From the National Intelligencer.

## PUBLIC LANDS.

The official table, furnished by the Secretary of the Treasury, upon a call made by the Senate, at the instance of of Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, which we have the pleasure to present to our readers to-day, is a most interesting document. It exhibits, at one view, the amount which each of the States of the Union would have received, under the bill for distributing the proceeds of the sales of public lands, introduced by that Senator, and which passed both Houses of Congress some years ago—discriminating between the additional per centage allowed to the new States, and the portions which were assigned to all the members of the Confederacy, in common, up to the 30th of September, 1838, the period of the last returns.

It is impossible to inspect this table without feelings of profound regret, on account of the arrest of that enlightened measure, and *the manner* of its arrest. It was defeated by the late President of the United States declining to return the bill to the House in which it originated according to the requisition of the Constitution in such case made and provided. That was a bold, not to say arbitrary course, which we hope that no President of the United States will hereafter dare to pursue. Had the bill been returned in conformity to the obvious intention of the Constitution, there is much reason to believe that it might have obtained the sanction required by the Constitution, and thus have become the law of the land. Who can venture to describe in adequate terms, the vast benefits which would have resulted from the enactment of that law? It would, in the first place, have settled, on a broad comprehensive; and statesmanlike plan. the whole question of the public domain comprising all that is situated within the new States and Territories, and reaching beyond the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean. Ay, would have settled it for ages, during which the existing and yet unborn States of this vast Confederacy would have semi-annually received in equal and just proportions, according to their respective Federal numbers, their legitimate share of a common fund, created by their joint blood and their joint treasure. For although the bill was limited to a prescribed term of years, it cannot be doubted that its benificent operation would have secured its perpetual continuance. It would, in the next place, have averted all those public afflictions which have sprung from a great surplus in the public treasury, and from its sudden distribution in large masses.

The operation of the bill was to have commenced on the 1st of January, 1833, and thereafter the fund was to have been semi-annually paid out to the States, as from time to time it flowed in. Thus, the money coming in from the People, as the consideration for the common property of the People, would have returned to them, in gradual and fructifying streams, through the channels of their respective States. And to what glorious objects of physical and intellectual improvement might not the ample fund have been dedicated? And last, though not least, what imagination is sufficiently strong even to conceive the cementing influence of the measure, and its invigorating power upon the destiny and duration of this happy Union! This was the patriotic theme on which its author appeared ever to dwell with the most cordial delight. We have already abundant reasons and motives to desire the perpetuity of this Confederacy. But, if to there we could superadd the powerful motive of a half yearly distribution among its members, of the great and growing fund arising from the proceeds of the annual sales of the public domain which of them would ever be mad enough to think of dissolving a connection fraught with such lasting and estimable benefits?

What the amount would have been which each State should have received, upon this plan, during the past five or six years, may be seen from the table which we now publish. What will be the increase of that amount in future years depends upon our rapidly increasing population. We know that it must be great, though it baffles all calculation.

Whilst on the subject of the Public Domain, we cannot pass by the opportunity of expressing the gratification that we have derived from what we consider the decisive votes of the House of Representatives, within the two last days, against the Graduation Bill--an ill-timed measure, which, as we verily believe would have been the entering wedge to the ultimate loss of this great national property, and which moreover contained an invidous discrimination between the residents of the new and the old States in their right to purchase the public lands at the reduced price for which the bill provided. Some of our political friends, we know, favored the bill, but they will not take it amiss, that, on this question of public policy, a great question independent of all party considerations, we should differ from them in opinion.

## REPORT FROM THE TREASURY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Jan. 17, 1839.

SIR: In compliance with the resolution of the Senate of the 10th instant, directing the Secretary of the Treasury 'to report to the Senate the proportion of the nett proceeds of the public lands which each State would have received up to and including the 1st of January, 1839, under the bill entitled 'An act to appropriate, for a limited time, the proceeds of the sales of the public lands of the United States, and for granting land to certain States, which passed both Houses of Congress, if it had received the approbation of the President,' I transmit herewith a communication received from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, accompanied by a tabular statement, which it is believed, contains the information desired up to the latest date practicable.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, jour obedient servant,

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The Hon. R. M. JOHNSON,
President of the Senate.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, Jan. 16, 1839.

SIR: Agreeably to your request, there is herewith submitted a tabular statement, prepared under the resolution of the Senate of the 10th, instant, showing the proportion of the nett proceeds of the public lands which each State would have received up to and including the 30th September, 1838, under the bill entitled 'An Act to appropriate, for a limited time, the proceeds of the sales of the public lands of the United States, and for granting land to certain States,' which passed both Houses of Congress, if it had received the approbation of the President.

