

THE FARMER'S DEPARTMENT.



From the New England Farmer.

CALCAREOUS MANURES.

This class of manures comprehends a number of articles, as burnt or calcined limestone, pound limestone, limestone gravel, chalk, marles, sea shells, coarser waste, and gypsum.

1. *Advantage of lime.*—Though there are exceptions to the rule, yet, in general, it may be confidently asserted, that, unless where a soil has, by nature, enough of calcareous matter in its composition, for the purposes of vegetation, it can neither be brought into its most fertile state, nor will other manures be so useful as they ought, if lime, or some other calcareous earth, be not previously applied. By lime spread upon a moory soil, good herbage is produced, where nothing but heath and unpalatable grasses grew before. By the same means, grasslands, instead of yielding nothing but bent, and other inferior grasses, have been covered with those of a more valuable description. The utility of lime to turnips is so great, that, though in the same field, where no lime had been applied, the crop died away, yet, in the limed part, the turnips flourished with unabated vigor. On the Mendips lands, in Somerset, by the application of lime, the value of land was raised, from 4s. to 30 per acre; and dung, which, previous to liming, had no sensible effect, operated, after its application, as on other lands. Macclesfield forest, in Cheshire, and vast tracts in the northern and more elevated parts of Derbyshire, adjacent districts, have been astonishingly improved by the same means. The rye lands of Herefordshire, in 1636, refused to produce wheat, peas, or vetches; but, since the introduction of lime, they have been so fertilized, as to be successfully applied to the growth of every species of corn. In maiden soils, of a tolerable quality, the richest manure will not enable them to bring any crops, but those of oats or rye, to maturity; whereas, if they receive a sufficient quantity of lime, crops of peas, barley, or wheat may be raised to advantage. The benefit resulting from the use of lime, has been indisputably proved in the same farm; for the richer parts that were left unlimed, were uniformly inferior, in produce, to the poorer that had been limed, during a period of not less than twenty-one years, under the same course of management.

2. *The principles on which lime operates as a manure.*—Quick-lime in powder, or dissolved in water, is injurious to plants; hence grass, watered with lime water, is destroyed. But lime freshly burnt, or slacked, forms a compost with vegetable matter, which is soluble in water, and nutritive to plants. Mild lime, (as chalk, or quick-lime again impregnated with carbonic acid,) chiefly operates by improving the texture of the soil and its relation to absorption.

3. *Effects of lime.*—Many farmers have subjected themselves to an expense, at the rate of ten shillings per acre per annum, for the lime they used, and have been amply remunerated. The benefit derived in the cultivation of green crops is sufficient for that purpose. Such crops may be raised by large quantities of dung; but where calcareous substances are applied, it is proved, by long experience, that a less quantity of animal and vegetable manure will answer the purpose. This is making the farm-yard dung go farther, with more powerful, and permanent effects, and from the weightier crops thus raised, the quantity of manure on a farm will be most materially augmented. Indeed, upon land in a proper state for calcareous application, (as old ley,) lime is much superior to dung. Its effects continue for a longer period, while the crops produced are of a superior quality, and less susceptible of injury from the excesses of drought and moisture. The ground, likewise, more especially if it be of a strong nature, is much more easily wrought; and, in some instances, the sowing, of labor alone, would be sufficient to induce a farmer to lime his land, were no greater benefit derived from the application than the opportunity, thereby gained of working it in a more perfect manner.

4. *Rules for the management of lime.*—1. It is necessary to ascertain the quality of the soil to which lime is proposed to be applied; and whether it has formerly been limed; and to what extent. In general, it may be observed, that strong loams and stubborn clays, require a full dose to bring them into action, as such soils are capable of absorbing a great quantity of calcareous matter. Lighter soils, however, require less lime to stimulate them; and may be injured by administering a quantity of lime, recently calcined, that would prove moderately beneficial to those of a heavy nature. 2. As the effects of lime greatly depend on its intimate admixture with the surface soils, it is expedient to have it in a powdered state before it is applied, and the drier and the more perfectly powdered the better. 3. Lime having a tendency to sink in the soil, it cannot be ploughed in with too shallow a furrow, or kept too near the surface. 4. Lime ought not to be applied, a second time, to weak or poor soils, unless mixed with a compost; after which the land should be immediately laid down to grass.

