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. XXI. EASTON, (MD.) SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 30, 1838. No. 27.

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.

AGRICULTURAL.

[From the Baltimore Farmer and Gardener.]

We refer our readers to the interesting letter of our esteemed correspondent, Saml. Canby, Esq., of Del., on the product of his Durham cows. Such exhibits of facts are eminently serviceable, as they go to establish the just claims of this noble race to public favor. The proprietor of these fine animals deserves all praise for his public spirit and enterprise, being among the first gentlemen in that State who nobly stept forward with their means to improve the stock of native cattle.

WOODSIDE, May 15, 1838.

Dear Sir:—According to promise I send you a statement of the produce in milk and butter of my short Horn Durham Heifer, *Blossom*. Her keep during the time was the same as my cows always get, and nothing more. The grass was short at the time, or I think she would have given more. She is three years old this summer, and was bred by Charles Henry Hall, Esq., of New York. I have a bull calf from her by Mr. Hall's *Comet*. I think it as fine an animal of its age (6 weeks) as I have ever seen.

Blossom was got by *Fox's Regent*, dam *Leonora*, (imported by Alderman Ferris of New York,) by a son of *Lancaster*: grand dam out of *Elvira* by *Young Phenomenon*, by *Favorite*, &c.

Fox's Regent was got by the imported *Regent*, dam *Snow Drop*, begotten in England by *Fitz Favorite*, out of the celebrated cow *Blanche*.

Of *Leonora*, (the dam of *Blossom*) Mr. Hall says, 'Leonora is now in my possession; is a great and constant milker, and indeed one of the best cows I ever owned.'

Blossom's milk was carefully measured at every milking, and kept entirely separate from the rest.

Statement of Blossom's milk for one week.

The 1st day she gave 16½ quarts; 2nd, 17½; 3d, 18½; 4th, 18½; 5th, 19½; 6th, 20½; 7th, 20. Total, 131 quarts, or within a fraction of 19 quarts per day. The above when churned made 10½ lbs. of as handsome butter as you ever saw; which is certainly pretty fair for a heifer with her first calf. You will perceive she was on the increase during the week we tried her. As a weak has elapsed since, I had it measured again to day, when she gave 24 quarts, which for the week would give us 168 quarts, and in the same ratio as the other made 10½ lbs. butter, this would yield 13 lbs. per week.

I have also another Durham Cow that yields 20 quarts per day, at the present time. Our imported Bull *Maxwell* grows finely, and is the admiration of all who see him.

Respectfully yours,
S. CANBY.

[From the Farmer's Cabinet.]

SUGAR BEET.

Wilmington May 1, 1838.

BENJAMIN WEBB,—Dear Sir:—Intending to carry out the views and wishes of our agricultural Society, by addressing *practical farmers* and obtaining such facts and observations as they may be willing to communicate on the subjects connected with agriculture for the benefit of the society, I hope you will be disposed (at your leisure) to give me the result of *your experience* (for I am aware you have been paying particular attention to the subject, in the cultivation and use of the *sugar beet*; and, if you please, of root crops in general. The queries proposed below will afford you some idea of the information sought.

1st. What variety and how long have you cultivated the sugar beet, and what has been its yield per acre with you?

2d. Have you attempted and succeeded in making sugar from it on your farm—if so, to what amount and by what process?

3d. How simple may the utensils be to effect its manufacture by the farmer, and how will its cost compare with the southern and West India Sugars at the common prices current?

4th. How valuable do you consider the cake or residium of the extraction of saccharine juices, as compared with the *root itself*, as food for horses, and all kinds of stock?

5th. Does your experience with the beet or other roots, lead you to believe that they can ever be substituted *entirely* for the grain the farmer is accustomed to feed to his horses, oxen, and fattening cattle and Sheep?

6th. How does the sugar beet answer for dairy cows—compared with ruta baga, carrots, turnips, &c., and what is your mode of feeding it to them? and to your stock and in what proportion?

7th. How do you *preserve* your crop of sugar beets and other roots through the winter, and whether it is best to bury them in the earth or keep them in cellars?

Your friend,
JAS. W. THOMPSON.
Cor. Secretary Ag. Society.