The resolution calls for the exhibition of the proportion accruing to each State up to and including the 1st January, 1839; but inasmuch as the accounts for the fourth quarter of the past year have been as yet only partially rendered by the receivers of public moneys, this office is not enabled to bring the exhibit down to a later period than 30th September last.

With great respect, sir,
Your obedient servant,
JAS. WHITCOMB, Commissioner.
Hon. LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Exhibit of the proportion of the nett proceeds of the sale of the public lands which each State would have received up to & including the 30th of September, 1838, under the Bill entitled 'An Act to appropriate, for a limited time, the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands of the United States, and for granting lands to certain States,' the expenses incident to the sale of the lands and the amount of the two, three, and five per cent. funds, accruing to the several States under compacts entered into with them on their admission into the Union, being first deducted.

| STATES. | Twelve and a half per cent on the nett proceeds of sales in each of the States in which the public lands are situated. | Total amount of nett proceeds that would have been received by each State. |
|---|---|---|
| Ohio, | $554,182 | $4 557,932 |
| Indiana, | 1,182,404 | 2,616 744 |
| Illinois, | 1,126,724 | 1,797,554 |
| Missouri, | 559.793 | 1,116.530 |
| Alabama, | 845,334 | 1,965,934 |
| Mississippi, | 1,201,198 | 1,672,294 |
| Louisiana, | 248,319 | 982,149 |
| Michigan, | 401,016 | 443,196 |
| Arkansas, | 96 818 | 134,905 |
| Maine, | | 1,705,206 |
| New Hampshire, | | 1,149,714 |
| Massachusetts, | | 2,605,734 |
| Rhode Island, | | 414.697 |
| Connecticut, | | 1,270,683 |
| Vermont, | | 1,198,058 |
| New York, | | 8,190,102 |
| New Jersey, | | 1.365,691 |
| Pennsylvania, | | 5,754,697 |
| Delaware, | | 322,003 |
| Maryland, | | 1,732,475 |
| Virginia, | | 4.369 167 |
| North Carolina, | | 2,730,979 |
| South Carolina, | | 1,912,432 |
| Georgia, | | 1 834.794 |
| Tennessee, | | 2.669,148 |
| Kentucky, | | 2,654,502 |
| | $6,215.788 | $57,227,520 |
| Twelve and a half per cent. on the nett proceeds to the States in which the public lands are situated, | | $6,215,788 |
| Nett proceeds that would have been divided among all the States, | | 51,011,732 |
| | | $57,227,520 |

[From Brewster's Journal.]

## VILLAGE LIGHTED BY NATURAL GAS.

The village of Fredonia, in the western part of the State of New York, presents this singular phenomenon: The village is forty miles from Buffalo, and about two from Lake Erie: a small but rapid stream called the Canadoway, passes through it, and after turning several mills discharges itself into the lake below: near the mouth is a neat small harbor with a light house. While removing an old mill which stood partly over this stream, in Fredonia, three years since, some bubbles were observed to break frequently from the water, and on trial were found to be inflammable. A company was formed, and a hole; an inch and a half in diameter, being bored through the rock, a soft fœtid limestone, the gas left its natural channel and ascended through this. A gasometer was constructed, with a small house for its protection, and pipes being laid, the gas is conveyed through the whole village. One hundred lights are fed from it, more or less, at an expense of one dollar and a half yearly for each. The streets and public churches are lighted with it. The flame is large, but not so strong or brilliant as that from gas in our cities; it is, however, in high favor with the inhabitants. The gasometer, I found on measurment, collected eighty eight cubic feet in twelve hours during the day; but the man who has charge of it told me that more might be procured with a large apparatus. About a mile from the village, and in the same stream it comes up in quantities four or five times as great. The contractor for the light house purchased the right to it and laid pipes to the lake, but found it impossible to make it descend, the differences in elevation being very great. It preferred its own natural channels, and bubbled up beyond the reach of his gasometer. The gas is carboretted hydrogen, and is supposed to come from beds of bituminous coal, the only rock visible, however, here and to a great extent along the southern shore of the lake, is fœtid limestone.

For the Easton Gazette.

## TO THE AGRICULTURISTS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Mr. Graham.—Having promised in my late communication, to prosecute the consideration of the *Agricultural Interest* of Talbot County, in its several connections, provided some member of the Board did not relieve me of the assumed responsibility.—I now proceed to fulfil my promise—with the request, that if any one of those Gentlemen should favour you—then any thing from me shall be hurled "instanter et sans ceremonie" under your table. The position taken in my last, touching the intrinsic importance of this branch of our general weal, I presume will be granted without controversy. I am then now to present some reasons, why an interest so varied, so extensive and so vital should be *fostered*.

