

From the London Farmer's Journal.
EXPERIMENTS ON SEED WHEAT
WITH STEEPS, &c.
Surrey, 26th June, 1822.

In consequence of the strong recommendation given to blue and green vitriol as a preventive of smut and slug, I was induced to try it in preparing the seed for two fields last autumn. By way of giving it a fair trial, I sowed about one third of each field with the preparation of each vitriol, and one third with only the common preparation of lime. The seed was free from smut, and so is the crop. So far with clean seed I consider vitriol useless, but with seed infected with smut, the following experiment will show a different result.

I had given to me a sample of old Scotch wheat that appeared free from smut; this I divided into two parcels, to try if seed was easily pregnant with smut, and for this purpose I procured some smut balls, and rubbed one half of the seed with the dust, I then divided each parcel into seven others, and prepared and sowed 100 grains of each on the 26th of October last, in the following manner.

- | EXPERIMENT. | RESULT. |
|--|---|
| 1. The dry seed. | 1. One grain produced six ears of smut. |
| 2. Same. | 2. Upwards of 100 ears of smut. |
| 3. Wetted with spring water and dried with quick lime. | 3. Free. |
| 4. Same. | 4. A few plants produced smut. |
| 5. Boiling water poured on quick lime to make it the thickness of cream, wheat merely immersed and taken out to dry. | 5. Free. |
| 6. Same. | 6. Free. |
| 7. Green vitriol, proportion 1.2 lb a bushel, seed steeped three hours. | 7. Free. |
| 8. Same. | 8. A few plants produced smut. |
| 9. Same, but dried with quick lime. | 9. Free. |
| 10. Same. | 10. A few plants produced smut. |
| 11. Blue vitriol, proportion 1.2 lb a bushel, seed steeped three hours. | 11. Free. |
| 12. Same. | 12. Free. |
| 13. Same, but dried with quick lime. | 13. Free. |
| 14. Same. | 14. Free. |

Nearly every grain grew, & wheat looks tolerably even, and remarkably well. I am afraid the birds will destroy the corn before harvest, so that I shall not be able to give you an account of the different samples.

It appears from the above, that boiling water and quick lime, as well as blue vitriol, are effectual remedies against smut. But those steeped in vitriol lost most plant in the autumn, and suffered more from enemies than either of the others.

I remain, your's, &c.

PHILOMEL.

One field was much injured by the slug and worm in the autumn, the other escaped.

ON DEEP & FREQUENT PLOUGHING.

Extract from Mr Pickering's address to the Essex Agricultural Society.

I entertain no doubt of the utility of deep ploughing; not at once in our land in general, but by an increase of two or three inches at every annual ploughing, until the earth be stirred and pulverized to the depth of ten or twelve inches. Indian corn planted in such a mass of loosened earth would not, I am persuaded, ever suffer by ordinary droughts. Like a sponge, it would absorb a vast quantity of rain water, and become a reservoir to supply the want of that and all other plants. Nothing is more common in a dry summer, that the rolling of the leaves of corn; and that circumstance is often mentioned as an evidence of the drought. This rolling of the leaves of Indian corn, is the consequence in part, of scant manuring, but still more of shallow ploughing. Few perhaps are aware of the depth to which the roots of plants will descend in deeply loosened earth. A gentleman much inclined to agricultural inquiries and observations, informed me, near fifty years ago, that seeing some men digging a well in a hollow place, planted with Indian corn then in its full growth, he stopped to examine how far its roots had descended, and he traced them to the depth of nine feet. The soil was an accumulation of earth, which had run or been thrown into the hollow.

"The seeds of the common turnip, sown in warm weather, and on a soil sufficiently moist, I have known to vegetate in about eight and forty hours; and in only four or five days afterwards, I found the plants had sent down roots to the depth of four or five inches."

FALL CHERRIES.

The editor of the American Farmer on Friday last acknowledged the receipt of a sample of cherries, which ripened this fall on the farm of Mr. J. T. Veazey, in Cecil county.

BALTIMORE

PRICES CURRENT.

(Corrected Weekly, -From the American Farmer.)

