EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich, and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

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SATURDAY MORNING
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TERMS
TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS
Per annum, payable half yearly in advance.
ADVERTISEMENTS
Not exceeding a square inserted three times for ONE DOLLAR: and TWENTY FIVE CENTS for every subsequent insertion.

MR. & MRS. HAMILTON'S
Boarding School for Young Ladies,
Corner of Saratoga and Courtland Streets,
BALTIMORE,

Will be re opened on the first day of September next.

Mr. & Mrs. H. have provided their Seminary with every apparatus necessary to illustrate their instruction. Their Philosophical Apparatus is equal to *any; that, can be found in private Seminaries in this country,* and their chemical is sufficiently extensive to illustrate any subject treated upon in the text books of the School. Their Cabinet of Minerals, though small, contains upwards of 700 specimens.—Their Seminary is also furnished with an Armillary Sphere; Cary's, Wilson's, and Gardner's Globes; several Pianos, and a Harp.—The instruments they possess are the best they could procure in this country or in England.

The Library contains upwards of 2000 volumes, connected with the studies pursued in the School, to which the young ladies have access.

In all the departments, the most competent Teachers are engaged, whose instructions are given under the immediate eye of the Principals.

The course of instruction is carried on in a regular system of Academic studies, embracing *all* the scientific and ornamental branches.

Parents and Guardians who wish for more particular information, can obtain a prospectus of the Seminary, by writing, post paid, to the Principals.

August 22 1835 8t

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WM. H. & T. GROOME,
HAVE just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, their entire supply of
SPRING GOODS,
which added to their former stock makes their assortment very complete. They respectfully invite their friends and the public to give them a call. Among the articles received are a variety of
English & French Ginghams,
French Painted Lawns and Chintzes, and Fancy Gauze and other Handkerchiefs
may 2

NOTICE.

THE subscribers wish to take at the Coach Gig and Harness Making business, four smart, active, well grown boys, of good moral habits, (boys from the country would be preferred) between the ages of thirteen and sixteen years: one at each of the following branches, viz. Body Making, Harness making, Smithing and Painting.

ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

N. B. All kinds of Silver Plating done in the best manner, such as Bridle-bits, Stirrups, &c. &c. Persons in this and the adjacent counties, wanting any article plated, can have it done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. Coach Makers in the adjacent counties can have Plating done at the short notice and as cheap as they can have it done in the city. A. & H.

August 1

TEACHERS WANTED.

A gentleman and lady of respectable standing who can produce satisfactory testimonials of their competancy to teach the several branches of an English education, may obtain employment in the above mentioned capacity, if speedy application be made to

James Parrott
Peter Tarr
Samuel Roberts
William C. Ridgaway
Lambert W. Spencer
Trustees of School District, No. 2.

aug 22 3t

To Rent for the next year,

The house at present occupied by Mrs. Scott, near the residence of the subscriber
MARGARET GOLDSBOROUGH.
aug 22 3t

LUMBER YARD.

The Subscribers are about to establish a *LUMBER YARD IN EASTON* in which they intend keeping all the various kinds of Plank, Scantling, Shingles, &c., that may be wanted & from which they expect to be able to supply all those who may be disposed to purchase, with as good lumber and prices *fully* as low as it can be obtained in the Baltimore market, without the addition of freight.

They have already received from Port Deposite and elsewhere, and now offer for sale at their Yard in Easton, an excellent lott of,
4-4 6-4 and 8-4 WITE PINE PLANK,
Cypress Shingles and Scantling.
They also intend keeping a part of the above at Easton Point for the accommodation of those who may wish to be supplied by water.

Any person wishing to purchase any of the above will please call on William Loveday who will attend to the business.

William H. Groome.
William Loveday.

Easton, June 27 eow4w

For Rent or Sale.

