in favor of another, whose interest, andwhose views, may have a contrary direct tion. A man who is sober, attentive, and of any strength of mind, will rarely go far wrong; at least, if he does, he will soon be recalled to duty, by the influence of conscience, that vicegerent of the deity; where. as the person, who is irregular in his conduct, and without principles to govern his mind, may be compared to a ship in a boisterous sea, unprovided with a helm; He is tossed to and fro for a few passing years, and finally wrecked upon the shoals of m.s ery and ruin.

every moster's happiness, even of his protessional character, depends upon the in eg- | away. rity and faithfulness of those below him, I cannot sufficiently recommend to your notice what may be called the economy of managing servan's; because, by studying this art successfully, your own interest may not only be promoted, but also the welfare and comfort of the laborers in your service materially increased. Servants with all their imperfections, (and God knows no human being is altogether perfect) are rarely so bad as represented; and in many instances their defective conduct may be imputed, in some measure, to the master himself, in so far as he neglects to teach them their duty, or behaves to them with rough. ness or asperity. When you, George, become a master, treat your servants with kindness; and I venture to say, that, almost in every instance, a suitable return will be experienced. The best servant may fall into error at a time; but when one of this character happens to make an unintention. ul mistake, rather wink at the fault, than reprehend it in the manner too customary with many prople. Depend upon it, more | sound policy, and ought to be continued in good may be done in this way, than by force, I would recommend that it be so adopting a con'rary conduct; that is, if the servant is gifted with the slightest portion lowed upon silk cocoons, and increase that of sense and discernment. The thoughtless and profligate, I would not retain on any consideration; for it is an old and a true saying, that one scabbed sheep is capable of infecting a whole flack.

"Lastly, I advise most strenuously, that regular and correct accounts be kept of your whole proceedings. This system of correctness I do not restrict to the mere articles of debtor and creditor,-at length to which every man goes who pays the slightest attention to the management of business; but extend it to disbursements of every kind, -to the produce and sales of your crop,-to the returns and profits of s ock -- and to a yearly balance of your affairs. The pleasure and satisfaction ar's. ing from these expositions, independent of their manifest utility, will afford a full com. I this State in sufficient quantities to become would only be inculcating the utility of a practice constantly carried on at this place, since I entered upon farm management.

"Let me see you often here; and rest satisfied of receiving my best advice at al If disposed to write me, be assured that a speedy answer shall not be neglected. I wish you well, and trust the lessons received here, will be of advantage to you afterwards."

The foregoing contains the substance Mr. Jamieson's advices to me, which I hope have made an impression upon my mind, never to be obliterated. My correspondence from Barn-hill shall now cease, as I expect to be with you in eight or ten days from this dute; and to detail, more particu larly than practicable upon paper, the many proofs of triendship displayed by Mr. Jamieson during the twelve months I have been under his protection. I am, your dutiful son, &c.

# GEORGIA.

We extract the following passages from the message of Gov. Gilmer to the Legis lature of Georgia now in session.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The appropriation of ten thousand dollors for a Geological Survey of the State, will be expended before the end of the present year. It will be necessary that an additional appropriation shall be made, if it is the purpose of the Legislature to continue the operations of the Geologist, until an entire survey of the State shall be completed.

The building which is now being erected for a Lunatic Asylum, will be completed before your next session, and ready for the reception of the insane. I would call the attention of the Legislature to the necessity of prescribing the rules upon which its inmates shall be received, adopting prop. er regulations for the government of the Institution, appointing a Board of Trustees for its superintendence and inspection, and a Physician for its Medical direction.

There are at present one hundred and sixty convicts in the Penitentiary. This number is too large to be employed within the present building, or to admit of the convicts being subjected to solitary confinement, the number of cells now erected being only one hundred and fifty.

