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.

VOL. XIX. EASTON, (MD.) SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 2, 1835. No. 1.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY *Saturday Morning* BY Alexander Graham,

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.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 8, 1835.

THE PORK BUSINESS.

About a year since, I gave you some account of the Pork business in this city. The mode and manner of slaughtering and packing the hogs, &c.—That account although thought marvellous by our Eastern and Northern friends, who had never visited the West, and consequently, know nothing of the enterprise of our citizens, was nevertheless strictly true. The letter was copied into the *Whig* of this city, and the facts contained in it, vouched for by the intelligent and highly respectable editor of that paper, who made a full investigation of the subject. It was thought, I am informed by many of your readers, incredible, that a hog could be knocked down, bled, scalded, scraped, strung up, and the inside dressing completed in *a little more than a minute*,—still *it is true* that the average time is less than a minute and a quarter. *Fifty hogs* 'used up,' as we say in the West, *in an hour,—from running in the yard, they are within the hour suspended by their hind feet from the beams in the slaughter house*, COMPLETELY DRESSED!—The largest and most extensive slaughter house in the city, is conducted by Mr. John W. Coleman, who is one of the most wealthy, enterprising, and respectable citizens,—Mr. Coleman has been engaged in the business some eight or ten years, or more, and is deservedly very popular with the hog drovers, as well as the packers. Previous to this year, nearly all the hogs have been slaughtered at Mr. Coleman's houses—this season there is a competition,—two other slaughtering establishments are now in operation, —that of Messrs. Hulse and Clarkson, and Messrs. Smith and Powers, who are active and enterprising men. I stated in that letter, that at one of Mr Coleman's slaughter houses, he had a man that usually opened, removed the offal, and completed the dressing of *three hogs in a minute,—this was strictly true*, and the same man, I understand is doing the same thing this year, at the same slaughter house Another statement in that letter, which by some was thought incorrect was, that at one of these houses, six hundred and fifty hogs were slaughtered, and completely dressed in one day, and that Mr. Coleman had slaughtered and dressed at his four houses, in a single day *twenty six hundred*,—say *eleven hours work, by 160 men*,—strange as this may appear to any one that has not witnessed the 'operation' of hog killing (and I doubt not this whole story appears to such incredible)—It is nevertheless strictly true, *without the least exaggeration*,—it is also strictly correct, that at any of the large Pork Houses, they can receive the hogs from the slaughter house (which is a different establishment altogether, and conducted by different men and different interests) cut them up, assort the meat, pack, brine, cooper, and brand two hundred and fifty, to three hundred barrels of Pork in one day, and have it ready for shipment, —and at the same time, turn out two hundred kegs of Lard.

More hogs were slaughtered and packed last year in the city, than during any one season before—say 152,000. In the winter preceding the number was 123,000.

Since last year, some very large and splendid houses have been erected by the Pork merchants, with every convenience for cutting up and packing Pork, rendering lard, and smoking hams, sides, and shoulders,—most of these houses have been erected on Sycamore street, and on and near the Canal.—Until the last two years, the Pork houses were generally in the lower part of the city, and on the upper part and west of Main street. About this time Mr. William *Irwin*, one of our most respectable Pork merchants, purchased a warehouse and located on the Canal, east of Sycamore street,—since that, many engaged in the same business, have made similar locations,—believing it to be the best situation for their business in the city. The largest and most extensive house, has been erected by Messrs. Pugh, Jones & Co. It is situated directly on the Canal, near the corner of Sycamore and Court streets, four stories high, one hundred and fifty nine feet by ninety-two, and built of brick,—this is the largest Pork house in the city, and unquestionably in the United States—it is erected on large massive stone walls, and supported by large double oak columns—on the Canal side are three piazas, one 100 by 20, & the other two, 62 by 20. There are two smoke houses, one at each end, 40 by 30 feet each, in which *three hundred thousand pounds of meat, can be smoked* IN EACH *at one time*, with a room at each end, 20 feet square, and containing four large kettles in each for rendering lard, with a cellar under the whole paved with brick. The building is handsomely finished and rendered in every respect, convenient for the business.