That handsome and substantial brick dwelling with every convenience attached, at present occupied by John Stevens, Esq. situate on Harrison Street in Easton.—For terms apply to the Subscriber or Alex. P. Taylor.
JACOB C. WILLSON.
Easton, Aug. 29, 1835, 3w

To Country Merchants & others
JACOB BALDERSTON

Manufactures and has always for sale, at his Sieve and Wire Manufactory, No 60 South Calvert, a few doors from Pratt Street the following articles, viz: Wire Safes of the most approved kinds. Rolling Screens for Merchant and flax seed Mills; Riddles and Seives for coal, corn, ore, barley, rye, oats, flax and clover seeds, wheat, cockle, lime, sand, snuff, starch, and brick dust; plain and fancy Wire work for windows, libraries, &c. Also an assortment of Bird Cages and Rat Traps, all of which are made of the best materials, and will be sold as reasonable as at any manufactory in New-York, Philadelphia or Baltimore.

Baltimore, 4 april

AN APPEAL

To the People of the Old States particularly.

Among the many wagons conveying movers to the west, which daily pass through this town, was on Tuesday attended by thirty-five persons, twenty six of whom were upon it, the others followed on foot. They were five families from the western shore of Maryland, who had united in chartering a single wagon, the upper loading of which was bedding piled to the height of 12 feet from the ground, on the top of which 26 women and children were perched. On the next day, four families, containing 29 persons, with a single wagon, followed from the same neighborhood.

Wheeling Gazette.

