AGRICULTURAL.

GRASS SEEDS, TO BE SOWN.

The proper quantity of grass seeds to sow, per acre, is a point of the greatest importance, as regards the expense of the seed, and the speedy formation of the most valuable sward. The circumstances of soil, tilth, and weather, at the time of sowing, an influence in a great degree, the successful vegetation of the seed. Should less seed be sown than is sufficient to furnish every part of the soil with plants of grass, a proportionate loss of time, labour, and land, will be suffered. Minute vacancies of plants in a recently-made pasture, or in a field of seeding grasses, may, to general observation, appear insignificant, or escape observation altogether; but if these apparently minute deficiencies which occur over the surface of an acre be calculated, a difference perhaps of from ten to fifteen per cent. in the produce, will be found to exist between a perfectly furnished surface of land, and one where the deficiencies of plants are so minute as scarcely to be perceived. In the most productive natural pastures, no deficiencies of plants are to be found, every part of the surface is closely interwoven with plants; and not as in pastures artificially formed of one or two species of grass only, where the surface is merely shaded or covered by the foliage of the comparative thinly-growing plants. A rough uneven surface will require a much greater quantity of seed, than land with a dry, finely-pulverized, smooth, consolidated surface. If the surface is wet at the time of sowing, a greater quantity of seed will be required than otherwise would be necessary. The seeds of most of the essential permanent pasture grasses are so small and light, as to be readily taken up in clumps by the harrow or roller passing over a damp surface.

(Sinclair's Hort. Gram. Woburn.

Grass seeds are often defective in quality, are seldom sown in sufficient quantities, and they are very rarely put in with proper care. Accurate husbandry is more essential for the proper laying down and management of grass lands than any other branch of the agricultural art. Fine tilth—careful sowing—ample supplies of manure—are especially requisite in a country exposed to extreme cold and excessive drought. Autumnal sowing has generally been found most successful; but the practice of sowing clover upon wheat and rye crops, must necessarily be continued in the spring. A light harrow, with wooden tines, should in all seasons, be used for covering grass seeds. In the spring, the wheat and rye crops are benefitted by its application; their roots, which are often diseased from being thrown out by the frosts of the winter, are brought into contact with fresh earth. The grass seeds are covered by the aid of the harrow; a very light roller, after, by slightly compressing the earth, secures to the tender germes nutrition, at the moment when it is most required, and fills up the interstices immediately about the roots of the plants, upon the products of which, the farmer's hopes principally depend. J. H. P.

To insure a fall crop of Cabbages.—It is the practice in the county of Kildare, Ireland, to steep the roots of cabbage plants for some hours, in a puddle composed of sheep manure and water, before planting them. This practice insures a full crop, even on the poorest soil, and permits cabbages to be planted in the driest season.

Manure from cabbage roots.—The Rev. Mr. Campbell, of Scotland, an experienced farmer, says, that he found the roots of cabbage placed under potatoes in the rows, equal to the best manure. He had also great returns from potatoes manured with peat or crumbled peat.

To preserve Cabbage from Caterpillars.—Sow a belt of hempseed round the borders of the ground where the cabbages are planted.

Preservation of Cauliflowers.—These vegetables have been preserved two or three months (in England,) by digging a a trench under a wall, 18 inches wide and deep, laying in the Cauliflowers with the stem inclined upwards, and covering the whole in with earth, heaping up the surface in an inclined form, so that the rain should run off. J. M.

JOHN HANCOCK.—The circumstances attending the election of John Hancock, to the Presidency of the Continental Congress, in 1775, are thus related by Mrs. Warren, in her History of the American Revolution:

"The absence of the late worthy President of Congress, Mr. Randolph, and the arrival of Mr. Hancock, at Philadelphia, at the fortunate moment, when the enthusiasm inspired by Gage's proclamation was at the height, both concurred to promote his elevation. He was chosen to preside at the respectable assembly of delegates, avowedly on the sole principle of his having been proscribed by General Gage. It was *uncouthly* said by a member of Congress, that they would show *Mother Britain*, how little they cared for her, by choosing a Massachusetts man, for their president, who had been recently excluded from pardon by public proclamation." The choice was suddenly made, and with rather too much levity for the times, or for the dignity of the office —

Mr. Hancock's modesty prompted him for a moment to state on the unexpected event, as a diminent of his own qualifications when one of the members, of a more robust constitution, and less delicacy of manners, took him in his arms and placed him in the presidential chair.

