By M. MAC LEAN.

TERMS:-Published weekly at three dollars a year; with an addition, when not paid within three months, of twenty per cent per annum. Two new subscribers may take the paper, at five dollars in advance; and ten at twenty. Four subscribers, not receiving their papers

in town, may pay a year's subscription with ten dollars, in advance.

A year's subscription always due in advance. Papers not discontinued to solvent subscribers

Advertisements not exceeding 16 lines inserted or one dollar the first time, and fifty cents each ubsequent time. For insertions at intervals of if the intervals are longer. Payment due in plush, ladies' plush, and figured velvet, This is for want of knowing better; they of insertions is not marked on the copy, the called multicaulis cuttings. Now, sir, I pet plush, lustres, chamberries, tabinets, advertisement will be inserted, and charged til rdered out.

The postage must be paid on letters to the editor on the business of the office.

AGRICULTURAL.

NO. XI VOL. IX.

Original Communication. ral Society of Cumberland, Growing pota- date, we have manufactured two hundred upon business, when he returned home toes under straw, Aristida oligantha- yards of silk velvet plain, forty-five yards his worms were dying. Another that he poverty grass-hen's nest grass, Ground of figured velvet, one hundred and seventy went to meeting, gone twelve hours, left of preference for different kinds of wheat. yards of hat plush, one hundred yards his worms without food and ventilation; Surface manuring, Green-sand of James plain lustring, twenty yards of Ohio cord the next morning they sickened and died. flourish best in those soils. Thus the river, To the subscibers to the Farmers' for vesting, two hundred yards of flow- The third, owing to age and ill health, light sands of Norfolk are best adapted to Register. Root culture in France.

Arkansas, Malaria, Extracts from Gen. in the whole, about 2,110 yards in two hatched out and died. A fifth, that be-Emory's Address before the Maryland years and a half, and all from such a dis-State Agricultural Society, Essays on the | couraging beginning. The whole of the | dogwood leaves, and they died. A sixth, importance of lime in soils-No. 1, Im- machinery, looms excepted, is propelled that, for the want of vigilance, the rats portant discovery in agriculture and horti- by steam power; we employ about twen- and mice devoured them all. A seventh, cultural Society of Henrico, European ty persons in the factory, and in feeding that he kept his cocoonery in a loft, the farming, Subsoil plough, Fruit trees, pro- time eight, including my son and Mr. roof being out of repair, a dreadful gust per articles for exhibition at agricultural Wm. Gill. J Watson, Esq., magistrate with rain fell and washed his worms from shows. The Missourium, or leviathan of this town has weighed off 704 pounds the shelves, and they died. A person skeleton, Hiving bees, Medium sized vs. of cocoons raised by them this season. I has just called upon me from the Lakes, large hogs, Horn-ail, A day at Ridgemont, on peat, Dr. Boucherie's process. On eider making, The remedy of each individual against non-paying banks, American wonders. Transplanting trees.

From the Ohio F.ee Press, (at Xenia,) Oct. 30.

SILK CULTURE. senses, there is a fair prospect that the husiness will be prosecuted in a judicious manner, and will richly repay the labor and capital expended in it. The Western Citizen, published at Urbana, Champaign county, says several of the citizens of that county have turned their attention to the culture of silk, and have made it profitable. One farmer, Mr. Nathaniel Kidder, has manufactured sewing silk the past season, to the value of more than two hundred dollars, which the editor considers equal, if not superior, to the best foreign article. Those who have engaged in the business, he says, have found a ready market for their silk, while other productions of the farm are a dead weight upon their hands.

