

state by other societies, and published by the state society lately formed, would not the farmer of Indiana, in reference to our soil, our products, our mode of cultivation here, derive a mass of information valuable to him at least in the highest degree, and which nowhere else could be thus easily obtained? Surely he would; and what is to prevent its being done?—Our Society would cheerfully note any thing connected with husbandry as carried on by us, and others would "go and do likewise." Suppose again, that enquiries by our Society and by others were addressed to the practical and intelligent farmer in each county of the following character:—"The best mode of preparing land for crops—the seasons for breaking up, fall or spring, deep or shallow?—What times are the best for seeding, winter or summer, grains respectively—the quantities per acre? What soils require thick and what thin seeding? the mode of culture? The average products of farms in a neighborhood or township, either of grains or grasses, and other products commonly cultivated? The expense and labor of cultivation, with the current prices of articles sold, and the average value of land? The best, most economical and salutary modes of preparing food for domestic animals! on dry or succulent provender? and what roots or substitutes for grain, are most eligible with reference to the improvement of stock? The most effectual and cheapest method of preparing and fitting crops for domestic use or market? The most proper systems of cropping suitable for different soils? the kinds of grain most profitable and least exhausting? What species of grain or other vegetable products best succeed each other? and the best method of cultivation? What kinds of grasses are best adapted to our soil? the season for sowing and stage of growth for cutting for hay? The most convenient sizes of fields in proportion to farms? The best method of enclosing as well as clearing and cropping new lands? Breeds of domestic animals of every kind, the most beneficial, calculated for different situations wherein they are respectively bred and employed? how kept most conveniently and economically? The comparative value of horses, mules or oxen for drafting? the diseases to which they are subject, with the best mode of curing them? The advantages of cross breeding, or breeding in and in, as it is called, with the result of each mode? The best and most profitable management of hogs? Their breeds as adapted to our climate, and the most effective, nutritive and economical food for them, and means of preparing it?—The best and most profitable management of a dairy? The best plan of a barn, and of a farm yard, with the most convenient and most economical buildings and covers for stock? Comparative results of the profits arising from farms applied to tillage crops, mixed husbandry, dairy or stock farms, so far as the same can be deduced from actual experiments? The most durable kinds of fruit trees of every species as adapted to our climate, especially apples—the diseases attending them and other fruit trees, with remedies or preventatives of their maladies arising from insects or other causes? These, together with a thousand other enquiries of the same kind, made of intelligent men, would present a mass of valuable and useful information adapted to our wants and circumstances, which could nowhere else be found. Is there any difficulty in collecting it? Cannot every farmer note some one fact connected with his own management of his own farm, which in relation to his neighbors, to whom it would be in the highest degree interesting, would but for these means be unknown? How often have we heard in times when, owing to early frosts, the corn has been blighted, one man enquiring of his neighbor, why it was that his crop came forward so much better than his own, perhaps at a single planting, while he, poor fellow, had tried the experiment a half dozen times with the same hill; and after all, the secret was, that his neighbor had been a little more careful than himself in selecting proper seed, while he had taken it at random as it came out of his corn crib. The result showed the prudence of the one, and the want of care in the other. The one would be blessed with a fruitful yield, while the other, owing to his late planting, would probably have his crop again injured. I cannot then too strongly urge upon every individual of this Society, to omit no opportunity of noting single facts connected with his business, as soon as possible after their occurrence, tending to show in any way, an improved mode of cultivation, or to point out inquiries which may have occurred from his adoption of measures, or crops, either from necessity, inattention, or by way of experiment. By the first means, those less informed than himself, will be instructed, and by the latter, erroneous steps avoided. The good that may be thus done is incalculable, it is indeed the primary object of our association. It is vain, it is worse than vain, that we should form ourselves into a society—that we should adopt a written Constitution and bye laws—that we should gather together once or twice a year to hear a homily on our duties—that we should be at the expense and trouble we have been, if you, who are so deeply interested in the matter, are to keep to yourselves your observations and reflections, and leave your neighbors to grope into the same errors which you have noticed and avoided. Be not deterred from your supposed want of style or incapacity for writing. Criticism with us is banished. "A single fact in any style, arrayed in any language, is worth a volume of learned disquisitions and