From this interesting incident, the reader is forced to draw an inference, which beyond a doubt, is erroneous in itself, and unjust in relation to the persons alluded to.—It is absurd to impute any thing like fear to Hancock; for were he really deficient in decision and firmness, his acceptance of the presidency of Congress would scarcely have increased the odium under which he already labored; he had previously passed the Rubicon, and had been long marked out as one of the first objects of royal vengeance. We must seek for some other cause of the backwardness displayed, by this distinguished patriot, on this occasion, and none offer themselves to our mind, more natural than modesty and unobtrusiveness, which are ever the attendants of real merit. And eminent and prominent as he was, he could still say, with great truth, in reference to his colleagues, "Never before stood I in such a presence."

But there are other reasons; Mr. Hancock, was not the only member nominated for this office; among others, Benjamin Harrison of Virginia was spoken of, and he is the "southern member," alluded to in the extracts above made. This gentleman one of the most distinguished and zealous men of his state, occupied a conspicuous station, in our political ranks, from the moment of his arrival in Philadelphia as a delegate. Inheriting a princely estate, which enabled him to indulge, to the most liberal extent, the natural hospitality of his character, he formed a noble establishment in the city, and kept what is called in the south, "*an open house.*" Enthusiastick in the cause of independence, decided in the means to be employed, and unwearied in the pursuit of his object, his friends viewed him as it is said, as a proper person to preside, at this critical juncture over the Continental Congress. He was also nearly connected with the late venerable president, Peyton Randolph. He repelled all advances on this subject, and joined those, who perceived a peculiar fitness, in selecting a northern gentleman, who, in addition to his unbounded devotion to the cause of freedom, appeared on the floor of Congress, as the particular object of ministerial jealousy and prescription. Mr. Harrison took a decided part in his election; when the appointment was announced, and Mr. Hancock evinced some degree of embarrassment, he stepped forward and bore him to the chair, not *rudely* or *indelicately* but with that kind of good-humored and easy familiarity, which characterizes the gentry of the south.—Benjamin Harrison was a polished gentleman, and always high in the confidence of his country; when he retired from Congress, he became a member of the Virginia house of delegates, and continued as such, until after the siege of York-Town, when he succeeded Mr. Nelson, as governor of Virginia.

Dick the Gentleman.—Dicky Dash was born in the midst of a fine, fat, fertile country of the west, where there were plenty of potatoes, cabbages and corn—but no gentlemen. Dicky had small hands—a thin face—an idle disposition—and a busy head. Dicky said he was a gentleman. The squire looked from top to toe of Dicky, and said—"he is a gentleman." The doctor felt his pulse, and said—"Dicky's a gentleman." The lawyer cross-examined him, and said—"Dicky's a gentleman." This being ascertained beyond a doubt, Dicky immediately kicked the potatoes from him—tossed away the cabbages—and gave the plough over to Satan [heaven preserve us from his power.] Dicky put a new shirt into his pocket, jumped aboard the steamboat and hollowed out to the Captain to start away his nine inches of steam for the city. After the puffing and blowing of a night and a day, Dick was landed at Courtland street wharf. He jumped ashore, rubbed up his whiskers, and became in a trice a gentleman clerk in a splendid store for the ladies in Broadway. He was in pain to shew off the gentleman, but his employer was a close fellow, and made him stick to the shop. Dick had a mortal antipathy to sticking. He read the prodigious hand bill that was pasted upon the front of the theatre, & sighed and swore and sighed and swore in vain. He saw the dashy blades rolling down to Union course in the racing season, and almost bit his fingers off that he could not crack a whip too. Dick tossed and tumbled in his bed at night—flattered and coaxed the old dads through the day—and at last was set up as a gentleman merchant in Pearl street with his door all hung round with shawls, and his windows shining like a rainbow in fancy ribbons. Now was the time for Dick to show off the gentleman—and show it off he did with a vengeance. He got a horse—then a saddle—then to the races. He popped into the theatre—lolled at the opera—subscribed to a concert—and shook his heels at a cotillion party. The girls smiled upon him—the old maids praised him—the mothers chatted with him—& the fathers shook him by the hand, and said—"How do you do Mr. Dick?"