From the Southern Agriculturist.

TO SAVE SEED.

All seed keeps better in their seed vessels, but this can rarely be done, on account

of the great space occupied. As soon, therefore, as the pods of the cabbage, turnips, radishes, &c. turn brown, and a part become dry, the stems should be cut and laid on a cloth to dry, and afterwards thrashed out, and hung up in bags in some airy place. Lettuces should be pulled up with the roots as soon as there is the least appearance of maturity, and hung up, and the plants will ripen all their seeds, at about the same time. If left in the garden to ripen, the earliest and best will be lost; in fact, except under very favorable circumstances, very few will be obtained, as every shower and every strong breeze will lessen the quantity, and scatter those which are mature over the whole garden. The same course should be pursued with leeks and onions. It is a prevalent opinion that the bush squash cannot be perpetuated among us, as such have a strong tendency to run, and will in one or two seasons become a vine. This is a mistake, and has originated, no doubt, in the manner of saving the seed. If the first squashes which appear be retained for seed there is no danger of the plant running the next season; but if these be used and those which are borne at the extremities are preserved for this purpose, they will run, and moreover will be later in bearing. To have early fruit of either the squash, cucumber or melon, the very first should be reserved.

Substitute for Milk and Cream.—We copy the following article from an Eastern paper: Beat up the whole of a fresh egg in a basin and then pour boiling tea over it gradually to prevent its curdling. It is difficult from the taste to distinguish it from milk or cream, when used in tea or coffee.

Currying Cows.—Cows should be curried as often as horses, particularly when they are shedding their hair. Independent of other consequences, it tends to prevent them from licking themselves, by which means they too often swallow the hair, and receive injury.—N. Y. Farmer.

Niles' Weekly Register, of June 11, says "all hopes of the British market for flour seem abandoned. A letter received by the editor from New York gives reason to fear a pretty general crash of the speculators, and expresses an opinion that flour may descend as low as four dollars a barrel! There is no other than the home market on which the farmers can depend—let him support that, and fit his business to it, by growing wool, flax, &c. and fattening cattle and hogs as well as in making wheat and corn. These speculators are continually leading the people into error. If they only injured themselves, it would be the less matter."

John Varnum Esq. late member of Congress, from North Essex District, has made preparations for raising silk worms at his farm in Dracut, upon a very extensive scale. He calculates to have a million of mulberry trees, within three years.—Boston Courier.

Advertisements.

TO PRINTERS.

I have a found of PICA which I will either sell, or trade for good second hand Brevier, Bourgeois, or Long Primer.

R. W. MIDDLETON.

Star Office, June 21, 1831.

THE LAWS

PASSED at the last Session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, have been received at this Office, and are ready for delivery.

GEO. WELSH, Prothy.

Prothonotary's Office, Adams County, June 14, 1831. 4w-10

LOOK AT THIS!

FOR THE LAST TIME I call on all those indebted to me, either by bond, note or book account, to come forward and make settlement—I this notice has no more effect than my former notice, those indebted will have to make settlement with persons who will add COSTS to their debts.

JAMES A. THOMPSON.

April 27, 1831.

4f-2-3

TO PRINTERS & EDITORS.

AN ANTI-MASONIC PRINTING OFFICE, situated in the interior of the State of Pennsylvania, is offered for Sale, with a subscription list amounting to nearly five hundred good subscribers, and a steady increase. The country, in point of health and wealth, is believed to be inferior to none in the State—and believed to be decidedly anti-masonic.

The present Editor has been at considerable expence in fitting out the establishment with new type, in part. Any person desirous of purchasing may rest assured of getting a bargain.

Forms of sale made known on personal application, or by letter (post paid) to R. W. Middleton, Editor of the "Star," Gettysburg, or John Clarke, Editor of the "Sun," Philadelphia.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises,

On Saturday the 20th of August next,

A LOT OF GROUND, Containing 28 Acres, adjoining lands of John Collins and others. Likewise a Lot of Ground in the town of Heidlersburg No. 39, in Tyrone township, Adams county; the estate of Arthur Nickel, deceased. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. on the first described lot, and the last described lot at 3 o'clock P. M. on said day.

WILLIAM NICKEL, Adm'r.

May 31, 1831.

