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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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.

Valuable Property

FOR SALE.

The subscriber will offer at public sale at the front door of the Court House, in the Town of Easton, on Tuesday the 6th day of August next, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, P M the following valuable property viz: That very valuable farm in Island Creek Neck, now occupied by Mr. James M. Newnam, and formerly the property of Anthony Ross, dec'd. Containing

338 Acres,

Nearly 100 acres of which is finely timbered the arable land is of superior quality, & with the marl and other manures on it, may with little trouble or expense be made first rate; the buildings are in tolerable good repair; this property is worthy the attention of any person that may wish to purchase a place to reside on, being handsomely situated on Island Creek, which affords all the luxuries of the salt water in abundance the situation very healthy, the neighborhood as good and agreeable as any on the Eastern Shore, and with the advantage of a good school within half a mile of the dwelling

—ALSO—

That valuable property in Easton, now occupied by Messrs E. Roszell, and E. Mc connekin, lying between the Bank and the store house of Mr. William Loveday, the improvements being a



LARGE DWELLING,

with two store rooms fronting on Washington street, the stand equal to any in the town for business, also an office on Goldsborough street formerly occupied by Wm Hayward. Esq. a granery, stable, &c.

The terms will be one fifth of the purchase money in each case cash, the balance in four equal annual instalments, with interest, the payment to be secured by good and approved security.

Any further information that may be desired relative to the above mentioned property will be given on application to me, and the lands shown to any one wishing to view them.

JOHN STEVENS.

June 29, 1839.—ts (Wts)

To Physicians, Merchants, AND OTHERS.

The subscriber, late of the Eastern Shore of Md., having engaged in the Drug business at the South West corner of Howard and Pratt streets, Baltimore invites the attention of Physicians, Merchants, and others, to his stock of

MEDICINES, DRUGS, DYE STUFFS, PAINTS, OILS, &c.

Which are of a *good* quality, and will be sold at very *reduced* prices, and on the most *accommodating* terms All orders punctually attended to—care and neatness observed in packing.

A liberal discount allowed for cash, and no charge made for drayage.

N B. His Store is but 4 squares from Light street wharf.

JAMES W. W. GORDEN, M. D.

Baltimore, May 18, 1839—3tw—eow6t

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at private sale on accommodating terms all the Land situated on Choptank River, in Talbot county, lately owned by Robert W. Kennard, called

"RICH BOTTOM," &c.

Containing about 628 Acres.

This Land contains an abundance of excellent Marl, very convenient of access, besides other sources of manure, sufficient (it is believed) if properly managed to make it all rich. There is also a large portion of



Valuable Timber AND WOOD LAND,

All lying within 4 miles of Easton. There is on this estate comfortable buildings calculated for two farms, and in that way (if required) it will be sold, allotting to each an equal portion of the Timber and Wood.—This farm is well calculated for grazing, as there is included in the above from 30 to 40 acres of excellent Marsh and Meadow Land.

One third of the purchase money will be required to be paid down and for the balance a reasonable time will be given to suit the purchaser. If the above property be not sold at private sale before the 6th August, next, it will then be offered at Public Sale. For further particulars apply to

WM. H. GROOME, or

SAMUEL T. KENNARD.

Easton, May 18, 1839.—eow until 6 Aug.

MULBERRIES AND SILK FOR 1839.

