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 Manner—Agriculture makes us Rich, and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

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AGRICULTURAL.

[From the Farmer and Gardener]

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS.

We are sincerely gratified to find by the proceedings of the House of Delegates of this state, that the Committee on Agriculture have been directed to inquire into the expediency of establishing *Agricultural Schools* in the several counties of this State. This motion, though not decissive of the success of the measure proposed, or, indeed, of any other, is pleasing, because it indicates an interest on the part of the House in the agricultural community, highly honorable to them.

While we have pen in hand, we will say that there is another subject which we could have wished to have seen included in the order in question—we mean the establishment of *Agricultural Societies*, under the patronage of the State.—The states of New-York and Massachussetts, have each passed laws, appropriating a sum annually, equal in amount to such sum as may be raised by the citizens of any county in these states, respectively, for their organization and support of such Agricultural Society as may be organized therein. This paternal care, on the part of these states, has had the most beneficial effects, and has been the happy means of improving the soils, and breeds of domestic animals, more within the last few years, than had been effected for a quarter of a century prior to their creation:—Indeed, improvements in every department of husbandry have been brought about with the most astonishing rapidity, as is evinced by the numerous *premiums* awarded for various corps, whose greatly increased products, if not well attested, would challenge the belief of credulity itself.—Among the premiums awarded, we have seen them for 135½ bushels of corn to the acre, 41½ bushels of wheat, 80 bushels of oats to the acre, 500 and 600 bushels of potatoes, and 1000 and 1200 bushels of mangle wurtzel. What, we would ask, but the liberal policy before referred to could have engendered that spirit of enterprise and emulation, which have ensured these noble and salutary results? As the main wealth of every state arises from the labors of those engaged in agriculture, it has always appeared to us not only to be the province, but the duty of legislatures, to endeavor by their measures to foster this interest and develope its resources. If by such policy only twenty per cent. can be added to the productive ability of the soil, how great would be the aggregate of wealth, and the degree of comfort conferred upon the public. If we were to be called upon to form an estimate of the average, of corn produced per acre in this State, from the best information, within our possession, we would say, it did not equal 5 barrels, and certainly there is no one acquainted with the culture but will admit that, with ease, these very fields might be made to yield 10 barrels per acre, If this be the fact, and we think no one will venture to controvert it, we would ask, is it not worthy of an effort by our lawgivers to endeavour to effect it?—We are certain that there never has been an Agricultural Society located in any county, in any country, where it has been well conducted, but has wrought the most favorable changes in the course of culture previously pursued. Indeed, it could not be otherwise, as all meetings of such bodies serve to concentrate and bring together the intelligence and enterprise of the several districts; the members, by an interchange of sentiments and comparison of views, impart to each other information of the first importance. The laudable struggle, too, for premiums, enlists a generous spirit of emulation, as worthy of the actors as are its effects salutary and wholesome. Each member, whether successful or otherwise, returns to his homestead filled with ambition to succeed at the next meeting of his society; he husbands his resources of manure and labor, and by pursuing a judicious and well conceived course of culture, in a few years makes *one acre* produce what it had required *two* to do before, thus increasing his sources of competency and wealth, and adding immeasurably to the comforts and happiness of his family.

In conclusion, we would be permitted to indulge in the fond hope, that the present Legislature of Maryland will not adjourn without enacting such laws as will promote the welfare of the agricultural community, whose true interest have been too long neglected, and whose depressed condition calls for prompt and efficient relief.

[From the Delaware State Journal, of Jan. 11.]

We paid a visit, a few days since, to *Woodside*, the beautiful farm of Mr. Samuel Canby, about three miles from Wilmington. Taking the improvements, the stock and the land, together, this is undoubtedly the finest farm in the State. An elegant mansion with handsomely embelished grounds, an extensive barn and out houses so arranged as to enable every thing needful to be done with the smallest expenditure of labor, render it the *beau ideal* of all that is desirable in a residence and useful in the conduct and management of a farm. The land is in high order and admirably calculated for grazing, both from its natural and improved qualities, and from a beautiful stream which flows through it and furnishes water to every field.

