party d sommated the Tammany II ill party. ing aloft in proud and triumphant victory. You will be reported to the Generol Con- prejudices against him. He had warmly tions. mittee; an I every body well understood that opposed him long before he knew him. In proscrip ion would follow. The Collector the Senate he foun himself by his side-of the General Committee has an alphabet- he watched him with a suspicious eye-is required to pay.

71

COL. PRESTON.

tended a meeting of "The Poiladetphia Democratic Whig Association" We copy below a sketch of his speech at the meeting, furnished by the United States Gazette. From this sketch it will be seen that he avows his continued adherence to the Whig cause, and his readiness to support Mr. Clay for the Presidency. Such an avowal he knows to be uppopular at home, so long as South Carolina retains her present po. sition ; and he will doubtless be abund unity reviled by his old associates in the Whig runks, and the mere followers of popular Laders, for making it. But men of princi. with all its consequences before him, take plo, who understar ! what hones y means, when a stand o respect him the more the obeying the dictates of judgment a conscience, rather than those of interest. I taken donthe lips of one of the ancien so We copy the sketch of his speech as an tion of news which will interest all our real ders of windover politics. Mr. Seargeaut was bedies speck r at the meeting. Wien It was to reference to a step he was about he closed Mr. Prestoa being loudly called lotake, and which will, perhaps, come to for rose and sooke he following effects,

II: expressed the high degree of pleasure which he felt in once more meeting his Whig brethren of the city of Philad-iphia. I was, he said five years since he had visued the city on the invitation of those whom he had now the pleasure of meeting He then s oud side by side with men whose lead he was proud to follow-is distin. guished col cague, a S moor from Mississipp., S nator from Values a Sensor from Louisiana, and members of the class-Representatives from a sown S ... Those gentlemen were now mostly estranged from ton. They point to nim as the most wor-

h.m. I was unnecessary to go into causes, thy to wild her destinies. I avow myself, but Levy had b en such as to have him standing alone, the solear. Wag member of the United Sales Senate South of the I believe the Whigs will be defeated unless Potona .

CHERAW GAZETTE.

the of whom was John Becker, called the Wols, flig could do be sustained with. | commend that when we are fully sanshed, | nte several times. William Tyac's ence or out a hand to hold it aloft when raised, he either by the declarations of the Lieut. to i to called on me to collect the amount must be indulged in a remark or two upon Governor of the province of New Bruns. with which I was assessed ; he was not the this subject. The flag under which we ral- wick, or otherwise, that he has ab indoned our border difficulties still continues. Our conviction thereof before any court having regular collector, but was one of the Gen. ly, he said, is a noble, a broad and expan- all idea of occupying the disputed territory State Government have moved on appareneral Committee. I believe that nearly a? ded one, and proud we are of it; it should with a military force, and of attempting an ity regardless of the Message of the Presithe officers of the custom house, in doors be placed in a hand worthy of it, and able expulsion of our party that then the Gov. pent, and the agreement entered into by Mr. lars, to be assessed by the jury trying the and out, and the clerks, were similarly taxed to spread at forth upon the breeze. That ernor be authorized to withdraw our milita- Forsyth and the British Minister. A new case; and be imprisoned for a term not exand our, and the clerks, were summary taske to spirate a torn a bold a spirate a torn a spirate a spirate a torn a spirate It was assessed by the General Committee and to no oner man, must our banner be cient posse, armed or unarmed, as the case been parading our streets for two d. ys past, the judge of said court." of Tammooy Hall and for the support of the entrus ed, if we would see it gloriously float. may require, sufficient to carry into effect and, having now received their supply of your original design, that of driving off or party d about a tel de Tainmany II di party. Ing about and tramphant victory. Jour original trespassers and preserving and for the seat of war. Supplies of all sorts of the State of New-York, from Albany to ber from January to Christmas; the silk cul. If the individual di I not pay the amount he with strong the sente with strong the continually being transported from their depreda-was trived with, the Collector would remark, himself, came into the Sente with strong protecting the timber from their depreda-