The cultivation of the morus multicaulis has absorbed a full portion of public attention in this vicinity, and many gentlemen are more of less interested in realizing large quantities of trees the present season. But some are already aware of the disappointment that awaits them. In common with all new enterprises, exaggerated estimates were made of the productiveness of the multicaulis. Experience has already shown how immoderate were the expectations thus so generally indulged. Instead of obtaining twenty trees from one, or even ten, as was authoritively promised, the yield has been found in many instances to be less than ten, in no case to be any thing approaching twenty, & in hundreds of instances to be nothing at all; for all the trees planted by some persons have rottened in the ground. In the neighborhood of Philadelphia, vast quantities of French trees, said to be multicaulis, have been planted of which thousands have entirely failed to vegetate. The same result had occurred in preceding years; but those who predicted it now, were denounced as interested in preventing the sale of foreign trees. French trees, however, are now no longer to be noted, as they have had their day. The inordinate demand for them has so enhanced the price, in France, as to make it no longer an object to import them, especially when the strong prejudice they must encounter is to be considered, which will effectually prevent their future sale in a country where little less than loss has been experienced by those who were so unfortunate as to plant them. Trees of American growth will be sufficiently abundant to supply any reasonable demand, in the course of two or three years, and the preference will undoubtedly be given to them; for if ordinary care be taken in purchasing, there can be little fear of deception.

It was estimated by many persons that there would be thirty millions of trees produced in the United States in 1839—This was founded on the ascertained fact of there being about three millions in the country last fall. Of these three millions, many thousands have perished, within our knowledge, from injudicious keeping during the winter, and a very large number were cut up and planted in hot-houses. Of the cuttings so planted in hot houses, one half failed to vegetate while of those that did, when they came to be transplanted to the open fields the greater portion also perished. It is notorious to every person having any knowledge of the business, that the hot-house forcing system is a complete and total failure. There are some few exceptions—but the general result has been to prove that the multicaulis cannot be so indefinitely multiplied as has been so extravagantly asserted. Here then is a large failure of the stock of 1838, not a tenth of which has been replaced by those hot houses that were successful. So great has been the disappointment in multiplying by this mode, that it is strongly doubted if any individual will repeat the experiment, even though his buildings be already up and in operation.

Another plan of propagation was, to despatch large quantities of trees to Cuba, and other West India Islands, in November last, there to be grown during the winter, and the produce brought back to the United States for sale the present spring. The writer knows of three heavy expeditions of this kind, which turned out a total failure. The trees, in one instance, died before they were planted there; in the second, so many obstacles were presented on the island, that they also died on the owners hands; & in the third, the produce returned to this country so much injured by injudicious packing, as to be altogether unfit for sale. Large quantities of the latter had been sold in anticipation, which could not be delivered when it was too late to fill the orders of purchasing from the American stock on hand, thus occasioning vexatious lawsuits, and a very heavy ultimate loss.—No other plans appear to have been adopted by growers to increase the stock for planting in 1839, & these two, which excited such great expectations, resulted in a signal failure; & for the future, growers must be content with the legitimate increase, by the usual modes of cultivating from cuttings and layers in the open fields.

We appeal to the personal knowledge of every individual who reads these remarks to say, whether, within the circle of his own acquaintance, there have not been great and embarrassing failures in the produce of 1839. From every quarter of the country around Philadelphia, complaints pour in upon us that trees have perished after being planted, by rotting in the ground; of whole field of cuttings affording promise of a return barely sufficient to refund the cost: and of those that do come up at all, being so few and far between as to sadly disappoint those who promised themselves ten or twenty from a single tree.

We are in possession of authentic intelligence from the south as far as Georgia. In a portion of that state a distressing drought has prevailed for six weeks, commencing just after the trees were planted, which has destroyed entire fields. In one instance, a plantation of forty acres was more than half killed, and a portion of the ground ploughed up for corn crop. In many parts of Virginia a similarly fatal drought has been experienced. One planter informed the writer, that from a field of fifteen acres he did not expect to get one hundred trees. The general practice at the south being to plant cuttings of one or two buds, great havoc has been made among the fields so planted. One third of the quantity expected in Virginia will not be realized.—The same may be said of many portions of Ohio; and from these two states the large supplies expected are thus effectually cut off. Instead of affording trees for their neighbours, it is already seen that they are unable to meet the demand which must exist within themselves.

These most extraordinary failures in the growth of trees, we fear must prevent the silk culture from marching onward with the rapid stride of the present moment. The multicaulis must maintain so high a price as to deter the farmers from generally embarking in the raising of silk, at least for a year or two, until the country is sufficiently supplied, and the price falls low enough to induce them to plant whole acres at a time. But in defiance of the failure of a single season, even though so great as the present, the culture of silk must go on with an impetus which no obstacle can relax, until we become the greatest silk producing country of the earth.

