encouragement. If it were confined to the removal only of the free colored population it would deserve all their patronage. Within these restrictions how greatly would it not contribute to promote the cause of virtue and morality, and consequently religion? But it presents a much more extensive field—a field only limited by the confines of one of the largest quarters of the habitable globe—for religious and benevolent exertion. Throughout the entire existence of Christianity, it has been a favorite object of its ardent disciples and pious professors to diffuse its blessings by converting the Heathen. This duty is enjoined by its own sacred precepts and prompted by considerations of humanity. All christendom is more or less employed on this object, at this moment, in some part or other of the earth.

But it must in candour be owned, that hitherto missionary efforts have not had a success corresponding, in extent with the piety and benevolence of their aim, or with the amount of the means which have been applied. Some new and more efficacious mode of accomplishing the beneficent purpose must be devised, which by concentrating energies and endeavors, and avoiding loss in their diffuse and uncombined application, shall ensure the attainment of more cheering results. The American Colonization Society presents itself to the religious world as uniting those great advantages. Almost all Africa is in a state of the deepest ignorance and barbarism, and addicted to idolatry and superstition. It is destitute of the blessings both of Christianity and civilization. The Society is an instrument which, under the guidance of Providence with public assistance, is competent to spread the lights of both, throughout its vast dominions. And the means are as simple as the end is grand and magnificent.—They are to deviate from the practice of previous missionary institutions, and employ as agents some of the very brethren of the Heathen sought to be converted and brought within the pale of civilization. The Society proposes to send, not one or two pious members of Christianity into a foreign land, among a different and perhaps a suspicious race, of another complexion, but to transport annually, for an indefinite number of years, in one view of its scheme, six thousand missionaries, of the descendants of Africa itself, with the same interests, sympathies, and constitutions of the natives, to communicate the benefits of our religion and of the arts. And this colony of missionaries is to operate not alone by preaching the doctrines of truth and of revelation, which, however delightful to the ears of the faithful and intelligent, are not always comprehended by untutored savages, but also by works of occular demonstration. It will open forests, build towns, erect temples of public worship, and practically exhibit to the native sons of Africa the beautiful moral spectacle, and the superior advantages of our religious and social systems. In this unexaggerated view of the subject, the Colony, compared with other missionary plans, presents the force and grandeur of a noble steamer, majestically ascending, and with ease subduing, the current of the Mississippi, in comparison with the feeble and tottering canoe, moving slowly among the reeds that fringe its shores. It holds up the image of the resistless power of the Mississippi itself, rushing from the summits of the Rocky Mountains, and marking its deep and broad and rapid course through the heart of this Continent, thousands of miles, to the Gulf of Mexico, in comparison with that of an obscure rivulet winding its undiscernable way through dark and dense forests, or luxuriant prairies, in which it is quickly and for ever lost.

Gentlemen of the Colonization Society of Kentucky! not one word need be added, in conclusion, to animate your perseverance or to stimulate your labours, in the humane cause which you have deliberately espoused. We have reason to believe that we have been hitherto favored, and shall continue to be blessed with the smiles of Providence. Confiding in his approving judgment and conscious of the benevolence and purity of our intentions, we may fearlessly advance in our great work. And, when we shall, as soon we must, be translated from this into another form of existence, is the hope presumptuous that we shall there behold the common Father of whites and of blacks, the great Ruler of the Universe, cast his All-seeing Eye upon civilized and regenerated Africa, its cultivated fields, its coasts studded with numerous cities, adorned with towering temples, dedicated to the pure religion of his redeeming Son, its far famed Niger, and other great rivers, lined with flourishing villages, and navigated with that wonderful power which American genius first successfully applied; and that, after dwelling with satisfaction, upon the glorious spectacle, he will deign to look with approbation upon us, His humble instruments, who have contributed to produce it.

LITERATURE.

Extracts from Mr. Jefferson's Posthumous Works.

"Circular to the Heads of the Departments, and Private.

"WASHINGTON, Nov. 6, 1801.