We know not what effect such paragraphs have upon the feelings of others, but for ourself we can, in sincerity and truth, aver, that they cause the blood to course through our veins with more than icy-coldness. We love, we trust, our whole country with all the ardor of genuine patriotism; but as all human affections have their grades and degrees, so are ours regulated with respect to that particular member of the great American family of states, in which it was our humble lot to be born. For Maryland we cherish an affection which we will not name, and although we rejoice with all the warmth of young love in the advance of any member of the confederacy in the march of prosperity and greatness, when we see any such evidences of the downward course of things in the "*old thirteen*"—that glorious galaxy, whose chivalry and blood was the price of our freedom—as is to be found in the paragraph which forms our text, we confess it makes us sick at heart. What is the spectacle presented. In *two short days*, sixty-four of our citizens, from the same neighborhood, are seen passing through a single town on the Ohio, wending their way to the far west, or southwest, and how many there are who follow, our imagination cannot conceive; for it is but a few months since, we heard of a gentleman from one of the lower counties on the western shore of this state, who was deputed as an agent for thirty five families to go to the West, to seek out an eligible location for them to emigrate to. But why do they leave those green fields—those cherished haunts of childhood? Why do they depart from the soil whereon their forefathers dwelt for centuries? Why do they desert those sacred fanes, in which their ancestors and themselves have so often, and so long, offered up their anthems and their prayers to Him, who listens in mercy and decides in justice? Have those green fields, those haunts, that soil, and those fanes, no longer any hold upon their affections? Do not the associations of early life—do not those connexions formed in the spring-tide of their existence, never cross their minds?—do not those fond recollections of earlier and more lasting friendships, remind them of thrice hallowed scenes which were once so dear them? If reflections such as we have described, do not obtrude upon the thoughts of those whose eyes are cast towards the setting sun, there is no hope left for human nature is not what we took her to be: she is more obdurate than marble—colder than the arms of death. But if these thoughts do sometimes steal over their minds, there may still be hope that all may yet be well—that the tide of emigration which almost threatens to take from many of the middle and southern members of the old states, the healthful, the industrious, the exterprising and the young, may be stayed, and that those who have contemplated breaking away from the ties of their youthful and more mature age, may be prevailed upon to abandon their intentions, and once more turn their thoughts towards the improvement of the loved soil that gave them birth. Ask those who have gone, or are going west, why they have left, or intend to leave, their native hills, and they will tell you "*the soil is worn out.*" We admit that much of it is worn out, and that in numerous instances its products do not repay the toil and expense of cultivation, but then this is not the fault of the soil; it was all originally kind, much of it fertile, and yielded generous returns for the labor bestowed upon it. Bad tillage, an injurious system of cultivation, and too long continuance in exhausting crops, have brought it to its present deteriorated state, but this, certainly, does not justify the conclusion that its former fertility cannot be restored. We believe that *all* of those worn out fields can be *thus* restored by the adoption of a judicious system of culture; and that such as are within the reach of the advantages of those resuscitating beds of shell and other marl, in the tide water districts, may be carried far beyond the highest point of their original fruitfulness, and that too, at a cost which will bear no comparison with the increased amount and value of the produce which may be raised from a given quantity of land—If this be practicable, should not the whisperings of patriotism—the veneration for ancient and present associations—those ties which bind man to the place of his birth—should not these, admonish him to make one noble, one generous effort in its behalf? This question is so simple as not to admit of debate—every virtuous and ennobling impulse of the heart responds a warm, a sincere, an ardent affirmative. They call upon us, one and all, to make that effort. Who is there among us, whose fortune it may have been to have been born in one of the old States—of those states which laid the foundation of human liberty—no matter how humble his sphere of life—that does not feel the distinction an enviable one? When we say this, we mean nothing disparaging to the new states—those vigorous and patriotic *scions* of the old stock—for God krows we love them *all*, in sincerity and singleness of heart.—Then let each and all of those whom we address, turn with renewed affection with renovated regard, and an unswerving determination, to make another manly effort, one which shall be alike worthy of ourselves and of our respective states. The rotation of crops, wherever, tried with the aid of clover and plaster alone in many instances, have wrought wonders in the way of meliorating the condition of the soil, and where lime, and an economical and discreet husbanding, and application of those manures produced on estates, have been adopted, the improvement has been still the more manifest. Lime, it will probably be said, is costly—it is costly, in one sense to all who have to purchase it—to many whose localities are remote from its depostes, its obtainment may be said to be impracticable; but to those who live within a distance accessable to navigation, its first cost, whether that be twelve or 25 cents the bushel, is not, and should not be, an object; for it will pay an interest of more than an hundred per cent. So also would the marl prove cheap to such as can procure it, so as to have it delivered on their fields at these prices; and we have been favored with the perusal of a correspondence, which shews that in some situations within the marl districts, it can be delivered on the landings of many gentlemen, at from 6 to 8 cents, and in some situations, more favorably located, at 4 cents the bushel. No one acquainted with the fructifying properties of marl, will question the correctness of our assertion, when we state that by the application of from 100 to 200 bushels to the acre, according to the degree of exhaustion of the soil to which it is to be applied its rate of yield may be raised from its present depressed state, to from 20 to 30 bushels of wheat to the acre; in favourable seasons, that of corn to from 8 to 10 lbbs and other articles of produce in like proportions. The first cost of either lime, shells, marl, or ashes, should not deter any farmer from trying their efficacy, where they do not exceed the prices named, as there can be no question but that the investment would prove safe, and of lasting benefit to him who may make it. The farmers on *Long Island* New York, pay from 6 to 10 cents a bushel for leached ashes, then have to pay freight for fifteen or twenty miles of water carriage, and the expense of land transportation from 5 to 6 miles, and still grow rich. The *modus operandi*, is easy of solution. By the use of these ashes they make *one* acre produce what it formerly required *three* to do, and thus they save the expense of cultivation and of labor on *two* acres, together with the interest on the value of the land.

