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.

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ADVERTISEMENTS

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[From Gaskins's Farmer & Gardener.]

ON RAISING BEEF CATTLE.

Calves which you wish to grow large, should be taken when about two weeks old. Their feed should be as follows: Take a small quantity of Indian mush made thin, and put into it an egg, which has been well beaten in a bowl. The egg should be stirred in the mush while boiling, and afterward some milk must be stirred in the same. This should be given to the calf with a spoon, until it learns to drink the mush and milk. It should be regularly fed three or four times a day, and keep it in or under a dry shed, never suffering it to run out until it is a year old, when it should be transferred to a small clover lot, and should be curried and carded two or three times a day.

By pursuing this course, you can have your beeves at eight years old, to weigh from five to six thousand pounds; which will bring you from two to three thousand dollars for each beef.

To prove what I am going to relate, concerning a calf of mine treated in this manner, I shall refer you to the inhabitants of Talbot County, Eastern Shore of Maryland, at the last cattle show in Maryland in 1826. I took a small runt of a calf, and commenced feeding it in the above manner. At the time the cattle show came on, my calf was eighteen months old, and weighed twelve hundred pounds alive; and if I had continued on until it had been eight years old what would it not have been in the same ratio? I say it would have weighed six thousand four hundred pounds.

There were two beeves passed through Baltimore for Washington city, about the middle of March, 1838, which were said to weigh four thousand each; and both of them sold for three thousand five hundred dollars.

Well, then, my gentle readers, suppose you had been keeping twenty head of cattle during the same time, in the manner graziers keep them; and you carry them to market on the same day, and sell them. They will not bring more than twelve or fifteen hundred dollars.

Now, my dear, reader, is it not better to keep less stock and take more pains with them, which will bring you double and treble the amount of money? I should say so but many have such old fashioned habits that they will not retract.—Take my advice and depend on it you will not rue it; for if you will count the cost between raising twenty head and two head for eight years, I think you will be ready to agree that I am right.

WASHINGTON'S OPINION OF AGRICULTURE.

The following is an extract of a letter from General Washington to Sir Arthur Young, who was distinguished for his devotion to agricultural pursuits:

"The more I am acquainted with agricultural affairs, the better I am pleased with them; insomuch; that I can no where find so great satisfaction as in those innocent and useful pursuits. In indulging these feelings, I am led to reflect how much more delightful to an undebauched mind is the task of making improvements on the earth than all the vain glory which can be acquired from ravaging it by the the most uninterrupted career of conquests. The design of this observation is only to show how much as a member of human society, I feel myself obliged by your labors to render respectable and advantageous an employment which is more congenial to the natural dispositions of mankind than any other."

TRUE PHILOSOPHY.

THE FARMERS.—Two farmers, who were neighbors; had their crops of early peas killed by the frost. One of them came to condole with the other on their misfortune: 'Ah!' cried he, 'how unfortunate we have been, neighbor! I have done nothing but fret ever since. But, bless me! you seem to have a fine healthy crop coming up just now—what are these?' 'These,' said the other, 'why, these are what I sowed immediately after my loss.' 'What coming up already!' cried the fretter. 'Yes, while you was fretting I was working.' 'What! and don't you fret when you have a loss?'—'Yes, but I always put it off until I have repaired the mischief.' 'Lord! why then you've no need to fret at all.'—'True,' replied the industrious gardener, 'and that's the very reason; in truth it is very pleasant to have no longer reason to think of misfortunes; and its astonishing how many might be repaired by a little alacrity and energy.'