Near this house of P. J & Co., on the corner of Sycamore and Court, sts is the large and magnificent house, erected the last summer by Messrs. Miller & Lee, two of our most correct and enterprising Pork merchants in the city, and who have a high reputation abroad for the uniform excellence of their Pork. This building fronts on Sycamore st. and runs to the beautiful basin recently made by Herman Cope, Esq. agent for the Bank of the United States—it is 150 feet by 50, of brick, four stories with a large smoke house, where at one time they can smoke twenty five thousand hams, with a lard room, cellar, with brick floor under the whole, and finished and in every respect arranged, similar to that of P. J & Co.

The next Pork House in size that has been erected within the last year, is the one on the corner of Sycamore and Yeatman streets, erected by Thomas Henry Yeatman, Esqr. and now occupied by Mr. Henry A. Amelung This building is one hundred and sixty one feet by thirty eight—three stories high, with a fine Smoke House and Lard Room attached.

Mr. Aaron G. Gano has erected a brick house for the same business, little inferior, if any, to the others named.—Mr. William Thomas, and many others, have also within the last year, erected large and convenient houses for the like business.

Although our Pork Merchants have every convenience for cutting and packing hogs, still very little will be done by them this year, on account of the scarcity, and consequently the high price of hogs.—At this time last year, sixty thousand hogs had already been slaughtered—now, not quite ten thousand Hogs were purchased last year at $3 per hundred pounds for those weighing on an average, 200 pounds. This year they are compelled to pay for similar hogs $5 to 5 50—which will make a difference in the cost to the packer, of a barrel of Mess Pork, over last year, of about five dollars—so that Mess Pork will be turned out at a cost of about fifteen dollars per barrel. Hogs have never been sold at such high prices in this market. In the winter of 1833, '34, $3 75 was paid on an average for 200 weight hogs.

In the winters of 1826, '7, '8, '9, the general price was $1 50 to 2. In the year 1830, I think, there was a small advance, which increased every year, until 1833, '4, when the then almost unprecedented high price of $3.75 was paid. Last year, the country was full of hogs and corn being very scarce and high, the Farmers sold their whole stock; consequently, there was more Pork packed in this city, and in the surrounding country, than during any previous year! In consequence also of all the hogs being "used up" last year, the few that are driven in this year, are light, so that very little clear Pork will be packed.

Last year, in this city alone, as I have before remarked) 152,000 hogs were slaughtered and packed, and largely increased quantities at Hamilton, Rossville Franklin, Middleton, Dayton, Lawrenceburgh, Madison, &c. This year, I am informed, that 60 or 70,000 will be the extent that will be packed in the city, and but very few will be packed at any of the above named towns. In Illinois, some few more, will be packed this winter than last. But throughout the whole Western country, it is said, that the amount, of Pork packed will not exceed one half of the exportations of last year. If this should be the case (and I have no doubt of the fact) there will, the coming season, be a scarcity throughout the whole country; and prices, consequently must be high. I am informed by our Pork Merchants, that they have advices from New Orleans, Mobile, and many of the Western markets, that the stock of Pork, Bacon and Lard on hand is limited, and commanding good prices.

There can be no question but that Pork, as well as Lard and Bacon, will be high for the next year. The quantity in market will be less than the demand for consumption. We can be satisfied of this assertion by the fact, that there was a wholesome demand for the immense quantity thrown into market last year.—It is true, some purchases were made on speculation, but the speculation, was founded on a knowledge of the scarcity and demand in other markets. And as a proof of the correctness of their information on the subject they all made money, some of them, large sums.

Our pork packers—every one of them—made money last year. It is thought the *profits* returned to Cincinnati, from the sales of their pork, &c. was rising *a half a million of dollars*. This year they will of course make less, as they have much less to sell.