"Dear Sir—Coming all of us into executive office, new and unfamiliar with the course of business, previously practiced, it was not to be expected we should, in the first outset, adopt in every part a line of proceeding so perfect as to admit of no amendment. The mode and degrees of communication, particularly between the President and the heads of departments, have not been practiced exactly on the same scale in all of them. Yet it would certainly be more safe and satisfactory for ourselves, as well as the public, that not only the best, but also a uniform course of proceeding, as to manner and degree, should be observed. Having been a member of the first administration under General Washington, I can state with exactness what our course then was. Letters of business came addressed sometimes to the President, but more frequently to the heads of departments. If addressed to himself, he referred them to the proper department to be acted on; if to one of the secretaries, the letter, if it required no answer, was communicated to the President simply for his information. If an answer was requisite, the secretary of the department, communicated the letter and his proposed answer to the President. Generally they were simply sent back, after perusal, which signified his approbation. Sometimes he returned them with an informal note, suggesting an alteration or query. If a doubt of any importance arose, he reserved it for conference. By this means he was always in accurate possession of all facts, and proceedings in every part of the Union, and to whatsoever department they related; he formed a central point for the different branches; preserved a unity of object and action among them; exercised that participation in the gestion of affairs which his office made incumbent on him and made himself the due responsibility for whatever was done. During Mr. Adams's administration; his long and habitual absences from the seat of government, rendered this kind of communication impracticable, removed him from any share in the transaction of affairs, and parcelled out the government, in fact, among four independent heads, drawing sometimes in opposite directions. That the former is preferable to the latter course, cannot be doubted. It gave indeed, to the heads of departments the trouble of making up, once a day, a packet of all their communications, for the perusal of the President: it commonly also, retarded one day their despatches by mail. But in pressing cases this injury was prevented by presenting that case singly for immediate attention, and it produced us in return the benefit of his sanction for every act we did. Whether any change of circumstances may render a change of this proceedure necessary, a little experience will shew us. But I cannot withhold recommending to heads of departments, that we should adopt this course for the present, leaving any modifications of it to time and trial."

TO WILSON C. NICHOLAS.

MONTICELLO, Sept. 7, 1803.

"I am aware of the force of the observations you make on the power given by the constitution to Congress to admit new States into the Union, without restraining the subject to the territory then constituting the United States. But when I consider that the limits of the U. States are precisely fixed by the treaty of 1783, that the constitution expressly declares itself to be made for the United States, I cannot help believing the intention was to permit Congress to admit into the Union new States, which should be formed out of the territory for which, and under whose authority alone, they were then acting. I do not believe it was meant that they might receive England, Ireland, Holland, &c. into it, which would be the case on your construction. When an instrument admits two constructions, the one safe, the other dangerous, the one precise, the other indefinite, I prefer that which is safe and precise. I had rather ask an enlargement of power from the nation, where it is found necessary than to assume it by a construction which would make our powers boundless. Our peculiar security is in the possession of a written constitution. Let us not make it a blank paper by construction. I say the same as to the opinion of those who consider the grant of the treaty making power as boundless. If it is, then we have no constitution. If it has bounds, they can be no others than the definitions of the powers which that instrument gives. It specifies and delineates the operations permitted to the federal government, and gives all the powers necessary to carry these into execution. Whatever of these enumerated objects is proper for a law, Congress may make a law; whatever is proper to be executed by way of a treaty, the President and Senate may enter into the treaty; whatever is to be done by a judical sentence, the judges may pass the sentence. Nothing is more likely than that their enumeration of powers is defective. This is the ordinary case of all human works. Let us go on then perfecting it, by adding, by way of amendment to the constitution, these powers which time and trial shows us are still wanting. But it has been taken too much for granted; that by this rigorous construction the treaty making power would be reduced to nothing. I had occasion once to examine its effect on the French treaty, made by the old Congress, and found that out of thirty old articles which that contained, there were one, two, or three only, which could not now be stipulated under our present constitution."

TO DAVID WILLIAMS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14, 1803.