But there is another *field* open to those who desire to remain—a *field* rich in promise, and which should gratify even the most exorbitant thirst for the accumulation of wealth. We allude to the SILK CULTURE—a business which, if well conducted, is calculated of itself, to make every owner of a small farm *comfortable*, each holder of a large one *rich*—we use both terms in their broad and most ample sense.—As we have before remarked, by the adoption of this as a branch of husbandry, those very worn-out fields—which are now driving the people of NEW JERSEY, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, and SOUTH CAROLINA, to seek homes among strangers, and encounter all the hardships and privations incident to new and border settlements—may be converted into so many mines of wealth. We ask no man to go into it as an exclusive business—we desire no one to risk the support of his family upon it, but we do ask—we do *conjure* every one, who still clings with affection to his first home—to his birth place—to engage in it as a *part* of his business. Let those who can afford to *buy the trees* from the various nurseries in our country, *buy them and commence the work*, so that the influence of their example may be felt and followed. Let those who cannot afford to make an outlay for the *trees*, buy one, two, three or four ounces of the *Morus Alba**—the White or Italian mulberry, & begin the raising of the trees for themselves. Let those who cannot spare a larger quantity of land than *one* acre, appropriate *that*, to the culture of the mulberry, and let each, according to his ability, set in mulberry, whatever number of acres, which, to him may seem fit and proper, from the number named, to *fifty*, either in hedges or standard trees, and we pledge ourself, that if those plantations of the mulberry be nurtured with care, and turned to the advantage of which they are susceptible, the necessity for emigration will cease to exist in any of the middle or southern states,—there is not an acre of those very lands about to be deserted, that may not thus, in silk culture, be made to produce more than twice as much in value as any western, or south western lands which might be procured, if cultivated in the present staples of those states. Why then go beyond the boundary of domestic comfort in search of the land which abounds in the elements of wealth, when *that land* is at your own door, if you but improve the resources which God has placed within your reach? Let us test it by the results of experience. An acre of mulberry trees, full grown will feed 540,000 worms, and these, as 8,000 cocoons are equal to a pound of silk will make, if properly attended to, 180lbs. which when reeled, at the very *lowest* calculation, would be worth $4 per lb., equal to $720. Now let us see what would be the expense attending the feeding of the worms. The experience of Europe, as well as that of our own country, show that 2 persons are competent to feed *one million of worms* the *first* week, 4 the *second*, 8 the *third*, and from 16 to 20 the remainder of the time, which for the sake of data, we will set down at 2 weeks more. This we wish it recollected, is the calculation of the number of hands requisites to attend to 1,000,000 worms, but as we wish in all charges against the culture, to be rather over than under the amount, we shall tax the 540,000 worms with the expense of almost twice that number for attendants. And now let us see how the account will stand.

Dr.

By 1 acre land value at $20 at 6 per cent interest on laboratory, valued at $400 at 6 per cent	$24 00	
Hire of 2 men 5 weeks at $1 12 per week,	15 00	
Their board at $1 12 per week,	6 00	
Hire of 2 women 4 weeks at $1 per month,	2 00	
Their board at $1 12 per week,	6 00	
Hire of 4 women 6 weeks at $1 per week,	24 00	
Their board at $1 12 per week,	36 00	
Hire of 12 children from 7 to 11 years old, 3 weeks at $ per week,	18 00	
Their board at $1 per week,	36 00	
Balance as per contra,	428 00	
	$595 00	

By balance as per contra, $428 00
By labor as above in the Silk culture, 167 00
By 180 lbs of Silk at $4 per lb. 720 00
$1 20

Here then we have as the clear profit resulting from an acre of ground in the silk culture, after making the most liberal allowances for all possible charges accruing—after allowing $20 for an acre of worn out land, which in many cases would not bring one fourth of that sum; and but seldom more than a moiety, after taxing *one* acre with nearly the expenses of labor for *two*, and after putting the silk at the *lowest* or minimum value—we say after dealing thus hardly with the produce, we have a *clear profit* on 1 acre thus appropriated, of $565,80

*We recommend the *Morus Alba*, not that we would not give the preference to the *Morus Multicaulis*, if it could be obtained in sufficient quantities to make its introduction general. We believe it very far superior to all other kinds of the mulberry tribe; but we are not certain, though we could wish to believe otherwise, that, for some years at least, we shall have to depend chiefly upon the first named, for a supply of food for the silk worm, and, indeed, perhaps until the trees of the latter are sufficiently aged to produce seed. The Italians have for centuries made a most beautiful and glossy silk fooms: we see no possible reason why we cannot do so likewise, and we are for going to work with that which is at present attainable, in preference to waiting for hopes that may never be realized. We know that the Italian mulberry withstands our climate—we know the worm eats it kindly, and we know it makes good silk, and that should suffice.

