J. Catrup

EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature well or ill-conducted [illegible] the Co[illegible] RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality [illegible] the [illegible] by which all Po[illegible] must ultimately be supported or overthrown—[illegible]—Agriculture makes us [illegible], and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. XXII. EASTON, (MD.) SATURD[illegible] MORNING, FEBRUARY 16, 1839. No. 8

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ADVERTISEMENTS

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From the Farmer and Gardener.

The communication in another column upon the subject of the effects of oyster shell lime, is rather discouraging. The experiments recited by our correspondent, go strongly to impress the reader with the belief that it has no efficacy; and as the subject is one of vital importance to the whole tide water country, we sincerely hope that such of our readers as may have used lime from shells, will favor the public, *through our columns*, with the result of their respective experiments.

We are aware the great use has been made on the Eastern Shore of this State of this particular kind of lime, and as we have understood the best effects have followed its use, we hope the gentlemen who have derived these benefits will feel themselves called upon to give the light of their experience to the public.

☞To our *Eastern Shore editorial brethren*, we respectfully prefer the request, that they will publish this article, together with the communication in question, in order that it may receive the proper attention; the subject being one of deep importance to a very large portion of the agriculturalists of the country.

OYSTER SHELL LIME.

January 25th, 1839.

E. P. Roberts, Esq.—

Dear Sir—Having expressed an opinion unfavorable to the oyster shell lime as a manure, which appeared to not coincide with yours, I will proceed to state my reasons for this (it may be) singular opinion.

In the year 1832, I burnt about 2000 bushels, from which I made a compost, one-half at least of which, was composed of rich earth collected [illegible] which had remained mellowing and enriching itself for at least twenty years. In the autumn of the same year, I applied the compost broadcast on my wheat ground, and ploughed it in with the wheat The result was exceedingly favorable, which I then attributed to the effects of the lime. I have since been convinced, it was partly the rich earth before mentioned, (as a large proportion of the compost,) and of deep ploughing.

In the early part of the year 1834, I burnt about 4000 bushels, and spread it on a field of 24 acres, that had been ploughed in the proceeding autumn. In the spring it was harrowed with a heavy three horse harrow, and cultivated twice previous to putting it in corn. The corn was carefully cultivated, and in the month of August sown in timothy. There has been no benefit perceived from the application in either the crop of corn or timothy.

In May, 1837, I gave the oyster shell lime a more distinct trial. In part of the field I spread on a clover-lay 200 bushels of barilla ashes per acre; on the other part of the same field—and all the land equally good—was spread 100 bushels oyster shell lime per acre. The whole was ploughed in early in June, when the clover was in blossom The field was ploughed three times previous to sowing the wheat. The result was, the wheat on the ground ashed yielded an abundant crop, and that on the ground limed, scarcely paid the expense of cultivation. In several other parts of my farm, I have applied the oyster shell lime extensively, and have in no instance experienced any beneficial result.

One of our very intelligent Maryland farmers assured me he always doubted its efficacy, and had paid particular attention to its results for the last 15 years, and in no case has he discovered any benefit from the application of the oyster shell lime.

In reply to your enquiries of the oats sown by me, and quantity produced per acre, I take much pleasure in informing you, that in the year 1837, I sowed 10½ acres in what is generally called the Poland oats, and the produce was 650½ bushels well cleaned merchantable oats, and a small quantity unmeasured, say 15 bushels light, that would answer all the purposes for feed to my stock—I am under the impression the yield would have been larger had not they fallen a-beat the time they were maturing.

In 1838 I sowed 13 acres of the same oats, the produce 715 bushels. The mode of cultivation was, to plough the ground deep in the preceding autumn, and again in the spring, after it had been well harrowed—I am under the impression the above is the general mode of cultivation, but of that I am unable to form a correct opinion, having never sown oats on my farm until the year 1837. A SUBSCRIBER.

FEEDING CATTLE.

Order and system should be inscribed on every thing that a farmer has, and practiced in all that he does, but it appears to be more especially necessary in his attention to his domestic animals than in any thing else. Their food and drink should be the first objects of his care: not only in sufficient quantity and of proper quality, but given to them at proper times and with the greatest possible degree of regularity. When cattle are first put into the barn, they need the best of hay and regular attention. Their appetite for hay is not so keen as it is in the coldest of weather; consequently, the ordinary hay, potatoe tops and coarse fodder, should be reserved for mid winter, when they will eat it up clean. Cattle that are well fed when they are first put up, will go through the three winter months on very ordinary keeping, without losing much flesh. Every farmer should reserve roots enough to give each of his cattle a small quantity every day through the spring months. It will prevent many of those complaints to which cattle are liable in the spring, from being kept so long from the ground and fed on dry fodder.