Wilmington, 6th mo. 1st, 1838.

DR. JAMES W. THOMSON.
Cor. Sec. Agricultural Society.

It is with some reluctance I agree to answer the above queries upon root culture, as that agreement is a sort of admission of my practical knowledge of agriculture; while those best acquainted with my business have good reason to doubt it, or at least consider me nothing more than a noviciate in the art of farming. I am so much engaged in other pursuits that I feel conscious of knowing but little of agriculture, and much of that little has been gathered from books and periodicals of the present and past times.

I am aware, however, that the members of the Agricultural Society of New Castle County, can appreciate as well the advantages as the difference between experiments, and theories, and shall therefore communicate such knowledge as I have, carefully marking the line between facts and opinions, and leave others to draw their own conclusions, as to the probable advantages of either.

Answer to the first querie.—We have cultivated the Silecian sugar beet these two years past; the yield has not exceeded 800 bushels per acre; the expense of raising the sugar beet, the mangel wurtzel, and the ruta baga, when compared with corn, has upon all the experiments I have made, exceeded the grain three to one; that is, one acre of roots has cost more than three acres of corn, but the produce has been tenfold, for we have raised more than 900 bushels of ruta baga to an acre, and have never raised 80 bushels of corn.

Answer to the 2d, 3d, and 4th queries.—We attempted to manufacture sugar from the beet, but without success, having no other apparatus than what could be picked up about a farmers kitchen. The best samples came out but little better than tolerable molasses.

I have seen two samples of beet sugar made in our country, one by E. Chandler, and J. Duncan of Wilmington, Delaware, and the other by Judge Chambers, of Chestertown, Maryland, showing that sugar can be made in a domestic way. I am acquainted with no facts in relation to the expense, but am inclined to the opinion that the manufacture of sugar on a small scale will not be pursued in our country as a matter of profit.

Answer to the 5th querie.—My experiments will warrant no conclusion like making the sugar beet or any of the root family an *entire substitute* for grain in feeding stock.—I look upon roots as important auxiliaries, not substitutes, in the economy of food. Col. Powell relates an experiment of feeding two heifers; one upon Indian Meal, and the other upon roots, in which he is inclined to give the preference to beet root feeding; but if he had put up a third heifer, and fed her upon chopped oats and corn, and ruta baga, or sugar beets, he would have discovered that the combined qualities of grain and roots will act with far greater effect in forming large secretions of either milk or beef, than they can possibly do when fed separately.

Answer to the 6th querie.—I consider the sugar beet preferable to the ruta baga for dairy cows, but that preference would not induce me to cultivate the beet to the exclusion of the turnip; those two roots are planted and of course cultivated at different seasons, which divides the labor both in planting and dressing, which is an object with the farmer in the summer season, when every moment of time is valuable; besides the ruta baga is very hardy, it will bear late frosts, and rough treatment in harvesting; you may tilt them from a cart into a cellar from the second story of a barn without injury. We fill our turnip cellar in that way with great ease and expedition; but the mangel wurtzel, and sugar beet require delicate treatment, they must be carefully handled every time they are moved, or they will bruize, and then spoil through the winter. Our mode of feeding is to give a bushel of roots per day, with grass, hay or straw to one yoke of working oxen; and the winter allowance for a dairy of twenty cows, is from ten to fifteen bushels of roots, and from one to three bushels of chopped corn and oats per day, with as much hay and straw as they can eat, giving always the fresh cows greater quantity of feed than strippers.

I find that no rule of feeding by measured quantities of either roots or grain, will give the most profitable results in milk or beef, the proportion of roots, grain, hay and straw, should be meted out to each animal according to its condition. Some cattle require more succulent food than others, to keep up a healthy action of the system, a costive state indicating the necessity of more roots and less dry food, and vice versa.—The man who tends the stock, by observing their evacuations, will soon ascertain the proportion of feed to suit the habits of each animal.