Morris's Silk Manuel.

From the National Gazette.

AMERICAN SILK—No. VII.

Thus the Philadelphia Silk Society lost a fine opportunity of distinguishing themselves by patronizing the talented young man, whom by a lucky mistake, they had brought over from France into this country. But they were too much wrapped up in their Connecticut system of *Domestic Sewing Silk*, from which they expected results which experience shewed them that they, at least, could not obtain.

It was at that time the general opinion that there was no difficulty in the process of reeling silk from the cocoons and manufacturing it into sewing silk, and that it might be easily performed by our farmer's wives and daughters, without the need of instruction or experience, and by means of very simple machinery. Some went so far as to think that even the weaving of silk stuffs might be done in the same manner. There is something popular in the word *domestic*, well calculated to catch the favor of those who have not had the opportunity of seeing better. I am sorry to say that notwithstanding the light which has been thrown upon the subject within the last ten years, this mistaken opinion prevails at this moment much more than might have been expected from an intelligent and reflecting people.—We are told that it prevails among the uninstructed, even in Italy and France, notwithstanding the examples which they have constantly before their eyes to the contrary. It is not astonishing, therefore, that it should be difficult here to be eradicated. The enlightened friends to the prosperity of their country should unite their efforts to obtain that desirable end. But to return

Abandoned by the Silk Society, Mr D'Homergue was not left without friends. The American Philosophical Society, who before the revolution, under the guidance of their illustrious founder, Benjamin Franklin, had so much distinguished themselves in promoting the culture of Silk, by the means which science & experience pointed out to them, and which were in the full tide of success when the civil war broke out which put an end to their exertions, had not forgotten the traditions of those times, and there were men among them disposed to listen to a *practical* man, whose situation in this country was not devoid of interest. They found him clear and consistent in his explanations of the different processes of the Silk manufacture, and determined to make use of his knowledge for the benefit of their country.—The first thing to be done was to enlighten public opinion on a subject which was then very little understood.

Mr. D'Homergue had visited a Cocoonery in the vicinity of this City, and by various experiments had discovered the superiority of American Silk not only in point of fineness and strength, but also in the relative quantity of the raw material which the Cocoons produce. He was advised to make these facts known by means of the newspapers, to be followed by a series of Essays on what he should think interesting to be known to make the culture of silk profitable to this country. He followed that advice, and with the aid of a zealous friend (as he did not then know our language) he published in the National Gazette a series of Essays to the number of Seventeen, entitled like these "American Silk."—Those Essays shed a flood of light on a subject then as new as it was interesting.

There we learned for the first time the difference between *raw* and *thrown* silk, and were initiated into the mysteries of *organzine, trum* and *singles*. At that time a *throwsting mill* was entirely unknown. Thanks to the manufacture of sewing silk from the foreign material, protected by a duty of 40 per cent. to the detriment of our own native silk, this expensive and complicated machinery is now familiar to all. One may be seen in this city in full operation, but no American silk, that is to say no silk of *American Growth*, is manufactured there though the mill is kept constantly going. Mr. D'Homergue advised us to postpone manufacturing until we should become perfect in reeling the silk from the cocoons, which he described to be a difficult art, requiring skill, knowledge and experience, but which could be performed with the aid of simple and cheap machinery. He warned us against persevering in bad methods and showed by numerous examples the immense losses that had been sustined in Europe by pursuing a different course from that which he indicated. The Essays found universal favor on their appearance, and were copied in almost all the newspapers throughout the Union. They were afterwards republished in the form of a pamphlet, which went off rapidly.

DANDOLO.