We know that several of the citizens of our county have, for a few years past, paid some attention to the mulberry, but we have not yet heard of much silk being made by them. We hope some of them will soon report progress for the encouragement of others. There need be no fear about a market for the cocoons .-There is a prospect of a manufactory being established at Columbus, under the management of Mr. Fox. [the author of the following Letter,] that will require all that can be supplied for some time, and others will be built up as occasion may require. Should this not be the case, it can be profitably made into sewing silk, by families, without any expensive ma-

Mt. Pleasant. (O.) Sept. 20, 1841. 19th, you requested me for your satisfac- | nances, hymning forth the praises of their tion, as well as others in your section of country, to give you my real unvarnished in their various departments; surely sentiments on the silk business. With there cannot be any humbuggery in all the greatest pleasure I comply with your this. request. Still I am persuaded that all I have written and published will never wholly remove the deep-rooted prejudice Intent in the minds of thousands, originating chiefly for the want of reflection and observation; and as there is nothing like are building; thousands of acres of our few patterns wove in our factory from the ly clothed with the foliage of Italian and ment. Well done, Pennsylvania! silk we have raised this season; but I morus multicaulis trees. The slave and want something that will prove more free population are now recreating themeffectual still. I wish you would bring selves upon the light, pleasant, and lu-500, or more, I had like to have said unbelieving Jews, to witness our establishment. I am confident they would return home proselvted to the silk faith.

But, as you wish a more minute detail, I will commence from six years back .-About that time I engaged with G. Rapp, Esq. of Economy, Pennsylvania; and there wove the first piece of silk velvet minds of many that are somewhat friendever manufactured in this country; also, ly to the silk cause. They say, what do not excite your surprise. The report them they only had one loom-now sev- weave it as France and England can. en. Three years back my eldest son To this I answer, go to Economy; come of cocoons. arrived here from London. He engaged to Mount Pleasant; then go to Northamp-England in point of excellency and ele- and perseverance. There are a number of gance of fabric. Miss Rapp received a silk weavers from London now in this

from your State Legislature, for the silk be glad to come over were there a prosraised that season. Now, sir, if the silk pect of employment; but as I want to trade is a bumbug, let us have more of encourage domestic industry, I would say

felt discouraged, but I and my youngest years with a little harness once in two in the United States were to do the same, son went hard to work, and by January years, which would cost about one dol-1st, 1840, built six looms, with all the ne. lar. cessary tools for weaving, and brought | The next obstacle thrown in our way out one hundred yards of velvet, hat is, that it will injure the cotton trade.called multicaulis cuttings. Now, sir, I pet plush, lustres, chamberries, tabinets, feel very proud in being a member of the Italian sarsnets, collar velvets, Dutch vel-CONTENTS OF THE FARMERS' REGISTER, to bring out our silk for weaving equal to have died off. I grant it, and this season, Melliot again, Address to the Agricul. nhead. From April, 1839, to the above forms me that being absent two days Of pruning, Sweet potatoes, Prairies of dozen bandanna handkerchiefs, making, kept in a cold, damp receptacle; they

Permit me, sir, to make a few remarks upon the futile objections of our oppohumility and plainness, as I challenge the ture dooming its innocent victims to have or may advance. Let us revert to ing, like the human family, they are exsided, and people have come to their sober Mansfield, Connecticut, first started the remedies. Much has been said and writ- went to the nearest fair and purchased Since the multicaulis mania has sub- the year 1833, when John Fitch, Esq. of posed to disease, but, like us, have their silk weaving business in that region of country. When I visited him he had on a silk vest wove from silk of his own raisabove the mediocrity of intellect, being a counsellor at law; and if you have had any business with them you know, sir, they are pretty smart gentlemen. Well he told me it was his opinion that sooner or later the silk trade would be a staple business in this country, and his remark is rapidaly verifying. From Connecticut it made its way to Massachusetts. There it began under the same discouragements as in Connecticut; but now witness the results of care and perseverance. From Massachusetts it winged its way to New Jersey and New York, where they are now raising silk to an incredible amount. From there to Pennsylvania, where almost every county is engaged in it more or less, and some to a great extent .-Economy, Beaver county, is now the pride of the Union. Our establishment is denominated by other States, "The Star in the West." If so, Economy must be the Regent of Night. Again it takes its flight to Ohio, and there diffuses its blessings from Cleveland to Cincinnati; then from Mercer county crosses the State again to Jefferson county. leaving behind it traces of cultivation, industry, and reward. Children that heretofore were running idle about the fields and streets, having their morals the worms are fed on the Italian or multicorrupted, are now seen picking the caulis. leaves, feeding the worms, or reeling the DEAR SIR: In your last, of August silk, with healthful and smiling counte-Creator and Redeemer, while engaged

