some great convulsion. From its entrance the cave extends chiefly on one grand excavation through the rocks, preserving for a great distance the same dimensions as at its mouth. What is more remarkable than all, its vault, for the whole distance it has yet been explored, is a solid and regular layer of limestone, and the floor is of the same of the cave, and is the floor of the cave. The entrance is partly obstructed by piles of fallen rocks, which appear to have been dislodged by some great convulsion. From its entrance the cave extends chiefly on one grand excavation through the rocks, preserving for a great distance the same dimensions as at its mouth.

NATURAL NITRE The sides of the principal excavation present a level apartments which are interesting principally because they furnish a quantity of nitrate of potash, which is the nature of potash is obtained. This is a circumstance very common to the caves of the western country. In that at Niojack, it abounds, and is found covering the surfaces of fallen rocks, but in more abundance beneath them. There are two kinds, one is called the "clay dirt," the other the "black dirt;" the last is much more strongly impregnated than the first. For several years there has been a considerable manufacture of saltpetre from this earth. The process is by lixiviation and crystallization, and is very simple. The earth is thrown into a hopper, and the fluid obtained, passes through another of ashes, the alkali of which decomposes the earthy nitrate, and uniting with its acid, which contains chiefly nitrate of lime, turns it into nitrate of potash. The precipitated lime gives the mass a whitish colour, and the consistence of curdled milk. By allowing it to stand in a large trough, the precipitate, which is principally lime, subsides, and the supernatant fluid, now an alkali, instead of an earthy nitrate, is carefully removed and boiled for some time in iron kettles, till it is ready to crystallize. It is then removed again to a large trough, in which it is allowed to crystallize. It is now called "rough shot petre" in this state it is sent to market, and sells usually for sixteen dollars per hundred weight. Sometimes it is dissolved in water, reboiled, and re-crystallized, when it is called refined, and sells for twenty dollars per hundred. One bushel of the clay dirt yields from three to five lbs. and the black dirt from 7 to 10 lbs. of the rough shot petre. The same dirt, if returned to the cave, and scattered on the rocks, or mingled with the new earth, becomes impregnated with the nitrate again, and in a few months may be thrown into the hopper, and be subjected to a new process.

The causes which have produced the nitric salts of these caves, may not yet have been fully developed. But it is highly probable, they are to be ascribed to the decomposition of animal substances. It is reasonable to suppose, that in an uncultivated country they would become the abode of wild animals, and even of savage men. That they have been used by the natives as burial places, is certain. In one which I entered, I counted a hundred human skulls, in the space of twenty feet square. All the lesser and more corruptible parts of each skeleton had mouldered to dust, and the whole lay in the greatest confusion, and to this day some of the Indians are known to deposit their dead in them. From the decomposition of such substances, it is well known the acid of the nitric salts arises, and it would of course unite with the lime every where present, and form nitrate of lime. We learn from our Boston correspondent under date of the 9th inst that on that day Judge Davis, of the United States District Court, decreed restitution to the owners of the Portuguese ship Mariana Flora, and cargo, sent into that port some time since by the U. S. schooner Alligator. Judge Davis also stated to the Court, that he should appoint commissioners to award damages to the owners for the capture, detention, and sale of the cargo, as his opinion there was, that the crew, for being confined in irons and treated as pirates.

The preceding communication is very interesting, and the more especially as it is the result of actual practice. The editor regrets that the writer did not attach his name, but the writer is well known to him, and he can pledge himself for the respectability and integrity of the author.— American Farmer.