COMPARATIVE VALUE OF HAY, VEGETABLES, AND CORN.—I wish briefly to draw the attention of farmers to the value of hay, compared with other crops, for the feeding of stock. An acre of hay yields one ton and a half of vegetable food. An acre of carrots or Swedish turnips, will yield from ten to twenty tons; say fifteen tons, which is by no means an exaggerated estimate. It has been ascertained by experiment, that three working horses, fifteen and a half hands high, consumed at the rate of two hundred and twenty-four pounds of hay per week, or five tons one thousand and forty-eight pounds of hay per year, besides twelve gallons of oats each per week, or seventy-eight bushels by the year. An unworked horse consumed at the rate of four and one-quarter tons of hay in the year.—The produce, therefore, of nearly six acres of land is necessary to support a working horse by the year; but half an acre of carrots, at six hundred bushels to the acre, with the addition of chopped straw, while the season for their use lasts, will do it as well if not better.

These things do not admit of doubt.—They have been subjects of exact trial.

It is believed that the value of a bushel of Indian corn in straw and meal will keep a healthy horse in good condition for work a week. An acre of Indian corn which yields sixty bushels, will be ample for the support of a horse through the year. Let the farmer, then, consider whether it be better to maintain his horse upon the produce of half an acre of carrots, which can be cultivated at an expense not greatly exceeding the expense of half an acre of potatoes or upon half an acre of ruta baga, which can be raised at a less expense than potatoes or upon the grain produce of an acre of Indian corn, or on the other hand, upon the produce of six acres of his best land in hay and grain; for six acres will hardly do more than to yield nearly six tons of hay and seventy-eight bushels of oats.—The same economy might be as successfully introduced into the feeding of our neat cattle and sheep.

These facts deserve the particular attention of the farmers who are desirous of improving their pecuniary condition. It is obvious how much would be gained by the cultivation which is here suggested: how much more stock would be raised: how much the dairy produce might be increased; and how much the means of enriching the land, and improving the cultivation, would be constantly extending and accumulating. But when we find on a farm of two hundred acres, that the farmer cultivates only two acres of potatoes, one acre of ruta baga, and perhaps a quarter of an acre of carrots, we call this 'getting along,' in the common phrase; but we can hardly dignify it with the name of farming. I am aware that labor of a proper kind is in many cases difficult to be procured, and with our habits, as difficult to be managed. Farming likewise, can in few situations be successfully managed, unless the farmer has capital to employ, equal at least to one year's manure and one year's crops. A large portion of our farmers, also, from the nature of their habits and style of living, are so prosperous and independent, that they have no occasion to extend their cultivation beyond what it now is, in order to meet their wants; and to incur all the trouble, vexation, and risk of employing more labor, expending more capital, and increasing their cares.

But it is not fair to produce such instances as any examples of the profit or unprofitableness of husbandry, when carried on, as all other branches of business, to be successful, must be carried on with intelligence, skill, industry, enterprise; and all the capital and all the labor which can be advantageously employed in it.—I will not, however, anticipate such general views of the subject, as I propose to take in the retrospect of the whole survey.—[Colman's Survey.

SHEEP SHEARING.

The great feast of Sheep Shearing took place on the Island of Nantucket last week. The Editor of the Nantucket Inquirer thus speaks of the orgies and of his contributions thereto:

The Carnival has now commenced. The orgies of the mutton-worshipers are beginning to burst forth, & all the woolly world is in an agony and a catastrophe of helter-skelterishness. The mill-hills skip like rams, and the hummocks like young lambs; and the shearpen rageth & foameth as it were a sea of living fleece—not fleas—half Four-legged creatures of all practicable sorts, and one two, three, and four wheeled vehicles of all supposeable shapes, are getting into a furious passion. The very cows' common are in commotion. All round, the moving elements are head up and tail up—and the predominating cry is 'cut on-Dunnum,' which meaneth go it, Jerry! The whole country is bewitched; the sands thereof are turning topsyturvy; and the grand design is to knock all creation into a Whooraw's nest!