THE BOUNTY ON SILK. I would respectfully recommend the repeal or modification of the law passed at your last session, to promote the culture of silk. From enquiries made by this Department, it has been ascertained that the premium of fifty cents offered by that law for each pound of silk cocoons raised in the State, is twice the sum of their value; so that the producers, receiving the premium, will receive certainly twice the value for cocoons, and three times, if they can find a market for them. The extended plantings of the morus multicaulis mulberry tree, which has already been made in this State; the facility with which it can be rapidly propagated; its quick growth and early fitness for feeding the silk worm; and the ease other sources of revenue, have been continwith which any quantity of the silk worms ually wasted, either by mistaken appropri- but there is a strong probability that

admit of the application of labour to the cultivation of the mulberry tree, and raising silk cocoons, so as to derive there-from the ordinary profits received from other employments. If not, then all the premiums which shall have been paid, will be so much public money thrown away. As the law gives an implied pledge that the premithe public faith, as well as the public interest requires that if it is to be repealed or modified within the ten years, it be done at once, and before very extensive obligations shall "In the third place, as a large share of have been incurred to our citizens under it, ture has prevented the Bank from paying find are also issuing large amounts in spe- some of these disputes having been amicaor large amounts of the public money paid when due, by requiring that its means cie which are on the way by sea from the bly adjusted between the parties, his Mijes...

provisions of the law, the policy in which it is founded is itself very questionable. The people of this country are so keenly alive to their own interests; so little under the influence of long continued usages; and change from one employment to another so readily; that the interference of the Gov. ernment in giving a forced direction to their labour by bounties, can scarcely be justified in any instance whatever. As the raising of silk cocoons requires neither extraordi nary capital nor skill; has been known to he people of this Sate from its first colonial settlement: is designed to supply the demands of luxury and not of necessity; and therefore only encouraged by the Stree to enlarge the sources of profit; there is no stronger inducement for its encouragement by bounty, than any other production which the Legislature may be of the opinion can be raised with advantage.

If the Legislature should be of the opinion, however, that the law is founded in modified, as to take off the bounty now alallowed upon silk, and especially upon raw

Professor, Forman, of the Washington or recled silk. Frau is are so easily committed in weighing cocoons that they connot be prevented. There is besides no object to be effected by encouraging the raising of cocoons at present, as there is no sufficient market for their sale in the United States, and because they cannot be sen abroad on account of their great bulk in proportion to their value; the injury done to them by compression; and their liability to decay when exposed to the damp of the ocean. Raw silk, on the contrary, finds a ready market to any amount in England or France, and is so light in proport on to its value, as to be sent abroad at very little expense. It silk is to be made in pensation for the trouble thereby given : and one of its staple productions, it will most were I to add, that a daily journal of your probably be in the form of raw silk, and transactions would also be advantageous, it therefore, encouragement should be given it in that form, if at all.

MAINE AND GEORGIA. I regret to inform you that the Legislature of the State of Maine has declined tak. ing any measures to give satisfaction to this State, for the violation of its constitutional rights, by the refusal of Governor Dunlap and Governor Kent to deliver up to its authorities upon their demand the fugitives from its justice, Philbrook and Kelleran .-You will perceive from the proceedings of the Legislature of Maine, at its last session, that upon reference to it of all the documents in relation to Philbrook and Kelleran. it contented itself by resolving that the whole of that subject was exclusively within the province of the Executive Department, and that it was inexpedient for the Legislature to take any order in relation thereto, notwithstanding that the Legislature had passed a law at its previous session, defining the power of the Executive Department in arresting and delivering up fugitives from justice, from other States, and evidently with the view of justifying Gov. Dunlap in his previous refusal to deliver up Pailbrook and Kelleran to the authorities of this

This conduct of the Legislature of Maine and the previous conduct of Governor Dunlap and Governor Kent, prove conclusively that the opposition to the in titution of slave. ry is so great among the people of that State, that their public authorities are prevented from obeying the injunctions of the Constitution of the United States, when required to deliver up fugitives from justice charged with the crime of violating the rights of property in slaves. This Sta must therefore protect by its own authority, the rights of its citizens in slave property against this disposition of Maine, to violate them. For this purpose you will be justified in declaring by law, that all citizens of Maine who may come within the jurisdiction of this State, on board of any vessel as owners, officiers, or mariners, shall be considered as doing so with the intent to commit the crime of seducing negro slaves from their owners, and be dealt with accordingly by the officers of justice.