From such an act of jurisdiction-an attempt to right and proper in itself as this. paration. and so unperatively called for by the cirical book, which contains the names of per. but his prejudices ad gradually given way cumstances of the case, we should not be sous taxed, and the amount each individual before the power of truth ; and, from being driven by any power on earth. We a suspicious opponent, he would frankly ought not, however, wantonly do more confess he had become an admirer of the than is necessary. We want no miliman. I was not his eloquence-that was tary force in the territory, if there be This distinguisted Carolinian lately at- well known-it was not the great services no mulitary force against us. Brave men 65 warriors, women, children and negroes, would not battle in the air. We do not want, which he had rendered his country, and however, men enough, armed, or unarmed, which must be familiar to all, that won him : as the case may require, to resist the mabut it was his noble nature-his fearless support of what his judgment told him was rauders and protect the timber : and we what no more. In pursuing this course ri tht, regardless of consequences, that call while we monatain our just an i honorable ed forth his admiration. No man ever look. position, we do nothing which our sister, ed danger in the eye with a more determiaed, unblenching countenance, when in states can regard necessarily provoking hosthe pursuit of trub. or the sustainment of the ies. and nothing which our provincial right, than Henry Clay. (Great Cheering.) heighbors can view as indicating a hostile This is spoke of his own knowledge. He or even illiberal feeling."

Correspondence of the Boston Atlas. STATE HOUSE, AUGUSTA.

Wednesday, March 13, 1839. Colonel Charles Jarvis, our temporary

and agen, who has command of our forces on the Aroostook, arrived here last evening: He left his encampment, which is at present mear the mouth of the Aroostook, and about to mies from the line of the State, on the 9th inst. Not apprehending any a ack from the tresspassers or the authorities of New Brunswick, Golonel Jarvis has ischarges about 400 of his men. Those that remain are engaged in constructing a boom across the Aroostook, for the purpose c. stopping the timber that may come down. Col. Jarvis visits Augus a tius time, I learn, o communicate to the Executive some local information he has obtained, and to whether there would not be danger in it, recommend that the forces, to be retained own prospec s as well as those of the Whig ployed in constructing roads.

party in general. His reply was, "I did General Hodsdon has been ordered to not s nd for you to ask what might be the the he Aroos ook. His head quarters will be effect of the proposed movement on my on the Aroostook, at the mouth of the Presprospects, but whether it was right; I had que Isle, and about ten miles from the en-

campment of Col. Jarvis. The Kennebec Such sentiments as these indicate the troops are ordered to No. 4, on the Ar osof mass of the min, and the high purposes took toad, and there to await for orders from the soul, and they should call forth the General Hodsdon. The detachments from admiration and the confidence of the Nathe Oxford and Cumberland divisions are yet here. I understand they will remain here until there has been some action by

Correspondence of the New York Express.

BANGOR, MARCH, 13, 1826. The intensity of excitement in regard to

arms and clothing, move off in the morning city to our station on the Aroostoo . Every tion in that State. nig hwears the sober aspect of military pre-

From our Correspondent.

Office of the News, St. Augustine, March 13, 1839. From Tampa Bay .- About the 1.t. Gen. Taylor, shipped 250 Indians, consisting of luctant to go, an upbraided the men with cowardice, in relusing, to die upon their native soil. The vessel departed amid their lamentations and taunt, and reproaches upon the conduct of their warriors. Among the negroes, is Abraham, well known as an interpreter, and a wiley and trencherous rascal. By the steamer Santee, Capt. Poinsett. from the Sout ern posts, we learn that the the enemy since the affair at Miami-and that Lieut. Mackall is rapidly recovering. Gen. Taylor has secured the above

amount of Indians with but little noise-and their shipment is the first intelligence received by us of even their capture.