> But does it stop here? No; indefatigable in its exertions, and benevolent in its designs, with an eagle's pinion it takes its way to Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Tennessee, and Georgia; there factories worn out cotton lands are now luxuriantcrative employment of silk raising. It affords employment for the child and the invalid, the cultivator and the mechanic, the artisan and the tradesman, and is destined to be a source of wealth to this country. Surely there can be no imposition here.

with hat plush, &c. When I first visited shall we do with our silk? We cannot states as follows: with Mr. Rapp and I came to Mount | ton, Massachusetts; Elizabethtown, New Pleasant. During his stay with them he, Jersey; New York; Nashville, Tenneswith the assistance of some of their in- see; Providence, Rhode Island, and sevegenious and patrietic Society, built a ral other places, and then you will see the French riband loom, at a cost of \$1,000, objection removed; for what can be done | 1-2 pounds of cocoons. with other looms for flowered silks .-- | in one place can be done in a thousand : They can now compete with France or all that is wanting is enterprise, patience,

premium of upwa ds of \$600 last year country, and if not enough, many would there is not a temale that has wove a When I came to Mount Pleasant under piece of muslin but could weave herself the patronage of J W Gill, Esq. in April, a silk dress with a little instruction. The

humbug and silk mania society. Since vets, Genoa velvets, and many flowered then we have made safe but slow ad- silks, are filled with cotton; so that, invances, owing to the many difficulties we stead of being an injury, it will tend to had to encounter, in reeling, winding, promote it, and give a fresh impetus to it. twisting, tramming, and dying, in order Another will say, look how your worms European splendor. These difficulties too, in many places, which has caused are all obviated, and we are now going me to institute enquiry. One writer inered silk vesting, twelve dozen black silk was not able to attend to them, and they handkerchiefs for cravats, seventeen died. And a fourth, that his eggs were ing short of food, he gave them oak and believe few will beat this. Yet, sir, good and says, owing to taking the worms out but mistaken men will say, Ah! its all a of the ice-house and putting them in again, 300,000 of them died. Thus you see the principal cause of the late failures is owing to carelessness, neglect, and innents, which I will endeavor to do with attention, and not from any law of Na-Union to controvert successfully, what I death. Upon the third of fourth moultine or jaundice, but by the application of lime, judiciously sprinkled, they may be ing; he was a gentleman somewhat cured in six hours. I strongly and conscientiously recommend Mr. E Morris's Sir Boyle Roche's story of the kite Bontington frames for the use of feeding. as I am confident they are conducive to hidden by the grass next morning, the in a letter that I have just received from the health of the worms, besides rendering every facility to those employed; they are highly appreciated by those that have used them. Another question of importance is, how can we expect to raise silk equal to France, China, or Italy? If my word, honor, and knowledge are to be taken, I say, without hesitation. we can. "But what do you know more about the silk business than we do?" Because I was born in it, and brought up in it in London, and, being engaged in the business there for thirty-five years in all its various standings, branches, and bearings, I must have had an opportunity of making some acquirements. For the last ten years I was the purchaser of many thousand pounds of silk, from a Bengal single to a Piedmont, and in point of fragrance and brilliancy the American silk superior to any I have seen from France, China, Italy, Valencia, or Piedmont. I am aware the fragrancy of imported silk may be lost, in most instances, from being so long on the ocean and exposel to the saline air, but the brilliancy is a quality peculiar to America, when For the encouragement of the fair sex

who raise and reel their own silk, we have said in that book that five thousand tons no objection to manufacture it into dresses upon equitable terms. The tariff bill is now passed into a law at 20 per cent., and we have nothing to fear; the humbug is changed to reality, and the maniac is at least convalescent.

I remain, dear sir, &c.

JOHN FOX. SEN. P. S. I have just received news from Economy that Miss Rapp has raised this season 3,500 pounds of cocoons, the greatest amount ever raised in one establish-

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT. PENNSYLVANIA SILK.