Although, Sir, I may despair "in limine," of assigning *such* reasons as will meet the universal or even general approbation—still, I feel persuaded, my fellow citizens will unite to a man, upon the broad position I have taken, that Agriculture should be nurtured, sustained and fostered, to the utmost meaning of the terms. The subject of Agriculture is enlisting the attention and engaging the interest of distinguished men throughout our country. There seems to be a new era dawning upon our land; the scales are but just now beginning to fall from our eyes; the deep, devouring lethargy, in which our Farmers have hitherto been steeped, is being flung from them, and there is every reasonable hope, that its manacles will be loosened and hurled far into the abyss of death and destruction. You know, sir, and so does every man who exercises the least reflection, that our Country is *truly* and *essentially* Agricultural; and perhaps there is no single portion of it. more particularly adapted to the varied products of the soil, than our circumscribed, but intelligent, fruitful and much beloved Talbot County. The soil, climate and resources of this *Eden* of Maryland, cannot be excelled, and o'erleap all competition for returning "most liberally" to the husbandman. Look you, Sir, at any spot where skill industry and perseverance have been at work and what wonderful results present themselves? Throw your consideration but two miles in diameter around our village and do you not discover changes wrought in the soil within a few years—that almost startle you and would quite challenge the credulity of a *Jew*.

I hold in my mind's eye, at this moment a *small* plantation, that a few short years since—(for short in truth they appear) could scarcely be whipped into producing enough to sustain the overseer upon it and his working teams—that now yields its superfluities and enables its *Proprietor* to live at his *perfect* ease and recreate himself during the heats and blasts of summer, at any or all of the fashionable watering places of the day—and has this thrifty land attained its "maximum" of improvement? No Sir—the Proprietor himself will tel you the business is but yet commenced,and does this example serve us alone? by no means—'tis but one amidst a number—I could cite you many, very many such; I could tell you (but you some years since told me through your columns) of a *Practical* man not many miles distant that gleaned Forty Bushels of choice wheat from one acre of his *made* land, and sir, I could also tell you of a *Scientific Farmer* in a neighboring county—(*that is far inferior to Talbot in its natural resources*)that measured up during the last season of dearth and drought, some seventy two bushels of corn per acre, and that too from a large field, affording a like average Does not this *demonstrate* that the *game* is ours, if we will only hunt it? Here then, in my opinion, is a strong reason, why this source of *honest* acquirement and *certain* independence should be fostered as we would a friend "in need."

What avocation in life, all things being right, presents greater charms or holds out stronger inducements, than that of Agriculture? Wander amidst the ranks of men and scan for a moment the accompainments of their complex callings. You see at a glance the heart aches, the restless eagerness and the cadaverous hues fixed by the study of trade: you see the anxiety, deep cunning and the feverish watchfulness of the artisan: and you see the canker worm ambition—jealousy and envy burrowing into the very vitals of the politician and professional man: but the Tiller of the Earth he stands alone and erect—he fulfils the injunction of his *maker* imposed by reason of the original fall—he depends upon no man and is forced to bow in cringing obeisance to none save that Power that superintends and directs all things—he struggles with an *honest* antagonist against which the weapons of skill, industry, economy and perseverance are *all*-powerful.

Look around once more into the rank of men, and listen to the silent whisperings of their almost general wish—within each man—you will here a "still small voice," urging him onward in his career after gain and promising him at the goal of his race a SMALL BIT OF LAND, with cottage. meadows and running streams attached: wild fowl, fish and oysters in abundance: and last, but not least perchance lying IMMEDIATELY upon the borders of some beautiful little TIBER—whence this longing after a rural life? Let the spirit that is within us answer—Then Sir, should not this source of our general liking be fostered?

For my third reason, I shall shall go again to the rank and file of life. If we examine the complexion of the community in the midst of which we live, we find without much difficulty that a majority are consumers and non producers—and among this number, we find a large number whose every exertion is required, by giving the closest attention and practising the most rigid economy, to supply themselves and those dependant upon them with the necessaries of life—that THEY are not few, (your most excellent society of Dorcas Ladies inform you) who are or partially wholly unable to support themselves and families at the present exhorbitant prices demanded for the food of life. Now, Sir, if by introducing a system of Agriculture that will double, treble or increase in many fold, the products of the earth—shall we not thereby extend to a large mass of our fellow beings *that* which will not make *us* poor but will enrich *them*? for this very reason, no doubt we have that philosophic adage, that "He who makes two spears of grass grow, where hither to there was only one"—is the greatest Philosopher.