We have not fed our horses upon roots sufficient to ascertain any definite results, but there can be no doubt of their beneficial effects upon the health of all animals, for the reasons already stated; but I would prefer carrots for horses, they are not quite so certain a crop as turnip and beat, but with a little care and good soil, a heavy crop may be raised; we tried half an acre last season, and succeeded on one half the ground; but the other part was a failure owing to bad seed.

Answer to the 7th querie.—We stored our sugar beets in a sellar, but found they wilted, or became so dry as to lose some of their nourishing qualities; I intend to cover them next winter with grass sods in the cellar. I tried a lot of potatoes in that way last winter, and was well pleased with the result, they retained that fresh and pleasant flavor so peculiar to them in the fall season.

Thy friend,
BENJAMIN WEBB.

HOW TO COOK A POTATOE.—To boil a potatoe seems simple enough, and yet we can never find it well done. At the table of the great a good potatoe is never seen, because if not eaten the very moment it is boiled the potatoe is good for nothing, and also because the refinement of pealing helps to destroy the savour. Another mistake is, to serve the vegetable in a covered dish, whereby the steam condensed by the cover falls upon the potatoe and it becomes sodden and waxy. If they are steeped in water long before they are boiled they become stale and watery. Put them into plenty of cold water with some salt. When they are about half boiled throw away the water, and pour fresh boiled water upon the potatoes from a tea-kettle, adding to it some salt. Let it boil up briskly.—When you have ascertained with a fork that the potatoes are very nearly done, throw in a cup full of cold water to check the boiling. The water will soon boil up again, and the potatoes will crack. Let the water then be drained off, and the potatoes be served up immediately in an open dish with their skins on. The water upon them will evaporate the instant they are in the dish. They must be eaten at that moment, in ten minutes their fine flavour would be gone.

Magazine of Domestic Economy.

WOMAN.—The following, from the New York Whig, is most admirable, and deserves to be printed in letters of gold.

The progress of society manifests itself more clearly in the developement and beauty of the female character, than in any other way. In a rude and uncivilized community, woman is a disregarded creature: as it advances, she is the mark of its exaltation. It is not too much to say that to the women of America, we must look for the security of our institutions and our future greatness as a nation. Old things are rapidly passing away, old prejudices old superstitions and old notions, involving the false relations of society. A new era has dawned upon us, and woman is the morning star of the return of the golden rising; she is the herald of a spiritual sun, whose beams are to search the darkened depths of humility, and reveal the great problem of our nature. There is not one in a million who knows what man is, or the relation he bears in the interminable universe of being. The thoughts of the millions are bowed down to earth, and are centred in themselves—they have no conception of the nature of love, and the emotions which bear that name give the lie to its philosophy. They do not understand—they cannot comprehend—their intelligence has not expanded to that degree of reciprocity which drinks in the vast revelation of humanity, its end, its mighty destination, and the causes which have operated to produce its present state, and the causes which must energise for its consumation. They do not know that woman is the recipient of celestial love, and that man is dependant on her to perfect his character; that without her, philosophically and truly speaking, the brightness of intelligence is but the coldness of a winter noon, whose beams can produce no fruit, whose light is cheerless and depressing. They do not know that woman is all affection, and they cannot appreciate the comprehensiveness of the truth.

We have no disposition to flatter the sex, we would raise them above the humiliation of flattery. Adulation is not congenial with their better nature; and this we are desirous of unfolding. If they can only be made to understand their real character, they will feel and acknowledge the truth of this remark, that in proportion as they admit self satisfaction from the praises of man, they are removed from his purest admiration. In this expression, we would not be understood as being the advocates of prudery and that false modesty which prides itself in the distance it holds from man. On the contrary, we would expose the narrow minded views of that class of teachers indicated in the "Young Lady's Friend," who, by warning the sex against unthought of improprieties, save no other end but to suggest them a wrong. Woman ought to associate freely with men, according to the unwritten rules of decorum which are stamped on the heart. The precepts of prudery are steeped in the guilt of contamination. Truth, and the loveliness and delicacy of cherished affection's beautiful dreams of the ideal woman, gentle hopes and aspirations for the pure and perfect attainment of the angelic character, are enough for her guidance, without the transferred colorings of a stained sufferer.