Now Dicky Dash was a gentleman. But alas! a gentleman can't last forever. His bills became due—the banks protested them—his horse was sold—the store was shut up—and the old maids said, "did not I tell you so?" Dicky Dash the gentleman then returned to the country as he came from it, with a shirt in his pocket and a flea in his ear.—*N. Y. Advo.*

Legislature of Maryland.

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS.

ANNAPOLIS, JAN. 28

PETITIONS.

Presented by Mr. Williams, from sundry inhabitants of Harford county, praying for the repeal of all laws that authorise and compel sheriffs to collect officers fees.

By Mr. A. E. Jones, from Benjamin Dashiell, of Somerset county, security for George Dashiell.

Mr. Teackle, from sundry inhabitants of Somerset county, to be authorised to excavate a canal in the said county.

The Speaker laid before the house a communication relative to the late election in Somerset county: referred to the committee on elections and privileges.

Mr. Stevens, from Philemon B. Hopper, of Queen Anne's county, praying relief.

Mr. B. I. Jones, from Charles Jones, late sheriff and collector of Somerset county, praying for a stay of execution.

Mr. S. R. Smith, from the trustees of the Union academy, the Buckingham academy, and the Saulsbury academy.

Mr. Howard presents a memorial from the professors of the Medical College of Baltimore, counter to the petition for the establishment of a new medical school.

Mr. Howard, from sundry citizens of Baltimore, praying for a law to incorporate the Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland steam navigation company.

Mr. Thomas, from many inhabitants of Cecil county, praying the change in the manner of collecting officers fees.

Mr. Sudler, from Ann Nichols, of Queen Anne's county, for divorce.

Leave granted to report Bills.

Mr. Speed, an Act regulating appeals from magistrates' courts.

Mr. Brooke, relating to costs in actions of replevin where there may have been a distress or distresses for rent, and for other purposes.

Mr. Chapman, an act authorising the removal of causes from the several county courts of the first judicial district, sitting as courts of equity, to the high court of Chancery.

Mr. S. R. Smith, an act to relieve and extend the provisions of an act, entitled an act to provide for the appointment of commissioners, for the regulation and improvement of Snow Hill, in Worcester county, and for other purposes.

Mr. Worthington, a supplement to the act, entitled, an act to ascertain the allowance to jurymen of the several county courts of this state.

Mr. Hughlett, an act appointing commissioners for the purpose of altering the divisional line between the first and second election districts in Caroline county.

Mr. Teackle, an act to authorise the recording of a deed from Mary Willson and Sarah Willson, to Jonathan Daugherty, late of Somerset county.

The leave proposed by Mr. Millard relative to those compelled to bear arms was read the second time and granted.

On motion of Mr. Williams, the following leave was read:

Leave to bring in a bill, entitled, an act to exempt apprentices, and other persons under the age of twenty-one years, from militia duty, in time of peace.

Mr. Brooke moved the following as a substitute:

Leave to bring in a bill, entitled, an act to exempt all persons under the age of twenty one years, from militia duty, except in the contingencies provided for by the constitution of the United States.

Mr. Mills, to repeal and abolish all those parts of the constitution & form of government, which relate to the Governor of this state and for other purposes.

Bills reported.

Mr. Kennedy, an act to authorise a subscription of stock in the Chesapeake and Ohio canal company.

Mr. Williams, an additional supplement to the act, entitled, an act to regulate the inspection of lumber.

Also, an act repealing all such parts of the law as authorise officers fees to be collected by way of execution, and directing the manner in which such fees may hereafter be recovered.