Auful news from Guadaloupe upwards of jour thousand persons by the Earthquake. From our files of Havana papers (says the New Orleans Bulletin we learn that the earthquake recently experienced in Martinique and other windward islands with such fear'ul consequences, has had still more disastrous effects in Guadaloupe. There the victims extracted from the ruins of buildings are stated to have exceeded four thousand ! This truly appalling intelligence is received through the Captain of the American brig Madrid, from Barbadoes, which arriv d at Trinidad de Cuba about the 6th ultimo. whether such a course would not injure his on the Aroostook territory, should be em. We awa't the details of this visitation with impateince.

SPECIAL MINISTER.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

" The courtesies of national intercourse require that, before a special embassy shall be ascredited to the Court of St. James, an intimation of our intention should be given to the British Government, and that the embassay be found acceptable in that quarter.

Arkansas tooth pick, or any other knife of year for improving the provision lands and the like kind, dirk or any other deadly weapon, the person so offending shall, on competent jurisdiction, pay a fine of not less than fifty, nor more than five hundred dol-

coursing on such themes, an expression of we have perhaps said enough. surprise is expressed that the Prussic Acid she is supposed to have used for cramp in the stomach should have been employed as medicine. It has long been in use as an antispasmodic, but in greatly diluted doses; as one drop of the pure acid placed on the tongue or in the eye causes instant death, which would make it a far better drop for execuing criminals than the hargsman's eminent physician, Dr. F----, of one of the tards the extension of the silk culture in this Hospitals, left directions for one of his pu- country; for hardly any one now thinks of pils to administer Prussic Acced to seven planting any other tree for that purpose, and troops are all well. No demonstrations of patients who way in a row in one of the wards. It proved an over dose. Before demand for it is, on that very account, so great he had administered to the last, the first was that it is still more profitable to propagate the dead, and so on with the rest. The whole work being accomplished in ten seconds. and nearly destroying the reputation of the doctor .- N. Y. Sun.

> WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1839. EFFECTUALLY TO PREVENT CROWS AND OTHER

CHERAW GAZET E

BIRDS FROM FULLING UP YOUNG CORN. The following remedy we believe once value we repeat it.

Put your corn in warm water and let it stand at least 12 hours ; then pour off the water and if preperly done, rather advances than retards add more, of blood heat or a little warmer; pour in tar, at the rate of one pint to the bus el of corn Stir well to make the tar mix fully with the water and corn, then pour off the water and min in dry sand to prevent the grains from adhering. Unless the corn is so ked till it swells it will not vegetate, because the cost of tar prevents the meisture in the soil from pene trating. It must be planted before the grain shr nks.

We have known this remedy to be used with unfailing success for the last 25 years-

Cotton and Silk Cnlture .- Acording to the estimate of Mr. Chauncey Stone of Burling- sik. The statement is contained in an exton, N. J. based upon his own experience (See cell nt article by AMANS CARRIER of Rodez

grass lands, and atten ing to live stock .-Women and children, who do little on a cot. ton plantation, may be profitably employed in the silk culture. Up lands suit the silk culture best; river lands may therefore be planted altogether in corn, which is less liable to be and storms do not lessen the silk crop ; while

they often do, and to a great extent, the cotton The removal of the Seat of Government crop Cotton planing requires incessant la-

perseverance in cotton planting has for years MISS LANDON-PRUSSIC ACCID .-- la a been rapidly impoverishing the Carolinas and literary notice of the lamented Miss Landon, driving off their wealth and enterprise; the in the Philadelphia Gazette, written in the silk culture would as rapidly enrich them .-usual felicitous style of the editor, when dis- The contrast might be greatly extended, but

It may be asked, If the silk culture possesses so many and so great advantages, why were they not long since kn iwn ? The raply is that these advantages depend chiefly upon the morus multicaulis, a tree which was not known in this country until within the last few years. The better it is now known, the higher it rises in estimation. Its very superiority over struggling gibbet. A few years ago an other varities of the mulberry, at present re. profitable as it renders the silk culture, the tree for sale. How long this shall continue to be the case no one can now tell. It must be till the supply shall beer something like an equal proportion to the demand; that is, till Georgia and Tennesse, with the twenty states north of them and their immense population, now stimulated more and more, yearly, with a desire to engage in this the most profitable of agricultur i employments, shall e supplied .--Among the extraordinary properties, however, before appearad in our columns, but knowing Its of this remarkable tree, one seems to be, accord ding to experiments made by ourselves and others last season that stripping the leaves, the growth of the wood. If further experience should fully prove this to be the case, the propagation of the tree for sale need not in terfere, in as much as it has hitherto done, with the extension of the silk culture.

