

WILMINGTON, July 14th, 1835.

Messrs. CULLEY & CO.—

Gentlemen: On looking over your paper of the 4th instant I saw my name announced as a candidate for county commissioner. I much thank you, gentlemen, for having the goodness to insert my name in your paper, and I much thank those who might have wished my success; but owing to some circumstances and other arrangements, I shall decline standing a poll for county commissioner.

Therefore, please strike my name from the list of candidates for that office.

Respectfully, your  
obedient servant,

D. WEAVER.

For the Indiana Palladium.

TO THE VOTERS OF DEARBORN COUNTY,

FELLOW-CITIZENS—Holding, as I do, that the people have a right to know the opinions of their candidates on matters of interest to them, which those candidates, if elected, will in all probability act upon; and discovering that an effort is being made to make the people believe that the candidates recently brought out at Manchester, artfully avoid giving their views on the "Mammoth bill," as it is called, and the county seat question, I take this opportunity of addressing my fellow-citizens on the above mentioned subjects. I deem it proper, however, to state, that I should not have forced my views upon the notice of the public, uncalled for, if I did not believe that a few individuals were using their utmost influence to deceive the people as to my views on internal improvement. When I am represented to hold sentiments, which I do not hold, and when I am charged, in a public print, of such despicable cunning as the following [from the *Rising Sun Times*] I think it is time to speak out:

"It is our duty to oppose the candidates recently bro't out at Manchester, for we may depend upon it, they will vote for the mammoth bill. There can be but one opinion about this; when they meet with an individual who questions them on this point, they artfully wave it by bringing up the county seat question; and when the county seat question is brought up, it is just vice versa."

What sense? what propriety would there be in a candidate pursuing such a course? If the voters were fools he might wave their inquiries, and still receive their votes; but I feel happy to state that the citizens of Dearborn county possess more intelligence than the writer of the above quotation claims for them. Fellow-citizens do you believe that a candidate, no matter how shrewd and cunning, could evade answering the question you should propound to him, and still receive your vote at the polls? No it is impossible; and whoever pursues such a course by way of electioneering, had better hang up his fiddle and go home.

A writer in the *Times*, of the 4th instant, over the signature of "Truth," is guilty of making statements that are not true; for I defy him to bring one credible witness, who will state that I have evaded giving an answer to one question that has been asked me on the county seat question or the mammoth bill. Nor is it true that I am in favor of the mammoth bill, as stated by "Truth." Now, Mr. Truth, if you should ever see this article, please come out like a man, and let the public know on what authority you made these statements.

All who know me, I believe, will do me the justice to state, that I never stoop to inquire, will this, or that be popular, before I would profess faith in it, if I believed it founded in truth; or that I ever made the least attempt to conceal my real opinions, no matter how much at variance with the popular notions of the day. What motive could I have now in acting the part of a hypocrite? for I would much rather receive a gentle hint at the ballot box, that my services were not needed at this time, than to secure my election by unmanly conduct, and therefore justly receive the scorn and contempt of my fellow-citizens.

I am friendly to internal improvements; and look forward with pleasing anticipations to the period when every section of the State shall have facilities for transporting its surplus produce equal to the richness of its soil. All would agree to this, all profess to be friends of internal improvement, but how to accomplish this desideratum, is the *bite*; one *s'ys* this way is right and another that.

Indiana should not be sluggish in this matter; she has a great deal at stake, and if she pursues a judicious course she will reap a golden harvest. Some general system of internal improvement should be commenced as soon as the State is ripe for it.

There are different opinions on this subject—some contend that the time has arrived when we should commence; others, that the time has not yet arrived.

I have no hesitation in stating that it is my

opinion that the State might now commence a system of internal improvement, in such a manner as not to endanger her credit, or be in the least burdensome to the people. This, in my opinion, can never be accomplished by the mammoth bill of the last legislature. It embraced too large a field, more than the State could accomplish; consequently her credit would be ruined, and in the end there would not be one complete route finished, and the people made to groan under the weight of their taxes.