Mr. Hopper, an act for the relief of the sheriff of Queen Anne's county.

Mr. Merrick, to authorise the excavation of a canal in Somerset county.

Mr. Willson, to limit the number of justices of the peace in the several counties in this state.

Mr. Speed, regulating appeals from magistrates courts.

Mr. Howard, to incorporate the Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland steam Navigation Company.

Bills passed the House of Delegates.

The further supplement to the act, entitled, an act for the better regulation of the militia of the city of Baltimore, and the bill to extend the benefit of an act passed Feb. 11, 1822, chap. 152, to Nathaniel Hosh.

The resolution in favor of Benjamin Dashiell, and others.

An act to repeal an act, entitled, an act requiring the judges of the county courts of the fourth judicial district of this state, to set apart certain days for the transaction of chancery business in said courts, so far as relates to Caroline county.

An act to appoint commissioners for the purpose of altering the divisional line between the first and second election districts in Caroline county.

Bill passed the Senate.

An act regulating writs of error, and granting appeals to the court of appeals.

On motion by Mr. Cockey, the following order was read.

Ordered, That the committee of grievances and courts of Justice be instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the present court of appeals, and of constituting a court of appeals to consist of three members, who shall not act as judges of county courts, also to inquire into the expediency of reducing the present number of judges in this state.

On motion of Mr. Chapman, the question was put, That the same lie on the table? Determined in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Merrick, the words from the words "the expediency" to the word "also," inclusive, were stricken out. The order was then adopted.

WASHINGTON JAN. 30.

The bill to extend the Judicial System of the United States, yesterday passed its third reading in the House of Representatives, without a word of debate, and without a division being called. The question was considered to have been definitively settled on the preceding day, when a majority of two to one appeared in favor of the measure. The bill was received in the Senate yesterday, and passed through its first stages in that body. The bill, as passed, it will be recollected, proposes to add three to the present number of Associate Judges of the United States, thus increasing the number of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and the number of circuits of the United States' Courts from seven to ten. *National Intel.*

After having been three weeks employed on one subject, the House of Representatives found itself yesterday on new ground—not unbeaten, indeed, but not lately trodden. The subject of the system of Fortifications is new to the present Congress, and perhaps to some of our readers. The opposition to the proposed appropriations is not, generally, directed to the principle of the bill, but rather to the alledged want of system and precisions in the expenditures—or rather to the want of specific information on these points.—*ib.*

G. W. Crump is elected a Representative to Congress from the District of Virginia lately represented by Mr. Randolph. In Charlotte county, the last heard from, Mr. Giles received 166 votes, Mr Crump 133. In the counties previously heard from, Mr. Crump obtained a majority of 60 votes over Mr. Giles, which majority was reduced, by the vote in Charlotte, to 27.—*ib*

FOREIGN.

BRAZIL.—The National Gazette says:—A passenger in the Nimrod, which arrived the day before yesterday at N. York, from Rio de Janerio, has stated to us as his opinion, that, if Bolivar be, as was reported, actually on his march to invade Brazil, he will be received with open arms, by *the Brazilian people*, who are by no means well affected to their present form of government. It is added that a number of Austrian troops have arrived at Rio in the character of emigrant *farmers!* The latest paper which we received from Rio, contained a pompous account of the formal visit of the Emperor to those emigrants, and the complimentary and affectionate strain which he used in welcoming them to Brazil.

SOUTH AMERICA.—Advices received at New-York contain some particulars of recent transactions at Brazils; the dates from Rio are up to the 30th Nov. "It is currently reported that the Brazilian Government (in consequence of despatches received by the Brazilian brig of war Caboele, arrived last evening faom Montevideo) is going to declare war immediately against Buenos Ayres; and that captain Taylor will be appointed to command the squadron at River la Plata. Several vessels lately arrived have been robbed by privateers about the line; one of them, a slave ship, had her cargo (250 slaves) taken out of her.—Several transports, with 2000 troops, sailed for Montevideo, 15 days since, under a convoy of a frigate and two sloops of war.—The decisive victory gained by the Patriots over the Brazilian troops on the 12th Oct. has had a tendency to destroy all confidence which the latter reposed in their military discipline, better equipments, &c. The loss on the Brazilian side was 400 killed, 470 privates, and 52 officers prisoners; a large number of small arms, military stores, &c. The Brazilian 64, Com. Jewett, had just arrived from Bahia.