The greatest evils of populous society have appeared to me to spring from the vicious distribution of its members among the occupations called for. I have no doubt that those nations are essentially right, which leave these to individual choice, as a better guide to an advantageous distribution than any other which could be devised. But when by a blind concourse, particular occupations are ruinously overcharged, and others left in want of hands, the national authorities can do much towards restoring the equilibrium. On the revival of letters, learning become the universal favorite. And with reason, because there was not enough of it existing to manage the affairs of a nation to the best advantage, nor to advance its individuals to the happiness of which they were susceptible, by improvements, in their minds, their morals, their health, and in those conveniences which contribute to the comfort and embellishment of life. All the efforts of society, therefore, were directed to the increase of learning, and the inducements of respect, ease and profit were held up for its encouragement. Even the charities of the nation forgot that misery was their object, and spent themselves in founding schools to transfer to science the hardy sons of the plough. To these incitements were added the powerful fascinations of great cities. These circumstances have long since produced an overcharge in the class of competitors for learned occupation, and great distress among the supernumerary candidates; and the more, as their habits of life have disqualified them from entering into the laborious class. The evil cannot be suddenly, nor perhaps ever entirely cured, nor should I presume to say by what means it may be cured. Doubtless there may be many engines which the nation might bring to bear on this subject. Public opinion and public encouragement are among these. The class principally defective is that of agriculture. It is the first in utility, and ought to be the first in respect. The same artificial means which have been used to produce a competition in learning, may be equally successful in restoring agriculture to its primary dignity in the eyes of men. It is a science of the very first order. It counts among its handmaids the most respectable sciences, such as Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Mechanics, Mathematics generally, Natural History, Botany. In every college and university, a professorship of agriculture, and the class of its students, might be honored at the first. Young men closing their academical education with this, as the crown of all other sciences, fascinated with its solid charms, and at the time when they are to choose an occupation, instead of crowding the other classes, should return to the farms of their fathers, their own, or those of others and replenish and invigorate a calling now languishing under contempt and oppression. The charitable schools instead of storing their pupils with a lore which the present state of society does not call for, converted into schools of agriculture, might restore them to that branch qualified to enrich and honor themselves, and to increase the productions of the nation instead of consuming them."

TO MR. ADAMS.

MONTICELLO, Sept. 11, 1804.

"Both of our political parties, at least the honest part of them, agree conscientiously in the same object, the public good, but they differ essentially in what they deem the means of promoting that good. One side believe it best done by one composition of the governing powers; the other, by a different one. One fears most the ignorance of the people, the other, the selfishness of rulers independent of them. Which is right time and experience will prove. We think that one side of this experiment has been long enough tried, and proved not to promote the good of the many; and that the other has not been fairly and sufficiently tried. Our opponents think the reverse. With which ever opinion the body of the nation concurs, that must prevail. My anxieties on this subject will never carry me beyond the use of fair and honorable means, of truth and reason; nor have they ever lessened my esteem for moral worth; nor alienated my affections from a single friend, who did not first withdraw himself."

TO MR. VOLNEY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8, 1805.

"The changes between wet and dry are much more frequent and sudden in Europe than in America. Though we have double the rain it falls in half the time. Taking all these together, I prefer much the climate of the U. States to that of Europe. I think it a more cheerful one. It is our cloudless sky which has eradicated from our constitutions all disposition to hang ourselves, which we might otherwise have inherited from our English ancestors. During a residence of between six or seven years in Paris, I never, but once, saw the sun shine through a whole day, without being obscured by a cloud in any part of it; and I never saw the moment, in which, viewing the sky through its whole hemisphere, I could say there was not the smallest speck of a cloud in it. I arrived at Monticello, on my return from France, in January, and during only two months' stay there, I observed to my daughters, who had been with me to France, that twenty odd times within that term there was not a speck of a cloud in the whole hemisphere. Still I do not wonder that a European should prefer his grey to our azure sky. Habit decides, our taste in this, as in most other cases."

TO COLONEL MONROE.

WASHINGTON, May 4, 1806.

"No two countries upon earth have so many points of common interest and friendship as England and the United States; and their rulers must be great bunglers indeed, if with such dispositions they break them asunder. The only rivalry that can arise, is on the ocean. England may, by petty larceny thwarthings, check us on that element a little, but nothing she can do will retard us there one years' growth. We shall be supported there by other nations, and thrown into their scale make a part of the great counterpoise to her navy. If on the other hand, she is just to us, conciliatory and encourages the sentiment of family feelings and conduct, it cannot fail to befriend the security of both.