When an experienced farmer is about to clear up a farm, he sits down and counts up how many fields he needs to make him a complete farm; this done, he then ascertains which field he stands in the greatest need of at the present time; that is, which will yield the greatest profit. When this is ascertained he lays on with might and main until it is finished. Then he takes the same subject into consideration again, in relation to the next field to clear and so on till all is done. Now, if he had commenced some fifteen or twenty fields at one and the same time, he would never have accomplished any thing; for the profits of the first field helped to clear the next, and so on to the last.

It is my opinion that it is the true policy of the State to pursue the above method in making internal improvements; for if she should loan four or five millions of dollars and distribute it among a dozen or sixteen routes, not one would be finished when the money was expended, and she would be obliged again and again to resort to the rich capitalists, before she would receive one cent income; and then, when these different routes were finished, probably, not half of them would pay the interest of the money they cost.

If there is no other method of procuring friends to internal improvement, in the legislature, other than to give each member a rail road or canal by his door, as the plan run last winter, I would, if honored with a seat in the next legislature, go against all such arrangements.

As regards the county seat, I am of the opinion that the excitement which has so long agitated the people on this subject, can never be allayed till the people have justice done them by placing it at the centre of the county.

Fellow-citizens, suffer me in conclusion to state, that I have made these remarks without spending one thought as to what would be popular. If they suit you I am satisfied; if they do not, I shall hear from you at the ballot box. Yours, &c.

JAMES P. MILLIKEN.

July 13th, 1835.

*Original Anecdote.* Some time since, while Dr. Hall was in Congress, he sent several public documents to an acquaintance of his, in Hyde county, or if he was dead, to his wife. A friend of the Doctor returned them, stating that the gentleman was dead, his wife near-sighted, son deaf and dumb, and his daughter too young to read.

*Calumny Refuted.* The Editor of an Eastern paper, "The Milburne Sentinel," in reply to the charge of being a lawyer says that he has been a cobbler, tanner, seller of ribbons, calicoes, tea, rum, and tobacco—pedagogue, and though last, not least, an Editor, but *never* a lawyer.

LAWRENCEBURG, July 14th, 1835.

*Friends and fellow-citizens of Dearborn County.* Having been appointed to the office of recorder of Dearborn county, on the resignation of Capt. Thomas Porter, on the 5th day of November last, by the unanimous vote of the Hon. Commissioners, of said county, since which time I have attended to the duties of said office to the general satisfaction of all interested, I hope and believe.

On the first Monday in August next, the said office of recorder will be submitted to the voters of Dearborn county, for their consideration, to have the same filled by whom they in their wisdom may deem a suitable person: It may not be amiss here to observe that the office of recorder to all the counties within the State, is one of the most important, for it is in such offices that all the titles concerning real estate are kept and entered to the end to be preserved secure.

Should I be so fortunate as to be chosen by their fellow-citizens of the county, to continue as their recorder, I pledge myself to attend to the duties in person, and give my whole and undivided attention to the care of the same: to sustain my pledge with a generous public, they are requested to examine the records since they have been under my control, to enable them to judge how the duties may be transacted hereafter, should I be chosen their agent, &c. and I wish to be understood, that I am a candidate for recorder for the whole county of Dearborn, independent of local divisions, or sectional feelings.

I should have been much pleased to have had it in my power to call on the citizens of the county in person, as is the usual practice of candidates in these times, but the attention which is justly owing to my office, renders it impracticable; and I hope, therefore, that the voters of the county will consider it thus: that whilst I am not among them electing, I am attending to their more important business. All of which is respectfully submitted.

ASA SMITH.

For the Palladium.