Our Pork Merchants are now our first merchants in the city. A merchant hardly considers that he is doing a large business unless he is more or less in the 'pork-line.' They are all monied men.—A pork business, ever so small, cannot be conducted without money. They have, in fact, the control in a great measure, of the money market. Most of them are Bank Directors, and some of them (say three out of six) Presidents of Banks.—Their credit is number one, & the Banks seek their business, desire their accounts, and if they want money, let them have it without limit.

I believe all that pack pork also smoke and cure Bacon,—and most of the Bacon exported from this market is of very excellent quality—I doubt whether it can be excelled by any other. Some of the pork men take great pains with their bacon, curing it expressly for custom sales and for families. That cured by Miller and Lee, Wm. M. Walker, and Wm. Irwin, (by their politeness) I have tried, and a better article I have never met with. Miller & Lee's *Sugar Hams* were exhibited at the Hamilton county Agricultural Society, last fall, and they were awarded the certificate for their superiority.

The largest quantity of hogs packed last year, was by Pugh and Jones, say *twenty-four thousand*. Some of these, however, were packed at Franklin, where they are also packing this season.

Among others engaged more or less, in pork packing this winter are J. H. Groseback, Esq. President of the Franklin Bank, Josiah Lawrence, Esq. President of the Lafayette Bank, James Reynolds, Esquire President of the Branch Bank U. S. Pugh, Jones & Co. Miller & Lee, A. G. Gano, Scholley & Reeder, Samuel Langton, of Boston, Marcus and John Smith, Wm. Irwin, Chas S. Clarkson, Hartshorn & Child, J. & J Mahard, Jacob Aumack, N.W. Thomas, W. Thomas, —— Wilder, David Loring, H. A. Amelung, J Rowan, and though last, not least *John Washington Mason* alias *Gildibus*, not succeeding in going to Congress last year, he has off coat and hard at work among the hogs—a much more profitable, if not more pleasant business.

The spare ribs and feet were formerly given away and often thrown away—this year there is a demand for them, and are sold at 75 cents per barrel, for feet, and two cents each for spare ribs.

Two or three Virginians and a number of Yankees are here this fall, for the purpose of packing pork, but the scarcity and high prices of hogs have deterred them from taking hold.

Our 'Porkers' being able to hold on to their pork, none will be sold except at a profit. No sales have yet been made, and they inform me that Mess Pork can not now be purchased for less than about $17. Clear Pork will probably be worth $20, and Lard at about 9 cents.

Little or no Pork, Bacon or Lard, put up last year, remains for sale in this city and I am informed the quantity on hand in Louisville is small.

*In 1822, hogs were sold at $6 per 100 pounds, since then, until this year, they have never averaged $3.

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

The Washington Globe publishes the annual Report of the Postmaster General. It states that the post routes cover about 112 784 miles. The mails were carried on these routes in the course of the last year 25,869,489, of which distance they were carried 16 874,050 in four horse coaches, 7,817,973 on horses or in sulkeys, 906,959 in steamboats, and 270,504 on rail roads. The number of post offices on the 30 h of June last was 12,770, being an increase of 74 during the year

The amount of gross revenue was 2,823,749 dollars—and the amount of compensation to proprietors 897,317 dollars—incidental expenses 92,824 dollars—cost of transportation of the mail 1,719,007 dollars leaving a balance in favor of the department of 256,206 dollars.

This amount however is liable to be reduced by the admission of additional allowances, the payment of which is suspended. The following extract will further explain the state of the finances of the department.

'In the first part of the year 1835, additional allowances were authorized, as is alleged, amounting on the first of May last, to about 157 000 dollars, which have since been suspended, and do not enter into the foregoing statement. If finally admitted, they will reduce the balance in favor of the Department that year to about 79,000 dollars.