No more than an animal will eat at the time should be put before him, for after he has once refused it nothing but the utmost extremity of hunger will induce him to eat it. We know a man who would spoil a fine horse in six months by irregular feeding. He never drove very hard, but would sometimes put before his horse three times, as much hay and grain as he would eat, and perhaps neglect to water him for one or two days; and at other times, he being engaged or absent from home, his horse would get nothing to eat for 24 hours; and then again he would put twice as much before him as he needed at that time, and let him remain until he would eat it up. A horse tended in this way will soon loose both flesh and spirits.

Cleanliness, too is necessary to promote the health and comfort of animals—without it you can hardly keep them in tolerable condition by feeding them well. As soon as cattle and horses are put up in the fall, they should be carded and brushed every morning. Experienced farmers have told us that cleaning a horse every morning would keep him in better condition than adding four cleaning him.

Salt is an indispensible article for animals as well as man, and should be given to them regularly once a week at least. In fact, let order, and system be your motto in all your operations.

Maine Farmer.

[From the Somerset Herald.]

[No. 6.]

THE SILK CULTURE.

To the People of Maryland.—The preparation of Sewing Silk, although among the simpler operations, is esteemed the last stage to which the manufacture can be profitably extended in families remote from cities or populous towns.

The necessary details for this preparation will be presented in the publications before refered to, and a full knowledge of them may be readily acquired by every docile or ingenious female—and the fourth of an acre of suitable land, under proper culture and attention, has been proved to be capable of producing an amount in value at this stage of elaboration, equal to the avails of a small farm, in the ordinary course of husbandry—say three or four hundred dollars,—and that without any material abstraction of the necessary labor of cultivation and harvesting—the work being chiefly done by women and children. These facts being well established, can it be questioned that an astute and energetic class of community will generally embrace the culture, as far as the rearing of cocoons at least, as an integral part of their operations.

An estimate from a source entitled to credit is just received, and applies to the point under consideration—it is as follows:

Product of an acre in raw silk, 333 lbs. at $5	$1665
Deduct for rent and cultivation	225
" " feeding one million silk worms	100
Deduct for reeling, employing girls at $2 50 pr. week	140
	465
Nett profit in that state of preparation	$1,200

If the process be extended to Sewing Silk, the loss in weight from unguming and cleansing, would be one fourth, and consequently reduce the quantity to, say two hundred and fifty pounds—which, at eight dollars per pound, would give two thousand dollars, from which deducting the charges of rent and cultivation, feeding & reeling—with the further expense fifty cents per pound for twisting & dying, the avails of an acre would thereby be increased to fourteen hundred and ten dollars; and with the additional expenditure of one dollar per pound, the material might be converted into laces, fringes, ribbons, vestings, handkerchiefs, or dresses, worth twice the aforegoing estimates.

It is to be understood that these calculations are in contemplation of a highly [illegible] it would seem to be almost incredible,—nevertheless, they are corroborated by a practical grower and manufacturer, of "eight years experience," who informs me that an acre of land may be made to produce four hundred pounds of the best raw silk—and that the estimated deductions and results as above, are neither excessive not beyond the bounds of reasonable anticipation. For the first and second years, he says 'the product would not be more than half, or two-thirds, of a crop"

It might not, however, be expedient to attempt proceeding in the counties for several years beyond the production of the raw material for manufacturing at home or abroad, and perhaps not beyond that of cocoons, it being primarily considered as most important to establish the industry in its earliest stages; and, as most essential to the attainment of eventual success in that desideratum, the people generally should commence with planting on a small scale, and extend experiments progressively in successive stages of the culture, by which useful knowledge, and pecuniary profit, would be acquired at the same time.

Very respectfully and faithfully,

LITTLETON DENNIS TEACKLE.

P S. These fugitive essays are commended to the preserving care, and particular consideration, of the female part of every community, as the successful consummation of the design they propose, (which is nothing short of the permanent establishment of the culture and manufacturing of silk on an extended scale throughout the State) will much depend upon the early direction and persevering perspicuity of the most intelligent and energetic of that sex—and the application of their personal attentions to the more delicate departments of rearing the tender operations, and reeling the results of their labors. They are also commended to all Trustees of the Poor, and other eleemosynary institutions.