*Messrs. Errors.*—The object of this communication is simply to explain to the voters of Dearborn how matters stand in relation to my removal to Henry county. An explanation seems due, not only to myself, but to the people; for I am daily interrogated upon the subject. At this busy season of the year, I cannot well find time to make it in person, and hence it is that I ask the indulgence of doing so through the medium of your paper. The matter in question stands thus: last summer I purchased a farm in Henry county, in this State, and expected to have sold the one I now occupy in time to have removed last fall. I was truly anxious to do so, but did not succeed. I continued my exertion to sell through the winter and early part of the spring with no better success. I then rented my new farm and resolved to give myself no further anxiety about it. If at any time a fair offer should be made to me I would accept, if not I would remain where I am; and thus it now stands. I wish to sell, but see no prospect at present. I may never remove, and I may in a few years. Here is a fair explanation and I need only say, that should the people see proper to elect me, I will accept, and to the utmost of my humble abilities, and in the honest integrity of my heart, alike unbiased by religious, political, local or personal excitement, endeavor to render "equal and exact justice" to all. Should I sell sooner than what I anticipate, I will so arrange the business that no inconvenience shall be realized to the people on that account. I view the office to be one of great responsibility, and that learning, experience, virtue and talents—a sound, unbiased and independent judgment should be the shield and buckler of him whose duty it shall be to judge between contending man and man. And honestly, though I may say without vanity, that I have at least, some knowledge of men and things, and have perused the statute book not a little; yet I feel my incompetency. Should the people view others, or another, better qualified than my humble self, it will be their duty to proclaim it at the ballot box, and not a murmur shall escape my lips. In conclusion, I know that I have many valuable friends, not only in the upper, but in the lower end of this county, the centre not excepted, and would fain hope that, at least, so far as it relates to the judgeship, the local question will be lost sight of, and the result made to depend upon merit and qualification. I never have nor do I now aspire to office on any other principle. It now remains for the *sovereigns* to decide—having explained, I shall calmly await the result, and as calmly submit—for when the great responsibility of the office is taken into the account there is little left to inspire anxiety upon the subject.

A. J. COTTON.

Manchester, July 15th, 1835.

From the (Albany) Cultivator.

*The Turnip Culture.* unquestionably rapidly increasing among us. There will probably be a quadruple the quantity grown this year, in the northern and western parts of the state, that were ever before produced in a season. We entertain this opinion from the unusual quantity of seed which has been sold at the seed shops. This augurs well; for we are satisfied from fifteen years experience, that there are few crops that make more than this for the interest of the farmer. As but few persons among us have as yet had experience in the culture of this root, we subjoin some brief directions, founded upon our personal experience, in particular reference to the rata baga crop.

The soil for turnips should be such as will grow good Indian corn. It should be rich and dry, and, with these qualifications, the more that sand precludes the better.—Clay is the worst, and wet soils do not answer much better.

*Preparation.*—Our general practice has been to manure well a piece of pasture, or clover lay from which the hay has been just cut, the last of June, plough it handsomely and harrow it well. A clover lay is preferable, as old sod does not rot, especially in a dry season, as was the case last year, in time for the wants of the crop. This is the practice of many to lay ground in ridges of two and a half or three feet, and to cover the manure in these with a plough. This plan cannot be readily adopted upon a sward, but upon grounds under previous tillage, and to correct a wet soil, or economise manure, it is often the preferable mode.

*Sowing, &c.*—The seed may be sown broad-cast or in drills. The latter is far the best mode, and the drill-harrow is an important aid in the process. The sooner the operations of manuring, ploughing, harrowing and sowing succeed each other the better, as seeds germinate sooner in fresh ploughed ground. If the drill-harrow is employed, a trace chain may be passed round the coulter, and the ends suffered to drag after it, which will cover the seeds sufficiently.—Sometimes a small roller is attached to the harrow, to press the earth upon the seeds.

We allow a pound of seed to the acre, though half this quantity, well distributed, is enough. The seed should be sown from the 20th June to the 5th July. If sown earlier, the turnip is apt to become hollow before harvesting, the water gets in and induces rot. We have never succeeded well in transplanting.

*Cultivator.*—We use a cultivator, that may be graduated to the space between the rows, drawn by a horse, as soon as the plants can be well distinguished. This is repeated in a few days, twice in a space, and the implement carried so close to the drills, as to leave only strips of from two to six inches, which are then thoroughly cleaned with a skin hoe, and the plants thinned to eight and ten inches distance. The cultivator soon follows for a third time, and if necessary, the skin-hoe, when the crop is generally left till harvest; the great aim is to extirpate the weeds, to do this while they are small, and to pulverize the soil.

