

AGRICULTURAL.

ENGRAFTING OF FRUIT TREES.

[We copy from the Zanesville Express, the following summary of a method of engrafting, in a letter from a gentleman in South Carolina to the editor of the American Farmer.]

It is necessary in the first place, that the farmer should in some degree acquaint himself with the analogy that exists between the saps of different trees, and the tendency which some trees have to unite with and flourish upon stalks differing very materially from their parent stem. The whole of the Icosandria class (apple, pear, hawthorn, rose, plum, cherry, &c.) seem disposed to graft on each other. The apple and pear, apple and quince, cherry and plum, and even wild and tame cherry will not graft together in all instances—while the peach and rose succeed well. Much difficulty is said to exist in uniting the peach to the rose, yet when it is accomplished, the growth is as luxuriant, and much more hardy than from its own root. In order that grafts of any kind may grow well, particular attention should be paid to their culture and the manner of their insertion, together with a judicious choice of the substance employed to heal the wound. The old method, [and the one now generally pursued in the western country] of applying 3 or 4 lbs. of clay, &c. has been successfully superseded by the use of a covering of the wound at all being to exclude the air from it, he recommends for that purpose instead of clay, a salve composed of "one measure of olive oil or hog's lard, three measures of melted bees wax," to be well mixed with hog's lard & when cool, worked till sufficiently plastic. March and April are the usual months for grafting, but if occasion require it may be put off till May, and even till June, with equal and perhaps greater certainty of success than earlier, if the grafts be kept sufficiently moist to prevent their withering. Stocks for grafting should be about the size of a large goose quill, if they are older select limbs of the same size to graft them, if no limbs are found suitable, head down the main stalk and wait till they grow—the grafts will be the nearer in consequence of the delay. The twig for engrafting should be chosen from a young healthy tree if possible, and cut before the buds begin to swell. A warm moist day is the most proper for the operation of grafting—all the instrument required is a sharp knife; with this cut the stalk off even and smooth, split it about half an inch, cut off a bit of the twig to be inserted containing two or three buds, cut it wedge shaped, having one edge thicker than the other, and put it gently into the split, carefully fitting the bark of the stalk on the thick side; then cover as much of the stalk and graft as was wounded in the operation, with enough grafting wax to keep out the air.

EARLY POTATOES.

From Parker's Report to the New-York Agricultural Society

Sometime in the month of Feb. last, I took a bushel of potatoes, and after putting a layer of loam into a box, I put in a layer of potatoes, and then another layer of loam, and so on till I had buried the whole bushel. I then placed my box in a warm part of my kitchen. In about a fortnight they began to germinate. Being covered with a rich soil, the sprouts were very large and strong, and their growth very rapid till they were nearly an inch long. The growth then, for several days, appeared to change its direction. I could see no difference in the length of the sprouts for some time, but from their roots a vast number of fibres shot out with great rapidity. When the fibres had extended themselves about half round the potatoe, on the 28th of March I prepared my drills, scattered a small quantity of compost manure along the bottom of the drill, I then cut each potatoe into two pieces, and placed them on the manure, then scattered a small quantity of manure on each piece of potatoe. I sowed a small quantity, because in raising early potatoes, I use but little, comparatively speaking. In most cases I use very liberally. If potatoes be planted in a rich soil or be manured highly the tops will grow very luxuriantly, but will continue to grow too long for the benefit of an early crop, for the bottom seldom grows much till the top has nearly attained its height. I am fully convinced, that an inferior soil, with an ordinary quantity of manure, will yield an earlier crop than a very rich one. The manure used will be sufficient to warm and force the plant for a while, when, for want of strength, of earth, its growth becomes less rapid; and then it begins to bottom. Rich land will produce the largest crop, but it will be longer coming to maturity.

For potatoes, I consider vegetable manure, or light compost, far preferable to any other.

On the 19th June, I carried potatoe to market, some of which measured 6 1/2 inches in circumference.

CULTURE OF CARROTS.

To the Editor of the American Farmer, Roxbury, March 10th, 1822.