FRUIT TREES.—The method of raising fruit trees by planting the scions, is a great disideratum in the art of obtaining good fruit. It has many advantages over grafting, because it is more expeditious, and requires no stock or tree. They may be planted where they are required to stand, and the labor for one day will be sufficient to plant out enough for a large orchard after scions are obtained. The method of preparing the plant is as follows:—Take the scion as for grafting, and at any time after the 1st of February, and until the buds begin to grow considerably, and dip each end of the shoot in molted pitch, wax, or tallow, and bury it in the ground, the buds uppermost, while the body lies in a horizontal position, and at the depth of two or three inches. We are informed that trees obtained in this way will bear in three or four years from the time of planting. We have no doubt of the practicability of this method of raising fruit. A gentleman in this vicinity the last season, planted about twenty scions of different kinds of pears which appear to flourish. The composition he used was melted shoemaker's wax.—[N. Y. Cultivator.

From the Silk Grower.

INFLUENCE OF CLIMATE ON THE FRUITFULNESS OF PLANTS.

The cultivated plants yield the greatest products near the northernmost limits in which they will grow. This fact gives a forcible impression from observing the productions of various plants, which are cultivated for food and clothing, in the United States.

The cotton, which is a tropical plant, yields the best staple and surest product in the temperate latitudes. The southern part of the United States, has taken the cotton market from the East and West Indies, both as regards quantity and quality. Perhaps cotton-wool, like the fur of animals, is designed for protection and will be thick and fine in proportion as the climate is warm or cool.

The bark of flax, and hemp, &c. when grown in the tropical regions, is harsh and brittle. The warm climate forces such plants so rapidly into maturity; that the lint does not acquire either consistency, or tenacity. The farinaceous plants, also are heavier grained in the temperate latitudes. Rice is a tropical plant, yet it is said, the Carolinas and Georgia, grow the finest in the world. The wheat crop is found best in the Middle States, and those west, in the same latitudes. In the spring, it is not forced too rapidly into head, without time to mature, and concoct its farina.

Our maize, or Indian corn, it is said was first known to the aboriginal Mexicans and Peruvians, and was found cultivated by them, when their territories were discovered and invaded by the white people. By carefully selecting the ears of corn for planting that first ripened, it was found it could be cultivated gradually northward, even in the Canadas, to a small extent. It will grow less luxuriant in the North, but the grain is much heavier than an equal amount that grows in the tropical countries. It is a decided improvement in the management of propagating the Indian corn to select ears for seed for plantings from stalks having two or more ears, as a greater increase of ears is more likely to be the result of the succeeding crop. This same influence of climate holds equally true with the bulbous plants. The sweet potatoe, was first found in the West Indies and it was so much given to vines as to cover the ground thickly over and having beautiful blows but yielding no bulbs or potatoes. When they were taken to the temperate climate and properly cultivated, they run less to vines and produced bulbs or potatoes: and now they are successfully propagated as far north as the Middle States. The Irish potatoe, so called, was firstly carried from the Southern States to Ireland, by Sir Walter Raleigh, for its beautiful blow it then produced, but after several years attentive cultivation in that colder region and humid atmosphere, the flower was less beautiful and not so much taken up in foliage. So in Ireland our common potatoe, was first brought to its present state of perfection. It was transported from there by a company of Irish emigrants into the eastern part of New Hampshire, where they formed their settlement and named it Londonderry which name it now bears.

There the first successful cultivation of the potatoe commenced in the United States, and at first not considered fit for table use, but now we find it very extensively propagated for human and animal subsistence and forms a very considerable portion. There is a tradition that the potatoe was only cultivated for feeding them to the animals at the first commencement in Londonderry, and no person would be seen eating them; but a certain mechanic having raised a few bushels and stored them away in his cellar, his workmen would, during the long winter's evenings occasionally, secredly abduct a potatoe from the storing place, & roast it by the fire and eat it, and from that the prejudice against them began to do away, and they gradually come into general use for the table. Grapes, apples, melons, and most of our fruits are also in like manner affected by climate. The hot Southern climate runs them too rapidly to fructification and forces them to a false maturity. The juices of the grape are the best matured for wine, near the northern limits of their growth or on high elevations, for on the Rhine in Hungary, or on the sides of the Alps, the vines are most esteemed, and the grapes for the table are more delicious than those from Spain.

Many other plants might be named whose habits, would equally support this theory but enough has been cited to call the attention of philosophy to the curious subject.