Reader! didst ever bestride a waterlogged spar in the still dock, and spying in the oozy bed below, a wriggling eel—didst ever clap thy thumb upon the serpent's tail with hope of holding him thereby? Or didst ever think of detaining within thy grasp, by the aid of soft-soap, or other saponaceous unction, the like extremity of a swine, or an alligator? Or hast ever undertaken, in any similar fashion, to catch a bumblebee, or a devils-darningneedle? If *nay* thou answerest, then dost thou know nought of the impossibilities of philosophy!—Thine experimental acquaintance with the perplexities of existence, are as nothing and less than nothing, and thy wisdom not worth a brass baubee: for thou art but an abecedarian in the mysteries of botheration! But if thou *canst* comprehend these aforesaid difficulties, then wilt thou appreciate that tribulation which at this present besetteth us, the publishers and printers thereof, viz: the revolt of all hands against laboring among types and ink during the Feast of the Muttonheads, which they profanely call the Patriarchal Jubilee. Consequence is, no paper next Saturday!

LESSON TO NEWSPAPER BORROWERS.

Time: Saturday morning 8 o'clock. Scene: the breakfast table. A rap is heard at the door, and the newspaper is for a few moments opened before the fire. "Come John, it won't do to dry it so long, for I see neighbor Snooks is sending his son after it." Another rap at the door. "Father wants to know if you will just lend him the paper five minutes, if you aint done with it he will send it right back. He only wants to see if the brig Star has been heard from, what out Tom went in." "Tell your father the brig is not reported." Home he trips, and as speedily returns: "Mother wants to know who was buried yesterday, can't you lend it to her just two minutes."—"Tell your mother that all the deaths this week are Mr. ——, and a child of Mr. ——.' In a few moments another tap—"Sister Susan wants to know if any body's married this week, and uncle Joe wants to know if there is any auction to day, and father wants to know what the news is from Virginia, and aunt Snooks wants to know if there are any more pretty stories about that Jarvis woman—if you can't spare the paper, why can't you write down what there is—just cause I don't want to keep running back and forward so"—"Here my lad, take this paper to your father—and round to all your uncles and aunts, and have it back, whatever is left of it, next Sunday morning at 8 o'clock precisely, when you come to borrow the next." Ten applications on Sunday by borrowers all sent to neighbor Snooks with a particular caution to return it there when done with. Monday morning, a rap at the door, and the boy with the paper is ushered in: "Mother says it is too much plague to keep the paper all the week, people keep coming arter it so."

[Portsmouth Jour.

KEOKUCK MURDERED.

The Chicago Democrat says, that Keokuck was killed by young Black Hawk. The time of the murder is not mentioned, and the Democrat gives the following particulars gathered from Pattawatomic Indians in Chicago, just from the Sac country.

'During the absence of a nephew of young Black Hawk, Keokuck got his wife drunk and passed the night with her. Being thus detected, it fell to Black Hawk, as the nearest relative, to avenge his nephew's injury, which he took the earliest opportunity to do, and stabbed Keokuck at the entrance of his nephew's wigwam Keokuck, it will be remembered, was always the friend of the whites, and opposed the celebrated Black Hawk or Sac war, and was promoted chief through the instrumentality of the United States Government.

He was about fifty years of age, and at the time of his death was this side of Des Moines river, about 125 miles (four days journey, the Indians have it,) west of the Mississippi. Young Black Hawk is now chief of the Sacs, and, at last news, was at the head of 2000 warriors marching for the Sioux country. He has lost none of his inveterate hostility to the whites; but the terror with which his late travel through the United States with his father and the Prophet inspired him, may keep him from any overt demonstrations of it, although he sneers at the peaceable disposition of Keokuck, and swears he will convince other nations of the invincibility of his warriors. He sent to the Sioux that he had murdered the woman chief, and was coming upon them with warriors more numerous than the trees of the forest. To whom the Sioux replied, he would be met by warriors as numerous as the leaves upon those trees. Young Black Hawk is about thirty years of age, and altogether the most handsome Indian in the tribe. In passing to the Sioux country, he crosses the Pottawatomie lands, which will be neutral ground so long as neither party infringes upon the rights and regulations of the Pottawatomies.'