Dear Sir,

In compliance with your request for my mode of cultivating and preserving carrots through the winter, I now enclose you the same—although, as a treasurer of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society I have paid premiums for much larger crops than my own, where much more labour and manure was made use of, as you will see by referring to our Repository, Oct. 1817, 1819, and 1820, when striving for premiums.

I am, dear sir, your respectfully,
JOHN PRINCE.

FOR ONE ACRE.

I always cultivate carrots on the deepest loamy soil, that has been previously under some hard crop for one or two years—then as early as your soil is fit, plough it as deep as the implement will go, and then sow the seed in a few days harrow it, and plough again to make it as fine as possible, and between the 30th May and 10th June, spread on 20 or 30 cart loads of about 30 to 35 bushels each of fine, old manure, & plough it in lightly, and harrow thoroughly, so as to be well mixed with the soil, and then brush, harrow and level it. If on a side hill, be careful not to have the manure run down, as they are apt to wash, and by which I nearly lost my last crop; the field in which

they were having a great many fruit trees, made it inconvenient having them any other way. The seed should be sown as soon as possible after leveling the surface.

SEED AND PREPARATION.

I have a noted seed for field culture the common orange carrot, and the seed should be thoroughly rubbed and winnowed, till all the rough edges are off, and finally made as clean as parsley seed—then take about 1 1/2 lbs. and add warm water to make it fully wet, and turn it over occasionally for two or three days, till it swells and is entirely soft; then mix with it half a bushel of dry wood ashes, which allows it to be sown more freely and even; half a pound would be an abundance if it could be sown as soon as wished, and all the seed were good.

SOWING, &c.

I have generally used the Northumberland turnip drill—any other machine will answer as well; only gauge it accurately, so that it be evenly sown, or it may be done by hand—we sometimes sow it in rows, 3 feet apart, if it is intended afterwards to sow Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurzel, &c. &c. between it—but if alone, I should recommend 13 to 15 inches from row to row—the seed should be covered, and raked down by the feet following the machine, or by a light roller, which I think important; for almost all seeds—and by treating the seed as before described, it vegetates and gets over the surface before the weeds, and is much more easily thinned and dressed out; the seed if sown in its dry state, is very slow in springing up, and the weeds grow very much ahead before the carrot is sufficiently visible, or is rooted firm enough to prevent being pulled up with the weeds.

Success in cultivating this vegetable, depends entirely on early attention and thinning, weeding and hoeing; the plants should not be left for a crop nearer than 3 or 4 inches, and should at all times be kept free from weeds, and the earth loosened with a hoe—(a Dutch scuffling hoe will do best)—most of the labour for sowing may be performed by children than men.

HARVESTING AND PRESERVING IN THE WINTER.

Carrots grow more in October than any previous month—the first of November is early enough to gather them; my method has been to cut off the tops near, but not quite to the crown of the plant, with sharp hooks; they are greedily eaten by oxen, cows, sheep or swine—then run a plough deep, drawn by a pair of oxen or horses, as close to a row as possible, and draw by another row, which will throw out the tops and roots very regularly, and are easily pulled by boys and thrown in heaps till carted off; by this method I think more than half the labour is saved, and the earth is left in good order for the next season. I have succeeded in keeping them, as well as all other roots in pits, prepared as follows: Dig the earth about one foot deep and four feet wide, of any length you please, but I should recommend not more than 150 or 200 bushels to be kept in one heap; and on a dry situation, or a deep trench should be dug around the heap, at a small distance from it to keep off the water—then lay the roots 3 1/2 feet high—they should then be covered six to twelve inches with straw, meadow hay, or any such refuse article, and part of the earth which was thrown out, put on only enough at first to keep down the straw—and as the cold weather increases, add more, till finally it may be eight to twelve inches thick, which is enough for our most severe winters—as such a body of vegetables of themselves produce much heat, they are more likely to be injured by being too warm, and especially when first put up. I have had them live in the ground when they grew through the winter as well as parsnips. By the above management I think 500 to 700 bushels per acre may be calculated on—and we have paid premiums for 900 bushels, where I presume no more pains were bestowed.

FOUNDER IN HORSES.

Paris, Bourbon Co. Ky.