We said above that Mr. Chauncey Stone's estimate of the quantity of silk which a given amount of labor will produce is not too high. It is more than confirmed by a detailed statement now before us of the actual amount of labor employed in making 928 lb. of cocoons which would afford at least 93 lb. of reeled Such an intimation has probably been de- his letter in this paper of March 13) the num- in France, and translated for the "Farmer's Register;" in the last No. of which we find it, and extract the following port on. "The pices of land where my mulberry trees are planted, is at the gries of Rodez, and devoted, these thirteen years, to the col. ture, as a nursery, of all kinds of trees, for iruit and ornament, to the number of more than 80.000. The size is about three hec. ares. The part occupied by the mulberry rees carnot be estimated at more than one. sixth of the whole surface.* For the sake of proper order and arrangement in the plantations, and to regulate things so that the hands, when the worms live longest, is five mulberry trees intended to produce leaves weeks. Tho 109 lb, of silk made by them in | for fee ing shall not in a manner injure this time will command at present prices from the trees of the nursery, + I have enclosed this property by a road of three metres [10 much as the same hands, with the addition of fee ,] in width planted on both sides, with a row of dwarf mulberries, standing at three teet distance from each other. This road forms straight lines from one corner to ano.her. All the irregular parts lying outside of this great quadrangle [formed by the road.] are also set in mulberry trees. I have also planted upon a point exposed to the south, 125 standard mulberry trees,‡ which are in five lines, and fif een feet staudards, separate the several compartments of the in erior of the nurs ry.

B it the cause which he supported was the principles, and partas d agains thes me abu search ower and Executive usurpation now then det then; and, by he show look he would man in an ground and fight that battle to the last, fline i who might.

He diaded to a severe contest which the Whiles in Congress had been compelled to sustain It required all their exertions to keep the ramous measures of the Admin s ration in check ; tary could do litile else ;

espension, for it was , of yet killed, nly in a comm ndable spirit : secondi-tas country began to its from i selepressed state, and to exert nervicergies. But, if this were the case, when the corcer checked, what might not be expected whim perit

Mr. P. urged upon the Whigs the ne. pose i to be effected.

cessity of being united. They must sustain ook forward to certain triumph. He as ful 1000. beheved, if they stood by their principles pressed forward in the good cause dual ler they would come off overcaling Providence. But if they d.d o: victory without union.

wis coming, if she had not already come :

tacretore, for Heary Clay. 1 will not say sage. they raily as reman, in a solid phalanx,

around him and their principles. I know at." It is in vitable. But if they do thus same now that it was in 1831; he stood rally, their triumph is certain. May it be upon the same goand, maint ned the same any lo, to congratulate you bereatter upon voir victory, rather than condole with you, and mourn with the country on your defeat

had soen him standing, as it were, upon the

very edge of a political gulf, down which,

apparently, a single step must plunge him. Litave seen him (said Mr. P.) look no the

guif with a fixed, yet unblenching eye, and,

I muchear ham utter, suid Mr. Pres'on.

in us closed, sentecents, which had they

Greece or R me, would have b en repeat-

ed with admiration to the present day. On

one occusion, (continued Mr. P.) he did me

the houor to send for and consult with me.

your minds with a more direct allusions.

Attensisting what he proposed, I sugges ed-

rather be right than be Presiden ."

the step which he thought duty require l.