Mr. EDITOR: The Public seem to be quite ignorant of the extent to which the silk business is now carried on in this country, and therefore it may not be inappropriate to throw a little light upon the | become so here. You can form no idea subject. I have this morning received a with what ease an American can introreport of the silk operations in a portion Another difficulty seems to pervade the of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. I am sure it will afford you pleasure, if it

Charles Herr raised and reeled 552 lbs.

John Lummy and brother raised 534 pounds of cocoons, and reeled 60 pounds of silk, and are now purchasing cocoons

Charles Carson raised and reeled 524

Dr. Bowman raised 188 lbs. of cocoons. John Wissler " 364 1-2" Mr. Millengen " 160 " John Mitzler. "

Perker & Kentz" 143 " Mr. Demuth " 190 Two young ladies at Litze " 68 " Numerous others raised smaller quanti

ties, say 20 to 50 pounds each. The above-named quantities will, of 1839, there was not the vestige of any loom, harness, and reed would not cost course, yield two hundred and seventy thing appertaining to a silk factory. I more than 33 00, and would last fifty pounds of reeled silk. If every county what would be the result in reference to

Yours,

GIDEON B. SMITH. Baltimore, Nov. 23, 1841.

our monetary affairs?

From the Farmers' Monthly Visiter.

EUROPEAN FARMING. I think that the superiority to be observed in British and Flemish agriculture is to be attributed to the nice adaptation of crops-the perfect system that prevails in every department—the free outlay for manures to invigorate the sail-the patience that never tires in the completion of a task once undertaken, and the industry that in no kind of weather, at no season of the year, fails to remember and perform its tasks and duties.

England is remarkable for confining to certain districts, the productions which was by this course that Mr. Coke (Earl of Leicester,) reclaimed from perfect bar. renness his splendid estate at Holkham. Warwickshire is famous for beans as a first crop, wheat and timothy following.

Not less perfect is the system : each one has his part and his duties assigned to him-he is there at all times, and in all weathers, and he stipulates to be only there. And this system pervades all

things on the farm. Upon a farm in Surry, where I spent six pleasant and agreeable months, I had opportunity to see the use and the profits farm, of less than two hundred acresthe rent paid, about \$2000. The whole farm, except the garden was mowed .-After the hay was taken care of, the fields were all shut up until there was a | me, he preferred planting it upon pine luxuriant pastures, where the grass grew thrown into an Irish meadow over night, his acre of pine land, and he farther adds beeves became in a very short time fit for him : since I visited his farm : "My Smithfield or Old Leaden-hall. After a few day's rest, the fair was resorted to for a second drove of cattle of smaller size, but in good flesh, which soon shared the lot of all fat oxen, and became the roast beef of old England. The fields were no longer in a condition to make beef and therefore were to furnish the predicament | Iv.) of old pine land-one stalk producing "nearly fat" to take the "first bite" in me one pound and a quarter of cotton. some unfed meadow. The fourth course was a herd of small Welsh cattle to be merely improved. Fifth and lastly came sheep to be kept till the meadows began

to start in the spring, when they were

To recruit this farm. the carts which

sold and the mendows shut up.

took the hay to market returned laden with manures to be used as a top-dressing. When not bringing back provisions for farm use I think I may say they always came back with manures. I had some years ago, in my possession a book, which was borrowed by some friend or other, who liked it so well that he forgot to return it. This book gave the best account of the English practice with respect to manures, of any I have seen. It was of manure had been applied in one year on a single estate. I know that the quantities are immense, and that the lands in that country are kept in a high state of fertility by the axiom impressed on the husbandman that food is as necessary to the earth as to the human body. But do not think that I have selected a pattern farm for the subject of the foregoing remaks. It was in all respects only a medium farm. There could not be the same opportunity for the more elaborate practices of husbandry that there is in large Yorkshire farms. It is my opinion that some of the best managed farms in England were on the estates of the Duke of Buchingham at Stowe, in Bucks. It is, however, the fashion in England, to patronize agriculture: heaven grant it may duce himself to the English, if he is fond of farming. The gift of a few ears of Indian corn to the Horticultural Society, brought me tickets and invitations without number to their gardens and fetes at Chiswick. .