'The old books will be closed when all the pecuniary transactions of the Department, prior to the 1st of July last, are brought upon them. Statements made out from these books, and other data, show the condition of the Department on that day, to have been about as follows, viz:

Due to Contractors & others	$792,881 92	
Due to Banks	272,000 00	
Whole debt of the Department,		$1 064,881 92
Amount due the Department,	$1,128,319 29	
Deduct for bad and doubtful debts.	131 347 36	
Debt esteemed to be good		$996,991 93
Cash on hand,	43 689 40	
Whole available means,		$1,040,681 33
Balance of debt over the available means on 1st July last,		23,700 59
If the suspended allowances be added		157.000 00
It will make the debt exceed the available means on 1st July last,		180,700 59'

The accounts of the Postmasters for the quarter ending 30th September last, (says Mr. Kendall) have been so far examined as to show, satisfactorily, that the increase of gross revenue over that of the corresponding quarter of last year, is about 12 per cent.—The annual saving in the recent letting of contracts was about 30,000 dollars. Predicated on an average increase of revenue throughout the current fiscal year of 10 per cent., and on a saving of 25,000 dollars when the contracts recently let shall be executed with necessary alterations, an estimate of the gross revenue and accruing responsibilities for the year ending 30th June, 1836, indicates the following results, viz—Gross revenue $3.292,692; total expenditures, $2,816.465—leaving a balance in favor of the Department of $476,227—sufficient to pay off the debts of the Department, and leave a considerable amount applicable to the extension of mail accommodations.

Read the account Mr. Kendall gives of the Department when he took possession of it. Was it not rotten to the very core?

'When the undersigned took charge of this Department, his attention was immediately called to the condition of its finances; but it was soon found that no satisfactory account of its debts or its means could, within any short period, be obtained from its books. It was only perceived, from current incidents and detached accounts, that the unsatisfied demands of contractors from every quarter of the country, were daily accumulating, that there was a debt of near $300,000 due to banks; that the outstanding acceptances of the Treasurer exceeded $390 000; that a considerable portion of the revenue of some of the large offices, for the present calendar year, had been anticipated by drafts discounted in Boston, which they had been instructed to pay at maturity; that additional allowances had been recently authorized to a considerable amount that to provide the means to met the demands on the Department at Washington, created by the system of acceptances, upwards of two thousand of the most considerable post offices had been directed to deposit their income in banks; and that these means proving insufficient, the Department was subjected to continual embarrassments in devising ways and means to meet its engagements. At the same time it was believed on all hands, that the current revenue of the Department considerably exceeded its current expenditure, and that the aggregate of debt was in progress of diminution. In this state of things, it was deemed expedient to make an effort to extricate the Department from its embarrassments

The amount of the old debt remaining unpaid on the 1st of this month was $467, 304; 205.000 of which is due to Banks, and the rest to contractors and others.—The Bank debts due in Baltimore and Boston, amounting to $67, 304, were paid in October. The old debts due to contractors are now paid as fast as presented, and Mr. Kendall thinks that the Bank debt can all be paid by April next.

Mr. K. states that his experience has confirmed his prior impressions, that the Post Office Department requires reorganization, and he makes many suggestions on the subject. It is worthy of consideration, he says, whether it would not be expedient to change the rates of letter postage, making them conform to the national currency, in gradations of 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, and 30 cts. Such a provision would save almost half the labor now required in the examination of accounts in the Department, and prevent numberless errors.

SENATOR B. W. LEIGH.

A Delegate in the Virginia Legislature from the county of King George, having suddenly become *Vanburenized*, avowed his intention to vote for instructing Mr. LEIGH to resign his seat in the U. S Senate, unless otherwise directed by his Constituents. They then assembled in County Convention and there avowed their unequivocal attachment to Mr. Leigh and their opposition to such instructions. At the meeting, Mr. EDWARD J. TAYLOE made a long and able speech, from which we have made the following extract:

* * * * * In place of facts, I am told that there is a majority in the Virginia Legislature in favor of the present administration of the General Government—*ergo*, the people of Virginia have instructed Mr. Leigh to resign his seat in the Senate! a most logical deduction, truly! a course of reasoning well worthy of tyros of the Van Buren school! It is as plain as 2 and 2 make 4, that there is a Jackson majority in the Legislature of Virginia! I admit the premises. I hold in my hand a list of the members. I find that in the House of Delegates there are 74 Jackson men—it is yet to be seen if they are all Van Buren men—there are 55 Whigs—4 in favor of Judge White—and 1 doubtful. The Senate stands as did last winter—20 Jackson; 12 Whigs. The administration party, then, in the House, has a majority of fourteen or fifteen, accordingly as your doubtful member shall vote. In the Senate, there is a majority of eight—This, I believe, a correct statement of the relative strength of the Administration and whig parties.—As I before remarked, it remains to be seen, whether all who sustain the present administration will sustain the nomination of General Jackson for the succession. Admitting all this; admitting that Mr. Leigh was elected last winter by a majority of four only, and that if the election were now to be held that he would be defeated by a majority of 22 or 23; I cannot, for the life of me, discover that Mr. Leigh is, therefore, instructed to resign his seat. But, sir, it is said, that Mr. Leigh's friends pledged him to resign, if a majority of the present Legislature should be opposed to him. I have never seen that pledge nor have I ever heard that Mr. L. authorised them to make such pledge—nor entertaining the high opinion I have of Mr. L., do I believe that he would have sustained any such pledge. What right, then had they to make the pledge? and where was the necessity of making it? If made at all, it was gratuitous and unnecessary, for they had it in their power to elect him, whether the pledge was made or not—nor is there any moral, political or constitutional obligation on Mr. Leigh to fulfil it. Sir, I am not too young not to remember, that the friends of a certain distinguished personage [Gen. Jackson] then a candidate for a high office, pledged themselves in his name, that, if elected, he would *reform the existing abuses in the government of the country*—he would *reduce the Executive patronage*—he would *appoint to office no members of Congress* he would *retrench the expenditures of the General Government*—above all he would *serve but a single term*, setting a salutary and obligatory example to his successors, and encouraging a constitutional amendment to this effect. It is well known that all these pledges have been forfeited—and where is the Jackson man amongst us who imputes censure to the President?—who did not vote for his second election? Sir, let the friends of the administration, in the Legislature of Virginia, purge themselves of the crime of failing to redeem their pledges, before they cast stones at the friends of Mr. Leigh

But there is a majority in the Legislature of Virginia, in favor of the administration—therefore, Mr. Leigh is instructed to resign his seat in the Senate! admirable logic! and pray, how was this majority attained? was it by submitting to the people of Virginia, the plain, single undisguised question, whether or not Mr. Leigh should abandon his Senatorial seat? no man will have the hardihood to assert this. It is well known to have been obtained through the name and popularity of General Jackson. 'Who would not be strong with this advantage?' I use the language of a member of the Legislature of Tennessee—a friend and admirer of Jackson—'who would not be strong with this advantage? why, sir, it would swell a pigmy into a giant. His name carries with it a charm that has never been broken, the mightiest statesmen have withered at his frown, and the most obscure have suddenly grown great at the influence of his favor.' It is too true—his name and influence 'would swell a pigmy into a giant,' and I say it, sir, in sorrow for my country, would *now* reduce a giant to a pigmy. A genuine Hamiltonian Federalist, dyed in hues of Jacksonism, becomes transformed into a patent 'democratic republican'—a genuine republican of '98, who does not design to cover himself with the parti-colored fleece of Jacksonism, becomes—what sir? a Federalist? aye, a Federalist sold to the Bank! It was under this influence that a Jackson majority was returned to the Legislature, aided, too, by the known hostility of the People of Virginia to the Bank of the United States, to which Mr Leigh was charged with being friendly in spite of a life of hostility to such an institution—in spite of his votes and protestations to the contrary. Misrepresentations upon the subject of instructions—local interests—and above all, the well disciplined force of party, sustained by office holders and official patronage; and commanded by veteran leaders, men skilled in the strategies of political warfare—contributed with the influences which I have stated, to return to the House of Delegates, a Jackson majority of 14, or of 15, including the doubtful member. Sir, the wonder with me is, how the undisciplined force of the Whigs sustained itself so nobly in the conflict—that they were not routed—annihilated—driven from the field, like raw Malitia before veteran troops The royal troops, you remember, Mr. Chairman, won the field at Bunker's Hill—the Whigs won honor and glory; and, in the end, won victory, also.