1 *Acre in Silk Culture, in Second with J. B.*

This calculation allows 3,000 cocoons to make 1lb. of reeled silk, whereas the experiment of Mr. Elias Frost, of Plainfield, Massachusetts, proved that 1243 yielded him 7¾ ounces of silk, when reeled, being rather better than 1⅝ ounces of silk to 3,000 worms; or of 1 pound to a fraction less than 2,527 worms. This experiment was upon a small scale, it may be said—granted—it was upon a small scale—but by due vigilance, unceasing vigilance, and a proportionate increase of attendants, the same result might be realized to the extent of many acres. We do not wish to conceal the fact from the agricultural community, that those who enter into the silk business must imitate the worm in its toils. He who expects without exertion during their feeding, to realize profit from their labors, had better not engage in it. But if he will give during the very limited period of their probation here—say five weeks—*due vigilance*, he will, indeed, reap a harvest worthy of his garner.

The calculation of food for the worms is based upon the production of 108 full grown trees, placed on an acre, 20 square feet apart; but the same, or a greater quantity of leaves might be raised on an acre of land planted in hedges six feet apart, the fourth year after sowing the seed, if the seedings were pushed ahead by manuring and clean cultivation.

We have spoken of worn out lands being adapted to the culture of the mulberry tree, and we repeat that the experience of Europe shows, that thin sandy or gravelly lands, yielded a nutriment which produces the finest, most elastic and glossy silk: but here we would not be understood as wishing to recommend, that the mulberry plant be confided to poor worn out lands without their being first liberally manured; and whether planted in standard trees, or in hedges, the soil should, most assuredly, be kept in a state of generous tilth for the first four years, by cultivation. Clover between the rows, to be well plastered, and a lay turned in twice during that time, taking care to keep the young plants or trees free from the obtrusion of grass or weeds, would be sufficient to ensure their subsequent growth. *Potatoes* or other *roots*, as *parsnips*, *mangel wurtzel*, *carrots*, or *beets*, might also be raised between the standard or hedge rows, so that while the mulberry was maturing, the ground appropriated to their culture, could be made to more than repay for all expense attending it. Thus would the long bear of having 'to wait so long' be stript of its hideousness.

A few words more and we will bring this article to a close. How shall the good work be begun? There are various ways by which it might be. *Individuals* may, and we hope will, begin it. In the eastern states, it has already been laid hold of in every possible form,—*societies*, *companies*, and *individuals*, are there already exerting their respective capacities to give it motion. In Connecticut alone, *four county societies* have been specially formed for furthering its culture, since the 1st of March last and almost daily we see notices of new companies about being formed.—These things are as they should be, and we would appeal to the pride of the middle and southern states, whose soil and climate are so much better suited to the culture of the mulberry, not to let our eastern and northern brethren outstrip us in this lucrative branch of husbandry, but rather join with them in the generous rivalry of brothers, for the palm of victory. And may we not here ask every agriculturist living in those states immediately interested, to step forward to the rescue. In a business which equally concerns all, none should indulge in indifference of feeling. What we ask, therefore, is, that some gentlemen in each neighborhood, will take an active part and give an impetus to the ball of the revolution'—it needs but a beginning, and he who shall be foremost in this glorious work of regeneration, will deserve to live in the fondest recollections of his countrymen. The organization of societies for agricultural purposes wherever they have been formed, have conferred blessings, and we enjoin it upon those who possess influence to exert it *now*, for *now* is the time when their country needs it.—*Farmer & Gardener.*

[*Reported for the Courier & Enquirer.*]

Police, Tuesday.—A comical incident. During one of the moments of tranquility which those connected with our police sometimes enjoy, when the magistrate dozes, after a good dinner, over the evening paper, and the officials watch with the patience of hungry mousers for their prey, two persons the very antipodes in appearance—one of them tall and thin, looking melancholy and gentleman like; the other a well fed portly Englishman, entered the court in great haste. Sir said the lean personage, (addressing the Judge, and rousing him from his pleasing slumber,) I want protection.

Magistrate. Against whom?

Complainant. Against this man pointing to the morsel of flesh that stood beside him.