I have not called a convention of the people of the State to take into consideration the course they ought to pursue in maintain. ing their rights in consequence of the refusal of Maine to do them justice, as directed by the resolutions of the Leg slature, passed at its session of 1837, for the reason, that he Legislature failed to provide for the expenses of such a Convention, and because a last for as long a period of time, as can come Convention for another object had already been called by the Legis'ature, and its proceedings submitted to the people for ratifi-

STATE SUSPENSION. Long continued ill health must be my pology for the imperfect manner in which hese views are presented to the Legislature. I have been prevented by the same cause from giving an exposition of the proposit state of the public finances and attempting to show how the millions of money which have been received for public lands, and from may be obtained; render it highly probable that a sufficient quantity of silk cucoons
will be raised, en i led to premiums, to exwithout the funds for carrying on the first
was folder been undertaken by

An immense conflagration lately look
Funds and family had left Borden own, amount of bounty that would become due if the place at Koningsberg, in Prussia, originating in the spontaneous combustion of a quantity
of the winter at least, and perhaps longer, original law should continue in force and or improvident management, until the Europe.

Bills are very abundant at place at Koningsberg, in Prussia, originating in the spontaneous combustion of a quantity for the winter at least, and perhaps longer, original law should continue in force and complied with for ten years. We reply the

appropriations have been greater than the material check on the exportation of Ame. Treesury could pay, the general annual rican produce. have been given away to the counties, and ues unabated, and as a proof of it, we have pending respecting the mediation between increased beyond any assignable limits. of what is, still more important to be re- but to mention that since the suspension membered, that the credit of the State has Sou h of us, the Philadelphia Transperia- co. The King of Prussia at first hesitated um shall be paid for ten years, regard for been sacrificed, and its character disgraced from Line has on each and every day brought to accept the mediation tendered to him by by the protest, in another State, of a debt specie amounting on an average to at least the two transatlantic republics, on account of three hundred thous in dollars, contract \$30,000. To day that line brought \$60,000 of the extreme complexity and delicacacy ted by the Central Bank, under the authority and the dealers in Bullion and coin depos- of the question in dispute (especing as grow. of the Legislature, and which the Legisla- ite more than they sell. Our Banks we ing out of the civil war in Texas;) but Besides these objections to the particular present state of the finances and the system them there. of public revenue and expenditure hereafter to be adopted, are subjects of the highest importance, and demand, as I trust they will receive, the prompt and earnest attention of the Legislature.

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS. To stain paper or parchment. Yellow. Paper may be stained a beautiful yellow by the uncture of turmeric formed by infusing an ounce or more of the root, p wdered, in a pint of spirit of wine. This may be made to give any tint of yellow, from the ighest straw to the full color, called French yellow, and will be equal in brightness even to the best dvcd silks. If yellow be wanted of a warmer or redder cast, anato, dragon's blood, must be added. The best manner of using these, and the following tinciures, is to spread them even on the paper, or parchment, by means of a broad brush, in the manner of varnish.

Crimson. A very fine crimson s'ain may be given to paper by a tincture of the Indian lake, which may be made by infusing the lake some days in spirit of wine, and then pouring off the tincture from the dregs. It may be stained of a scarlet hue by the tincture of drago 's blood in spirit of wine, but this will not be bright.

Green. Paper or parenment may be stained green, by the solution of verdigris in vinegar, or by the crystals of verdigris dissolved in water.