White wheat of the first quality \$1 30 to 1 40 - Red do. \$1 18 to 1 22 - Old corn, 65 to 68 cts - New do. 63 cts - Rye, 35 to 40 cts - Wharf Flour, \$6 12 1/2 cash - Howard street do. \$6 50 - Cotton, West India, according to quality, 15 to 25 cts - New Orleans prime, per lb 15 to 17 - Georgia upland do. 13 to 14 - Cheese, N. E. 10 to 12 cts - Coal, Virginia, per bushel 25 to 30 cts - English, 40 cts - Herring's, Susquehanna, No. 1, \$2 75 to 3 50 - do. No. 2, \$2 50 - do. No. 3, \$2 25 - do. No. 4, \$2 00 - Hogs lard, fresh, per lb 10 cts.

TOBACCO - No Sales.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

MODERN GREECE.

Amidst the accounts we are daily registering, of the progress of desolation in this country, so justly regarded as the cradle of the arts, we regret to find so little information of the actual state of the public buildings, the seminaries of education, the condition of the inhabitants, and whether the present race bear any resemblance to their celebrated ancestors. Now and then we have a few scraps on the modern literature of Greece; but of so meagre a nature that they contribute very little to our gratification. Several circumstances have combined to occasion this obscurity; but we believe the most powerful cause is that of the want of established journals in Greece, to give currency to the wished-for information. Nor do we find that, although many individuals from Great-Britain, France and Germany, have been on the spot assisting the natives in their efforts to throw off the yoke of Turkey, they have been particularly attentive to this subject. The only exception which we have noticed, is that of a German officer, who was at the siege of Napoli di Romania, and assisted in the reduction of that fortress by the Greeks. Several of his letters have appeared in the London papers, in which he occasionally glances at the state of the country, though with a hand which does not keep pace with our anxiety, or show that he was the best fitted in the world for the descriptions which he undertakes to give. Scarcely, however, as is his information, we are thankful for it, and as it appears to us to possess some interest, we lay it the more readily before our readers.

ARGOS.

Speaking of Argos he says, the town is of considerable extent, for every house has a garden; the houses however, are wretched clay huts. Before the beginning of the war, Argos was destroyed by fire. A cypress grove, however, in the middle of the town, was to me a compensation for all other wants. I entered it with a sacred awe, and came to the temple of Ceres, which the Turks have converted into a mosque. The famous school of Pythagoras served the Pacha for his dwelling; I saw also the ruins of an amphitheatre. I ascended to the castle, on the hill which commands the town, and which was formerly the dwelling of the Kings. The view from here is enchanting; before me was the sea, and the splendid Napoli di Romania, Argos with its cypress and orange groves, was at my feet, and on my left the snow covered Lerna and Helicon. Although the days are very warm, the nights are very cold; and therefore, one must be always warmly clothed. This was written in the month of April.

CORINTH.

His account of the celebrated city of Corinth is truly deplorable. The whole had been destroyed by the barbarous "Musselmans," and it is with difficulty the ruined houses are made to afford protection against wind and weather." He went to see the amphitheatre, but found only some of its ruins. Here, he remarks, "I seated myself, and recited aloud Schiller's celebrated poem, 'The Cranes of Ibycus.'" From thence I had a view of Helicon, and the cloud enveloped Olympus of the gulf of Lepanto & the sea of Egina, separated from one another by the Isthmus. I went up to the citadel, the Arco-Corinth, which is situated on a very high steep rock above the town. It is said the Turks buried here 1,700,000 piasters, but as yet not one has been found. A German has settled here as an innkeeper, and gives a great deal of money."

HYDRIA.

Embarking at Corinth for Hydria, they sailed joyously through the Archipelago, passed by Salamis, and arrived at this port in two days. The town is very beautiful, looking like an amphitheatre; the houses are entirely new, and built after the European fashion. There are three excellent harbours filled with ships of war constantly ready to sea. As we arrived somewhat late, we were conducted to a convent and admirably entertained; and never shall I forget the excellent wine.