From the Gleaning of Husbandry. Burke County, (Ga.) Aug. 16, 1841

Friend Holbrook :- Allow me through the columns of your valuable little Journal, to lay before your patrons and the public the result of a very new species. confess excels any thing yet seen of the ing. An embankment sufficient to hold the Philadelphia market last Priday morastaple of our country. Much has been all the water that could collect in twelve ing.

said in favor of the Petit Gulph, Texas I hours, was constructed; so that, every and Multibolled Cotton-and oach has night and morning, a tide swept over the had its day, as every other humbuggery, but the Cluster Cotton is not to be sup- In process of time, however, the floodplanted by any pros or cons.

branches in a conical firm-more subs'antial and better ab'e to sustain its fruits from falling to the ground than even the Petit Gulph, its leaves too are of somewhat different shape and of a greener to the top from three or four inches.

great desideratum with the genius and the agricultural skill of our country, and it is eminently attained in the introduction of the Cluster Cotton, which is 50 per cent above any other species of . Cot. ton, as is admitted by those planters who have had the good fortune to get its seeds. The bolls are very large, and when fully grown, crowd each other on the branches-possessing a staple equal to the Multibolled Cotton, which has been classed with second quality of Sea Islands by all competent judges; its stalk bears a boll, when it puts forth a branch and blooms anew between the grown bolls, which together with its thousands of forms has never been before observed of any other kind of cotton. The forms are produced in Clusters of from two to four bolls; from whence I presume, it properly derives its name, and there is never less than two bolls on different sides of the branches.

The joints of the branches are nearer together than in common cottons, consequently there are more bolls and forms. There are at this early season, on single branches not over ten inches in length, from six to eight full bolls with as many blooms and forms.

This is indeed a rare species of cotton, of systematic farming. It was a hay fully demonstrating the wonderful developements that are going on in the agriculture of the country.

The gentleman upon whose farm have seen this only acre of cotton, tells realizing over a square bale of cotton for Cluster Cotton is the thing-I shall gather (if nothing befalls it.) a pound of Cotton to the stalk-I shall pick it out and count the stalks; last year, you remember, I had in my garden only three stalks that hore me many seeds, and from those three, I planted this year one acre (bareold exhausted grey lands, this cotton, planted in hills, at two by three and a half feet apart, when manured with conpost or stable manure, will yield in any ordinary season, from 1500 to 2000 pounds of seed cotton per acre-then what will it not do on virgin lands?

I have watched it closely during the last two seasons, through all its stages, and am convinced that it can stand all the vicissitudes of climate better than any other cottons I have ever cultivated.

I have already engaged seven bushels of the seeds and shall realize more from them than the best twenty acres of cot- fertility of the soil, and that each should ton in this county at fifteen cents per pound, will yield "

This is from not only a practical, experienced and successful planter, but any opinion of his agriculture, is authority in the section where he resides.

PLOUGHSHARE.

An extraordinary fact was mentioned the other day at the sitting of the Acade. my of Sciences. One of the members stated that the Agricultural Society of Brest had, upon the proposition of a member of the committee, sown some wheat upon land without any preparation of ploughing or digging, and in one of the worst soils possible, and after having merely walked over the ground to press the grain on the surface, had covered it with fresh straw to the thickness of two inches. The produce was, it is asserted, more abundant, and infinitely superior in quality to corn raised from the same seed in the ordinary way .-- English paper.

From the Farmers' Register. GROWING POTATOES UNDER STRAW. Some remarks in a late number of the Farmers' Register, relative to growing potatoes under straw, induce me to make

the following statement: Many years ago, my father had a bank in his meadow (near Philadelphia) which could not be irrigated in the common way, on account of the thin, porous soil resting on a bed of loose sand stone. The water from a fine spring had been turned on, but it sunk down and disap-

surface, and good crops were obtained .gate ceased to perform well, and weeds of Description. The stalk grows up with little value for hay got possession of the bank. A new plan was determined on. Late in spring, when vegetation was well advanced, we laid potatoes among the grass and weeds at proper distances, and then covered the whole with straw about color; its branches at the ground, are a foot in thickness. 'The product was rarely over two feet in length, graduating good, though the season was dry; the grass and weeds were smothered and de-Production. This seems to be the stroyed; and the year after we had a fine crop of clover.