We observed a considerable number of fine western cattle preparing for the shambles. But, we were particularly attracted by some fine specimens of Durhams, of which Mr. Canby has twelve thoroughbred. After hearing from him the results of his experience as a breeder of foreign cattle, we are surprised that our farmers universally, do not turn their attention to the superior qualities of the Durham over the native breed. He has none but the Durham breed, and is so satisfied of its superiority over any other, that his greatest care is to prevent a mixture. After a satisfactory trial of some years, he finds that the Durham is preferable to any other, both for the quantity & quality of the milk; that they attain weight earlier than any other breed, and are therefore more valuable for the butcher:—that they are excellent for draft—a pair of his young oxen took the premium last fall, at the cattle shew in Wilmington. We are gratified too to say as a proof that our farmers are beginning to be sensible of the value of these cattle, that he finds sale for them as fast as he can raise them. He has a calf eight weeks old out of his thorough bred Durham cow, *Countess*, for which he has refused one hundred dollars. Among them, the following particularly attracted our attentions. They are beautiful cattle, possessing all the points which distinguish the breed, short horn, small head, straight back, fine limbed, glossy coats:

Lutes, full blooded Durham bull, three years old, bred by himself.

Duchess, full blooded Durham cow, bred by Samuel Scotson, Esqr. of Foxheath Park, England, imported in 1833. She is seven years old, weighs 1600 pounds, and has milked thirty five quarts a day. This cow won two premiums in England.

Dalcibella, a thorough bred Durham cow, bred by Mr. Whitaker, of Burley, England.

Blossom, another full bred Durham cow, out of a celebrated cow, bred by himself. She is two years old, and is very large of her age.

Farmers are slower in adopting improvements than any other classes of the community. This arises, we suppose, from their isolated mode of living. Merchants, manufacturers and mechanics, from more intimate association with each other, are more in the way of receiving and discussing new impressions, and therefore more readily adopt them. Agricultural societies are exceedingly useful in this respect—that they bring our farmers more together to consult upon their peculiar pursuits, and thus prepare the way to overcome old habits and prejudices and adopt the improvements suggested by knowledge and experience.—The general introduction of the superior breeds of foreign cattle will be one of the best fruits of the Agricultural Association of New Castle county.

MANURES.

Manure is the wealth to the farmer. This proposition cannot be too often repeated and enforced, for in the full belief of this axiom, and a corresponding practice, the success of the farmer mainly depends. Manure, wherever it may be found on the farm, is beneficial, but it never does all the good it might, unless it is properly prepared and judicially applied. Most farmers are content if they are able to empty their yards once in two or three years of the accumulated piles of straw and cattle manure, at a loss of nearly one half its efficient qualities; and the exuberant fertility of our western lands has hitherto in part justified this careless management of this important item in husbandry. Compost, or a mixture of earth with common manure, kept in a pile until the union and decomposition is perfect, is undoubtedly the best application that can be made to land. The efficient power is also greatly increased, as the earths employed in making the pile absorb the gases produced by the decomposition of the vegetable and animal matter, and become nearly of equal value. The mud which accumulates in swamps and low lands, where it lies useless and unproductive, may in this manner be converted into one of the most active restorers of exhausted soils. The yarding of cattle is to be preferred when practicable, to suffering them to run at large, and the additional quantity of manure made by stabling will independent of the saving in fodder, nearly pay the expense of erecting stables for their accommodation.