Woman has heretofore occupied a false position in the world—an unnatural one. She has been so long regarded as a weak creature, an inefficient actress on the great stage of life, a mere puppet, to fill up the drama of existence, that she has too often come to be of the same mind herself, and forgotten her high destination in the frivolties of an hour. We have no patience with those persons who wished to treat her as a mere Rora Matilda, who can be allured by a pretty compliment and satisfied by the gossamer of romance. Beset, as she has been, by the intellectual, vulgar, selfish, the designing and the false, no wonder she has sometimes folded her wings in despair, and forgotten her heavenly mission in the delirium of imagination. But this cannot be always. There is a remnant of blessedness with her, in spite of evil influences; there is enough of the divine master left, though the protraiture is worn and blemished; and the time is fast approaching when the picture of the true woman will shine for its fame of glory, to captivate, to win back and restore the objects of her mission.

REFORM AND RETRENCHMENT.

AN EXTRACT FROM MR. BOND'S SPEECH.

Among the most useful and instructive speeches delivered in Congress at the present session, is one by Mr. Bond, of Ohio, which contains a fund of information and facts for the people. We propose to give our readers the greater part of this speech in Broken Doses—and, we trust, the physic may work where political health is necessary.

Mr. Bond takes up the famous Retrenchment and Reform Report of a Committee of the House of Representatives during Mr. Adam's administration, and shows wherein the precepts of that Report differs from the practice of those it helped into power.—[Herald.

The committee, of which, I again repeat, the gentleman from New York (Mr. Cambreleng) was a member, reported that they had obtained information by which they were satisfied, 'that by a judicious system of reform, instituted by the Executive officers themselves, at least one third of the (then) present number of clerks in the departments might be reduced with safety to the public interest.'

The number of clerks has not been reduced in any one of the departments, but on the contrary, there has been a considerable increase. I will prove it. The State Department, in the year 1828, included the Patent Office, and the whole number of clerks was sixteen: the salary and compensation of the Secretary and all his clerks and messengers amounted to $27,750.

The whole number of clerks now employed in the State Department and the Patent Office is forty. The joint salaries and compensation amount to $56,515?

The Patent Office, in 1828, was managed by a Superintendent, with a salary of $1,500, and two clerks and a messenger, whose joint compensation was $3,700. It is now under the charge of one of the Reformers; the title of Superintendent" is exchanged for that of 'Commissioner,' and with the change of titles, comes the change of salary from $1,500 to $3,000! The number of clerks is increased from two to twenty-four, and the compensation from $1,800 to $21,000; and, not content with one messenger, and his old salary of $840 for messenger, and then gave him an assistant, to whom is also paid $15 per month.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in the year 1828, employed eight clerks and two messengers. His salary, and the compensation of the clerks and messengers, amounted to $18,600.

The present Secretary of that Department (and he was taken from the body of reformers, who made proclamation from the Senate Chamber) employs fifteen clerks and two messengers. His salary and their compensation, amount to $27,100!! A similar result will be found in comparing the present with the former state of the several subdivisions of the Treasury Department. But, by way of introducing economy and despatch in the Treasury Department,' the Committee proposed to 'simplify the forms of business, and to reorganise its subordinate branches, so as to dispense with one-fourth, if not with one third of the officers in the Treasury.' Now, sir, no reorganization of the Department has yet been attempted. Instead of reducing, they have increased the number of officers; and the forms of business, under the new mode of simplifying, have become so complicated, that the gentleman from New York, (Mr. Cambreleng.) now chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, declared here, during the last special session, that, after fifteen years experience as a member of this House, he found it difficult to understand these Treasury accounts, and the manner in which the Secretary's Annual Report on the Finances is stated!!

Next, as to the War Department. In 1828, the Secretary of War employed a chief clerk, besides seventeen clerks and two messengers. His salary, and their compensation, amounted to $28,650.—The business of Indian affairs was then managed by him also. In 1838, the Secretary of that Department employs, inclusive of the Indian business, about forty clerks besides messengers. The joint salaries and compensation of the whole amount to $63,810.

In 1828, we hear nothing of a Commanding General's Office with its clerk and messenger.