A reduced estimate—1 acre of land will produce 1000 lbs. cocoons worth 40 cts. per lb. $400. 1000 lbs. cocoons will produce 100 lbs. silk worth $5 per lb. $500, *ergo* 1000 acres of land will produce one million pounds of cocoons with [illegible] would [illegible] employ 1,600 cultivating [illegible] 100 acres each.

An acre of ground is as easily cultivated in food for the silk worm as for man, and the former supplies the most durable and comfortable raiment for the latter.

SUPPORT YOUR MECHANICS.—There is no truth more undeniable than it is the bounded duty of every community to support its own mechanics. They are a worthy and indespensable class of men and we find no town or village flourishing without their aid. Indeed their presence or absence is always a true index of the condition of a place—whether it is advancing in wealth and importance, or sinking in decay. Whenever we pass through a village and hear the frequent sound of the carpenter's hammer the hum of factories, the clink of the blacksmith's anvil—that village, we say to ourselves, is flourishing. It cannot be otherwise, for the producers are actively employed, and outnumber the consumers. Whenever and wherever this is the case, the people are growing wealthy, and are at the same time training up the rising generation to habits of industry & morality. Whereas, if a city or village pursue the opposite of this course neglects its mechanics & supports those of some foreign town; those who can, will be compelled to go to some other place, and those who are compelled by the force of circumstances to remain, will become idle and profligate—they will cease to produce and be consumers—in a few years they will become beggars, and their children ignorant and vicious. If there is any truth in the assertion that we ought as a nation, to give the preference to domestic manufactures the fact is equally true with regard to a community—both are sustained by the same arguments. If a merchant would have around him sustained customers, let him by every means in his power, support and foster the mechanics of the village, and as they become more wealthy: their custom will increase, especially in those articles on which he makes the greatest profits: for it is undeniable, that as men become more wealthy, they also become more luxurious; and no merchant will deny that articles of luxury always afford the greatest profits. The habit of importing large quantities of cheap and half made articles, to compete with our village mechanics, is short sighted and wrong, both as regards the mechanic and the consumer; and if the merchant would look further into the operation of things, he would find that he crossed the path of his own interest by doing so. Let the merchant bring the case to his own door, and he, perhaps, may better understand it; suppose that every individual who possesses the means, and who uses in his family four or five hundred dollars worth of goods [illegible]m, should instead of buying of [illegible]rtail, go to some city wholesale [illegible]ouse and purchase his year's [illegible]—would he not in bitterness con[illegible]uch an illegal course and could [illegible]ay to him with truth that he was [illegible] against his own interest, by des[illegible] the business of his own town [illegible]ing it to another; and that his lit[illegible] would react upon him in double [illegible] the decrease of the value of his [illegible] and business! So, in the case [illegible]nstanced, could the mechanic say [illegible]e to the merchant. We say then, [illegible] classes support each other, and [illegible] mutual exchanges, keep that [illegible] at *home*, which if necessarily ex[illegible]d abroad, tends to destroy the busi[illegible] your neighbor, and which in turn [illegible]s your own.

[American Balance.

[illegible]rom the New York Express.

[illegible]E BIOGRAPHER OF TOM PAINE.

[illegible] *end of an Infidel.*—Among the [illegible]sters of Tammany Hall, at the [illegible] meetings of the Infidels, Wm. [illegible] up to yesterday afternoon, has [illegible]e most constant. This man, [illegible]of our readers will recollect, was [illegible]om friend, associate, and biogra[illegible] Tom Paine. At his house Paine [illegible]and on him the moral mantle of th[illegible]eat apostle of infidelity fell. It [illegible]arver who vouched for the correct[illegible] Paine's life, & the happiness of his [illegible] He is now eighty-three years of a[illegible]almost deaf, and nearly blind; fil[illegible]ven to disgust in his personal ap[illegible]nce—and was at Tammany Hall on [illegible]y, shivering with cold—his clothes al[illegible]s—friendless, hopeless, houseless. In [illegible] hand he had a number of printed p[illegible]s, which one of his brother infi[illegible]ad presented to him, to the follow[illegible] purport:

[illegible]his is to certify that the petitioner, [illegible]am Carver, is now 83 years old, a[illegible] is in a very destitute condition, &c. T[illegible] smallest donation thankfully receiv[illegible]

[illegible]arver is, we believe, at the present ti[illegible] the President of the Society of 'Moral Philanthropists,' who hold their re[illegible]e at Tammany Hall, and who are th[illegible] week to meet to celebrate Tom P[illegible]e's birth day. The philanthropy of infidelity in this case, as it has been in a [illegible]

Reported for the Daily Express.