Dear Sir,

After a journey devoid of interest, owing to the lateness of the season, I have arrived in Kentucky, and being desirous of communicating a cure for "Foundering," recently known, I make one effort to conduce to the value of your present work, the American Farmer.

One of the writers in your "Farmer" calls foundering, "chills and founder," and compares it to inflammatory rheumatism; I apprehend he does not understand the disease in all its stages;—it evidently proceeds from surfeit. A horse rode until heated and fatigued, and fed too plentifully white warm and hungry, and swallowing his food too greedily, that he may be down, and rest his weary limbs; and the stable being wet or damp, and the horse in a copious sweat, are reasons the best that can be given, for the formation of the disease.

Instead of rising up refreshed, the poor animal is stiff and useless. If he had got leave to cool perfectly, and been fed sparingly, he would have escaped this sore complaint.

The cure is a lump of alum the size of a walnut reduced to powder and dissolved in warm water; the horse must be drenched with this liquid, which in a short time will throw him into profuse perspiration, and he will be able to pursue his journey the next day, and if not badly foundered in a few hours.

You will keep it out of sight that this communication comes from a woman, as I wish to escape the

"World's dread laugh, which scare
"The firm philosopher can scorn."

Yet it is a fact that I always prized fine horses, and endeavoured by every means in my power, to alleviate their pain.

Pray do not put yourself to the expense of sending seed you have to purchase. I hope you received the last seed I sent you enclosed in a letter from Missouri, particularly the "Frische Sensitive Plant" seed.

P.S. The valuable remedy for the founder was communicated by Col B. Chambers, who experienced its good effect on his own horses, and others.

The authoress of the above is amongst our most valued and useful correspondents, with a million of idle men, who neither write nor think any thing useful to society, and yet who call themselves the lords of creation.

[Editor]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, May 23.

STATE vs. WAYMAN.

Extract from a letter to a gentleman residing near Poplar Springs, Anne Arundel county.

Annapolis, April 29th, 1822.

Dear Sir,

I am satisfied it will give you great pleasure to hear that our mutual friend Henry Wayman has succeeded on the trial of the suit brought against him by the State of Maryland, on his contract to collect the duties on the goods of the State of Maryland. After having finished the business which brought me to this city, I was induced, by way of passing my time, to stroll up to the Court House, and finding that a jury was about to be impanelled to try this case, the interest I felt for a friend was sufficient to detain me for the purpose of hearing the matter investigated. The evidence was full and conclusive, and clearly established the truth of every matter alleged in Mr. Wayman's handbill, so much so indeed, that the jury, without any hesitation, returned a verdict for the defendant. Although the case was conducted by the District Attorney, Mr. Boyle, with great zeal and industry, yet it is due to this gentleman to say, it was also conducted with a liberality and fairness, that showed his solicitude for the attainment of justice between the parties.

REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA.

In the Maracibo papers an official statement is given of the present population of the Republic of Colombia, which is nearly equal to that of the United States, at the period of the declaration of Independence. It is stated that the seven departments of Orinoco, Venezuela, Z. Ila, Boyaca, Cundinamarca, Cauca, and Magdalena, including 23 Provinces, contain 2,450,000 inhabitants. Each department is entitled to four Senators, making 28, and the Provinces to 73 Representatives.

The population of Panama & Veraguas, is 80,000. They are entitled to three Representatives.

The population of the seven Provinces of Quito, is estimated at 500,000, and when its independence is established, will have 19 Representatives.

Thus the Republic of Colombia will comprise a population of 2,144,000 inhabitants, and the congress will be composed of 44 Senators and 93 Representatives.

N. Y. Mer. Adv.

AN INTERESTING ANECDOTE.

THIS morning passed the case of a country seat belonging to a gentleman, of whose fortune the following interesting particulars are related, which we presume it may not be improper to publish, as the story is told without reserve. Many years ago two young and enterprising adventurers left Europe, one for America and the other for the East Indies. Before their departure they mutually agreed that if one should die a bachelor he should make the other his heir. The one who went east was remarkably successful in trade, and accumulated a fortune of two millions. He died a few years since, leaving the whole of his estate his only friend, whom the intelligence found residing in moderate circumstances on one of the Islands in Lake Champlain. He is said to be little elated by this sudden tide of prosperity, which would be sufficient to overwhelm some minds. His intended residence is in a retired and rural situation, bearing no marks of parade and ostentation. The fidelity of his friend, the fulfilment of a verbal promise after the lapse of many years, and the romantic circumstances connected with the story, render it not less interesting than that of Damon and Pythias to which it bears a striking analogy.