*Harvesting.* is postponed as long as the season will permit. The roots are then pulled, and laid

on the ground, the tops of two rows towards each other. The pullers are followed by a man or boy with a bill-hook, who, with a light blow, cuts the tops as fast as three or four can pull. Three men will in this way harvest, a good crop, 300 bushels in a day. Another, and we think a better mode, is for the puller, with a bill-hook or heavy knife, in his right hand, to grasp and draw the turnip with his left, to strike off the taproot as soon as it is raised a little above the ground, and then with another quick stroke at the crown, sever the top from the root. This is done with great expedition, by an expert hand. The taproot is acrid, and loaded with earth, and not worth preserving. The tops are gathered into heaps and taken to the yard in carts, daily, for the stock, until they are consumed. An acre will give from five to ten loads of tops. The roots are buried in the field, if dry—the pits, two or two and a half feet broad, covered with straw and earth, and as cold weather approaches, with manure, to prevent frost. N. B.—With a crow-bar, make one or more holes in the crown of the pit, into which a wisp of straw may be inserted, so as to let off the rarified air, and prevent the roots from heating. By neglecting this precaution, a neighbor, last winter, lost some hundreds of bushels! We have seldom lost one percent in the pits.

*Raising Ducks and Turkeys.* In the *Agriculturist* of last year, appeared 2 articles, one on the best mode of raising ducks and the other, on turkeys. Two seasons have since passed away, and the writer of this has been enabled to test the efficacy of those directions, and in every instance that has come under his knowledge, they have been attended with perfect success. The directions for raising ducks, were to feed them on animal food and keep them dry. Individuals who have adopted this plan, have sent to our markets from 500 to 700 ducks of the finest kinds, and they have had no disease among them, and no difficulty in raising them.

Two or three individuals who tried the experiment of driving their turkeys, when young, to a distance from the house, where the greatest number of insects were to be found and feeding and housing them in the manner directed in the *Agriculturist*, have stated that they have raised from 100 to 300 turkeys, and have pronounced it to be a method, which of all others, they believed best calculated to be attended with success.

*Bees and Bee-Houses.* The use of houses for bees, we believe, is of modern date. Some three or four winters ago, in travelling in Otsego county we were shown the first bee-house we ever saw or heard of. One was four, and another six feet square, and six or seven feet high, made perfectly tight, with a good floor, and with a door for occasional entrance. One had been tenanted two summers, and contained probably about 200 lbs. honey. The other had been occupied but a season, and contains less honey. Neither had sent out a new swarm. We were so pleased with this management, that immediately on reaching home we had a bee-house built, and in June following introduced into it a swarm of bees the day they left the parent hive. They filled the hive in which they were introduced, but no more, and the next year sent out two swarms. In the mean time we made a bee-house, or bee-room, in our garret, adjoining the eastern brick gable end, fitted the interior for the reception of a hive, and opened an aperture through the wall at the point parallel with that where the bottom of the hive would stand. The first swarm that came forth were placed in it. They not only filled the hive, but nearly covered it with comb and honey the first season. We have taken from their stores a considerable quantity of honey for our table, always delicately white and fine, which has been more than made good the following summer. The quantity of honey in the room must now amount to nearly 200 lbs. No interruption to their labors has been apparent, nor have they sent out in the three summers any new swarm. We built another bee room in the garret last summer, and put therein a fine swarm of bees. They promised to do equally well with the first. A bee-moth has been occasionally seen in the garret, and one in the bee-house, but not the least indication of their web or larva about the hive or honey.

It has been said, that where there are a number of hives, the bee-moth concentrate in one hive, and leave the others undisturbed. This has been in a manner verified by our observation during the two last years; for we have, in both years, found one hive almost literally filled with the worm, butterfly and web, which we immediately consigned, hive, honey and all, to the flames; but have not found a moth, or the signs of one, in other hives from which we have taken honey. Though it is well to remark, that the honey has been uniformly taken from the uppermost of a double hive, without destroying the bees, which were driven into the lower apartment. The two boxes are of equal dimensions. A hole is made in the top of the lower one, for the bees to pass up, and the upper box set on, and fastened to the lower one by hooks and buttons. The upper box is always filled first, and when the under one is filled, and this is considered sufficient to subserve the bees during the winter, the upper box may be taken off, the honey, which is found to be pure, and free from young and bee bread, taken out, and the box returned. The bees are driven into the lower apartment by blowing tobacco smoke into the upper one.