Orange. Stain the paper or parchme t first of a full yellow, by means of the tinc-

Purple. Paper or parchiment may be stained purple by archil, or by the tincture of logwood.

The juice of ripe privet berries expres-

sed will likewise give a purple dve.

To dye horns of different colors. Black is performed by steeping brass in aquafortis till it is turned green; with this the horn is to be washed once or twice and then put into a warm devoction of logwood and water.

Green is begun by boiling it, &c. in alum-water, then with verdigris, ammoniac, and white wine vinegar, keeping it hot therein till sufficiently green.

Red is begun by boiling it in alum, water then with verdigris, ammoniac, and finishel by decoction in a liquor compounded of quick-lime steeped in rain water, strained. and to every pint an ounces of Brazi wood added. In this decoction the horns are to be boiled till sufficiently red.

Horns receive a deep black stain from solution of silver. It ought to be diluted to such a degree as not sensibly to corrode the subject, and applied two or three times if necessary, at considerable intervals, the matter being exposed as much as possible to the sun, to hasten the appearance and deepening of the color.

# SILK CULTURE.

Mr. Gideon B. Smith, in the last number of the Journal of the American Silk Society, holds the f llowing language:

" Let every owner of trees bear this in mind--'et them hold on to their trees--don't sell unless you can get a fair price-until spring, and then you will have the aid of the speculators in getting good prices. Above all, le growers keep out of the city markets. Every one who goes to the cities to sell, ad is to the great stock already there, and gives feverish force to the panic."

Better advice than this-sounder and more disinterested -- no man in the country could give. We repeat, it KEEP AWAY FROM THE CITIES. Look for a ma ket at home or any where else but in the cities, for there is no market there at present. Every thing is flattened by the gentle treatment to remove.

Silk Farmer.

THE MONEY MARKET. -- On this subject he New York Courier and Enquirer of Nov. 8 has the following remarks:

."The week closes with the money market and commerce generally, under more auspicious circumstances, than we have been able to report for a long time past, and what is better still, this returning prosperity does not rest on transitory grounds, and Birkehead railway-...the former being but on a state of things which promise to 250 strong, the latter 300. within the ken of any practical observer .-All our foreign exchanges are decidedly from four to five per cent, in our favor, with the certainty of continuing in this position until our cotton and grain crops are exhausted. We look upon this as a most of which 21,55 horses' power is employed important feature in our monetary con- in the metal trade of that town. The numcerns. We never can and never havenor has any other country, having a mixed are high pressure, and the remainder concurrency of paper and coin, -- suspended specie payments for the former, unless in the pressure of a for ign demand for specie. Now, at present not only has the lore gu demand entirely ceased here,

case, if our climate, soil, and cheap lands, tracted of more than a million of dollars. - view of converting it into specie. A salu- large quantities of hemp, flax, pitch, and I must content myself with reminding the tary operation in other respects, for if rates spirits. Ten warehouses were destroyed, the Evening Post that he has invented Legislature, that whilst for several years is are allowed to go lower, they will prove u and the loss is retimated at £100.000.

As a natural consequence, the Bunks demand to day at 21.2 p r cent per mouth zens upon each other. due in 90 days to 5 months."\*

The late embarrassments are vet felt in general business, which is, in consequence of them, still circumscribed.

Gratifying as it is to us to be able to rehate the improved condition of monetary af- except 120 Brazils. There is no change to in circumference, and was thrown of fairs in this city, the graiification is greatly enhanced by being able to add, that belief is gaining ground in well informed quarters that all the banks in our sister city of Philadelphia, will within ninety days, resume specie payments, and this opinion is not without some data. We have to doubt that the endeavor would be met by the hearty cooperation of all our Banks. The interests of this community, with which that of those institutions is so closely interwoven, would emphatically counsel the latter to follow this course, if their own inclinations did not, a caution to all the other States, and deter which we firmly believe they do. Certain them from the folly of making their judicial it is, that the abundance of Specie here, for- and executive officers eligible by the people. bids the apprehension of a continued de. The Circuit Court of Attalacoury, Mississ. mand on Philadelphia for the precious me. tals, when bringing it here is no longer at. Monday of this month, the day fixed by law, tended with a profit."