The city is built on a bare rock, has 3000 houses, and 16,000 inhabitants. There are many opulent families. The Hydriotes all live by their ships, and among them are a great many who have seen different countries, and speak three or four languages. They have the merit of being the first to take up arms for the cause of freedom; and a determined desire to obtain it still rules in their bosoms. They hate the tyrants with fury, and in four sea fights in which they were victorious, they have displayed courage which would do honour to the conquerors of Salamis. The Senate of Hydria, has a great deal of power over the whole of Greece, and the Hydriotes are ready to make any sacrifices. Their dress is very handsome, clean, and rich. Their morals are good, and you never see a drunken person. The women marry at 14 or 15 years of age, and some of them seem to form a connexion with another man's wife, a pistol, bullet, or a stab with the dagger settles the business, and if this does not reach, he is sure, according to law, to receive 500 blows with a stick, and to be banished; the woman is shut up for life."

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

Six weeks since, application was made to a person for the loan of one hundred pounds to a young chemist, who had made a discovery he was too poor to substantiate by experiment. The money was obtained, & in a few days repaid by the borrower, already raised to sudden affluence by the private disposal of his invention. It is a new mode of tanning skins, combining such rapidity and economy, as promise to the public an immediate and immense advantage. Raw hides, hitherto lying twelve months in the tan pit, and subjected to a process otherwise defective and precarious, are now perfect leather within six weeks, and at less than half the expense. The gentleman who bought the invention, is a noted opposition member and contractor; and from the terms of his stipulation, we may form some judgment of the probable magnitude of the results. He has paid him ten thousand pound down, he has given obligatory deeds, secured him 5,000*l.* on the 1st of January, 5,000*l.* per annum for the four years next succeeding, and afterwards eleven thousand a year for life. It is expected the price of a pair of boots will not exceed eight shillings, and a corresponding fall will be produced in all articles of leather manufacture. London Globe.

YORK. (Pa.) Oct. 29.

John Lechler, was hanged on Friday last at Lancaster for the murder of his wife. There were 15,000 spectators present.

COUNTERFEITS.

Imitations of the five dollar notes of the Franklin Bank of Baltimore, are in circulation, but so badly done, that they are easily detected—the most obvious difference is in the head of Franklin—in the genuine one it looks to the right, in the counterfeit to the left. Fed. Gas.

SHIPWRECK.

The ship Savannah from Liverpool for New-York was lost on Sunday night the 27th ult. near Fire Island Light, Long Island. It is feared that every soul on board has perished. The Mercantile Advertiser states that the bodies of the ten persons who drifted ashore, have been decently interred at Babylon, except two of them who were so dreadfully mangled that they were buried on the beach—some part of the stern of the ship came ashore, by which her name was known.

THE GREAT RACE.

The Cashier of the Branch Bank of the United States at Washington acknowledges the receipt of five thousand dollars from C. W. Van Rans, the owner of the New-York racer Eclipse, and the same sum from J. J. Harrison, the owner of the Virginia racer Sir Charles. The money was deposited on the first instant, and the great match race for the sum of ten thousand dollars, will be run over the Washington course on Wednesday, the 20th instant. The Washington Jockey Club races are fixed to take place on the three following days, viz: on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the 21st, 22d, and 23d instant.

SPAIN, FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

There are private advices in this city, on which we rely—stating that some of the most influential Liberals at Madrid, members of the Cortes and administrators of the government, have addressed a formal and explicit communication to the British Minister. This paper states that the addressers have expressed, and thoroughly satisfied themselves, that a certain number of enumerated cases, the Government of France has adopted hostile measures against the establishment of the constitutional system in Spain. That these measures have not, heretofore, been publicly reprobated—but that if, after the present notice, France shall again act hostilely, Spain will resist, and her resentment probably issue in a repetition of the case of Charles I. and Louis XVI. which may extend to the whole of the Spanish branch of the House of Bourbon. Querrel had the transmission to London of this address, any influence on the present, spiteful, publication in the Courier, in which the persons exercising the Government of Spain are called "The French predominantists Madrid." Demo. Press.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 31.

By the arrival of the schr. Kanger, from Laguna, a capture of Mercedes by the Royalist General Morales, is confirmed. Gen. Clemente had retreated. The Patriot army under Gen. Paez had marched to the relief of Maricao, and there can be no doubt of its complete success. The Patriot squadron had returned to Laguna, after having burnt a Spanish vessel loaded with powder, arms, and provisions, for Puerto Cabello—a Spanish frigate, and the gun brig Hercules being in chase.