"We have the seamen and materials for fifty ships of the line, and half that number of frigates; and were France to give us the money, and England the dispositions to equip them they would give to England serious proofs of the stock from which they are sprung, and the school in which they have been taught; and added to the efforts of the immensity of sea coast lately united under one power, would leave the state of the ocean no longer problematical. Were, on the other hand, England to give the money, and France the dispositions to place us on the sea in all our force; the whole world out of the continent of Europe, might be our joint monopoly. We wish for neither of these scenes. We ask for peace and justice from all nations, and we will remain uprightly neutral in fact, though leaning in belief to the opinion that an English ascendancy on the ocean is safer for us than that of France."

THE VENERABLE TRUMBULL.

We copy below from a New York paper, a very excellent letter from this highly respectable and venerated patriot of the revolution.—The occasion which called it forth is sufficiently explained in the article, and we envy not the feelings of the individual who could wantonly outrage the sensibilities of the gentleman, and render necesary this publication. The facts detailed by Mr. Trumbull will be new to many of our readers and will be read with that degree of interest that must attach to a dignified appeal from a Revolutionary Veteran—the friend and favorite of Washington—a civilian and diplomatist, distinguished for his integrity and capacity—and an Artist who has increased the reputation of his native country by the unaided efforts of his genius, industry and talents.

[Bal. Gaz.

NEW YORK, 20th Jan. 1830.

To the Editor of the American:

May I beg the favour of you to publish in your paper the following copy of a letter which I thought it my duty to address to the Hon. Mr. Wilde in Congress, the original of which I sent to him by the mail two days ago; and which I now wish to make public in consequence of the publicity of his attack.

After having devoted ten of the best years of my life, in very early youth and in middle age, to the active service of my country; and having employed the intervals of military and political occupations in acquiring an elegant art, for the very purpose of preserving through its means the memory of the great events and illustrious men of the Revolution, I did hope to enjoy some repose during the fragment of a life which can remain to a man who has passed its ordinary limits. It appears cruel as towards me, and disgraceful to themselves, that so many men in Congress should have continued to teaze me with a repetition of paltry personal squibs. They may rest assured that, however painful the task may be, yet, so long as my intellect and my hand are spared to me, I shall never fail to return an answer.

Yours truly, JOHN TRUMBULL.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16, 1830.

Hon. Mr. Wilde in Congress:

Sir: In the newspapers of this day, I observe a sketch of the debate which took place in the House of Representatives on the 11th instant, on the subject of the memorial from this city relating to the Cherokee Indians, and which was signed by me as Chairman of the meeting. I am very much obliged to you for the favorable terms in which you spoke of me as an artist; but when you recommend to 'the painter to stick to his pallette,' you perhaps were not aware that I had not been always, nor merely, *a Painter.*

You might not know that in August 1775, I was appointed an Aid-de-Camp of Gen. Washington; and that I am the oldest of the few survivors, who ever had that honor.

You might not know that in July 1776, I was appointed Adjutant General of the Northern Department with the rank of Colonel, under the command of Gen. Gates;—and that, of course I am now one of the oldest surviving Colonels of the Revolutionary Army.

You might not know that in 1794, I attended Mr. Jay, as his Secretary, in his very important, though unpopular embassy to England.

And probably you do not know the triumphant result of the 7th article of the Treaty then negotiated by him, relating to the subject of 'irregular or illegal Captures.'

The papers relating to that subject were deposited by the American Commissioners in the Department of State in 1804. It did not suit the policy of the Government at that time, to give publicity to a result which was so favorable to the commercial part of the nation, and so honorable to Mr. Jay; and as those papers perished when Washington was burnt, it is probable that you are not accurately acquainted with the facts: I beg leave to state them to you.

The Commission to which was referred the subject 'of irregular or illegal captures,' was composed of five members. Mr. Gore and Mr. Pinkney on the part of the United States; Dr. Nicholas and Dr. Swabey (two of her most eminent civilians) on the part of Great Britain; and I was the fifth Commissioner representing both nations. This commission was clothed with authority paramount to all Courts of Prize of both nations; it was very natural for the two Commissioners of each party, to think their own government generally right; and such was the fact on all important questions—of course all such questions remained to be decided, and were decided, by the fifth Commissioner.