says - Some of the Banks have extended their discounts within the last few days, and there has been a little relief to some who upon, the su cess of which the result will ture of turmeric; then brush it over with a were greatly pressed. The mercantile come show. On the first day for the opening of solution of fixed alkaline salt, made by dis- munity, generally, are as hard pressed as the Court, the Judge, whose appointment solving half an ounce of pearlashes or salt of ever, and we regret to say that there have it was on the Circuit, took his seat on the tartar, in a quart of water, and filtering the been some suspensions among some of our bench as usual. After doing so, in comoldest firms. We understand they have an pliance with the regular routine of business, abundance of assets, but at this time they he ordered the sheriff to open the Court. are unavailable."

> . Not bad interest this, thirty per cent per annum; and in a commercial community too when "perhaps there is no complaint with good cause" of the scarcity of money.

### FOREIGN NEW S.

The news brought by the Great Western is highly important. We have Bristol dates down to the 19th altimo, and Liverpool and London da es to the 18th ultimotwenty-one days later than the intelligence furnished in our last.

Mr. Jaudon had succeeded in negotiating a loan of £500,000, nearly four millions of dollars, for the United States Bank, and that confidence was being restored in the ability of that institution to meet all us engagemen's.

The appearance of the harvest generally -though in particular places there will be a short crop-is much more promising than to the last advices. This will have a favorable influence on the monied affeirs of Europe, by lessening the frain of bullon, which would, otherwise, have flowed to the

continent, in exchange for bread stuffs. The Bank of England seems to be in better condition. The receipt of a large supply of speci- from the continent, and considerable quantities from Mexico and his country, would it was thought, obviate he necessity of suspending cash payments. This, however, is still uncertain, and if the approbation of Parliament-which it has been discovered is necessary to au horize it -could be obtained, the probability is that the Bank would at once suspend.

Throughout England and Scotland a fortunate change in the weather had greatly mitigated the previous ill prospects of the agriculturis's, and enabled them to secure a large share of a presty fair harves'. It was believed that the crops would prove neither full nor short, but a fair average. In Ireland however, the deficiency was computed at one third, and, taking the inferior quality of he grain into consideration, the shortness of the wheat crop was estimated at one half. pressure for money—husiness is stagnant, A Dublin paper of the 7th ult states as an and the energies of the country shivering illustration, that two thirds of the wheat exunder a palsy which will require time and hibited at the Corn Exchange that day was bought up by distillers, at rates so low as from 19s. 22:.

The Queen has been much annoyed by a man named Bryan, who insisted on mar

Some senseless scoundrel threw two large siones at the head of the Queen, in her state apartments at Windsor. - The affair had created great sensation, but the perpetrator had escaped.

A great rio had taken place between the English and Irish laborers on the Chester

The stoppinge of the Imperial Bank at Manchester, led to the bankruptcy of more than 40 persons.

ham is immense. It is estimated to amount at the present time, to 3.436 horses' power, ber of seam engines is 240, of which 65 densing engines.

There are 1840 carholic churches in Irelond, 435 in England and 98 in Scotlard, It is computed that there are now one dat ly hunting them a they hunt us." hundred thousand members of the Tempeance Society in Scotland.

haust he Treasury in a few years. There great work which has been undertaken by was to day buying Exchange on of damp hemp. The fire destroyed 20,000 for Europe.

our own mind, or resign self-government can be but little doubt that this will be the the State, but a public debt has been con- at 5 to 5 1.4 premium, probably with the are of corn, besides 7000 barrels of tar, and a