THE EAGLE HOTEL.



THE undersigned respectfully informs his old friends and customers, and the public in general, that he has taken that well known

TAVERN STAND, THE EAGLE HOTEL.

Situate on the corner of Baltimore and Midle streets, formerly occupied by Mr. B. GRAMER. The house is large and convenient. This Bar is well stocked with the best of Liquors, and his Table will always be furnished with the best the market can afford. The stabling is good and roomy, and attended by an attentive Hostler.

Travellers and others are assured, that he will use every exertion in his power to render both Man and Horse comfortable.

PHILIP HEAGY.

April 6, 1831.

4f-52

PUBLIC HOUSE.

The subscriber has taken that old

TAVERN STAND,

(FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY GEO. LASHLELLS.) On the York and Gettysburg Turnpike Road, 5 miles from Gettysburg, and 24 from York.

Having provided himself with every accommodation for Travellers, Wagoners, and Drivers, he invites those who travel that way to give him a call, and judge whether his entertainment and charges do not justify the invitation.

ROBERT TAYLOR.

April 27, 1831.

4f-2-3

N. B. Persons indebted to me, are requested to call on MOSES McCLEAN, Esq. in whose hands I have placed my books, and make immediate settlement. R. T.

CUMBERLAND INN.

The undersigned respectfully makes known to the public,

THAT HE HAS TAKEN THAT WELL KNOWN TAVERN STAND,

Situate at the south end of Gettysburg, on the Baltimore turnpike, called the "CUMBERLAND INN," where Travellers, Drivers, Wagoners, &c. can be at all times accommodated, and every exertion made by himself and family to render satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

J. HARBAUGH.

May 24, 1831.

4f-7

GETTYSBURG MARKET AN ORDINANCE.

Supplementary to an ordinance entitled, "An Ordinance for the regulation of the Market in Gettysburg," passed the 7th day of March, 1831:

Section 1st.—Be it ordained by the Town Council of the Borough of Gettysburg, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, That the hour of closing the Market shall be SEVEN O'CLOCK in the morning of each Market Day during the months of May, June, July, and August—any thing contained in the Ordinance to which this is supplementary to the contrary, notwithstanding.

Section 2d.—And be it further ordained, That if any person or persons, other than those who rent stalls in the public Market House, shall sell, or expose to sale, at any place within the limits of the Borough of Gettysburg, and at any time within Market Hours, any kind of meat, other than salted and dried meat, by a less quantity than One Quarter of a Carcass—be, she, or they, so offending, and being thereof legally convicted, shall forfeit and pay, for each and every offence, the sum of One Dollar, for the use of the corporation.

Enacted and Ordained in Town Council, June 20, 1831.

T. STEVENS, President pro tem. Attest—D. HORNOR, Clerk. Gettysburg, June 28, 1831. 4f-12

POTTER'S

VEGETABLE CATHOLICON.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The unrivalled and extensive reputation acquired by this medicine for the last five years, both in Hospital and private practice, demands from the proprietor his grateful acknowledgments to a discerning public.

Potter's Vegetable Catholicon is offered for the cure of Diseases of the Liver, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Debility resulting from Intemperance and Dissipation, Scrofula or King's Evil, Old and Inveterate Ulcers, Pains in the Bones, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Diseases of the Lungs, Syphilis, Blotches on the Face and Skin, White Swelling of the Joints, Tetters, Mercurial diseases, Piles, &c. &c.

The Catholicon consists exclusively of vegetable matter, and, with a slight determination to the bowels, which it preserves in a soluble state, acts insensibly, is pleasant to the taste, and requires no particular regimen or confinement. As a gentle cathartic medicine, improving the appetite and restoring the general tone of the system, it is confidently recommended to ladies in a delicate situation.

The unrivalled and very extensive character which this medicine has enjoyed, for the last six years, as a complete renovator, and purifier of the blood and humours both in Hospital and Private Practice, is a substantial basis for its future support. It has

obtained its present great distinction by the extraordinary success which has attended it in the Healing Art, while every avenue and track have been searched in vain for its parallel; indeed, its discovery may be considered one of the most sacred boons that can be afforded to the unfortunate; and I most sincerely hope the sympathy of the public will be excited to diffuse its invaluable merits.