ingenious theories." The agricultural world has been bored to death with these. We want the facts noted in the field by you who hold the plough—by you who are the bone and sinew of our government—you who here more emphatically than any where else, are the salt of the earth. I trust you will not lose your savor by indifference and inattention to your duties. Permit me now my friends, as briefly as possible, to point out to you a few of what, as I before remarked, with but a slight acquaintance with the theoretical, and with scarcely any with the practical part of farming, it has struck me as I had occasion to make observations from time to time, were some of the evils attendant upon our mode of husbandry, and some of the improvements which I have thought might, with great propriety and profit to those engaged in it, be made. I have not the vanity, upon a subject upon which I profess to be so little acquainted—I say I have not the vanity to suppose that the suggestions will be new to you. I believe no such thing. But old theories will often bear repetition with advantage, and truths are not the less useful, especially in a branch of art like that we have been considering, because often repeated.

There are certain defects in every system created by man's operation, and which are apparent to minds of any discrimination, whether professor or not. It is so more particularly in agriculture—Does it require the scientific skill and experience of a Sinclair or a Buel, when riding by two plantations, to see that one is well managed, and in good husband-like order, while the other is not. Does it require much judgement when visiting the farm yard, to see that the stock of one farmer is in fine keeping—of good breed, well attended, sleek, fat, and in good order, while his neighbors are poor and stunted, and in bad order? Certainly not. Every reflecting man, whether a farmer or not, can perceive the difference, and most men can explain it. What I mean then to urge on you, is simply the result of my own experience and observation, such as it has been, and you can give it such consideration under these circumstances, as it merits. And in the first place, it does appear to me that as a general observation, there is not sufficient attention paid to the breed of our stock of all kinds in this country—not a proper selection in cattle, either for beef or dairy—not a proper attention to our breed of horses or sheep. This subject in England, and in some parts of this country, has created a great interest. To such perfection have the different breeds of long and short horned Durham cattle arrived in Great Britain, that stock of a particular breed, the short horned Durham for instance, sell at prices to stagger credulity here. This subject has recently awakened much attention in the United States, and lately in the States west of the Alleghenies. Mr. Clay but a short time since, sold a cow and calf of the stock of the imported short horned Durham, for six hundred and fifty dollars—a price which would astonish ordinary men, but which, taking into consideration the purity of blood, and general excellence of the breed for dairy purposes, would seem not to be too high; the purchaser no doubt thought it a bargain, and will, even at this price, with ordinary luck, "turn his pennies to advantage." The Agricultural Society of Ohio, a short time since, sent out the Messrs. Rennicks to England for the purpose of purchasing from the best breeders there, to improve the stock of Ohio. They have lately returned with two bulls and three heifers, purchased and selected from the best breeders of English cattle, at an expense of between seven and eight thousand dollars. The cattle are described as of the most finished kind for symmetry and beauty, but little injured by the voyage, and notwithstanding the prices paid, it is said will yield to their owners a very handsome profit. Kentucky has gone far before any other western state in this branch of agricultural improvement, and the stock farms of Bourbon and Fayette, are celebrated throughout the western states for the purity of their breeds and the excellence of their cattle. Indeed the improvement is very perceptible in the stock driven through our own town on its way to Missouri, by the emigrants moving from Kentucky. In what pasture fields here do we see such? The stunted animals among us bear no comparison, and yet are equally expensive. But little as yet has been done in Indiana in reference to this matter. Public attention, however, has lately been called to it, and I cannot omit this public occasion of doing justice to the patriotism and public spirit of one individual in the state, who, by proper selections of stock, crossing the breeds, and careful management and attention, has been of immense service to the farming interests here: the individual to whom I allude, is Mr. John Owens of Monroe county, who has within a few years, done more to improve the breed of horned cattle, than any other man in the state, and some of whose stock, as I am informed, are candidates for the premiums to be awarded by our Society. The breed of horses wants an improvement also, either by crossing with other stock, or by a careful attention to the improvement of such as we now have: many of the best breeds are extinct. Who now ever sees a favorable specimen of that hardy, docile, well set, clean limbed and muscular animal, so hardy, and so capable of enduring fatigue, so admirably adapted either to the saddle, or to the draft, and which were at one time I might almost say, indigenous to the country—I refer to the Canadian Pony. The Naragansett