Sacia a man is Henry Cay. (Cheers)

MAINE AND NEWBRUNSWICK Washington. March 16.

North-Eastern Boundary-We have been permitted to publish the following note from M dor General Sir John Harvey to ple are unanimous in the opinion that the corrects the general impression (founded on Governor Fartield, in which the readiness of ney a d proven ed much evil by defeating the former to give effect to the informal Massachusetts. So far as I have heard any more. Even under the defeat of that bill- and Mr. Forsyth is distinctly avowed, and ded favori c. It is understood that our

"Government House, "FREDERICTON, N. B. March 7, 1839.

"Major General Sir John Harvey, presof the present Administration has been only ents his compliments to Governor Fairfield, and with reference to a communication the Wargs should displace the pres on pow- which he has just received from her Majes. ers that be, and be able to not officiently, it's Munster at Washington, transmitting and to carry out their conservative process a 'memorandum' under the joint signatures ples ? We should then see the whole coun- of Mr. Forsyth, Secretary of State, and Mr. try se, and expand, and teem with pros. Fox, containing terms of accomodation, recommended by the Secretary of State . . on d he | and her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary. would to Governor Parfield and a meil respective couse Ity bigs to say, that he will be happy to en s from ter in o such amicable communication with .ow he Governor Fairfield upon the subject as may a domain with years conduce to the attainment of the very destrable and important object thereby pro-

"zi Join Harvey has answered Mr. the broad principles of whigism, the only Fox's communication by expressing his entsm, he said, by which they could sustain the readmess to give effect to the proposed themselves. If they were uni ed, they might agreement so far as may be dependent upon

"His Excellency. Gov. Fairfield," &c. The temper of Gov. Fairfield of Maine may be seen from the following extrac's of torises as he believed in an all-wise a message sen by him to the Legislature. "Under these circumstances, the question fot, defeat was certain -- it was vain to talk recurs, shall we withdraw our force agreeable to the recommendation contained in the

Tennessee, he said, was with us, Georgia memoranda s gned by Mr. Fox and the was with us North Carolina, Louisiana, Secre ary of State-and leave the future proand Mississippi were with us, and Virginia tection of the timber to the concurrent action and agreement of the Governments of Maine "An express arrived this morning from and what, he asked, had brought them to us? and New Brunswick? Under a full sens . Canada. We learn that Sir John Colborne, The principles--the broad, the catholic, the of the responsibility resting upon me, 1 at the earnest solicitation of Sir John Harinductes had sent a Wise, of Virginia, a not. I admit that the General Govern- Madawaska Territory." Dawsed of Georgia, a Prentise, of Missis, ment has nobly responded to our call-and sight a Bell, of Tennessee, and a Stanly, with a promptness and efficiency beyond all blustering than some others of the Halifax years of age. of Seath Carolina, to Congress, and nobly did they sustain the glorious cause. Yes, he repeated, it is Wing principles. and Wing principles alone, which has Union. But the duty of Maine to herself thereto, it says :- "Sir John Harvey, and Page, late of the U.S. Senate, is the new-brought so many of the Southern States to remains unchanged. The property, for the the authorities of the U. States, are at issue ly elected Governor. The members of sustain that banner, and to array themselves protection of which we sent an armed pos- on what would be thought a mere matter Congress, (eleted by general ticket,) are

you regard the success of these principles sion from the territory and of invasion, quently marks the workings of cabinets, and this cause, to stand by them and main. which we sent our military force to repel, may be a knotty problem. tain them as the last hope of the nation. Do still remains pending over us, while British not suffer any division; let us rally under troops, it is understood, are daily concen. good sense of Sir Jonn Harvey, to think

the Legislature on the Governor's mes.

I ave no doubt the Legislature will sustain the views of the Governor, and authorize him to keep a sufficient force on the dis. puted territory, to project the timber from depredations. If Sir John Harvey cousen's to this, and it is generally supposed here that he will, there will then be an end to our present difficulties.

