

# DELAWARE JOURNAL.

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## CONDITIONS.

THE DELAWARE JOURNAL is published on Tuesdays and Fridays, at four dollars per annum; two dollars every six months in advance. No paper to be discontinued, until arrears are paid.

Advertisements inserted on the usual terms—Viz: One dollar for four insertions of sixteen lines, and so in proportion for every number of additional lines and insertions.

## NOTICE.

Persons wishing any sort of PRINTING done, with neatness, accuracy, and dispatch; ADVERTISEMENTS inserted, or SUBSCRIPTIONS paid where there are no Agents appointed in their neighbourhood to receive them, will please apply, or direct to R. Porter and Son, No. 97, Market-Street, Wilmington.

All communications, not of the above character, to be addressed to M. Bradford, Editor of the Delaware Journal, Wilmington.

This arrangement is made for the more regular and prompt execution of business.

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Subscribers living in the vicinity of the residence of these Agents, may pay their subscription money to them, they being authorized to receive it, and to give receipts.

## Dividend.

THE General Board of Directors of the Farmers' Bank of the State of Delaware, have this day declared a Dividend at the rate of five per cent per annum for the last half year, on the Capital Stock of this Institution, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives any time after the 3th Inst.  
C. P. COMEGYS, Cash'r.  
Dover, January 1, 1828 75—3t

## COOPER'S NEW NOVEL

### THE RED ROVER.

Just received and for sale at the Journal Office, No 97, Market-Street, Wilmington.

## Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Thomas M. Latier, dec'd, are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present their accounts, legally authenticated, by the 10th of February next.  
NATHAN BOULDAN, Adm'r.  
January 11th, 1828. 77—4t

## Notice.

A MEETING of the Levy Court and Court of Appeals of New-Castle County will be held, in the Court House, in the Town of New-Castle, on Tuesday the 5th day of February next.  
T. STOCKTON, C. P.  
New-Castle, Jan. 8, 1828. 77—4t

## At Private Sale,

A Two Story Brick House, Kitchen and lot of ground, now occupied by Moses Rea, No. 203, on the westerly side of Market-Street, in the Borough of Wilmington, a pleasant and healthy situation. The Lot has eighteen feet six inches front on Market-Street, and extends the same width to Shipley-Street. A good title and possession may be had on the 25th of 3 mo. next. For other information inquire of  
LEA PUSEY,  
No. 10, East Queen-Street.  
Wilmington, 1mo. 15, 1828. 77—4t

## To Rent

And possession given on March 25 next, the Tavern House, at present occupied by Mr. Ulrich Pennington, situated in Port Penn. Apply to the Subscriber, near the premises.  
REBECCA READ.  
January 10th 1828. 77—4t

## One dollar Reward,

Ranaway from the Subscriber, on the 30th of October last, an indentured boy by the name of Whitefield Jefferson. He is about 16 years of age, has rather a pale complexion, spare made—when spoken to sammers in his speech, clothes not recollected as I was in Sussex when he absconded. It is likely he has made his way toward Baltimore. All masters of Vessels and others are hereby forwarded to carry him off or harbour him at their peril. Any person who shall bring the said boy to me; shall receive the above Reward without questions or expences.  
Welch Tract, Delaware. S. W. WOLFORD.  
Jan. 5th 1828. 76—4t

## Dividend,

THE President and directors of the Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine, have this day declared a dividend of fifty cents pr. share, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 17th inst. By order of the Board.  
J. P. WOLLASTON, Cash'r.  
Wilmington, Jan. 7. 76—4t.

## Large Bread!

At No. 103, Shipley Street, near the Upper Market. The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he is now baking the largest bread ever made for the money in the Borough; and he thinks that families who may call on him for their bread, will find it cheaper than they can make it themselves.

He also keeps on hand a general assortment of CAKES, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. The public may rest assured that the above Bread and Cakes will be made of the best flour, and by the first workmen.

## WEIGHT AND PRICE OF BREAD.

2½ lbs. of wheat bread - for 6½ cents,  
1 lb. 3 oz. do. - - - for 3 cents,  
2½ lbs. of wheat and Indian for 6½ cents,  
1 lb. 3 oz. do. - - - for 3 cents,  
3½ lbs. of Rye bread - - - for 6½ cents,  
1½ of do. - - - for 3 cents.