In very many cases, the decisions of the courts of both nations were overruled by us, and reversed; and the government of Great Britain actually and faithfully, paid under our awards, to citizens of the United States, 'more than ten millions of dollars.'

It is not to be supposed, that I hazarded such a course in such society during seven years, in the city of London, and supported my decisions by written opinions, without having devoted some time to the study of the law of nations.

If you had known these facts, perhaps you would not have thought it so extraordinary that 'the Painter' should now risque an opinion on a question which he regards as one strictly of international law.

I reason thus:—By the Constitution of the United States, treaties are the supreme law of the land; obligatory not merely on all the individuals, but on all the States which compose the nation.

The power of making treaties is vested *exclusively* in the President and Senate.

Many treaties have been made between the Presidents and Senates of the United States and the Cherokee nation.

A treaty can be annulled only by the consent of both the contracting parties, or by the violent and lawless conduct of one.

The Cherokee nation, one of the parties in this case, far from giving their consent to a dissolution of existing treaties earnestly insist upon their fulfilment.

Therefore the present attempt to set aside these treaties, by any act of the government of the United States, or by their supineness or connivance, does appear to me to be a direct and most unfair appeal to the law of the strongest,—a principle which I am very reluctant to see acted upon by the government of my country, in this or any case.

Thus thinking, and presuming that I am a free citizen of a free country, I cannot be persuaded that I have acted improperly in expressing my opinion on this important subject, to the Representatives of the Nation; and I presume that every gentleman who took part in the memorial in question, will most cordially subscribe to these opinions.

Permit me to add, for the information of Mr. Thompson, and whomsoever, that the meeting, of which I had the high honor to act as Chairman, was not held in a grog shop, but in the most spacious hall in this city, which was literally filled by the most respectable of its inhabitants. I am, &c. &c.

JOHN TRUMBULL.

THE FATE OF THE HORNET.

Extract of a letter from Commodore JESSE D. ELLIOTT, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

U. S. SHIP FALMOUTH,
Before Vera Cruz,
December 5th, 1829.

Respecting the HORNET, it becomes my painful duty to convey information, which, doubtless, will be received with feelings of deep melancholy, as well by the Government as by the relatives and friends of those composing her officers and crew. The information contained in the accompanying letter from Captain E. R. MCCALL of the Peacock, but too fully realizes the conjectures I had previously entertained.—Captain NORRIS, her Commander, had, previously to the 10th September, interposed his official authority in rescuing the person and property of one of our citizens from the power of the Spanish invading army.—On the 10th September, a gale, unusually severe, came on, which proved highly disastrous to all the vessels anchored along the Coast. The Hornet, in common with others, was compelled, by the violence of the gale, to stand off the Coast.—In this attempt, however, she failed—and, from some cause which will probably never be reached, foundered: and all on board sunk into an untimely and lamented grave.

Eulogy from me on the character of Captain NORRIS would be superfluous. The whole Navy bear ample testimony, both to his private worth and to his superior professional qualifications.—With him are numbered Lieutenants Daniel H. Mackay, Jesse Smith, John L. Thomas, John Hamilton; Surgeon, William Birchmore; Purser, Robert Potter; Acting Master, Edward Schermerhorn; Assistant Surgeon, J. F. Whitehill; Midshipmen, James N. Forsyth, Gust. R. A. Brooke, Charles A. Cannell, Edward Laub, Richard L. Tilghman, Samuel I. Washington; Masters Mate, Thomas W. Robinson; Acting Gunner, John Burns; Sail Maker, John Adams.

The loss of the Hornet having occurred several weeks previous to my assumption of the command, I am consequently not in possession of a list of the Ships company entire, at the time the occurrence is supposed to have taken place. I must, therefore, beg leave to refer you to the last return to the Department.

The loss of the Hornet being an occurrence of no ordinary nature, calls for the attention of a generous Government to the relief of the widows and orphans of those of her unfortunate officers, who have left families. Those on whom alone they depended for support are now lost to them. Nor will it, I trust, be overlooked, that, while living, they were engaged in a pursuit which deprived them of the means, enjoyed by others, of acquiring a competence for the future.'