Natchez, Nov. 24, 1835.

HORRIBLE.

This morning, as a negro man was leading two chained bears through the court yard of the Mississippi Hotel, kept in this place by Mr Parker, a mulatto woman from the kitchen improvidently took her little boy out to see the animals, and allowed him to go near them. One of the bears immediately seized the child in his paws (sinking his claws into the childs abdomen,) threw him on the ground, and began, with frightful avidity, to feed upon his carcass. The shriek of the frantic mother, who true to nature had thrown herself upon the prostrate body of her child, and was vainly endeavoring to unclasp the murderous jaws of the beast, brought in a moment to the spot, the keeper of the Hotel and a number of gentlemen, lodgers there;—and an attempt was made to rescue the boy by striking the bear with the head of a corn hoe. But the rapacious animal heeded them not, and continued his deathly feast by sucking the blood from a bite in the arm,—when most providentially, the other bear was instigated, probably by the smell of the fresh wounds, to contest the banquet, —a battle ensued between them, which afforded an opportunity of snatching away the child and also diverted them both from a fresh attack on any one else. At this instant fire arms were brought, and two or three deadly aims incapacitated each of them for further mischief Dr. Dashiell was called to the child and promptly dressed his wounds. He will probably recover.

BANK CORRESPONDENCE AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, 21st Dec, 1835.

At a meeting of the Committees of the Banks of the City of New York, the sub-committee, appointed at a previous meeting, laid before the Committees a copy of a letter written by them to the President of the Bank of the United States, and his reply.

Whereupon, Resolved, That the sub committee return the thanks of this meeting to the President of the Bank for the prompt and satisfactory relief tendered the city, and the grateful manner in which he has communicated it.

Resolved, That the said letters and the proceedings of this meeting be published

BENJ'N. STRONG, Chairman.
WM. HOWARD, Sec'ry.

NEW YORK

SIR:—In our conference of Saturday you expressed, in behalf of the Bank of the United States, an earnest disposition to lend to this city, under the great calamity with which it has been afflicted, any aid consistent with the situation of the Bank, and the approaching termination of its charter.

Several of the city Banks have extended their loans nearly as far as they are permitted by their charters, and could not use additional funds, placed at their disposal, and although an increase of discounts might in many instances be useful; an additional capital which may enable the sufferers to render distant resources immediately available, is still more wanted than an expansion of Bank credit.

We cannot as yet form a correct estimate of the actual losses; but we know that the capital of the Insurance companies pledged for that object, & which cannot be much less than seven or eight millions of dollars is invested almost altogether in bonds and mortgages, not immediately payable, and the immediate compulsory payment of which would only increase the existing embarrassments and distress We, therefore, repeat that, in our opinion, the sum which the Bank of the United States may be able to advance, cannot be better applied than in the shape of loans, on such satisfactory securities as those companies possess. This, by enabling them to make immediate payments to the parties interested, would give a great temporary relief and tend to inspire and restore confidence.

We must add, that any curtailments of its discounts by the Branch at this moment, would inflict an injury on this city, and that it is extremely desirable that the demand for payment may be prolonged after the 4th of March, as long as the situation of the Bank and propriety will permit

We have the honor to be,
Respectfully, Sir,
Your obedient servants,
ALBERT GALLATIN.
CORNELIUS HEYER.
PRESERVED FISH
GEORGE NEWBOLD.
JOHN FLEMING.

Committee of the Banks of the City of New York.

To NICHOLAS BIDDLE, Esq. President, &c.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21, 1835.

GENTLEMEN:—I have had the honor of receiving your communication of this day.

Under the instructions of the Board of Directors of the Bank of the United States, I have come to your city to express the deep sympathy which, in common with all their fellow citizens of Pennsylvania, they feel in its misfortune and to offer any assistance in their power to alleviate it. The arrangements for the approaching expiration of the charter have, as you are aware, placed the means of the institution less than usual under its control, and constrain it

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