N. Y. Daily Adv.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16.

The committee appointed by the Directors of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, have made a detailed report of their proceedings to the Board. They have explored the whole country from opposite the Pea Patch on the Delaware, to the mouth of the Christina—and from Back Creek on the Elk, to White Clay Creek and Elk Forge, on the North, below the granite ridge—and in conclusion they say—that the district which they have examined, is admirably adapted to canal purposes, and that in their opinion a canal can be opened without difficulty and at a very moderate expense, be cut on any one of the routes contemplated. They have, however, decidedly recommended one route in preference to another, until they shall have caused the whole to be re-surveyed, and critically examined by able and experienced engineers. Books of subscription are to be opened on Monday next, and it now remains to be seen, whether there is public spirit enough in this community, to patronize a work which promises liberally to the subscribers—which is confessedly of much national importance—and cannot fail greatly to enrich the commerce of Philadelphia. The payment to be made at the time of subscribing is but a trifle per share—or is it probable that any further call will be made by the Board for several months.

Net. Gaz.

[Reported for the American.]

MARINE COURT—May 3, 1822.

Henry Hull vs. James Maurice.

Important decision on the legal construction of the phrase "most mercantile men" in the city of the verdict rendered in the cause may not appear extraordinary, there are very many of our citizens to whom it will pretty certainly appear, and the entire novelty no less than the great and daily importance of the principle established to all men in any way interested in commercial dealings, demands that it should be generally made known.

Hull, the plaintiff, consigned to Maurice, the defendant, a certain amount of property to sell on commission, and instructed him to sell for cash. Soon afterwards he sold a part of it to one Walsh, a man then in good credit, for cash, according to the acceptance on his term among mercantile men, and made immediate delivery of it to Walsh, but did not then receive the money—and when he called on Walsh for payment, a day or two afterwards, found that in the mean time he had failed. The question before the court and jury was who should lose the amount, Hull the owner, or Maurice the commission merchant. Authorities have never been determined before, and is exceedingly important to be known to all the

EVIDENCE GIVEN AT LENGTH FROM THE MINUTES OF THE JUDGE.

Anthony Kerr sworn for the plaintiff, testified that in the fall of 1819, Hull the plaintiff, in his presence contracted with Maurice the defendant, to receive and sell for him twenty two barrels of pork on commission; that the plaintiff instructed him to sell for cash, or if he did sell on credit to consult with witness, and Maurice advanced forty dollars at the time. The next time he heard about the matter was from Maurice himself, who told him that he sold the goods to one Walsh, and Walsh had failed without paying the money. The plaintiff on this single testimony rested his case.

Mr. Rose for the defendant, briefly opened the defence to the jury. That the defendant had received the property on sale from the plaintiff as stated by Mr. Kerr the witness, and that his instructions were to sell for cash, he should not deny. That he had sold the property to Walsh as stated by the witness, he should also concede, and further that he had not insisted upon and received the money before he delivered the goods to Walsh. Still however, he should contend that he had fully complied with the undertaking he entered into with the plaintiff. That undertaking was to sell for cash, and the meaning of that term in the mercantile world, as he should prove by abundant witnesses, was no more nor less than this—that the purchaser, if he be a good acknowledged credit, receives the goods from the seller immediately on the purchase, and then in two or three days, or as soon after the sale in part as the vendor chooses, he is bound to call and pay him, he having his bill rendered him at the time of delivery.

Alexander Cornell, a clerk of the defendant, was first called and sworn. He said he entered the case on the books of the defendant as the inspector for the quantity sold. That he called on Walsh soon after the delivery—that is, in two or three days, for the money, just as he was accustomed to call on other cash purchasers. That Walsh lived three miles out of town—was not at home when he called, & witness did not get the money, and presently afterwards heard that he had failed.