Copy of a letter from Master Commandant EDWARD R. MCCALL, to Commodore JESSE D. ELLIOTT, Commanding U. S. Squadron, West Indies, dated

U. S. SHIP PEACOCK,
Off Sacrificios, Nov. 27th, 1829.

I have the honor to inform you, in pursuance of your instructions of the 30th and 31st ultimo, I left Pensacola and proceeded to the coast of Mexico, and examined the shores from Tampico to this place, but could obtain no intelligence of the U. S. Ship Hornet, until my arrival here on the 21st, when I was informed she was driven from her moorings off Tampico, in a very severe blow on the 10th of September last, since which time there has been no tidings of her.

Since I parted with you at Pensacola, nothing of consequence has occurred. My crew, generally, enjoy their health; the cotton canvass, so far as I have been able to test it, answers my fullest expectations.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23.

We learn that an experiment was this morning made on the Rail Road with the Car which has been constructed to be propelled by means of A SAIL. The wind being fair and fresh, it was carried along at the rate of TWENTY MILES AN HOUR and excited a great deal of admiration at the facility with which it was managed. The experiment with this car will be repeated this evening.

In addition, we have the gratification to state, that Mr. Beltzhoover, the keeper of the Indian Queen Hotel, has been desired to provide accommodations for a number of members of Congress, who design to take advantage of the recess in the session of the House, to visit the great and interesting work in the neghborhood of our city, this afternoon.

The Rail Road is becoming the lion of the day, and we are glad to discovor that the great men of the nation are sensible of its importance, and entertain a laudable curiosity to be acquainted with the effects of the experiments daily tried upon it. [Gaz.

From the Western Star.

PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE.

Being often inquired of, not only in the township and county, I live in, but in other parts of the State, by strangers, respecting the different kind of grasses; that is, which is best; whether mixed or not; if best, what proportion; which kinds to mix; and likewise respecting the slobbers; whether it is possible to get rid of them; if so, in what way; I take the liberty to inform all concerned through the medium of the press.

1st. CLOVER—The best on some accounts, but not on others: it starts early, grows all the season, shades the ground quickly, attracts more nitre from the air than any other grass; of course the best for land; but the sod when ploughed in the spring is of but little account in comparison of other grasses; and moreover it by some means causes to come forth an abundance of insects that make it slobber; and the grasshoppers which breed from it, these together, have with *me* destroyed its value, and these two evils increase the longer it is kept on the farm.

2d. HERDGRASS—Having many advantages attending it, is in reality the best grass we have; it makes a clean hearty hay, and will wait eight or ten days after it is fit to cut for a lazy farmer, and will drive a sloggard out of the cornfield, but is not in the way of the industrious farmer, who will first plough deep, then harrow, then plant, then farrow shallow and keep the sod down, neither does it bind a horse, but keeps him rather loose.

3rd. ORCHARDGRASS—Is the next; it starts as soon in the spring as there is any growth in the ground and grows as long as any continues: when cut for hay at any time, it will begin to grow the same hour, and if not very dry will grow one inch in twenty-four hours. I have had it to grow fourteen inches in nine days from the scythe; of course it will not give the ground to any grass, as its early and late growth forbids and smothers down every thing that opposes it, and to my knowledge it will hold the ground for twenty years.

If sowed in moist strong ground it will cut two good crops in a season and produce a considerable portion of pasture afterwards, but it ought not to be sowed by itself, if it is, it should be thin, say one and a half peck per acre and that in moist ground, it grows somewhat in bunches and should have something to fill up the vacancies; when ploughed up it is done; it will not grow again if turned under.

4th TIMOTHY—Why should this grass be extolled? It comes the last, and many may smile at my mistaking question, why is it extolled? Answer, for the want of better knowledge!

There are a number of disadvantages attending it and but one advantage. 1st. If not cut at the time it stops growth (when every grass ought to be cut) its leaves spot, die and become mere straw. 2nd When cut, if not a wet season it is done. 3d. It is very binding to a horse. 4th. Like clover as to grasshoppers: it will grow in high dry ground better than some other grasses and this is its only advantage; it does better for cattle than horses!

5th. Clover should not be sowed without orchard grass: when mixed they cannot fall down so as to be bad mowing; this helps clover in making and in the mow, both fit to be cut at once and quickly grow again; one peck of orchard and three quarts of clover are enough per acre.