NEWSPAPERS.

For the first 80 years after the British colonies began to be settled (says Doc Dwight), there were no newspapers printed in any of them. The first was the Massachusetts Gazette, originally the Boston Weekly Newsletter, which was published in 1764. There were only 7 published before 1750. In 1765, there were 26 on the continent, and 5 in the West-India Islands. The Massachusetts Gazette began 1764, New-England Courant, 1728, Pennsylvania Gazette, 1734, South-Carolina Gazette, 1735, Boston Evening Post, 1735, New-York Gazette, 1742, Pennsylvania Journal, 1742, Maryland Gazette, 1745, New-York Mercury, 1751, Boston Gazette, 1754, Connecticut, 1755, Boston Post Boy, 1757, Portsmouth Mercury, 1765.

From the Trenton True American.

ALAW CASE.

The rights of ladies protected; bad husbands look out for squalls. At the sessions in Gloucester, N. J. October 5, Elijah Wilson was charged with having committed an assault and battery on his wife, to which he pleaded not guilty. It appeared on the trial, he had been in the disgraceful practice of kicking and cuffing his wife—and that in the late instance he had cut a whip, and had whipped her very severely. After hearing the evidence, the jury returned a verdict, upon which the court, considering the offence a disgraceful and unlawful act, sentenced him to hard labour in the state prison for one year, and to stand committed until costs of prosecution were paid.

LONGEVITY.

Col Pickering, of Massachusetts, has 5 sisters, and the sum of all their ages 502; making the average age of each individual to be 83.2.3 years. Three others of the same family have died, whose average age was 72.

A HUNTING

Party of Butler and Centre-townships, in this county, killed in one day 1288 squirrels. One man (Mr. Jacob Ekas), killed the round number of one hundred.—But. Sen.

THE GREAT RACE.

The mob in Edinburgh got it into their heads that the King sometimes appeared in court; and on one occasion, a wag made them believe that his Majesty was actually passing on foot across the North Bridge. A tall portly man, dressed in a brown surcoat, was pointed out as the Sovereign, and immediately such a crowd collected around the astonished pedestrian that he could neither advance nor retreat—neither move to the right nor left. At first the man supposed that he had been mistaken in the place of a King, but understanding at last the meaning of their plaudits, he appeared distressed and embarrassed beyond measure. Often he tried to speak, and as often his voice was drowned in a fresh huzza. At length, while pinned up in a corner, he exclaimed, "I beseech you, Gentlemen, that you will let me alone. You—you were never more mistaken in your lives. (Huzza, huzza, huzza.) Upon my honour, Gentlemen, I am no King. I am a plain man like yourselves. I'm not even a Knight or Baronet. (Loud laughter.) After this candid confession, the job charge was smoked, and the prisoner set at liberty.

ROBEION

Late from England.

By the ship Robert, Captain, arrived New-York, from Liverpool, bringing the London paper of the 26th of October. The following extracts contain the most interesting intelligence received by this vessel.

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Clelia, in the Peloponnesus, July 26.

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The ocean loses many millions of gallons of water hourly by evaporation. The Mediterranean alone is said to lose more by evaporation than it receives from the Nile, the Tiber, the Rhone, the Po, and all the other rivers that fall into it. This water is conveyed in the form of a vapour of clouds by the winds, to every part of the Continent; these it fertilizes in the form of rain, and afterwards supplies the rivers which flow again into the sea. This is one of those continual circulations whereby all matter is made to subservise various purposes, which have been devised by the Creator for the promotion of his beneficent designs.

THE TAILORS DONE OVER.

The male fraternity at Philadelphia vyept Tailors, having recently most ungenerally insisted that their employers should raise their wages, but Quakers from their service all the poor widows and industrious females who were in the practice of working for them, the latter, encouraged by a large majority of the citizens of Philadelphia, have resolved to open shop for the purpose of furnishing clothing, and no doubt is entertained that they will meet with ample support. They have our best wishes for their prosperity. Com. Adv.

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