Sir Charles Steuart left Rio recently for Bahia in the Diamond frigate, and it was said would return here."

EUROPE IN 1826.

A forcible French writer, in what he styles "A political Review of Europe in 1826," briefly sums up his reflections, as follows.

"*France*, without any fixed positions, placed between her ancient and new regime, and yielding to her old prejudices: *Italy*, waiting impatiently for the moment of throwing off hers; the civilized portion of Spain reduced to silence and despair by that portion which remains in barbarism; *Austria*, preserving the motto of a *happy state of servitude; Prussia*, ignorant how to reconcile her civil state with the Polanese spirit surviving *Poland*; *Germany*, forever buisy with the rights of the people and the rights of kings, discussing every thing and determining nothing; *Russia* instructing Europe in all Asiatic obedience; *Turkey* couching at length to the acclamations of a civilized people; *Greece* raising from her ruins, and resuming her rank among the noblest nations; *Sweden* marching with a wise and steady step towards her new destinies; *Denmark* unmoved amidst the general turmoil & confusion; *Belgium* within a single step of being the happiest state in Europe; *Switzerland* somewhat disturbed in her liberties by her Catholic population; *Ireland* still more fanatic than she is happy; *Portugal* escaping from the yoke of sovereigns; *Rome* persecuting philosophy wherever she finds it, and enveloping Europe with her secret armies; in fine, proud *England* leaning upon America, whose destiny she sanctions, glancing from her ocean home at the agitations of Europe, contemplating in safety the storms which rage around her, and holding in her hand the power to give, *at will*, a direction to those agitations which must be *fatal to tyranny.*

A late number of the London Morning Herald contains a letter from America in which it is stated that General Jackson means to become the President of the Western States! We annex an article published in the London Morning Chronicle, respecting American vessels of war, which may amuse our readers.

AMERICAN FRIGATES.

Mr. Editor,—I am anxious, through your medium, to ask a question, which is, I think, of natural interest. Every body is, I believe, aware of the very large scale on which the Americans build their frigates: the Brandywine, frigate, which lately touched at Cowes, on her way from America to the Mediterranean, and compared to which, I have been assured by an eye-witness, an English frigate, the Thetis of 46 guns, appeared like a sloop of war, is one of the class of twelve or fourteen which throw but one shot, namely of thirty-two pounds weight, and which are a match almost for an English seventy four; the Americans are now building twelve corvettes, which are to carry twenty-four pounders, and which are much more than a match for any sloop or corvette in the English service. I have lately been over the dock-yard at Portsmouth, and was surprized to find that there is not building there a single ship which could fight on equal terms with the Yankees; on the contrary, good brigs seem building in great numbers, which in case of war could not, I think, be of great service. I wish to ask, through your medium, if the same is the case in all the other dock-yards in this country; being convinced if it be so, we should not if a war broke out with America, be able to cope on equal terms with their tremendous frigates.—God forbid that there should be any chance of a war; but as long as we do build ships, we should build those which are calculated to secure to us the naval superiority which we possess. I remain, Sir, your obedient servant. A CIVILIAN.

MASONRY IN SOUTH-AMERICA.

It must be a matter of proud exultation to the mason, of gratification to the philanthropist, and of pleasure and satisfaction to the liberal and enlightened christian, to learn that the sun of Masonry has arisen to cherish and invigorate this favoured land. We call it favoured because it has succeeded in disenthralling itself from the bondage in which it has so long been held by the servile mendicant who yet sways the rod of despotism over the mother country. Our order, like the Arethusa, has been hunted and pursued by Ferdinand over hill and dale, and driven into subterranean passages; and, like the beautiful *nymph*, it has arisen on another Ortygia, to fertilize the happy region without changing the purity of its waters, or the loveliness of the stream. The moral sun, which has just shot forth its rays, though impeded by many obstacles, will effectually dispel the blackness of bigotry and the clouds of superstition, from Mexico to Fuego, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and soon cause them to mingle in the ocean of oblivion.