In November last, we took late swarms, which appeared to have scanty supplies for the winter, and placed them on a shelf in a dark cellar. About the 20th March they were examined. The bees in one hive were dead; they had been apparently smothered for air or by bad air. Water had got under a corner of the hive and produced moldiness. The honey had apparently suffered no diminution during the winter. The bees in the other hive were in good condition; not a dead one was seen; and on being removed to the stand, the day being warm, soon became lively. From this experiment, we think swarms may in this way be preserved during the winter in a dormant state.

In preparing a bee-house, we recommend that the hive which is to be put into it with the young swarm, for such we should prefer, be placed above the center on the east wall, for the egress and ingress of the bees, be parallel with the bottom of the hive, and that the staging on that side to sustain the comb, be fifteen or eighteen inches broad. The comb, when extended on the outside of the hive, assumes the form of a cone, the top of the hive constituting the apex, spreading below equally on the front and sides, and extending considerably below the hive.—Without a broad staging, therefore, the comb in front, having nothing to sustain it, breaks off from its own weight, and falls to the ground.

*Cultivator.*—The Mayor of the city of New York has issued a proclamation, enjoining the officers in the employ of the city government to enforce the law relative to the observance of the Sabbath, so far as the selling of spirituous liquors on that day is concerned. He attributes the commencement of the late riots in that city to the open violation of the law upon this subject, by the retailing of intoxicating drinks, and to the consequent intemperance that prevails on that day. *Troy Daily Whig.*

*On the Dairy.* The committee of the Essex (Mas.) Agricultural Society, consisting of Daniel P. King, Chairman, and others, report:

"That they consider a well managed dairy one of the most valuable sources of a farmer's revenue. Our proximity to large towns and manufacturing villages insures ready market and fair prices.

The product of a good cow, for a single season, in milk, butter, cheese, and the unsaleable refuse, may be estimated at more than thirty dollars. The same food consumed by other stock will hardly yield to the farmer half that sum. Oxen and horses are necessary, but economy seems to indicate that no more should be here kept than are required for labor. Young cattle may generally be purchased for less money than it would cost to raise them: a promising two year old heifer may be bought of the drover in the fall, for about twelve dollars; the butcher pays for a well fatted calf, a month old, nearly half the money, and fodder and feed must be abundant and cheap when the farmer can afford to keep such an animal two winters and three summers for six, eight, or even ten dollars.

"Like every other part of the farmer's business, the dairy requires attention: the cows must have a constant supply of nutritive food and pure water, and salt occasionally; the dairy room should be clean and sweet, and used exclusively for that purpose; the pans and other utensils should be carefully scalded, and neatness and order should pervade the whole department.

"Although the dairy is comparatively profitable, and although its products are a component part in so many of the comforts and luxuries of the table, there are some farmers of our acquaintance who have been obliged to abandon it, altogether, or to conduct it on a smaller scale, on account of the difficulty of obtaining skilful and experienced dairy women. And here we have opportunity of proposing to fathers and mothers the question, whether, in the varied and refined education of their daughters, some of the most useful and important branches have not been neglected? Whether the more fanciful and ornamental attainments have not been substituted for the lessons of the kitchen and the dairy? Whether some delicate hands have not been so long occupied with the pencil, the embroidery needle, and the piano, that they have forgotten, or never learned, the cunning of the skinner, and the cheese tub, and the churn?—Whether species of elegance has not been more studied than substantial usefulness? The former, indeed, should not be wholly neglected, but the latter are indispensable to the comfort and happiness of the community. An English writer, more noted than esteemed, but who on some subjects is good authority, in his *Cottage Economy*, observes:—"I must hear a great deal more than I ever have heard, to convince me that teaching children polite accomplishments tends so much to their happiness, their independence of spirit, their manliness of character, as teaching them to labor. The person that is in want, must be a slave, and to be habituated to labor cheerfully, is the only means of preventing nineteen-twentieths from being in want."

It was the benevolent wish of a