There are at this time several spurious mixtures in circulation abroad, and some vended in this city, assuming to possess the same, or equal virtues, of Potter's Catholicon. It is to be hoped that the unsuspecting will be placed on their guard against such impositions, as much mischief has resulted from their use. They consist principally of sarsaparilla sirops, viz. Sirop de Cuisinier or Rob L'Affeteur, and are sold for a much less price; you will therefore be particular and purchase of me but my authorized agents, where you can obtain the GENUINE CATHOLICON.

W. W. POTTER, Philadelphia.

The following strong testimonial is furnished at the request of Dr. Davis, of Lynchburg, Va. by a gentleman of great respectability, residing in that place, whose original certificate, of which the following is an exact copy, is left with the proprietor of the Catholicon.

CASE.

LYNCHBURG, Va. May 5th, 1828.

At the request of Dr. —, I here give a statement of the effect of Potter's Catholicon in the restoration of my health. My constitution had been in a declining state for more than eighteen months. I was much troubled with a short dry cough, slight difficulty of breathing, which was much increased by bodily exercise. At night, great oppression at the chest was experienced, with excessive colliquative sweats, soreness and pain in the sides and breast, with extreme languor and loss of appetite. In this situation, I travelled to the New England states by sea, but obtained no permanent relief. Some time after my return, by way of experiment, I was induced to use Potter's Catholicon, and after using two bottles, my health was perfectly restored.

DAVID R. EDLEY.

CASE.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28th, 1829.

Dear Sir—After many but ineffectual trials to relieve myself from a most severe and distressing attack of dyspepsia, I have been completely cured by the use of me, your invaluable Catholicon, and I think it my duty thus publicly to state my case, and in order that others may profit thereby. The first symptoms of the disease were manifested in the spring of 1827. Warned at the approach of this destroyer of all ease, I had recourse to physician after physician, and finally after remedy, but received little or no relief. I was recommended to retire into the country, where I so far retreated, that I began to think the enemy was dislodged. I returned to the city, where in a short time all my old symptoms returned with double violence. My stomach became so debilitated with drugs that I relinquished the regular system and entered on a course of Swaim's Panacea. It did me no good, and I went back to my doctor, who crammed me with pulverized oyster shells, &c. &c. My teeth became loose, and some actually fell out; there was a constant pain in my joints, particularly in damp weather, pains in my right side and shoulder, &c. I now submitted to another course of medical treatment, until the fall of 1829, when my physicians stated the disease to be a *schirrus of the liver*. Then it was that I determined to try your Catholicon, a few doses of which improved my appetite, and gave me a feeling of ease and comfort, I cannot readily describe. In twelve days after using but one bottle, I found myself well—the few teeth I had lost were firmly clasped by the gums and my appetite and digestion perfectly restored. I now enjoy as good health as I ever did, and I must say it is to your valuable Catholicon that I attribute this happy result.

Respectfully yours, EZRA P. WILTBANK.

CASE.

NORFOLK, Va. May 1st, 1828.

Dear Sir—I will shortly state my former case. I labored for six years under a violent Liver Complaint. It first manifested itself in the summer of 1821, and rendered frequent application to an eminent family physician necessary, by whose prescriptions I could obtain only a temporary relief. After the lapse of many months, without receiving any permanent benefit from medicine, I came to the determination to try your Catholicon. I took three bottles, and thank God, I can truly say the disease of the liver entirely left me; and I have since been as well and hearty as man can be, in the fullest enjoyment of health and spirits.—My cure was effected solely by your celebrated and agreeable Catholicon.

Your friend, EDWARD J. YOUNG.

To W. W. POTTER, Philadelphia.

CASE.

WILMINGTON, May 23d, 1830.

Dear Sir—This was a case of rheumatism in an intimate friend of mine, an old gentleman about sixty years of age, who had the Rheumatism for a number of years past, part of the time confined to his bed; he took it merely through experiment, and was surprised to find himself entirely freed from his painful disorder by using only one bottle.

Your well wisher, JEREMIAH NICHOLS.

An eminent physician says, "I have known several cures performed by the use of your Catholicon, which had previously resisted the ordinary prescriptions of the faculty, and I have never known it to produce INJURIOUS EFFECTS!"