In 1838, the Commanding General is allowed a clerk at $1,200 and a messenger at $600 per year.

In 1828, the Adjutant General's Office employed three clerks, whose joint compensation was $2,950.

In 1838, the Adjutant General employs seven clerks and a messenger, whose joint compensation is $8,225.

In 1828, the Paymaster General employed three clerks, whose united compensation was $3,900.

In 1838, the salary of the same number of clerks is $4,290, besides the messenger's salary.

In 1828, I have been unable to discover any allowance for clerks to the Quartermaster General.

In 1838, that officer employs in the office at Washington seven clerks, whose united compensation is $7,300.

In 1828, the Ordinance Office employed three clerks, whose joint salary was $2,950.

In 1838, the Ordinance Office employs nine clerks, besides a messenger, and their aggregate compensation is $9,225.

In 1828, the Subsistence Department employs four clerks, and a messenger, whose joint compensation is $5,880.

In 1828, the Surgeon General was allowed a clerk at $1,150 per year.

In 1838, the Surgeon General is allowed a clerk, at $1,266, and a messenger at $600 per year.

In 1828, the business of Indian affairs was discharged at the War Department, by some one or two of the seventeen clerks which I first mentioned.

In 1838, this Indian business appears to constitute a grand division. We now hear of the 'Indian Department,' with a Commissioner, whose salary is $3,000, a chief clerk at $1,600, and eleven clerks, and two messengers, the joint compensation and salaries being $19,400.

In 1828, there was one Superintendent of Indian Affairs, who was paid $1,500 a year, twenty-one Indian agents, twenty-eight sub-agents, and thirty-nine interpreters.

In 1838, we find four 'Superintendents of Indian affairs,' with salaries of $1,500 each per year; six 'Superintendents of emigration, with salaries of $2,000 each per year; ten 'Indian agents,' with salaries of $750 per year; thirty-three 'commissioners and special agents, who are paid from 5 to $8 per day, & from 1,500 to $3,000 per year fifteen 'conducting and enrolling agents,' at 3, 4, and 5 dollars per day; two 'conductors of exploring parties,' at 3 and 5 dollars per day, two valuing agents,' at 4 dollars each per day; eight 'collecting agents,' at $2 50 per day each; two, issuing agents,' at 1 dollar per day each; one 'disbursing agent,' at 5 dollars per day; sixteen 'assistant agents,' at 3 and 4 dollars per day; and from 500 to 1,200 dollars each per year thirty-one 'interpreters at agencies,' at 300 dollars each per year; fourteen 'interpreters in the emigration of Indians,' at 2 50 and 3 dollars per day each: fifteen physicians,' at salaries varying from 3, 5, and 6 dollars a day, to 24 dollars per month; eleven 'clerks;' (other than those in the office at Washington) at salaries varying from 3 and 5 dollars per day, to 40 and 50 dollars per month, and 800 and 1,000 dollars per year: fifty-three 'blacksmiths,' with salaries varying from 240 to 600 dollars per year, twenty 'farmers and assistants,' at 2, 3, 5, and 600 per year, eighteen 'teachers,' with various salaries, from 500 to 800 dollars per year, five 'millers,' with salaries of 500 and 600 dollars one 'surveyor,' at 8 dollars per day, the whole concluding with five miscellaneous agents,' with salaries of 1 dollar per day, and 600 per year.

But even this is not all. The commissioner of Indian Affairs, says the list given by him in the Blue Book, is not accurate or complete. He leaves room to add or alter. Here, indeed, is a display of patronage! Ought we not to be astonished to find this state of things, under an administration whose friends professed to be shocked at a multiplication of offices, and re-published, in the report of this House in 1828, the warning of that chief Magistrate, who said 'considering the general tendency to multiply offices and dependencies, and to increase expense to the ultimate term of burden which the citizen can bear, it behooves us to avail ourselves of every occasion which presents itself for taking off the surcharge.' It is appropriate, too, now, to refer gentlemen to the censure which that report cast on the Secretary of War in 1828 for paying 753 dollars for additional clerk hire in the business of Indian Affairs.