A PRISON SCENE.—About 6 o'clock last evening, a wretched, hoary headed, poverty stricken individual, named William Carver, was brought in by officer Waldron, whom he said he had found begging about the streets, and in a state of utter destitution. The wretched man was so deaf, that it was with difficulty the cause of his arrest could be explained to him Mr. Justice Merrit stated to him, that he felt it a duty incumbent on himself to see him comfortably provided for; and for that purpose he should send him for six months to the Almshouse.

The old man on hearing this, broke out in the most vehement strain of invective against the whole magistracy of the city. 'I am said he, 'the bosom friend of the great Tom Paine, that was—and I too was his biographer. Not all the combined powers of hell, earth and heaven, shall deprive me of my liberty. I'll fight, I will—I'll die before I'm shut up by any of ye.' And then in tones of submission and entreaty, begged that he might be let go till Wednesday—'for that,' said he, 'is the birth day of the great man Paine—my friend—the friend of man.'

To this request, the magistrate, however, would not accede; and finding him inexorable, he then plead that he might go till to-morrow, to arrange his worldly affairs'—'and on to-morrow,' said he 'I'll certainly return, and go willingly to the alms house.' 'I will—my word's my bond, so do now let me go—you will not sure refuse me, I'm now eighty-three years and four months, old have paid taxes here for forty years, and never harmed man, woman or child—so do let me go.'

All was however in vain. He was removed to the kitchen of the prison, with orders from Mr. Merritt that every thing for his comfort should be provided. On reaching the kitchen, his entreaties for a temporary release were renewed; and finding entreaties useless, he commenced with threats of violence upon the keepers and others in attendance. In pursuance of his threats, he drew from his pocket a large clasp-knife, with which he attempted first to stab those around, and not succeeding in which, he made the attempt to cut his own throat. In this however, he was foiled; as he was seized, the knife taken from him, and his person effectually secured.

A new line of packets between Liverpool and New York, is advertised in the English papers to start the 1st, 8th, 16th, and 24th, of each month. The ships named, are Am., Chesapeake, Texas, Van Buren, Jackson, Br. Nelson, Roman, Union, North Star. These ships are 760 to 1020 tons each. The Chesapeake was to sail January 1st.

ARRIVAL OF A FRENCH STEAM FRIGATE.

The French steam frigate *Veloce*, Capt. Bechameil, Commander, arrived here yesterday in seven days from Havana. The Veloce recently arrived at Havana in a short run from Cherbourg, and is now on her return to France, having, come to Baltimore for repairs and fuel. Capt. Bechameil and his first officer started yesterday afternoon for Washington. Her appearance in coming up the river yesterday was highly imposing.

The frigate is about 500 tons burthen, and is iron rigged. She will be moored at the wharf at the Point this morning, and after the necessary repairs are completed, which will probably require eight or ten days, she will sail for France direct.

☞The rapid advances which both the French and British Governments have made in the art of adopting steam power to their vessels of war, have given them the command of advantages, the want of which on our part has thrown the United States far into the back ground. Our government and people have been literally asleep in this matter, but it is hoped that the presence of a foreign steam frigate in our waters will cause a general waking up at Washington to the importance of the subject.

TORONTO, U. C. Jan. 24.

Caution to those who reside in old buildings.—On the morning of Saturday last, Mrs. Wm. Forbes, King street, left her infant about two months old in bed, and went out to look after household affairs. A short time after the child was heard screaming by a young lady sleeping in the adjoinnig room, (the bed room being some distance from the Kitchen,) who went immediately to see what was the matter, when to her astonishment and horror, she found a large *rat* tearing at the infant's cheek, within half an inch of the jugular vien. On examination it was found that the rat had commenced with the infant's hand, and torn it severely, but not finding a sufficient quantity of blood, it sought a more vital part. Had not the young lady thus fortunately come to give her assistance, the child would doubtless have fallen a victim to this domestic monster. We learn that although severely hurt, it is doing well.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

The Frederick Examiner says an endorsement on the Railroad way bill states that the mill of Rowland & Hefflebow-at Harpers Ferry was burnt yesterday morning 15.000, or 20,000 bushels of wheat and 300 or 400 barrels consumed. Loss estimated at $10,000. Insurance about $15,000.

IMPROVED SHORT HORNS.

Doctor Arthur Watts, of Ross county Ohio, has amongst his stock of English cattle, the following young animals, whose extraordinary weight shows the superiority of this kind of Stock.

Marshall, a bull calf, 17 months old, wt.	1210
Prince,	6months old, 680
Minna, a heifer, 3 months and 5 days	400

[From the Baltimore Sun of Feb. 5.]