To be had at the Drug Store of Dr. J. GILBERT. Gettysburg, May 18, 1831. 4f-2-6

SIX CENTS REWARD.

ANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Franklin township, Adams county, Pa. on the 28th inst. an indentured apprentice to the Tanning business, named WASHTON HARRIS—I hereby caution all persons from harboring or employing said apprentice; for, as he absents himself from me without any just cause, I will positively prosecute all those who may harbor or employ him in defiance of this notice. The above reward will be paid for his delivery.

JACOB COVER.

Franklin township, } May 31, 1831. } June 7. 4f-9

A LARGE supply of first-rate Lancaster GLUE for sale by JESSE GILBERT.

May 19, 1831. 4w-2-6

CABINET WARE-HOUSE.



DAVID HEAGY, CABINET-MAKER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and customers & the public generally, that he still continues to carry on his BUSINESS, IN WEST YORK STREET, And is prepared to execute the neatest and most

FASHIONABLE WORK, WHICH HE WILL WARRANT EQUAL, IF NOT SUPERIOR, TO ANY IN THE PLACE.

He keeps on hand a general and extensive ASSORTMENT OF FURNITURE, OF ALL KINDS,

And of a quality which he only asks an examination to pronounce superior.

COFFINS made at the shortest notice.

ALL KINDS OF TURNING, AND OF THE LATEST FASHIONS.

Can be had at his Shop, at any time—where he has constantly on hand

CARRIAGE HUBS,

Which can now be had at the low rate of ONE DOLLAR per set.

His prices for work are moderate—a liberal credit given to punctual customers; and all kinds of country produce taken in exchange for work.

TO TURNERS.

A SOBER, STEADY JOURNEYMAN TURNER wanted immediately—to whom constant work and liberal wages will be given if application be made soon. DAVID HEAGY. 4f-9

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE OF FASHION

THE first number of the above work is this day published, and the succeeding numbers will be issued every other month. The literary contents will be selections from Foreign Magazines, similar to those of the Athenaeum, from which latter publication articles of interest and amusement will be freely extracted. Under the Fashionable Head will be comprised the explanation of the Plates contained in each number—descriptions of the European and American Fashions, (for the report of the latter they have engaged competent persons.)—notices of the various alterations in the fashion, and, in short, all the information on the subject of Dress necessary for a gentleman of fashion.

Each number of the Gentleman's Magazine of Fashion will contain 48 royal duodecimo pages (two sheets,) embellished with two elegant colored Plates of the Latest Gentlemen's Fashions, and occasionally extra Plates, each Plate comprising two or more whole-length Portraits.

Merchants Tailors will find a great advantage from this work, as the Proprietors will not publish any Fashions except the very latest.

The Plates which we designed for the Models are considered unnecessary. Their omission shall be amply compensated by additional Plates of the Spring and Autumn Fashions.

The price will be \$3 a year if paid in advance, or \$4 if not paid within six months. Booksellers and Postmasters are allowed 12 1/2 per cent for collecting responsible subscribers. Published by KANE & CO., over 184 Washington Street, Boston. Subscriptions received at this Office. June 28, 1831. 4f-12

ROCHDALE FACTORY.



N. & W. GREASON,

FIND it necessary, from circumstances coming very lately to their knowledge, to state, that their price for Carding Wool into Rolls will be

FIVE CENTS PER POUND,

Instead of Six Cents, which they at first proposed. The difference will be refunded to those who have paid them at Six Cents.

WOOL,

To Card, or to Manufacture, and Woller Yarn to be Woven, will be received, in Adams county, at Mr. James Gourley's, Gettysburg; Mr. James Black's, "Two Taverns;" Mr. John Popper's, Alloways Creek; Mr. Eppling's Mill, Marsh Creek; and at Mr. John Cowenover's, near Black's Mill; where work will be called for, and returned, once in two weeks. Rochdale Factory, June 7, 1831. 4f-9

SIX CENTS REWARD.

ANAWAY from the subscriber living in Menallen township, Adams county, on the 17th of April, 1831, an indentured apprentice to the Weaving Business, named PETER CYSLER—he has three years yet to serve. I hereby caution the public against harboring, or employing said boy, or trusting him on my account. GEORGE TAYLOR, Menallen township, Adams Co., Pa. May 4, 1831. 4f-2-4