The friendly spirit which is manifested towards the institution by the Colombians and Mexicans, is the result solely of the establishment of South-American independence. On whatever spot of earth there is an interest taken in the culture of literature, science and civilization, Masonry, however obdurate the soil, will bud and blossom, and bring forth fruit. This assertion is fully supported by the fact, that, in less than one year, several lodges have been established in the city of Mexico, where, but a few years since, a Mason hardly dare show his head; and to make himself known as such, was jeopardizing his very existence! It is said that one of the first among those who has reached the highest honours of the Masonic Art, is the *same person who had formerly occupied the office of Grand Inquisitor.*—"What a singular alteration has occurred by the establishment of free principles!" But Freedom and Masonry are co-ordinate lights, which the darkness comprehendeth not.—*Masonic Mirror.*

Cambridge Chronicle,

AND Eastern Shore Advertiser.

CAMBRIDGE, SATURDAY, Feb. 4th 1826

Printed and Published by LUTHER MARTIN SCOTT, N. E. corner of High and Poplar streets.

☞ "Lines on Friendship" from correspondent in Somerset county, are not written with sufficient care, to entitle them to a place in the Chronicle.

Runaway Slaves.—We publish to day a law of the state of Delaware, respecting fugitive slaves. The Wilmington papers contain a number of essays warmly written against the bill. The *Gazette* heads an article upon the subject with "*Capitulation - 13,000 Prisoners!!!*

Thursday last was the day appointed by the legislature of this state, to go into an election of State Treasurer, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of B. Harwood, Esq.

FROM ANNAPOLIS.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Chronicle, dated

ANNAPOLIS Jan. 30.

The bill proposing a change in the constitution, so that the clerks of the county courts and Registers of Wills of the state, shall in future be elected by the people, has been lost by a vote of 41 to 25.—An act for the revaluation of real and personal property in Dorchester county, has passed both houses. *Arthur Bell, William Wheatly*, of Edward, *J. Newton, John Muir*, and *John Bonoval*, Esqrs. are appointed commissioners of tax, of Dorchester county. The bill to repeal an act relative to the increase of pay of the judges of the orphan's court of Dorchester county, has passed both houses—Also a bill to confirm and make valid the acts and proceedings of Justices of the Peace in this state. A resolution recommending Annapolis to the government of the United States, as a proper place for the establishment of a Naval school, has passed the house. Mr. Teackle has reported a bill, entitled, an act to abolish in certain cases, the compulsory writ of capias ad satisfaciendum; also a bill, entitled an act to amend the jurisdiction of justices of the peace, as relates to the power of authorising arrest and commitment in certain civil cases.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated

ANNAPOLIS, JAN. 31

The committee on Internal Improvement have with great unanimity, agreed to report in favor of subscribing $1,000,000 to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, $500,000 to a lateral canal, or rail road to Baltimore; $500,000 to the Susquehanna Canal, provided Baltimore within two years, agrees to accept that charter, and if she declines this; in lieu thereof it is proposed to grant her $100,000 to the improvement of the Susquehanna.

It is with no little satisfaction I learn that it is contemplated to appropriate for the improvement of the *Eastern Shore* whatever sums of money may be found necessary, not exceeding however $[illegible]000.

The Bank directors on the part of the State are—

For the Union Bank of Maryland, Alexander C. Bullitt and John P. Kennedy.

For the Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore, William Stewart and Tobias E. Stansbury.

For the Commercial and Farmers' Bank of Baltimore, George Riston and John G. Proud.

For the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, Theodorick Bland and Jeremiah Chase.

For the Branch of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, at Easton, William Cooper and Lambert W. Spencer.

For the Hagerstown Bank, D. Schnebly and John Vanlear, junr.

And for the Elkton Bank, A. Whann.

The Legislature proceed rapidly with the business of the session. Much harmony and good feeling prevail with the members, most of whom are atten-

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