Common sense would teach a farmer, that the sooner manure, when applied to the soil, can be put under the surface, the better the effect will be, and the less of its fertilizing qualities will be lost. Spread over the surface it certainly does good, but in a much less degree than when put under the surface. To his philosophical application of manure, much of the success in the improved system of farming is owing, as it necessarily involves a rotation of crops, two principles of the first importance in ameliorating the soil, and advancing its products. Formerly the most of the manure was applied to the meadow lands, scattered over their surface, and these were allowed to remain in grass so long, that continued attention was required to produce ordinary burdens. It was erroneously supposed that the ploughing of lands intended for mowing would be destructive of grass crops, and their renewal as at present practised was not dreamed of. Now, where the soil is not so wet as to forbid it—and the system of draining, leaves few pieces inaccessible to the plough—meadows are subjected to the same system of rotation as the rest of the farm, and when properly managed, no deficiency, either in quality and quantity of hay need be apprehended. Experience here in the application of manure, is in perfect accordance with theory, and shows, that when nature is properly understood, the way she points out will be found the most easy and most productive to the agriculturist.

The manner in which manures perform the effects attributed to them, there is reason to believe, is at present very imperfectly understood. That they become necessary in some way to the growth of plants is certain, and the general opinion seems to be that the decomposed matter is taken up by the roots, & again becomes incorporated in the new structure. Is it not possible, however, that the electric or magnetic influence which seems to pervade nature, and the activity of which every new discovery tends more fully to develope, has a more important agency in the growth of plants than has generally been admitted? In the construction of the electric pile it is well known that alternate substances of metalic and animal or vegetable origin are employed, which seems to be precisely the condition in which the manures are the most effective. Vegetation does not succeed in the pure minerals which form the foundation of the various earths, nor will it flourish where the richest, and of course purest, manure alone is employed. Is it not probable then that the mixture of these moistened with water, constructing a true voltaic pile, by exciting the secretory powers of the plant, give it vitality, and the powers of aggregation and growth. We throw out these hints for the examination of the curious, merely adding, that in whatever way they operate, manures are indispensable to the success of the farmer.

Gennessee Farmer.

FARMERS MUST HAVE THEIR WHEAT MORE COMPLETELY GROUND,

Mr. Helmes—For the purpose of shewing the fact what our wheat was capable of doing when well floured or ground, a very considerable premium was offered by the Kennebeck Co. Ag. Society, to be awarded to the manufacturer of the best barrel of flour ground at any mill within the county of Kennebeck. At the late Cattle Show and Fair, Mr. John Stanley of Winthrop, made an entry, claiming the premium for a barrel which was ground by him at the mill in [illegible] village. When wheat was one [illegible] per bushel, it was good business to grind it for a sixteenth, but wheat has risen to nearly two dollars per bushel; farmers therefore ought to have their wheat ground as well again as it was then, for they pay as much again—that, is. the sixteenth that they now give is worth as much again when put into the market. I am sensible that they do not get their grinding done any better, if they do as well as they did when wheat was only one dollar per bushel. If that is a fact, then you in reality pay as much again, or double what it is worth to get your wheat ground. Are you contented to pay as much again as you ought for flouring? Let us hear what the adjudging committee say about the barrel of flour manufactured by Mr. Stanley. "Only one entry was made, and that by Mr. John Stanley, of Winthrop. We were informed that it was made from five bushels of Tea wheat, strict measure, from which was manufactured *two hundred thirty two and a half pounds of excellent flour*; which is one barrel, thirty-six and a half pounds." Now there must have been more or less coarse, which would not answer to go into that barrel of excellent flour—and there must have been also bran or canal, or whatever it is called, which is eatable by man or beast.

We state the account thus:

One bbl. excellent flour, worth	$10 00
Thirty-six and a half pounds, at the same	1 81
Say 20 lbs. of coarse, at $8 per bbl.	81
Bran or canal, probably 40lbs. worth say 5 per bbl.	1 02
And the coarsest bran which is worth the grinding, or nearly so,	
	$13 67

Now see what your wheat is worth when a premium of $5 is offered for flouring.

The committee further remark, "a good [illegible]en of what the farmers of our state [illegible] and your committee are of opin[illegible]t the time is not far distant, if not [illegible] come, when we shall not be un[illegible] necessity of going to New York [illegible]." What more is wanting but [illegible]nd better grinding?

A FLOUR-EATER.

[illegible]. If you will divide $13.67 by 5, [illegible]shew the worth of that wheat, and [illegible]e found to be $2.73 per bushel.