COMMODORE PORTER AND ELLIOTT.

We received some days since, to which we gave publicity, a statement from a correspondence in reference to the understanding existing between Commodore Porter and Elliott. Below we give a letter received yesterday from Commodore Porter, enclosing the accompanying correspondence, which, as he says, we think will do away all "misconception" in reference to it.

Georgetown. Feb. 3d, 1839.

Messrs. Editors,—To correct all misconception as to my opinions and feelings at the time I met Commodore Elliot in Baltimore, I send you the enclosed correspondence, which I will thank you to publish with this letter.

With great respect your very obedient servant:

DAVID PORTER.

[COPY.]

Chester, Dec. 21, 1838.

Sir,—I have the honor to enclose to you the copy of a letter, which I addressed to Commodore Elliot, occasioned by courtesies offered to me publicly while I was removing from the Washington Railroad cars in Baltimore to those which come to this place.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

Signed, DAVID PORTER.

Honorable J. K. Paulding,
Secretary of the Navy,

Chester, Dec. 22, 1838.

Sir,—To avoid any misconception, as to my receiving and returning any courtesies from you, I have to request the favour, should we meet, that you will consider me as a perfect stranger, until the reports which are in circulation prejudicial to you, are removed by the decision of a competent tribunal.

The reason for making this request is that I have three sons in the Navy; who I am unwilling should think that I treat such reports lightly.

I am with great consideration, your very obedient servant,

Signed, DAVID PORTER.

Philadelphia, Jan. 3d, 1839.

Sir, Your note of the 22d ultimo is received. It cannot be more agreeable to you than myself that our acquaintance should cease.

I am, sir, (Signed.)

JESSE DUNCAN ELLIOTT.

To David Porter, Esq.

Georgetown, January 6th, 1839.

Sir: I have received a note from Commodore Elliott, of which the enclosed is a copy, on which I shall only remark, that the man who is so indifferent to opinion, and so reckless of his own character, is, I should think, an unfit example to the younger officers of the Navy.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your very obedient servant,

Signed. DAVID PORTER.

Hon. J. K. Paulding,
Secretary of the Navy.

CONGRESS.

Correspondence of the Balt. Chronicle.

February 7, 1839.

IN SENATE

The Senate Chamber was thronged this morning to hear an unexpected speech from Mr. Clay upon the subject of abolition.

Mr. Clay, after a few reports were presented, a memorial from two or three hundred citizens of this District of Columbia.

The petition prays that Congress will pay no regard to the abolition memorials, sent to this District from the North. It also sets forth certain reasons, showing why the abolitionists have no right to interfere.

Mr. Clay spoke for an hour upon the subject of slavery, abolition, &c, &c.

His speech is one of the best he ever [illegible] and will [illegible]

Mr. Clay had concluded his remarks, and a few words had been spoken by Mr. Calhoun the Senate adjourned.—It was impossible to do business, so great was the excitement and effect produced.

Mr. Calhoun complimented Mr Clay's speech,—said it was a triumph to the South—would do great good, &c., &c.—It satisfied him altogether, and was the true State's Right doctrine.

The morning business was unimportant.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After the Journal had been read

Mr. Johnson of Maryland, from the Select committee, to whom had been referred the various resolutions relating to the

PUBLIC LANDS.

On leave, reported the followong resolutions, viz:

Resolved, that the Committee report to the House, and ask leave to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject matters referred to them and that the journal of the Committee be reported and printed.

Resolved further, That the Committee deem it inexpedient to take further steps on the subject of the public lands, this session.

Mr. Robertson moved to recommit the report to the same Committee, with instructions to strike out all after the word "Resolved," and report the following joint resolution, viz:

That hereafter the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause separate accounts to be kept of all money paid into the Treasury on account of sales of the public lands, to be disposed of in the manner herein provided, unless by law specially directed; viz: He shall on the first day of July succeeding the next census, and thereafter semi-annually on the first day of July and January in every year, divide all the said money then in the Treasury among the several States of the Union in the ratio of their federal members *Provided nevertheless* that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit the appropriation of the proceeds of the public lands, or such portion thereof as may be requisite to meet the necessary expenses of Government for any year in which the receipts from customs and other sources of revenue shall be estimated to fall below——millions of dollars and when it shall be deemed proper on that account to apply the said proceeds to special appropriation, to supply the deficiency and meet these expenditures.

Provided also. That in the event of a war between the U. States and any foreign power, the said semi annual divisions shall cease and be suspended during the continuance of such war; *Provided moreover*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to impair the

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