John Wilson sworn—Testified that the usual course of business on cash sales was to deliver the goods before the payment of the price—that is, where the standing of the purchaser was fair as to solvency—where doubtful, goods usually withheld till payment actually received. Agents and principals, he further said, pursued the same course. Witness himself sells goods on commission, and if he is instructed to deliver the goods, he does so, and if the purchaser was a man in good credit, Abraham Lyone next called. Testified in the usual course of trade, the delivery of the goods precedes payment, where the sale is for cash.

Mr. Carter sworn—Had known Mr. Walsh in 1819, and the early part of 1820, and sold him goods. His credit was then good. Never heard any thing pro or con against the defendant, until he heard that he had failed. Walsh, about the time of his failure, owed him \$20, which he had difficulty to get.

The counsel for the respective parties contested the cause with great ingenuity and persevering zeal. There being besides no case on record in which the point had been settled, enhanced the difficulties of the case.

Honour Justice Swanton very briefly charged the jury on the facts of the case;—remarking to them in substance that they should be very much guided in their verdict by what they should consider the fair acceptance, in the mercantile community, of the term sale for cash; and if, in that view, they should be of opinion that the defendant had acted in perfect good faith, it would be their duty to find a verdict in his favor. Still, however, although they might be of opinion that, according to the fair and proper acceptance of the term sale for cash, he had a right to part with the goods before the money was counted down before him, yet if they should believe the defendant's conduct had not been fair and honorable, or any wise tainted with fraud and collusion, they would return a verdict against him.

The jury retired, and after a pretty long consultation, came into court with a verdict for the defendant.

BOSTON, May 11.

At the present term of the Municipal Court we understand an auctioneer of this city was found guilty of selling a composition watch of little worth, falsely pretending that it was of great value, and belonging to a Sea Captain, in jail, who was in great distress, and for whose benefit it was sold—and thereby intentionally cheating and defrauding the purchaser. The Court sentenced the defendant to pay a fine of forty dollars and costs of prosecution.

HUNTSVILLE, (Alab.) April 19.

CANINE SAGACITY.

A few weeks since, a negro boy, who was ploughing in a field of Mr. Brandon's in this neighbourhood, stopped his horse to fix something about the gear. While in this situation, the horse took fright, and started at full speed towards that part of the fence at which he had been brought in; the point of the collar of the plough struck, and became finally so fastened to the pasterns of the body (which were of buckskin) and the horse had drawn the boy in this situation, about eighty yards towards the fence, when he yet twenty yards before him, the pannel was five rails high, for which he was evidently making, when a large mastiff of Mr. Brandon's, voluntary spring forward, seized the horse by the upper lip, and held him securely until the boy was released.

For the truth of this statement you can vouch, as we have it from Mr. Brandon's own lips, who is a man of the utmost respectability.

CLAIMS ON FLORIDA.

We perceive by an advertisement in the London Observer, of the 7th of April, that the grantees of land under the British government in East Florida, from the year 1763 to 1783, are notified that they may procure authenticated copies of their grants, and that a professional gentleman will shortly proceed to this country for the purpose of claiming these grants.

NY. Gaz.

TEA TREES.

A colony of Chinese established itself in Brazil, soon after the King of Portugal fixed his residence there, and applied to the cultivation of tea with so much success, that they have now three millions of trees in full bearing.

TWO AHQO.

From the Nantuxis Indian.

While Captain Gardner lay at anchor off Washoe, on the 25th, he was consumed by fire, the Royal Palace, the Owyhee, the Mojave, consisting of a large and elegant wicket work building surrounded by a wall, and the Ahqo. This fire commenced at five o'clock, and in twenty minutes had spread to the main. On one side, adjoining the wall, was a fort, within the wall of which, the cover of a great tent, were deposited upwards of a thousand casks of powder, and on the other side, three large and modern wooden buildings brought from France from America, and erected by the American countrymen. For a moment the extent of the fire seemed doubtful, as the flames spread on every side and threatened once the destruction of the village. Fortunately, however, by the unparalleled exertions and daring spirit of the Americans who were present, with a watering party from the Globe with buckets the destruction was stopped before it had spread beyond the precincts of the royal palace.