pacer is unknown I believe at this period in the United States. Thirty years ago they were justly esteemed the most valuable of all riding horses, for celerity and ease. The Whips, the Hamiltonians, and the Sir Archies—stocks so well known and appreciated here in former days, are running out, and their places supplied with stocks far inferior. The scrubs & woods' colts we are daily in the habit of seeing among us, and to rear which costs as much, if care is taken of them at all, as the best and most approved breeds, which at the same age, are worth four times their value. In relation to sheep, how is it? Are the farmers of this country sufficiently careful in improving their breeds? Do they by crossing with the Merino or Saxony, improve them? or do they not by breeding in and in, keep up a stock which instead of improving, is deteriorating daily? Are they careful enough in their selection of proper pastures, and proper winter enclosures? Do not they permit the sheep, as a general rule, to forage for himself, without bestowing much care on his diet, or improving his fleece? What country under the canopy of Heaven, is better fitted for this species of stock?—The climate admirable—all kind of grasses springing up luxuriantly. The best and most nutritious of all for the sheep, the blue grass, making its own way without seeding wherever cultivation is carried on at all—the sheep, subject, when at all attended to, to fewer diseases, than in any other part of the Union—with less keeping, and feeding in winter—with all these, and many more advantages which might be enumerated for this branch of domestic husbandry, our flocks as a general rule, are of a worse kind, poorer breed, less attended to, than in any other part of the state that I have visited—covered with burrs, they are permitted to roam at large, feed as they can, and do as they may, and yet, under all these disadvantages, increase and multiply. It is as easy to keep a good breed as a bad one, and the difference of price in the wool will justify the trouble. Common wool at the east is worth twenty cents, Merino or Saxony from fifty to seventy-five cents. Fortunes are made on the bleak and barren heights of the Alleghenies by raising sheep, and here where nature has been profuse in her bounties, they are scarcely considered as a component part of a farmer's stock. It is to be hoped more attention will be paid to this highly useful and profitable class of animals hereafter.

(To be concluded next week.)

GAZETTE.

VINCENNES.

SATURDAY, NOV. 11, 1835.

PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT IN 1836

GEN. WM. H. HARRISON, Of Ohio.

In another column our readers will find an "interesting correspondence" copied from the Indiana Democrat of the 4th inst. Its appearance here on Sunday last produced much wonderment, accompanied with not a little doubt as to its authenticity amongst our townsmen. Some thought it a hoax. Some called it a scandalous imposition. All felt, that if genuine, the publication of the first letter, could not have been anticipated by the signers to it; that the publication was a terrible mischance, as unfortunate as the letter itself.

The manner of the letter is peculiar. The writer has been very astute in avoiding all personal commitment. He informs Col. Johnson how the Colonel's friends, personal and political, think of him and of his services, and their wish to reward him, and all that sort of stuff; but never lets the Col know how he, the writer, and those who sign with him, individually think. It is very evident that the writer was careful to keep himself at liberty. He must be a late convert to Jacksonism or Van Burenism, not fully satisfied with the strength of sides, and determined to keep himself prepared.

To turn again, and turn again, And jump Jim Crow.

The secrecy which has enveloped the transaction is astonishing. That a Committee should have been appointed, or should have appointed themselves, to represent the valley of the Wabash, or even our ancient Borough, on an occasion so important as an address and invitation to the great practical amalgamator of the west; and yet the knowledge of it be kept from the people, is astonishing. But that the honored members of the Committee, should have borne their honor so modestly, that but for the kindly interference of "our mutual friend" John Cain, Esq. we should not have known what honored men honored our humble borough, is most astonishing indeed.

Then again, the strange composition of this most modest committee of modest men, charged with the modest duty of modestly representing their fellow citizens of the valley of the Wabash, thousands and thousands of white men, with honest white women for wives and daughters, is extraordinary. The first—not long since the advocate of a western President, then the partisan of Mr. Adams, then the friend and correspondent of Mr. Clay, and only lately the Clay party candidate for Congress in the district. The last—the Postmaster at Vincennes. Then, three of the Postmaster's clerks. Then, a mail contractor, who nevertheless, figured at the Harrison meeting last Saturday, and who, politically, is opposed to Col. Dick, but personally his friend. Then, the Receiver of Public Moneys at Vincennes. And then, why then, the most modest man in Vincennes.

But to be serious. We ask, what right had John Law, who once pledged himself in Elihu Stout's paper, to support a western candidate,

and to vote for Gen. Jackson, and afterwards supported Mr. Adams, and then Mr. Clay, and then claimed the votes of the Clay men as their party candidate for Congress, and now goes for the caucus men Van Buren and Johnson—what right had this gentleman to set for the people of the Wabash valley? What right had John Scott and his three clerks, Stout, Moore and Robinson—what right had Mr. Contractor Emison, to act for a free people? What right had Gen. Drake, the Receiver, hardly domiciled amongst us, distinguished only by an office, given him as the crust is thrown to the spaniel, after a kick; what right had Doctor Brown—what right had either or both of these to speak or to act for the citizens of Vincennes, much less to invite amongst them the hero of the abolitionists?