The reported appointment of Mr. Calhoun as special minister to England is not

believed here. His appointment would not be at all acceptable to this State. Our, 27 selection should be made from Maine or agreement entered into between Mr. Fox | individual named, Mr. Webster, is the deci-Governor and Council are unanimously in his favor. Will the President disregard the midons" has set foot on the disputed ground, wishes of Maine on this subject ?

Gen. Scott is yet here, and I learn will from a letter, dated remain several days.

We have had it in mind, for several days (founded on the repeated deman is of Gov. British troops from the disputed territory.) that Sir John Harvey has forces stationed there. The truth is that he has none to withdraw. Not one of his "myrmidons" has set foot on the disputed ground, as we have known all along, and as is now declared in the following extract from a letter, dated

ST JOHN, N. B. 8th inst.

"We do not believe that the State of Maine Brown, of Washington city, was robbed of can act so madly as to drive our countries his watch and \$70 in money, at one of the into ruinous war. There is not, nor has hotel in Charlottesville, Virginia, during the there been as yet, one armed man from our night of the 12th instant. A foot traveller si e sent within the dispu ed territory; nor will there be if the State of Maine recall her put into a room near that occupied by Mr. armed force. We trust altogether to the Brown, was believed to have committed the firmness of your General Government, in restraining Maine from any acts that would robbery. He was pursued on the Staunton end to bring the two countries in collision." road and over: aken at that place, but he The Halifax Nova Scotian says that one managed to elude the vigilance of his purwing of the 22d Regiment was under sucrs, and made his e cape. marching orders tor New Brunswick.

From the Boston Courier.

From Halifax .-- Halifax papers to the afternoon of the 7th inst. have been received by the schr. Adeile at this port.

The Nova Scotian of the 8th says :-

against this destructive Administration. I se, under the land agent and sheriff, re. of fact, capable of almost instant adjust. Tristram Shaw. Ira A. Eastman, Charles applore you then, he said, one and all, as mains still exposed, and the threat of expul. ment, but which, in the intricacy which fre- G. Atherton (author of the Atherton reso-

"We have too much confidence in the

a month must claspe before any retu n can reeled silk require to be attended during the be received from London. Add to which, that the movemen's of Sir John Harvey may be such as to render it unbecoming on our

part to send a new minister to England at pres-n'; and it may be proper also to await the act on or advice of the Government of Maine in regard to the whole matter. For that any nomination has been or will imme. diately be made."

The New York Commercial Advertiser the repeated demands of Governor Fairfield for the withdrawal of the British troops from the disputed territory) that Sir John Harvey has forces stationed there. The truth is, he has none to withdraw. Not one of his " myr-

"ST. JOHN'S, N. B. 8th inst.

"We do not believe that the State of past to correct the general impression, Main? can act so madly as to drive our countries into a ruinous war. There is not, nor ernor Fairfield for the withdrawal of the has there been, as yet, one armed man from our side sent within the disputed territory; nor will there be, if the State of Maine recall her armed force. We trust altogether to that with the triffling expense of a small icethe firmness of your General Government house, which will cost less than a gin-house, in restraining Maine from any acts that the silkworm eggs may be kept throughout would tend to bring the two countries in the summer, and be brought cut to hatch at collission."

ROBBERY .- The Rev. Obadiah B.

utions) Edmmund Burke and Jared W. Williams ; all Administration men.

LAW AGAINST CABRYING DEADLY WEAP. stitutional rights of all sections of the coun. pose of carrying the avowed design of the any thirg which he can in duty or honor just enacted a law against the detestable the soil; mulberry trees enrich it. A cotton to be backed to recomplete the trees, until after the trees are five years old. ED. F. R.

spatched by the Liverpool, and upwards of ber of worms necessary to make 100 lb. of

first week by one hand; during the second week, by one hand and a boy or girl; and afterwards by only one aditional hand, provi ... ded the morus multicaulis be the tree from which the leaves to feed the worms are gathered. The worms prefered in this counthese reasons, we do credit the sugges ion try, usually cease to cat and commence spinning at the age of from 30 to 42 days. according to the weather ; so that the average time consumed by the above number of

\$500 to \$600; which to say the least, is as a horse, can make at cotton planting in South Carolina ; whilst the cotton crop occupies as is now declared in the following extract them from 10 to 12 months, or double as many months as the silk does weeks.