D. T. Greatfield, Cayuga co., N.Y.) 11 mo 2, 1841.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE BREED OF CATTLE. From a communication in the Kentucky Cultivator, from the pen of that well known and eminent breeder. Lewis Sanders, Esq. giving a "history of Imported Cattle," we make the following extracts

To improve the breed of caftle of a neighborhood, or upon a single farm. in the shortest time, with the least cost is the great desideratum. New beginners should commence with such cows as they may chance to own. Sell or otherwise disonse of the ill shaped, coarse and old ones. A prejudice exists against black; it is best to yield to it, and part with them also; retain the young and well formed females; if good and well bred, so much the better. The ball is the important instrument whereby the improvement is effected. Select a good young bull, having due regard to the blood of the cow he is to go to; the more remote of kin the better.-Let him be from one to three years old; he can serve from fifty to sixtycows from the 1st of April to the 1st of September, the best time for a bull to be with the cows; after getting two sets of calves, sell the bull. If he has been well kept, he will fetch his cost or more, then procure a bull of different blood from the last, and suita. ble for the young stock. Atter breeding this bull two seasons, sell him and buy another; and so on progressively. Pursu. ing this method, the whole stock of a land, that he might give it a fair experi- country may be speedily changed from ment upon an exhausted soil, which has an inferior to a superior race, without any large beeves nearly fat. In these fresh, been so, for many years past, and without expense or cost whatever, except any additional help but that of mere the risk of the life of the bull and almost fast enough to render not fabulous ploughing and hoeing; he is sauguine of the interest on his cost; by re-investing the money, it will not be lost, unless the animal dies. Carry out this system, and benefit must be the result, and in proportion to the care and abilities bestowed on the subject. A neighborhood now selling one hundred bullocks a year of the common breed, loses two thousand dollars on that number, by not breeding to a full blood bull, and so in proportion to greater or less number; a feeder will pay ten dollars more, for a two year half-blooded steer than he will he willing to give for a 3 year old of the common breeda year's keep, risk of life and inte est of I am chiefly of the opinion, that upon our money, is worth ten dollars. Ten dollars received, and ten dollars saved is twenty.

THE BADEN CORN. Nottingham, Md. Oct. 29th. 1841.

To the editor of the American Farmer-I have come to the conclusion that there can be no impropriety in informing you, through the public, of an experiment I have made this season upon the corn known by the name of Gourdseed, and Mr Joseph N. Baden's prolific. I made choice in the spring of a small piece of ground, and in order that each sort should have the same advantage relative to the receive the same cultivation, I thought it would be best to plant one row of the Baden, and another of the Gourdseed, through the lot, making of each kind an equal number of rows. Last weeck I gathered and carefully measured the Gourdseed, and obtained 17 bashels-1 then gathered the Baden corn. and if measured 28 bushels. As the difference is so great, I will say that if any one should entertain a doubt of the correctness of it. t can be removed by such testimony us he may reasonably desire.

Mr. Baden's corn not only yields by far the greatest quantity of grain, but nearly double as much fodder as any other I eyer cultivated -of this fact I am so well satisfied that nothing can induce me to plant any other.

J. HOLYDAY. Yours respectfully,

[The prolific varieties of corn are adaptedto rich soils. In poor soils a single stalk and a single ear to the hill will produce most corn. Ed. Far. Gaz.

EXTENSIVE BEAR SHOOTING IN NEW JER-

Last Wednesday, as Mr. Bodine Cof. fine son of Mr. William Coffia, of Hamilton Glass Works, was out hunting, about four miles from the Works, he discovered coming out of the swamp, a large bear, which he immediately shot, when another sprang on the dead one, which he also killed, when a third came and made for him, but his dogs attacked him, and he sprang up a tree, when he shot him also. Coffin is considered the best shot in that: called the Cluster Cotton, which I must peared. Recourse was then had to flood. part of the country. He had his three in