It is all absurd. It would never have been done, if it had been imagined that the letter would ever reached the light. It was executed in secrecy—it was intended to have been kept secret—and would have been so kept—but for the passion which beset "our mutual friend" John Cain, Esq. his passion to figure as the attendant—a great man himself! of greater men!! It was intended to have been so, but for Col. Johnson's vain desire—in imitation of Gen. Jackson, Mr. Van Buren and Dary Crockett—to figure as a letter writer.

We understand our neighbor of the Sun intends publishing the letter of invitation, together with the Col's reply, this week. How bold! Now "who's a sheep!"

The adjourned meeting on the subject of the Borough Charter, takes place this evening at Col. Clark's hotel.

HARRISON MEETING.

An unprecedentedly numerous and respectable meeting of the democratic republicans of Knox county, assembled in pursuance of public notice, at the Court House in Vincennes, on Saturday last.

The meeting was called to order by the Hon. J. Ewing, who, in an eloquent & patriotic address, explained the purport of the meeting. As far as we could catch Mr. Ewing's remarks, the following epitome, or brief outline, is substantially correct:

Mr. Ewing stated, the object was not to usurp a right to dictate, but to give effect to the free and honest expression of opinion already made by the people—the men who handle the plough and occupy the workshops, in behalf of the patriot and citizen soldier, Gen. Harrison, and that the anniversary of his glorious victory over a savage foe at Tippecanoe, added to the interest felt upon this occasion. The meeting, Mr. Ewing said, had nothing to do with party, and could not be confounded with meetings held by mere partisans, with a design to control public opinion—that this was a meeting of the real people, to express their honest convictions, while that of party office-holders consulted but the wishes of a few, and should sink into general disesteem—that the great body of both political parties were honest, and that a knowledge of the true state of the case in relation to the next Presidency, would, he hoped, cause the greater portion of both parties to unite. They or their fathers had fought side by side at Tippecanoe, under the hero whose cause they now espouse. It was not for party they fought; and the same feelings and impulses which guided them, should now prevail. The friends of Gen. Harrison, Mr. Ewing said, had now unfurled that banner under which he had fought and conquered, to protect the rights and liberties of all, and with the aid of his old compatriots in arms and their sons, it would again triumph.

Mr. Ewing remarked, that the only objection adduced by General Harrison's enemies in Indiana, was "that he had no chance," that all Jackson men would vote for Van Buren. He thought this was rather too much to claim of freemen—Pennsylvania had discarded its prompters—Tennessee (the home of Gen. Jackson) had exposed an attempted imposition, and had declared most emphatically against the caucus candidate, and who doubted Kentucky? and who, worthy of credence, could doubt Ohio? and who doubts Virginia will take her son? He said that the claims of Van Buren's office supporters were delusive; that Van Buren was no hero of New Orleans; and if a hero in any sense, he was only a hero of intrigue, and that the devotion and love felt for Jackson could not be transferred to such an aspirant—that General Jackson was elevated without a caucus of office-holders; and in defiance of one held by the friends of Wm. H. Crawford, the people lifted him from their own ranks as one of themselves, and a majority of the same independent men, would lift Harrison in the same manner—Office holders must again learn to follow, and not dare to dictate to a free people—that it was hard to believe any President would, knowingly, so far forget his station as to interfere in appointing a successor. Mr. E. referred to the farewell address of the immortal Washington, and that his example, with the example of all the patriots who succeeded him in the Presidential chair, would by such a course be disregarded; that such a course, if sanctioned now, would change our government into an elective monarchy; that it was not Jackson, but the spoils party around him would pursue such a course, and that it was conclusive evidence of the want of merit in Mr. Van Buren, when he is thus supported under another man's name—that to argue all Jackson men were Van Buren men, was like the idiot's supposition, who, because black is a color and white a color, concluded white was black, and black white; or, because that a boy's pop gun was a gun, and the girl's

was a pop gun.