[Maine Farmer.

From the Silk Culturist.

[illegible]FORD'S SILK MACHINERY.

[illegible]he following letter from Mr. Bots[illegible]d are pleased to learn that he has [illegible]perfected his machinery, and will [illegible]mit it to the inspection of silk [illegible]acturers. From the description of [illegible]ll be seen that it is adapted to the [illegible]ture of sewing silk, twist, organ[illegible]ne, &c. and on account of its [illegible]ity and cheapness is within the [illegible] of silk growers of the most limited [illegible]. Ever since our first interview with [illegible] at which he explained to us the [illegible]les and construction of his machin[illegible] have had strong faith in its utili[illegible] have regretted that the public [illegible] be so long deprived of the oppor[illegible] of giving it a trial. Though we [illegible]r the growth of the raw material [illegible]minent object at present, yet we [illegible]o doubt it will be promoted by the [illegible]on of cheap machinery, with [illegible] the more simple branches of man[illegible] may be commenced. Notwith[illegible]g the growth and manufacture of [illegible]n in Europe and India, are dis[illegible]jects of enterprise, and no doubt [illegible]merely be in this country, yet [illegible]y be advantageously united in [illegible]ney of the business, at any rate [illegible]s the manufacture of sewing silk, [illegible]oncerned. The very great profit [illegible]kind of manufacture will encour[illegible] grower to persevere in his new [illegible] and give him an additional re[illegible] his labor.

[illegible] is an early and ardent friend of [illegible] enterprise in this country, and [illegible] he will receive, what he cer[illegible]serves, a liberal remuneration for [illegible]abors in his behalf. Such of our [illegible]ndents as have inquired for Mr. [illegible]hangery, will also be gratified to [illegible]arn that their orders can soon be filled.

ROXBURY, Ct., Nov. 12th, 1837.

F. G. COMSTOCK, Esq.

Sir.—Having now perfected and fully tested my machinery, I am able to give you and the public that are interested, a few particulars respecting it. A machine of 24 spindles will complete sewings, as fast as eight girls can reel: and one doubling machine, cost $5, will answer for sixty. It is easy to calculate what one will perform, of a given number of spindles, as they will stand about two thousand revolutions a minute, that is, any one acquainted with spinning machinery—a new beginner can go on, the first day, and make perfect sewings, and continue for any length of time without even breaking one thread, or entangling a skein; and consequently without any waste at all—and I hesitate not to say, that it is an improvement on all plans in existence, and the only practicable one for new beginners. To accommodate those who wish to commence on a small scale and would not like to incur the expense of a spinner, I can construct and unite the reel and doubling machine in one frame at a cost of $8,00 with a set of spools, which can be spun off on a common wheel—or, if any have got Dales' reel, it might be made to answer with the aid of my doubler, as that is indispensable and what removes all existing difficulties in the manufacturing of silk.—With the aid of my machinery it requires not half the skill to make good thread, as it does from flax.

I have also invented a cast iron stove and pan, that no one will do without after having seen with what ease a person can sit and reel, and keep a proper temperature to the water. The whole apparatus necessary to do business with the greatest ease, will cost $50,00. Comprising reel, double spinner, (both of them combined or built separate); stove and pan, reel to put it into skeins for market, set of spools, &c. A machine of six spindles for the price above named.

Yours. &c.

ISAAC G. BOTSFORD.

P. S. I have omitted one important particular.—The machine is so constructed that you may place a course thread to one spindle, and a fine one to the next, and give to each any twist required.

I. G. B.

A CONVERSATION ON CONSCIENCE.