Mr. Wheaton the American Minister at The flow of specie to this city contin- tion the negotita on which has been so long now the electro magnetic power may be the United States and the Republic of Mexishould be applied to other purposes. The South, the proceeds of collections made by ty has at last consented to name M. Von Reanne, the Prussian minister to the United States, to decide as arbiter in case of are granting such liberal accommodation to any difference of opinion which might arise their cus omers, that we hear of but little between the members of the mixed commiscomplaint and perhaps there is none with sion which is to examine the remaining good cause. Bood business paper was in claims of the two governments or their cit.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 16 .- We continue to have a good inquiry for cotion for export, the Surry Zoological Gardens, (London) for which account 1300 bales American cast his skin for the first time since his at have been purchased to day. The total sales amount d to 4000 bales, all American two feet in length and twenty-seven inches notice in prices.

ending the 17th, were 39.620 bags.

-We have had a fair demand for Cotton | monlin. to-day, and prices are fully maintain d. The sales were 4000 bags, including 500 for export.

### A HIGH HANDED MEASURE. The way the sheriffs in M ssissippi ven-

ture to take the " responsibility," should be ippi, was to have been holden on the first but it was the interest of the people to pospone the administration of justice a few Business .- The New York Express months longer, to allow time for the raising of another crop. To carry the popular they are still somewhat more worn. wish into effect the following plan was hit Instead of obeying the mandate of Court, and crying out " O yes, O yes," &c. &c. the aforestid high executive functionary stepped towards the Judge and handed to him a bit of paper, saying, " here is my resignation." The Judge informed him he could not receive it. "Whereupon) (says the Can on Advocate) the sheriff, as we are informed, absqualated, and will not, as is supposed, be heard from again before No. vember, when, for his mentorious discharge of his official duties, he hopes to be honored by a re-election." This is the second time that the administration of justice, in the same county, was thwarted by the resignation of No. Those who fail to avail themselved the sheriff. N. Orleans Bu'letin.

> A DREADFUL EARTHQUAKE .-- A letter from India gives an account of a dreadful earthquake, with which the city of Ava was visited on the 23J of March last. After some preliminary particulars, the account

> The earth was rent in several places into wide chasms and fissures, from ten to twenty feet wide, from which deluges of water had gushed, and a large quantity of gray earth was thrown up, covering the place around several feet deep, and emitted a sul hurous smell. The rapid current of the Irrawaddi was even reversed at the time of the shock, and ascended up its bed for a while The old cities of Ava and Tsagain. with their numerous pagodas and other edifices, have also been reduced to heaps of ashes, and their walls shattered and thrown down. The towns and villages above and below the capital bave likewise suff red, and it is reported that some have even been swallowed up and others destroyed by inundation The number of persons that perished here and in the surrounding towns and villages amounts to between 200 and 300, which number may, of course, be expet d to swell as reports arrive from more distant

GOVERNMENT POST NOTES .- By a statenent in the Globe, it appears that of the first issue of Treasury post notes, authorized by the act of October, 1837, there remain in circulation \$259, 127 79.

notes, authorized by the act of May. 1838, made would in a few years "exhaust the treasthere remain in circulation \$137.166 S5. remain in circulation \$2,987,876 21.

three hundred and eighty dellars and eighty- to doing so. An act repealing the bounty ac six cents (\$3,394,180 86) of Government "post notes" now in orculation among " the people."

# THE FLORIDA WAR.

A writer in the Army and Navy Chronicle, discoursing on the best manner of conducting operations in Florida, makes the following admissions, the more remarkable | The state connot be sued, and may therefore The steam power employed at Birming. from their coming, as we suppose, from an evade the payment of the debt, though it is officer of the Army :

> enemy. They laugh, and with a great deal of reason, at a system of tactics which, debt of honor; and if the state choose to forfe however proper in a war with a civil zoof its honor and refuse payment, the creditor people, becomes ludicrous when carried into swamps and hammocks. The ladians must be sought for and found, but not with bruns, files, trumpe's, borses, wagons, &c.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.