Mr. Ewing said, that the artifice and tricks which had mainly characterized Martin Van Buren, would not suit for the station he coveted—that they were

—Like tricks of slight of hand, Which to admire, one must not understand—

That the talk of some of his supporters of "measures, not men," was laughable enough. He asked, what measure of public and general interest ever originated with Mr. Van Buren? Was it to obtain all discretionary power for the President; to sanction the Wabash Veto; to approve of the recall of Gen. Harrison, and to substitute free Tom Moore, at the expense of thousands of the people's money—if these are some of the measures his partisans may approve, be it so—such a bumble cannot supplant the vine.

Westward the star of empire wends its way.

To preserve and to perpetuate our glorious Constitution, Mr. Ewing said, had been the endeavor of Gen. Harrison through a long and valuable life; he did not promise office for support, but the people of Indiana know how much more they would be favored by him than by his caucus competitor—that while he lived with us, he legislated for us, he fought for us, he governed us—has been always our friend and benefactor—that our general and our state interests plead for him—the happiness of the Union plead for him, and should we not then support him?

Mr. E. said in conclusion, he presented the inmost feelings of his bosom affectionately to a people to whom he owed devotion, and called upon all opposed to dictation, to concentrate upon the man of the people, Gen. Wm. H. Harrison.

Mr. Ewing then moved that Doctor Hiram Decker take the Chair, and Samuel Hill and A. D. Scott, Esqs. be appointed Secretaries of this meeting, which motion was adopted.

The following is an official account of the proceedings of the meeting:—

Resolved, That a committee to consist of twenty citizens be appointed by the Chairman, to embrace at least one from each township of the county, to adopt an address and resolutions, expressive of the sense of this meeting in relation to General Harrison (the Hero of this day,) our candidate for the Presidency, and Martin Van Buren his competitor, the candidate of the caucus office holders, and that said Committee nominate fourteen suitable persons to represent Knox county in the State consultation to be held at Indianapolis to select and recommend an electoral ticket for Indiana.

The chair appointed the following named gentlemen as the committee, viz: John Ewing, D. S. Bonner, Charles Polk, Wm. Bruce, George Leech, Wm. Scott, Noah Purcell, H. M. Shaw, Isaac Cunn, Sam'l. McClure, Joseph McClure, Robert Rustin, Sen. Thomas Dick, Joseph Chambers, R. N. Carnan, A. T. Ellis, H. D. Wheeler, Nat. Keynkendall, Andrew Purcell, Sam'l. Judah.

The Committee having performed the duty assigned them, reported an address (which will be published next Saturday) and the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the principles and sentiments of the address this day submitted to us, and that 1000 copies, together with these resolutions, be printed for distribution, under the direction of a committee of vigilance.

Resolved, That we view the approaching Presidential election in a great measure decisive of the destiny of our Republic, as it will decide the very important question—Shall those around the President and those in office under him, be permitted to appoint his successor, and thus change our Republic into an elective monarchy?

Resolved, That we regard all caucuses for the purpose of bringing out candidates for office as inimical to the spirit of our institutions, as reflecting upon the intelligence of the people, as depriving them of their controlling power in government, and placing it in the hands of a knot of political jobbers, who are actuated by no consideration, save that of self aggrandizement.

Resolved, That we feel constrained, as lovers of the Union, and friends of the West, to oppose the election of Martin Van Buren to the Chief Magistracy, as well from the manner he was brought out before the American people, as the hostility of his principles, as far as they can be ascertained, to the true interest of the Union, and were particularly to the West.

Resolved, That we look upon the election of William Henry Harrison of Ohio, to the Chief Magistracy of the Union, as essential to its preservation, in soothing party animosities, purifying our political atmosphere, and healing those sectional jealousies, which have recently increased to so alarming an extent.

Resolved, That as citizens of Indiana, and of the West, we would feel a peculiar pride in witnessing his elevation to that exalted station, and have the fullest confidence that he who exercised a paternal care over our infancy, will not neglect us in our present more advanced age.

Resolved, That Henry M. Shaw, R. N. Carnan, John Purcell, Hiram Decker, Samuel Judah, Joseph Chambers, A. D. Scott, H. D. Wheeler, John C. Clark, John B. Martin, A. T. Ellis, Wm. Scott, John Ewing, and George Calhoun be, and are hereby appointed delegates on behalf of the friends and supporters of GENERAL WM. H. HARRISON for PRESIDENT, and some statesman for Vice President, as on due consideration, may hereafter be selected to attend a consultation of Delegates to be held at Indianapolis