A few friends accidentally meeting one day, were led in conversation to conclude that *some men have no conscience*. 'There is neighbor T.' said one of them, 'who has borrowed from me no less than three umbrellas, and he seems to make no conscience of bringing them back.' 'Ah, said a student, 'I have had several such neighbors, until my library consists of odd volumes.' 'The case is bad enough,' said a mechanic, but not so hard as mine, for I have been working for the rich Mr. F. for the last twelve months, and he has *so little conscience*, that he always puts me off when I ask for payment.' 'Well, well,' said the physician, 'I have always found that men had *less conscience* in paying the doctor's bill than anything else.' Excuse me sir,' said a country clergyman, if I doubt your conclusion. I labor hard and live poor and although I am always descanting on the pleasures of a good conscience, that is a conscience which accuses us of no neglect of duty, yet I seldom find my parishoners with conscience enough to remember the poor parsons quarter day.' While this conversation was going on, the publisher of a newspaper stept up and remarked, Gentlemen none of you have as much cause to complain as I have. I go to the expense of buying presses, types, and paper; I hire workmen who must be paid by the week, I send out a weekly sheet of religious news, and yet some of my subscribers have never made it a matter of conscience to pay me a cent for the last three years. And when I send them a bill, they threaten to cease their PATRONAGE if I dun them. At this most of those present agreed that it was very true that many had but little conscience in paying for a newspaper. Perhaps they felt guilty themselves.

The Rev. M. McGauly, of Marlborough street, Dublin, has completed a series of experiments upon a subject which for some time has occupied his attention—the application of steam to canal boats. He has adopted a paddle on a new principle—one of great simplicity, and of such a nature that the injury to the Banks shall not be greater than what is produced by the ordinary boat. He gets rid entirely of back-water; his paddles work without noise, and require for their application a steam engine of the simplest construction.

From the London Courier of Nov. 22.

UNITED STATES BANK.

For several days past some of our contemporaries have been making unmerited attacks upon Mr. Jaudon and the Bank of the United States; they lay down his plan of operations as distinctly as if they had read his instructions from head quarters, while, at the same time, they really know nothing of the matter, except from surmise; surely it would be more delicate to wait the announcement of his intentions before they criticise so boldly.

Their grand cry is that he wishes to monopolise the trade between the two countries, and to inundate the London Exchange with American securities: these assertions can be at once refuted. It is notorious that the American trade has been suspended for months past, by the want of *banking facilities*, and not by the want of inclination in our merchants and manufactures to trade thither. Mr. Biddle with his usual sagacity has seen this and resolved to profit by the circumstance to establish a branch of business, which would be profitable to his establishment, while it would be of immense service to all parties desirous of entering into the trade.

Instead of a monopoly, the opening of a direct exchange on New York will have the effect of increasing the number of adventurers tenfold, and we venture to predict, that in the course of three years hence, the trade to America will be open to every one possessing moderate means and credit. Instead of being absorbed by half a dozen houses supported by credit, which was always liable to explode. If the Bank of England directors now feel jealous, they have only themselves to thank for it; they have hesitated to supply the deficiency; until others have forstalled them.

The arguments adduced against a direct exchange on America are too flimsy to attract notice, and therefore are unworthy of a reply. With regard to the importation of American securities, that must depend upon the manner in which the British public appreciate them, if they are wanted here as investments, at a price that will answer better than a remittance from America in bills of exchange or bullion, of course Mr. Jaudon must use them for returns as a medium for exchange, the same stock is easily transmitted to and from the continent by parties operating in bullion and exchanges; but, beyond this convenience, there can be no inducement or desire to force them into circulation here. So far as we can see at present, we anticipate great advantage to both countries from this new arrangement.

From the Times.

THE UNITED STATES BANK.

The city merchants and bankers are waiting, not without betraying some symptoms of uneasiness and distrust, for the first movements to be made by Mr. Jaudon, the late cashier of the United States Bank, who has arrived in town and has had his first audience in the bank parlor, as well as of many of the leading men of the city, with whom he became acquainted on his former visit in 1835. His reception is said to have been not of a very encouraging nature, and it may be safely assumed that he will have much ill-will and opposition to encounter. Whatever the particular bearing of his operations may be, which time only can make completely known, the general view of them taken by the great trading community of this city is, that they are meant to supply a want—never dreamt of in the history of commerce—of credit among the merchants of this great metropolis.