Keokuck is not dead. Young Black Hawk wounded him severely, but not fatally.

From the N. Y. Courier of 27th.

GROSS OUTRAGE AND SINGULAR DEVELOPMENTS.

Our readers will recollect that some months since, a trial was had at the General Sessions Court of a case of libel, in which G. W. D Andrews, and Geo. Craigen, the Editors of the, "Advocate of Moral Reform," were parties—and that this libel grew out of the publication of a report of a suit tried before a Justice's Court at Jersey City, for the recovery of certain money alleged as due by Dr. William Evans, of 100, Chatham street, to a person residing at Hoboken, for the board of the Doctor and his *lady*. The matter of the lady was at the time somewhat shrouded in mystery; but there is, however, in the present case which we have to relate, a *lady* named *Ann S. Powell*, who is said to belong to a very respectable family in the western part of this State, and which *lady*, we are informed, in now confined in the Lunatic Asylum at Bloomingdale.

Some eighteen months since, Dr. Evans was called before the police, to answer to a certain charge in which Miss Ann S. Powell appeared as the complainant.

A hearing was had before the Police Justices, and the result was an order against Dr. Evans for the support of a *bastard child*.

From this decision the Doctor appealed, and on his giving the requisite bail, the cause was carried up to the sessions court.

The trial eventually came on in this court, and Miss Powell the principal witness on the part of the people, (or commissioners of the alms-house) failing to appear, a case was not made out against the accused: and he was acquitted.

Subsequently, on instituting the requisite enquiries, the commissioners ascertained that the reason why Miss Powell did not appear on the occasion of the trial, was, that she had been secreted away, or abducted by Dr. Evans.

The matter has recently brought to a partial issue, by the issue of a warrant by the commissioners, for the arrest of Dr. Evans, on the charge of abducting the witness, Miss Powell.

This warrant was put into the hands of Mr. Josiah Burton, one of the city marshalls, who was specially deputised by the Sheriff for its execution.

In pursuance of this duty, Mr. Burton went on Monday afternoon to the office of Dr. Evans, (whom he did not know,) and enquired if the latter was at home.

Not receiving a satisfactory reply from several persons who were in attendance at the office, he proceeded to search the premises, and while thus engaged, he was assaulted, most shamefully beaten, and turned out of the office by two of the persons present, named George W. Straight, and —— Goelfrey, or Harvey. Mr. Burton then went to the police and entered a complaint, and a warrant was issued for the arrest of the persons above named, and put into the hands of officer Place, who went to the office and found the door fastened, and his admision and authority otherwise resisted by the threats of the parties within.

Mr. Place then returned to the police, and procuring the aid of several other officers, the whole party returned to the scene of action, where, not till the door was broken open could an entrance be effected.

The two persons above named were arrested and taken to the police, and in default of $1000 bail required, they were both committed for trial for the assault.

Dr. Evans during the confusion of the moment, effected his escape, and was not to be found till yesterday, when he gave the necessary bail. The other two hopeful individuals who so valiantly defended the Doctor's person and premises, also procured bail, and were liberated from custody; and thus the matter for the present rests.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

SEIZURE OF THE FISHERMEN.

The Boston Post furnishes a log of the cruise of the revenue cutter Hamilton, Captain Sturgis, despatched recently by the Secretary of the Treasury, to inquire into the causes of the capture of sundry fishing vessels, in the waters adjoining the British provinces. Captain Sturgis, accompanied by Col. Barnes, the naval officer of Boston, immediately proceeded to Yarmouth, N. S., in the Hamilton, and thence up the Bay of Fundy to Brier Island, and near to Digby. The Hamilton also crossed over to Mount Desert, in Maine, and where she landed two American fishermen taken on board at Yarmouth. Captain Sturgis has been absent but nine days on this cruise, having sailed eight hundred miles, and encountered much heavy weather. The citizens of Yarmouth returned the salute of the Hamilton, and treated the officers

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