The best silk is produced in temperate latitudes and it is now found that nearly every section of the United States is well adapted to the silk culture, and that silk will in a few years be one of our great staples.

C. STONE.

From Chevrer's Letters.

SILK IN TURKEY.

Broosa is famous for its manufactures of Silk, and its vast plains are covered with plantations of mulberries. The splended stuffs manufactured in this city are all woven in single looms, by the hand, in little narrow cells, just big enough for the owner to pass between his loom and the walls. We entered a cell belonging to a respectable Armenian, he was at work with his little boy, fixing his web to continue the slow production of a rich figure, mingled with the threads of gold. An Armenian New Testament lay upon the table, together with a book of history, and a book of National superstition, out of which the Armenians are accustomed to read portions for recovery from sickness. A few years ago the Silk trade in Broosa employed upward of 700 looms, manufacturing annually 20,000 pieces of Silk stuffs, most of which were disposed of in Constantinople, Smyrna, and Egypt, and yielded a revenue for Broosa of more than $600,000. The manufacture of pipes from a peculiar kind of clay found in the mountains behind Broosa, employed also 600 or 700 workmen, and yielded a revenue of about $70,000, a great quantity of the pipe bowls being exported to Russia.

ITEMS IN DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

To separate wax from the impurities of the honey comb, put the comb into a bag, place it in a kettle of cold water, tying a small stone or other weight to the bag to prevent its floating, and hang the kettle over a fire. As the water becomes hot, it melts the wax and causes it to rise to the surface by passing through the pores of the bag while the impurities remain.

Medicines should never be kept in papers, but always in bottles and vials; and care should be taken that wherever procured they be always immediately labelled. Serious accidents have occurred and lives sometimes lost from neglect in this particular, by administering powerful substances through mistake.

It often happens that ground glass stoppers of vials and decanters become so tight that it is impossible to draw them out. To remedy this difficulty, apply the hand, which has been previously heated before the fire, to the neck about the stopper, and by heating it, and thus causing it to expand and consequently to increase the orifice about the stopper, it will render the stopper easy to be removed. If the warmth of the hand is not sufficient, apply a cloth dipped in hot water.

Strong paste is made by mixing flower and water while cold very thoroughly, the water to be in such proportion that when mixed it may be quite liquid, and then boiling it till it is of a glutinous nature stirring it constantly. The strength is much improved by adding, while boiling, from one-fourth to one-sixth of the weight of the flour in powdered alum. As rye is more glutinous than other grain it makes a stronger paste; when made into paste with alum, it is nearly as strong as glue.

To prevent rust on steel instruments, rub them over while warm, with white wax, then heat the wax before a fire and continue to rub it with a cloth, until the original polish is restored.

Cranberries may be preserved for a long time, by drying them partially, and corking them very closely in bottles. A coat of sealing wax over the cork would be advisable.

To make cork-plaster, take very thin silk, dip it in a solution of isinglass (or fish glue) with water, and after it becomes dry, dip it several times in the white of an egg.

A very good material for blacking shoes and boots, may be made in a few minutes by putting half a tea-cupfull of lamp-black in a tin bason or dish, adding the white of an egg, and rendering it sufficiently liquid by adding and mixing thoroughly with it, a quantity of vinegar. The only labor is mixing the materials, which do not very readily incorporate.

To make cement for glass or earthenware, take unslacked lime, the fresher and finer, the better, pulverise it in a mortar, and sift it through a fine seize, or coarse muslin. Mix this thoroughly and rapidly with the white of eggs, so as to form a thick paste, & use it immediately. Broken dishes may be mended with this cement and if neatly and skilfully done, adhere very strongly. Isinglass dissolved in alcohol, is also strongly recommended as a good cement for this purpose.

An effectual mode of preserving eggs, is to oil them all over when fresh, and lay them in a box. Fill the box and turn them over every day.