If Mr. Stone's estimate is correct, and we shall soon see that it is not too high, the the culture of silk is manifestly much preferable to that of cotton, even supposing that only one set, or generation, of worms could be apart. Some other trees, which also are reared in a season. But it is now ascertained any time when wanted ; and the young morus Plan multicaulis trees have this advantage over other varieties of the mulberry, that they 450 continue to grow till frost, affording throughout the season, an abundant supply of tender 235 foliage, which the young worms always need. Pian who had arrived the same evening, and was | Hands engaged in the silk culture may then, in this climate, find constant employment in 2,50 feeding the worms during five months of the year; say from the first or middle of April, till the first or middle of Ostober. In that time, four successive generations or sets of Cult worms may be reared, and their cocoons be gathered by the same hands. According to these premises, two hands and a boy can Ren make 400 lb. of reeled silk in a single season, which will command from \$2,000 to \$2,400. be realized from the same hands even on the best Alabama cotton plantations. If there is any error in the estimate, it is in the number of crops of silk which may be made, or the number of generations of worms which may be reared, in one season. But let this be stated at only two instead of four, and the boy may be estimated as a half a hand, and the annua, income will still be from \$400 to siderations, that it is just, for fixing the exto \$500 to the hand, which is more than the act income of 1833, to deduct from the

income from cotton planting in Alabama .--Besides: Alabama cotton lands cost \$20 per acre, whilst land suitable for silk culture may be had in North or South Carolina at from \$1 to \$4. A cotton crop requires 7 acres to the hand, not counting the lands planted for pro- 14 acres,-Lip. F. R. visions; less that one acre to the hand is sufficient for a silk crop. Cotton impoverishes

Estimate. Expenses of every kind. francs. c. francs. can

	II Allen. C. Isa	11100.4	2011
25 standard mulberry			-
trees at	1	225	
lanting and manuring	Ş	and it	- 2
the 225	0 75	168	75
50 dwarf-trees on the		-	
borders, or separate,	S 0	135	
35 dwarf-trees dis.		-	-
posed in a hedge,		40	20
lauting and manuring	60	333	
the 585 dwarfs at		000	
,500 plants in sod-	20	50	
bed, the 1000 at	20	30	
Cheir planting, with- out manure,		100	
Culture, 40 days' work		100	
a year, and for 11			
years, 440, at	1 50	660	
Rent of a half hecture			
of ground for 11			
years, by the year,	100 1,100		
m 1	-	,812	95
Total expenses,	. 2	,012	40

Not an inconsiderable part of the planta_ tions which are embraced in this stimate. are of trees three, four, and five years old ; and one third of the trees, at least, have not been stripped this year, particularly a young coppice of 15000 dwarf-mulberry trees, grafed not long since. I think, after these conabove expense, that of the culture and rent of ground occupied by the trees of which the

* The hectare is not quite 21 English or American acres . therefore the whole price of land was about 71 acres, and the part in mulberry trees,

+ It should be borne in mind, that it is of the white mulberry that Mr. Carrier epeaks; the leaves of which are not placked for feeding, nor

THREE SISTERS DROWNED,-The Paris (Mo.) Sentinel says that, while three daugh. ters of Mrs. Vannoy, r sid ng in Snelby county, (Mo.) a few days since, were attempting to cross the North Fork of This is two or three times as much as can Salt river, the ice gave way, and one of them fell through. The second endeavored to assist her, and, in dothe servative principles of whigism. These have no hesitation in saying, that we ought vey, has ordered the 11th regiment to the ing so, was drawn after her. The third The tone of the Nova Scotian is far less their fate. The eldest sister was about 18