Magistrate. What has he done to you?

Complainant. He follows me, and I am afraid of him.

Magistrate. Follows you!

Complainant. Yes, follows me wherever I go. If I walk the street, he is close at my heels; if I walk into the Exchange there he is close at my elbow; and if I walk into my counting house, I am sure to have his company.

Mag. I cant help you. There is no law to prevent his following you.

Com. But he threatens to follow me even into my own dwelling.

Mag. Ah, if he does that,

Com. Well sir,

Mag. Then sue him for a trespass.

Com. But I tell you I am afraid of him.

Mag. And I tell you I can't help your being afraid of him

Com. But he threatens me,

Mag. O'ho he threatens you, does he?

Com. Yes, he threatens to follow me wherever I go, even if he breaks the law.

Mag. Well, wait till he breaks the law, and then come to me. But what's it all about? Now comes my turn, said the defendant—who during the dialogue preserved the most profound silence, now its my turn to speak. All I want is to have my property back again; and I will have it too.

Mag. What property?

Def. My Charter Party, and my bills of lading, which he stole from me.

Com. Stole from you—

Def. Yes, stole from me, and I'll swear it. Look here Mr. Hobson, my name is Joseph Barlow, and his name is Meeks. The other day I deposited in his hands for safe keeping, the charter party and bills of lading of the brig Lexington which cleared out, and sailed on Sunday. To day when I asked him for my papers back again he refused them, and I wont be robbed of my property.

Mag. How did he rob you?

Com. and Def. I'll tell you sir—

Mag. Hold your tongues both of you—if you speak for an hour you must hear me at last. Between you, a man can't get a word in edge ways. Now I ask you sir, how did he rob you?

Def. Why I gave him the papers, and now he wont give them up to me.

Mag. That's no robbery—

Def. No robbery! Well, that's what I call a pretty how-do-you-do.

Com. I refused to surrender them, because Mr. Westervilt, who is out of town, forbid me in this letter. He says they were fraudently obtained from him, and I have them in my iron chest, and there they shall stick.

Def. And I'll stick to you till you give them to me, that you may depend upon.

Com. Can't I then have any protection?

Def. (cornfully.) Protection. Why look here Mr. Hopson, I will soon explain the whole matter—

Mag. But I don't want to hear any explanation.

Def. You may as well hear the whole as not, it won't do either of us any harm. If you go to a man, and offer him papers to take care of (during this short colloquy, Mr. Meeks slyly slipped into the next room, and made his exit by the back door) and he keeps the papers when you want them, what do you call that? (turning to the spot where his adversary once stood) Ay, sir what do you call that? What do you call——looking about with the most ludicrous air of amasement—and then rushing into the adjoining room; does any body know what has become of him? Yes, said Collins the officer in a whisper, the bird has flown.

Def. Well then I am prettily humbugged. The brig has cleared out, Westervelt has cleared out, Meeks has cleared out, and damn me if it isn't high time for me to clear out too—so saying, Mr. Barlow turned on his heel, and left the office much quicker than he came into it.

We have been favored with the annexed extract of a letter from a respectable and extensive flour dealer in Baltimore.

Frederick Examiner.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 14, 1835.

Dear Sir:—The market for the Wheat crops just harvested, being about to open, it may interest millers to have views presented of the prospect of future prices.

In every part of the country the crop has surpassed the expectations of the growers. In eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware there is a full average crop. In Frederick and Washington counties in this State, and Jefferson county Va., it may be something less than an average. In N. York, western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, there is two thirds of a crop, and on the eastern shore of this State, and throughout Virginia there is about one half crop, but as the growing corn crop promises to be abundant, there will be no doubt an ample supply of bread stuff for the consumption of the country, and for the usual demand; hence, in the absence of a demand from Europe prices may be expected to decline. The result of the European harvest will be known here about the middle of October, in the mean time under moderate receipts of the reduction may not be great, but some decline may be looked for, and it will be considerable if it be ascertained that the crop in Europe has proved a good one.—From this view of the subject, it is my