They now believe and understand them to be the rebound of that blow which was given to English credit by the overgrown transactions of a few great merchants, and the cruel and injudicious manner in which the Bank of England, after first leading them in those difficulties, and exposed them to the whole world. This has now reached all of the American union, and has made, the greater the distance, the greater impression. The crisis over and trade beginning to revive, these people are once more turning their attention to this country, as the great market for their cotton and others produce; but they are afraid, it seems, to trust any of the English houses with the management of their consignments. They therefore are ready to encourage the formation of an agency here by the U. States Bank, as a known and recognised credit, in their judgment at least, in which there can be no risk. It is unnecessary to remark how false and unjust this impression of English credit is, but every one acquainted with trade knows how timid men are who carry on operations at a distance, and how fatal such notions become when they have once taken root.

There can be little doubt that the United States Bank have other views of their own in these transaction. A mere commission agency, on however large a scale, would not be temptation enough, but the immense debt which is owned to this bank by the southern and western states will be *the more speedily settled* and liquidated by the facilities which they will create for the sale of American produce in England. After a time, as all things of the kind do, the belief is that these operations will take a much wider range, and that they may embrace objects of which the parties themselves have not at the outset, any conception. They are beginning as already stated, to introduce a very uncomfortable feeling in the mere anticipation of what they may become among our merchants generally.

NICELY TAKEN IN—THE BITER BIT.—A good story is told of a chap in North Carolina, who went the entire figure in the way of marrying all the girls who would have him, without waiting for any of them to die off, as the law directs. After having married the *thirteenth*, some of his fair lovers came down upon him and had him placed safely in jail. But a person so fond of perfect liberty and who could get into hymen's noose with such ease, found little difficulty in getting out of the 'jug,' and the next news of him he was running at large with a heavy reward offered for his apprehension. He was shortly recognized by a gentleman, who, anxious to get the reward, invited him to his house, desired him to set down, called in his wife to chat with him as an inducement to detain him there, while he made some excuse for leaving a few moments and started for a constable to arrest the runaway. What was the poor man's astonishment on returning with the constable, to find that the gay Lothario, taking advantage of his short absence, *had absconded with his wife!* This makes the fellow's stock of wives now on hand *fourteen*.

VIVE LA BAGATELLE!

If, in the midst of the very serious reports which reach us from different parts of our country of "war and rumors of war," the attention of our readers is capable of being diverted by any thing in a mirthful strain, the following chronicle of the OYSTER WAR in the very heart of the jurisdiction of Maryland can hardly fail to amuse even the parties to the "war."—*Nat. Int.*

From the New York Gazette.

AN UNCOMMONLY AWFUL MILITARY DEMONSTRATION.—That we are a very stupendous people, and exceedingly magnificent in our military exploits, must be strikingly apparent to all those who read our account of the matter. The Baltimore papers chronicle a belligerant which was lately performed by certain 'chivalry" in that State, which must go very far to impress all foreign nations, including Texas and Upper Canada, with very dreadful dread of our martial puissance. Some interloping Pennsylvanians, it seems, have been dredging for oysters within the aquatic limits of Maryland, and carried off whole cargoes of that venerated bivalve, contrary not only to "State rights," but in palpable violation of the law of nations, 'The Marylander like every body else of good taste and war-like stomachs, are celebrated for their "love of shellfishes," and they determined at once promptly to appeal to the god of battles. A hundred militia men under the command of a General and two Aids-de-Camp with the rank of Major, immediately took the field—or rather the water, for deadly battle with the marauders. The army arrived at the scene of the treasonous enormity: but fortune does not always favor the valiant—the oyster felons had evacuated, and the gallant militaires could find nothing to capture but a neutral wood sloop, against whose commander no overt acts could be proved, and who, of course, was not carried into port for adjudication.—The General, however, and his two aids together with the entire army, arrived safely, not having, as we learnt lost a single rank or file, except a drill sergeant, who overate himself upon a few fish that the ladrones had abandoned in their flight. One of the drummers,

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