If these positions then be true, that Agriculture properly and scientifically prosecuted, enriches, purifies and ministers to all around. surely then, every good citizen will yield it his *fostering* care.

If you receive this kindly and the cause fails to enlist in its behalf abler champions, I shall proceed in my next to array some reasons why this "staff of our land" should be *improved*.

I remain as ever.

AGRAMATEUR.

For the Easton Gazette.

## SILK WORM.

Mr. Graham,

In compliance with my promise in your last paper, I will now conclude my extracts taken from notes at the late State Silk Convention—in reference to the best mode of preserving the egg, treatment of the worm while feeding, how to destroy it in the cocoon and finally the preservation of the cocoon.

Ques. What is the best mode of preserving the egg of the moth which produces the silk worm?

Ans. If the eggs are exposed to various temperatures they cannot be kept afterwards until a late period in the following spring or summer if desirable even if they are put into an Ice house.—But on the contrary if immediately as the eggs assume a pale lead or slaty hue, they be put in a wide mouth bottle loosely calked and placed in an ice house, they may be perfectly preserved until wanting at any period of the following season after they are produced.

Ques. How soon after hatching, will the silk worm begin to spin or form their cocoons and what is the best mode of treatment?

Ans. Careful and plentiful feeding will cause the worms to form their cocoons in twenty eight days from the time they are hatched and a loss of at least 5 per cent. will be sustained for every day they are retarded in that operation up to forty two days which is about the latest period, in consequence of their being neglected. Therefore, the earlier you get them to spin the better, their cocoons will be larger and the silk of superior quality. I will also state a fact, that a draught which will destroy our prospects of fair profit from almost every other crop, will insure us one of silk, of a better quality which is of vast importance to the silk grower, leaving him less dependant than heretofore on the old staples and affording him an article in muel demand and no probability of our market ever being over-stocked.

Ques. On what is that impression founded?

Ans. Because our raw silk is already preferred in foreign markets where they have come in contact with a foreign product at an advance of one dollar and a half per pound in favor of our article. From twenty to thirty per cent. is now offered for our raw silk in Italy and France exceeding the price at which the same article, the product of these countries will sell for, and it is thought the supply from this country will finally do away the growth of the raw material there, in consequence of the climate here, being better adapted to its growth and consequently producing an article of superior quality, and the question is frequently asked by the purchasers from those countries, when can you supply us?

Ques. What kind of worm do you prefer as affording the greatest yield and best quality silk.

Ans. I reject all worms save my old kind and cannot account how so many various kinds have been produced. Experiments have been made by me and I have never succeeded in obtaining a hybrid breed of the silk worm.

Quer, What is the estimated cost of a cocoonery that will accommodate a million of silk worms and the necessary fixtures?

Ans. A cocoonery that will feed a million of worms will cost from $1000 to $2000, according to the style of building, and the fixtures $500. It should be well ventilated, yet so constructed as to be kept perfectly dry, in case of a damp spell while the worms are feeding.

Ques. What quantity of raw silk will a million of silk worms produce with good attention, to supply their wants?

Ans. It is estimated that a million will produce three hundred pounds, but to be within the mark, say the careful grower will make 200 pounds, and so in proportion less, as he neglects his duty. Estimating every expence the silk will cost you $2 per pound. In what way then can you apply your labour so profitably.

Ques. What is the best fixture to promote the health and comfort of the silk worm and consequently the greatest profit?

Ans. Extra hurdles are an improvement introduced in this country, the use of which is a great saving of time in the first place, it makes it unnecessary to handle the silk worm which is always done much to their discomfort, for when they require a fresh supply of food, they will ascend or descend from one to the other hurdle, and 2dly. they are thus kept perfectly clean, which is all important.

It is also a well ascertained fact that it is a better plan than Count Dandolo's as proved by Mr. Smith by actual experiment, for as you facilitate the operation of feeding, so in proportion will the silk worm consume less food, produce their cocoons sooner, of a better quality and more in quantity and finally by this uninterrupted process they give you the raw article of the very first quality.

Ques. Have you any experience in regard to the quality of the silk produced by the silk worm when fed on different varieties of mulberry leaves.

Ans. Fifteen parcels of worms were fed on as many varieties of leaves. The Morus Multicaulis being my favorite, I may have without intrudiug it, given more attention to the worms fed on their leaves than the others. The quality of silk was tested by suspending a weight to the thread, that produced from the Morus Multicaulis proved to be the strongest. Our common black mulberry the second best. I therefore recommend the Morus Multicaulis, at the same time I would advise growers of silk, to plant a few of all the varieties to test the kind least adapted to their soil and situation.