Whatever you use frequently, buy by the quantity, especially whatever, is obtained in bottles or boxes. For instance a sweet oil bottle holds more than twice as much as a flash, but does not cost twice as much, or, a large box of blacking is cheaper and much more convenient than the same quantity in small boxes.

True economy dictates the saving of every thing not wanted at present, but which may be useful hereafter. Hence separate and suitable boxes, placed in very convenient situations, should be appropriated respectfully to iron rivets, staves sheet iron, old nails of different sizes, pieces of leather, twine, wrapping paper, rags buttons, &c. They can then be readily found when wanted.

Where books, with common polished backs, have had the polish rubbed off by chaffing it will be easily restored by rubbing them over with the white of eggs, and when dry burnishing the leather surface with rounded pieces of ivory or other similar hard substance.

THE SMOKE DISPERSER.—Great inconvenience is often experienced, by smoking chimneys, rendered so in consequence of deflected currents of wind from higher adjacent buildings or hills. One of the best contrivances for preventing this evil, is one termed the *smoke disperser*. It is made of sheet iron, somewhat in the shape of a tub inverted and made to fit closely over the top of the chimney. The sides and top of this vessel are to be thickly punched with holes, from the inside outward, so that the bur or raised irregular rim round each hole may project outward in the direction of the current of smoke. In punching these holes, the tool should have a rounded point, and not be one with sharp edges, otherwise it will *cut out* a piece of the sheet iron, instead of bending it outwards, and would render it less effective!

The contrivance has been found effected, not only during the prevalence of strong winds, but where artificial means have been employed in directing a powerful current upon it.—*Genesee Farmer.*

TO PRESERVE STEEL GOODS FROM RUST.

A thin coating of caoutchouc is recommended by Mr. Aikin as an excellent preservative of iron and steel articles from the action of the air and moisture its unalterability, consistence when beaten, adhesion to iron and steel, and facility of removal, render it an admirable substance for this purpose: The caoutchouc is to be melted in a close vessel that it may not inflame. It will require nearly the temperature of fusing lead, and must be stirred to prevent burning.—Mr Aikin mixes some oil of turpentine with the caoutchouc, which renders it easily applicable, and leaves the substance when dry as a firm varnish, impenetrable to moisture. This, when required, may easily be removed by a soft brush, dipped in warm oil of turpentine.

EXPERIMENTS

There is no way of making improvements in farming, but by experiments. If the farmer is informed of, or has conceived a different and better method of culture or management in any branch of his farming, he is to test the goodness of that method by experiments, and if these prove successful, he may congratulate himself, on having performed an act which is serviceable to his country and honorable to himself.—*Farmer's Assistant.*

CHEMISTRY.

When butter is to be made, if a little old butter be put into the cream, the butter will come from much less churning. When soap is to be made of a little old soap be put into the ley and grease, the soap will be made with considerable less boiling. [Farmer and Gardner.

Once a week during winter [illegible] to your hog pen a sh[illegible] of charcoal.

THE GROWING WEST.—The rapid growth of the West is well shewn in the progessive population of Illinois. In 1800, there were in the limits of that state, about 3 000 souls. By the Census of 1820, there were 54,000. The next census, in 1830, exhibited 157 455 as the number of inhabitants. And five years after that, according to the State Census, the population of Illinois had reached to 269 794. In the election for Governor, in 1838 there were 64 000 votes given in a territory which contained but 3,000 inhabitants, less than forty years before! Such are the strides to population and power—such the marches to 'empire,' of the great West.