Mr. B. said he was not here tempted to name one or two offices in particular, which seem to have been created for special favorites, one of them under the law authorising the President to sign land patents by an agent, instead of doing it as heretofore in person. If he could not find time to do this duty, as Mr. Adams and all his predecessors did, then it would have been better to dispense with the signature altogether, as you have done with that of the Commissioner of the General Land office. The President's name now is not even written by the proxy, as it should be; but is written by some clerk in the Land Office, and the whole service of the proxy or agent consists in his writing his own name! For this he is paid 1500 dollars per annum! The place is held by one of the President's sons, and it is an indirect mode of increasing the President's salary. The compensation is too high under any circumstances. For a service requiring neither skill nor talent, and employing a very small portion of this young gentleman's time, he receives a higher salary than many of the Governors, and other high officers in the several States do!

Another office specially created is that of the 'Smithsonian agent,' with a salary of 3000 a year, and furnishing a convenient sojourn for a person wishing to visit London. The duties of this place might well have been discharged by ordinary correspondence but at all events they are such as could justly be required at the hands of our resident Minister at London. It cannot be overlooked that Richard Rush was Secretary of the Treasury, and received the censure and condemnation of the Retrenchment Committee. And yet Mr. Rush was appointed to the office of the Smithsonian agent—I will leave it for others to apply what the chairman of the Committee on Retrenchment said at that day, in debate on this floor: 'Whenever an office is to be filled,' 'even a zealous, constant and faithful friend, is compelled to yield to a mushroom apostate that may have been purchased but yesterday.'

TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION.

The following extraordinary narrative is from the New York Sunday Morning News. Its publication and the death of the young lady created a great sensation in New York.

MISS MISSOURI DEAD!

Particulars of her Death, and Coroner's Inquest.

It is well known to the public, that this amiable and accomplished young lady, whose recent successful debut at the National created an extraordinary sensation among the theatre-going people, has for some days past, been residing at the house of Mr. Thomas S. Hamblin, by the advice, and under the direction of her chosen and legally appointed guardian, John M. Bloodgood, Esq.

The circumstance which led to the adoption of this young, beautiful, and talented creature by Mr. Bloodgood, are as extraordinary as they are painful. She, poor girl—innocent and virtuous as she has always been—was, unfortunately, the offspring of a vile and polluted woman.

A sister to the beautiful Josephine Clifton, whose fame as an actress is universal, she, when yet a child, imbibed a strong passion for the stage; and well fitted by education and genius for assuming the histrionic profession, she became the pupil of Mr. Hamblin, under whose tuition her sister became so proficient and successful an artist.

Her studies being finished, she; though but little over sixteen years of age, made a first and most successful appearance on the stage as Alice in the new drama of Earnest Maltravers, written by Louisa Medina, now the wife of Mr. Hamblin. The popularity and prospect of gain, which her extraordinary success occasioned, moved the mercenary disposition of her debased relatives, and at once excited a desire to rob Mr. Hamblin of the benefits which he legitimately expected to derive from the early career of his fortunate and fascinating pupil.

Unable, either by threats or persuasions, to induce the 'young candidate' to act dishonorably with her tutor, and deprive him of the advantages which, agreeably to a treaty made with her, her mother, in conjunction with her paramours and friends, sought every opportunity to harrass and annoy the poor girl, and at length rendered her stay at home intolerable, and the selection of another abode imperatively necessary.

At first, she made choice of a respectable boarding house in Houston street; but here she was so haunted by her cruel and inhuman persecutors, that her then chosen guardian, Mr. Bloodgood, consigned her to the care of Mr. Hamblin and his lady; where, until her dissolution yesterday, she remained, having every attention that could possibly conduce to her comfort, and render her happy under under the circumstances which surrounded her.

But, unfortunately, the meddlers and busy bodies in her mother's family, obtained the vile services of some vagabond scribblers to harrass her mind, and disseminate, among kindred spirits, stories well calculated to excite a mind naturally sensitive, and feelings unusually keen. These filthy outpourings of a still more filthy and villainous imagination, found their way to poor Missouri,—until she finally became the victim of the base fabrications, and yesterday, at 21 o'clock, expired, *almost a maniac*.

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