ELECTRO-MAGNETISM.

Clinton Roose Nelt. Esq. announces new Electro-Magnetic Machine, which of creames entirely the difficulties encounted Berlin, has brought to n successful termina- ed in the operation of Davenport's, so the

> ST. AUGUSTINE, NOV 8 .-- Indian News .- On Sunday last, the 3d November. a baggage wagon, with an escort of seven. men, proceeding from Fort Micanopy to Port Wheelock, was fired upon by a party of 50 Indians, killing 3 mules, 1 horse, and wounding 2 others. The teamster was mortally wounded, and a private named Bossoo, was very severely so. The firing being heard at Fort Micanopy, a relief wa sent out ; but before they came up to the ground, the Indians had succeeded in plus dering the wagon of tents, powder, pa visions, &c., and made their escape.

### BOA CONSTRICTOR.

On Friday the large Boa Constrictor, rival in that country. It measured twenty almost in one entiré piece. He fed imme, The sales in Liverpool during the week diately afterwards, and swallowed four nding the 17th, were 39.620 bags.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Oct. 17. had no previously eaten any thing for five

## FARMERS' GAZETTE

### FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 15, 183

The present being the first number of new volume, we change the title of our pa per to suit its character. We some time since promised that if the increase of our subscription list should warrant the exper of precuring new type we would do so have had an increase but not suffici cover the expense of new type for the per; we must therefore use the old until

It will be seen by reference to our terms that we have made them more favorable to n w subscribers than formerly, and this made it easier for those who approve the paper to add to its subscription list. We trust we have no readers who do not approve it and consider it worth the price; if we have let them order it to be discontinued. -- minding, IF IN ARREARS TO PAY UP BEST. And let all in arrears pay up, in justice as well to us as their own character. Well some time since offered to receive the add vance price from all who should pay in to the end of the then current volume still, for a short time, continue the offer he who do not reside in the town or its us borhood, and who shall pay up to the ender volume fifth, of which the present is the firs this offer will please look to our terms, an bear in mind that these must be comple with in any future settlement. We male distinction between subscribers in

ant opportunity to call and pay. Mr. Sumter has been elected to Co from this district; by what majority

and others, because they have had aba

The Georgetown Union In continued, and a new pape all Georgetown American has ben isst its stead, by Mr. William Changan. new paper will be issued semileckly he first of January, in enlarge form printed with new type

from the message of Gov. Gilme.

to the Legislature of that state, to be found . a preceding column, that he recommends "the repeal or modification" of the law passed last

year to encourage the culture of silk. The law offers a bounty of 50 cents per pound for cocoons, and 10 cents per pound on reeled silk; and contains a provision that it shall continue in force for ten years from the time of its passage. The bounty is too high; it is more than doub e the cost of producing cocoons; and it is not only probable as the Governor states, but certain, that, if the bounty should be faith-Of the second issue of Treasury post fully paid by the state, the quantity of cocoons sury." But still, the faith of the state is now Of the thir issue of Treasury post no es, pledged to pay the full bounty of 50 cents, and authorized by the act of March, 1836, there for the full term of ten years to all who, since the fassage of the law, have engaged in the Making an aggrega e of three million silk culture, or incurred expense preparatory would, as to this class of persons, be a law vio lating the obligation of contracts, and would. doubtless be so decided by the Supreme Court. It would therefore be void, and the wanty act be still in force as relates to the persons refered to. They would say be legally entitled to their bounty, but now could they recover it ! bound by its own voluntary and legal promise "At present the science is all with the to pay it. The dept therefore though just and laufuris, in point of fact, reduced to a met have no remedy that we can see; unless the could manage to get in debt to the state an suffir themselves to be sued, when they migh plood the debts due to them by the state

Bit it may be asked. What can the sta

bourty, in discount.