6th. Herd and Timothy mixed about equally make very good hay and pasture; the timothy is rather earlier but the herd keeps it back and its leaves green, until it is fit to cut.

Two quarts seed each to the acre are sufficient, but in the way that herd is sold, just threshed and riddled, it ought to be half a peck.

I have for a number of years mixed timothy, herd and orchard, so as to make the grass about equal on the ground.

7th. All kinds of grass seeds should be sown, if on winter grain, the forepart of January, then it has all the winter to settle into the ground and is not so liable to be killed with frost as that which is sown in spring.

ON THE SLOBBERS. 8th. When I first came into this state I sowed clover eight or ten years, it was some years before I was much troubled among my horses with this complaint; I had two crops that did not slobber, and it came on gradually and increased to that degree that I found I must quit raising clover, and if that did not stop it, I must turn to a planter with my neighbours.

The insect that causes this disorder is a spider; they are different colors, so small that the naked eye can scarcely see them. In the night and morning while the dew is on the ground they come upon the grass, and make it slobber worse than in the heat of the day, when they retire into the ground. These insects poison the grass and are in the heads of clover when cut in the morning and are mowed away for winter when they die.

When the slobbers are bad, take a head of white clover by the stem in one hand, and strike it against the other hand and there will fall out as many as four or five of these spiders. I have fully satisfied myself as to the correctness of the above remarks, and I leave others to do the same.

I will now show cause for my convictions on the subject, as it is not my practice to give a sentiment without a reason.

For my part I have quit sowing clover for nine or ten years, except in orchards, and as is before related: previous to this, my farm was so infested, not only with these spiders, but grasshoppers that they covered the ground to that degree, that they cut off and eat fifteen acres of clover in a season, (that was saved for seed,) poisoned and killed it, and the slobbers increased to that height that my steers would not fat, nor cows give milk, horses got poor, and some of my hogs died; but when I put away the clover, I soon got rid of these evils; as they increased, so they decreased gradually. I have not been troubled with the slobbers for a number of years; and every part of my farm is now clear of them. The orchard that I have sowd with clover for two or three years past, yields two crops a season; and neither hay nor pasture will slobber. Previous to this change, is was not the clover only but parts of my sugar camp, and other places, on which clover has never been sown that slobbered as bad as any where. I believe that after the ground is cleared of these insects, clover may again be sown to advantage to the ground and stock for a few years.

I believe that swine, when kept on pasture ground, are of great advantage in destroying those spiders mentioned heretofore; swine are fonder of clover than any other grass and will keep the wild clover very much fed down or out, and of course destroy those insects; and if properly rung do as little damage as any other stock on a farm, and there is nothing does so little on winter grain, being well rung, they will no more root than a sheep! and they do not feed so close, and consequently are not so injurious, and I shall say that a ring to every pig is worth two bushels of corn when put up to fat, if put on a sward they will eat, then go lay down and the soil is not injured and the manure saved: I have often felt sorry when passing farms to see fields torn up by hogs and tempered to mortar; they will not produce well the next season, and the hog at work the whole day eating dirt instead of lying down to rest.

As but few people in this state are acquainted with ringing hogs, I will give some directions.

Take wire, No. 16, and break it with shoemakers pinchers three and a half inches long, heat the wire hot, then file one end smooth to run in the nose; then take a rope the size of leading lines, make a running noose in one end, put the hogs in a close pen, then let one catch the hog by the ears, and when he opens his mouth to squeal let the other person put the noose round his upper jaw, back of the tusks, and hitch the rope to a fence, and he will stand still and pull back; he who puts in the ring should stand astride of the hog with pinchers and awl; cross the ends of the wire, and put the awl between the ends, then with the pinchers twist both ends together down near the hogs nose. There is a certain place in the nose which may be discovered by taking hold of its end, that does not hurt the hog as much as elsewhere, the rings should not touch the fast part of the gristle: a ring is no disadvantage to a hog at any time, it is a very good way to wean sucking pigs that worry the sow too much.

The above remarks were not intended for the unsusceptible, or traditionary: they smile and lay them by; but for the young and middle aged farmers, who are susceptible of information and wish to improve their stocks and farms.

JOSEPH EVANS.

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