Ques. How are the cocoons to be treated, to prevent injury in the quality of the silk by the destruction of the worm?

Ans. The use of Charcoal it is well known has caused the death of many persons at night in confined lodging rooms, when they woke up in the morning they found themselves dead (a laugh) so the use of it is found by experience to be the best method to distroy the silk worm,—(for when they woke up in the morning they found themselves all dead, added by the Hon. Chairman) caused by the corbonic acid gass, expelling the oxygen, in the absence of which no animal can live.

A fresh laid egg has been deprived of its vital principal in this way.—I prefer keeping the cocoon in a drying room heated by the use of Charcoal, occasionally open one and when it is found that the crisilis will pulverise between the finger and thumb, there is no danger from their contracting dampness.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Annapolis, Jan. 24th, 1839.

Mr. Graham:—Sir, it may be some gratification to you, to know, that I am doing much better and am far more comfortable, than when I last wrote. There is now, some little chance to recruit my wasted energies. The vampire herd of office seekers, are hourly leaving, and I trust, that in a few days, ourselves and city, will once more be comparatively quiet; when I shall be enabled to take my due portion of "balmy sleep." Having set me down to write about matters and things here, and not a history of myself and doings, I will waive all egotism and proceed to the task, if task it be to write to a friend.

I saw the Governor yesterday, and will do him the justice to say, that since the presentation of the budget, he looks more like himself, than since the day of his inauguration. His pillow, I am sure, is not now so thickly set with thorns as it was some two weeks ago. Then, he was like a desperate man, halting, coning and choosing between two evils, but now, all is over; the worst has come to the worst; like Pilate, when catechised, in regard to the nominations, he will point to the Senate chamber, and say, "what I have written, I have written!!" He has passed the Rubicon, and either Rome, or Cæsar must fall. If deserted by his friends, the only difference between him and Cæsar, will be, that his prototype died in the midst of his enemies on the ides of march, and he politically, must linger solitary and alone, for three years.

There is a considerable juggling and disaffection, in the Government ranks. Some of the leading men, consider themselves injured, in the non-appointment of their particular favorites. The surface of affairs, however, is pretty smooth, but rest assured that there is an under current near the fountain, which will cast upon its polished surface, "mire and dirt."

Of the fate of the nominations, you have no doubt been advised, through the papers, therefore, it is unnecessary for me to recapitulate. It may not however, be out of the way, to say something of the applicants, forty nine, out of every fifty of whom, were disappointed, either in not receiving a nomination or appointment. The one or the other, of these two things, every applicant considered inevitable, nor conceived for one moment, the possibility of precedence, being given to his neighbor's claims. Strange infatuation! That in despite of every day's experience each one will look upon himself as the favorite object, clinging to the shapeless shadow hope, in open violation of common sense. Such is our natural weakness; we do, and they did, and all save one applying for the same office were deceived. Imagine then if you can, the spectacle presented to an unconcerned observer, after the nominees were generally known. The contracted brow, compressed lips, pale and swollen face, told, in language more forcible than words, who were disappointed. Have you ever my dear sir, seen a man, after excessive dissipation, wending his way home, through lanes, alleys and byways, rather than encounter the noon day gaze of his neighbours.—If you have, let memory recall the picture, and you will have a faithful portraiture, of the looks and doings, of the disappointed and disaffected applicants, who are leaving Annapolis, without, "casting one longing lingering look behind."

But little business, (known to the public) has been transacted in the Senate for several days, that body. having been engaged principally in private business. The house however is up and doing The minutia of their proceedings, you have through the same source, that gave you the nominations and their fate.—To day, the orator from Queen Ann's, presented a report, counter to the report, made by a majority of the committee, upon the contested election in Kent.—From the manner in which this gentleman rose, his commanding figure, high and expansive forehead, together with an eye, which does him great injustice, I anticipated an intellectual feast. Was I disappointed? Of this, you can form an idea, from your acquaintance with him. Heretofore, I have believed, in Phrenology and Phisogomy, and particularly in the latter, but, after scaning the man and listening to his speech, I am free to acknowledge myself skeptical in regard to both. In this instance I missed my man, and have abjured my faith. His speech was elaborate nonsense, and his gesticulation the most vehement, in giving utterance to windy trifles, I ever saw. He beat a circle, from point to point, and came out at the same hole he went in at, without demonstrating one single position. The effort was truly, the heaving

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