The Sandwich Islands are now becoming a place of great commerce, and the sailing-making rapid strides towards civilization. From the frequent visits they have had of late years from Americans and English they are daily assuming their manners and customs, and abolishing their own. No longer is seen the howl of the bear, nor the agonising shrieks of the victims prepared for the sacrifice—Superstition is doing away—idolatry has ceased, the "church of the Sabbath and the cheering cry of christianity have already begun to be seen on these children of nature. There are now residing amongst them several of the Missionary Society from the United States with their wives and families; there is a school kept by them, and a number of the younger generation are taught the arts of reading, writing, drawing, &c. which together with the exemplary conduct of all the society, the moral and religious precepts delivered by the Rev. Mr. Bincham and the Rev. Mr. Thurston in the church, is daily increasing amongst these children of nature a high sense of moral rectitude.

Since the commencement of the year 1821, no less than twenty eight ships and briggs have visited those Islands, for the object of trade or procuring supplies.

The natives themselves are now the owners of ten square rigged vessels, none less than 120 tons, besides a number of schooners and sloops, all of which they keep constantly going from island to island, and are principally manned with natives, sailing with skill and regularity. While Captain Gardner remained at Washoe, one of their vessels arrived from a voyage to Kamtschatka; she was commanded by a white man, but manned entirely by natives. For a quantity of salt she carried to the governor of Kamtschatka, she brought in return a quantity of dried salmon, cordage, canvas, cutlery, &c. the governor also made his Owyheean Majesty a present of a large tract of land and sent him a deed of it. They were pleased with the success of the voyage, and would soon undertake another.

On the south of the Island of Washoe, is one of the most commodious harbours in the world; no wind or waves ever enter there to endanger the safety of a vessel. There can be obtained provisions of every kind, and a ship be repaired if needed; for this last year it has been a resort for all the whale ships cruising in the northern latitudes, for refreshments and supplies.

In coming out of the harbour, and bound to the northward, between Washoe and Atoot, there is a long low point and a reef extending six or eight miles from the S. W. part of Washoe; to pass in safety, the vessel must from the harbour until the western side of the northward, then a vessel may haul to the northward with safety.

THE CHEROKEES AND OSAGES.

From the Kentucky Commentator.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Mexico, to his brother in Franklin county, Ky. dated

City of Mexico, Jan. 8, 1822.

It is not a year since I have had any certain opportunity of writing to the United States, being in the service of the republic of Mexico. I have been nearly all that time on march and hard duty, and have travelled over the greater part of this beautiful country. I am sorry that, for want of time, I cannot send you a copy of my journal, which would probably give you a better idea of the country than any geography of which you have read. On the 25th of August, I left the province of Texas on board a small schooner of the same name, in company with General Terrell and suit, for Campeachy, where we arrived on the 28th of October, and but a few days after its inhabitants had declared in favour of independence. On landing we were received at Vera Cruz by the General, who had paid the parrots and monkeys that were due to him from that place, and proceeded by land to Vera Cruz a distance of five hundred miles, through a very fertile but hilly country, which had previously declared independence; many beautiful rivers empty into the gulf on the coast, the banks of some of which are densely inhabited by Indians and Spaniards; I ascended the river Tehuacan to the province of Vera Cruz, which part of the country is so rich in soil that it produces the sugar cane, coffee, and the fruits of every other climate; the great trees are chiefly logwood, mahogany, and Spanish cedar. The people living on the banks of the river are not very healthy; whilst ascending it I could scarcely hear myself speak, and on descending it the parrots and monkeys that were due to him from that place, and proceeded by land to Vera Cruz a distance of five hundred miles, through a very fertile but hilly country, which had previously declared independence; many beautiful rivers empty into the gulf on the coast, the banks of some of which are densely inhabited by Indians and Spaniards; I ascended the river Tehuacan to the province of Vera Cruz, which part of the country is so rich in soil that it produces the sugar cane, coffee, and the fruits of every other climate; the great trees are chiefly logwood, mahogany, and Spanish cedar. 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