YANKEE PSALM SINGERS.—Our New England brethren are famous for their cultivation of sacred music, and it forms with them almost a passion, which may be traced to their deep rooted attachment to the psalms, or rather hyms, which had been handed down to them as a precious legacy from their puritan fathers. The followers of Cotton Mather doated on the simple and not unmelodious strains which they brought with them from conventicles at home. And if there is any portion of our population who may be said to possess a native taste for music, it is that of New England for the kind in question. They acquire it from their cradle and it is one of the most agreeable resources, roam where they may over the earth, to rehearse in some distant land the solemn dirge of Old Hundred, or some other well known hymn, which recalls the dear remembrance of early days, their school-boy hours, the village church, and a thousand other cherished thoughts of home and kindred. We remember to have been forcibly struck with the excellent moral influence of this part of a New England man's education, in a dreadful storm which we were once a witness to at sea. Our bark was but a tiny shallop of a hundred tons, and seemed to toss on the mountain wave like a feather, that was every moment doomed to be submerged under the angry element. The wind whistled and howled tremendously, and the gale continued for three livelong days and nights; threatening every moment to engulf us in destruction. When in this imminent peril, and scarcely with a hope of ever returning more to land, the helm was lashed down, the vessel was placed by her captain with her head lying to, and thus left to her fate. As there was no more to be done, he and the crew retired to their quarters below, and resigned themselves calmly to the destiny that might await them. But we shall never forget the lesson which we read in the example of their conduct at this trying hour. Instead of abandoning themselves to a reckless indulgence in liquor, as is too often the usage on such occasions, they began to chime together in harmonious concord, each sustaining his part, the beautiful New-England hymns, which they had so well conned in their boyhood, and the music of which blended with the loud roar of the tempest, the pelting of the rain, and the alternate bolts of thunder, and vivid flashes of lightning, produced a combination of sublime emotion in the soul which almost disarmed the scene of its terrors by the balm of religious consolation which it seemed to impart to the feelings like a gleam of sunshine breaking through the pitchy darkness of a wild chaos which hung over us.

Who the author of the following is, we don't know—we found it among our scraps, clipped from some exchange paper, and re-publish it for its delicacy of conception and beauty of expression:

"A leaf interrupted in its progress by a stone, gave rise to the following colloquy

LEAF.—Thou unmoving mass, why dost thou bar my path?

STONE.—Thou idle wanderer, water rolled me hither, quarrel with it, not with me. But wherefore, may I ask in turn dost thou flutter against me?

LEAF.—Wind blew me hither—blame it, not me.

STONE—Then may water and wind contend together: let them dispute, while thou and I remain at peace.

LEAF.—Nay, but water and wind will not struggle in anger. For a sweet bird sang one summer evening, amidst the branches on my tree, and from him I learn that they are fair twin sisters—and when they seem to wrestle, it is but to dance together and embrace, and when, they uplift their voices, it is but to join in song.

CONVERSATION AND CHEERFULNESS.

If every body would follow the advice of Addison on the subjects of conversation and cheerfulness, what a charming world it would be; but every world must be charming where the people of it are habitually cheerful. We quote from the Spectator:—"That part of life which we ordinarily understand by conversation is an indulgence to the sociable part of our make: and should incline us to bring our proportion of good will or good humor among the friends we meet with, and of trouble them with relations which most of necessity oblige them to a real or feigned affliction. Cares, distresses, diseases, uneasiness and dislikes of our own are by no means to be intruded upon our friends. If we would consider how little of this vicissitude of motion and rest, which we call life, is spent with satisfaction, we should be more tender of our friends, than to bring them little sorrows which did not belong them. There is no real life but *cheerful life*; therefore valetudinarians should be sworn, before they enter into company, not to say a word of themselves until the meeting breaks up."

RULES OF GOSSIPPING.

They have a gossipping club somewhere at the North. Among the rules and regulations we find the following, which we publish for the benefit of all gossipers:

That any member knowing more of his own business than another's, shall be expelled from the society without a hearing.

No member shall set down to his own table until he has ascertained to a certainty, what his neighbors within three doors of either side of his house have to eat—whether they have paid for the same, and if not if they expect to.

Every member who shall see two or three persons engaged in conversation, shall place himself between them until he has heard all they have to say, and report the same accordingly.

Every member who shall see a gentleman visiting a lady more than twice, shall circulate the news that they are going to be *married*; and said members are forthwith required to report all manner of things about the gentleman to the lady, and ditto about the lady to the gentleman. This will break up *matches* and afford much good gossip.

A HORSE CHAUNTER.

A loafer being brought up before one of the London Courts, the Judge demanded.

'What is your trade?'

'A horse chaunter, my lord.'

'A what? a horse chaunter, why, what's that?

'Vy, my lord, ain't you up to that ere trade?'

'I require you to explain yourself.'

'Vel, my lord, said he, 'I goes round among the livery stables, they all on 'em knows me, and ven I sees a gen'man bargaining for an 'orse, I just steps up like a tee-total stranger, an' ses I, vel that's a rare 'un, I'll be bound, ses I, he's got the beautifullest 'ead and neck as I ever seed, ses I only look at iz open nostrils, he's got vind like a no-go-motive, I'll be bound he'll travel a hundred miles a day and never vunce think on't, them's the kind of legs vat never fails. Vel this tickles the gen'man, and he ses to 'imself, that 'ere 'onest countryman's a rale judge of a 'orse, so please you my lord, he buys 'im and trots off. Vel, then I goes up to the man vats keeps the stable, and I axes 'im, vel vat are you going to stand for that 'ere chaunt, and he give me half a sovereign; vel, that's vat I call 'orse chaunting, my lord, there's rale little 'arm in't—there's a good many sorts un us, some chaunts canals, and some chaunts rail roads.'

GREEN TEA,

A REMEDY FOR SCALDS AND BURNS.

The Medical and Surgical Journal publishes a communication from Dr. Wheeler, of Unionville, recommending—on experience of its good effects—Green Tea, as a cure for burns and scalds. The Doctor says:

It is about three years since I first applied this article in these cases; but in this short time I have had repeated opportunities of testing its virtues. The first case in which I employed it was that of a child three years old, whose clothes were literally burnt off from it. It was cured by this article alone, and notwithstanding large portions of not only integument but muscle also sloughed out the cavaties were soon filled with healthy granulations, and the cicatrices formed a smooth surface. Since that time I have treated other cases, of more or less severity, in the same manner, and with similar success. Treated in this way, the inflammation soon subsides, and the healing process is astonishingly rapid. It is always necessary to keep the bowels sufficiently open with some cooling laxative, as crem. tart, or sulph. magnes.—Any of the green teas may be used.—It is to be moistened with warm water to render it soft, and applied in the form of a cataplasm. Perhaps it may be more conveniently employed by forming it into a cataplasm with Indian meal.—When the burn or scald is in a situation that renders this form impracticable, the injured parts may be kept constantly moistened with a very strong infusion. I should suppose the extract would be an elegant form in which it might be employed.

BARON ROTHSCHILD.—Baron Solomon Rothschild was presented to the Pope during his late residence at Rome. It is well known that the Jewish people suffered under a painful yoke in the capital of the Christian world from the period of the middle ages, and that this oppression which ceased entirely while the French were in possession of the papal states, was fully re-established by Leo XII. The reigning pope, at his accession, abolished most of the regulations of his predecessor, and the Israelites have since enjoyed the protection of government, although their social relations have been such as to leave them much to desire. They have taken advantage of the presence of Rothschild to obtain from the Holy See the privilege of trade and exercising various professions. The Baron has displayed great zeal in favour of his nation, and the pope has assured him that as soon as circumstances will permit him to pursue his own inclination in the matter, the requests of the great banker shall be granted.—*Paris Paper.*

THE LATEST AND BEST.—A new vegetable has been introduced in London, which bids fair to outdo the Chinese corn, morus multicaulis, rohan potatoe and cotton seed at 50 cents a kernal. it is a species of clover from Bakhara, which grows to the height of ten or twelve feet, can be cut every month, and multiplies 300,000 seed for each.

The retort not courteous.—'Dr. Porson,' said a gentleman to the great 'Grecian,' with whom he had been disputing—'Dr. Porson, my opinion of you is most contemptible,' 'Sir,' replied the Doctor, 'I never knew an opinion of yours that was not contemptible.'

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