N. B. A great variety of Confectionary, Fruit, Cordials &c. &c. sold whole sale and retail at the most reduced prices. MILLER DUNO 'T.  
Wilmington, Jan. 11, 1828. 79—4t

## Valuable Mill at PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be exposed at Public Sale, on Saturday the 26th day of January, inst. at 12 o'clock, at the house of Ann Starr, in the Village of Cantwell's Bridge, that long established and valuable MILL, known by the name of

## "NOXENTOWN MILL,"

(situate on the head of Appoquinimink Creek, about 3 miles above Cantwell's Bridge,) together with a good two story frame dwelling house, kitchen and four acres of prime land. This Mill is one of the very best stands in New-Castle County, for Country work, and has lately undergone a thorough repair, and been put in complete order for Merchant Work. Terms made known on the day of Sale by  
A. H. PENNINGTON.  
Cantwell's Bridge, Jan. 4—ts

## GLOBES.

A pair of 13 inch Globes for sale, cheap. Enquire of the subscribers, R. PORTER & SON.  
Nov. 30. 64—

## THE CULTIVATION OF SILK.

To the Editor of the Baltimore Patriot.—Sir—It has been suggested to me that, by publishing the Directions for the management of Silk Worms, with which I accompany Silk Worm Eggs sent to persons in the country, I might contribute still more to the cause of the Silk culture in the United States.

I have long and earnestly devoted much time and attention to this subject, from a conviction, that the United States at large, particularly the Southern and Middle States, and more particularly the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia, and the State of Delaware, are well adapted to this species of agricultural production; and that the many millions annually sent abroad for Silk in its various forms, might be saved to the country without any material addition to its expenses or labor. I have for several years kept Silk Worms and managed them through the whole process, and therefore speak from practical knowledge. It is a fact, which ought to be published and circulated throughout this Union that one acre of land will produce in silk more than double the value that it will in any other production whatever; and this too with less labor than the same land would require in the production of any other crop. It is stated, and I believe upon good authority, that four acres of land planted with the Mulberry near Boston, have supplied food for as many Silk Worms as made 20 pounds of Silk, worth three dollars and fifty cents a pound—the four acres producing fourteen hundred and seventy dollars; and all the labor was performed by four girls, whose attention was required but a short period in the year. Now where is the land and what else is the article that will afford such a product, with so little labor? The whole process is extremely simple, so much so, that children and superannuated servants, are as capable of attending to it as any other persons; and I would suggest, that the occupants of our Poor House and those of similar institutions throughout the country, could not be better or more profitably employed than in the culture of Silk. The farm attached to our Alms House, would not only maintain the paupers of the City and County, but return a handsome revenue to the Treasury. It is hoped that this suggestion will receive the attention it deserves from the proper authorities.

The opinions as to the best mode of planting and cultivating the Mulberry, are various. Either of the two following, however, appears to the writer to possess all the necessary advantages: First, sow the seed broadcast, and the second year the young plant will be fit for food for the Worms, when it may be mowed as wanted, like clover, and the whole of the shrub will be so tender that the Worms will eat the greater part of it. Second, sow the seed in

drills, and allow the shrubs to attain to the height of three to four feet, which will require three years, when the leaves, together with the tender part of the branches, may be gathered, as wanted, for the Worms. In this process, the shrubs should be kept from attaining too great a height, by cutting off the top limbs, which may be used for feeding the Worms. The latter process admits of culturing for the purpose of keeping down weeds and nurturing the young trees. Both of these processes are adapted to extensive establishments, and probably produce more Mulberry foliage than the same ground would do if occupied with full grown trees, besides saving the labor necessarily required by the latter in gathering the leaves. For small establishments, for farmers, and those who have large trees already growing, full grown trees may be used, the labor of gathering the leaves being, in their case, the only objection to them. The White Mulberry is generally preferred, and probably makes the finest Silk; though the common Black has been found to answer very well.

## DIRECTIONS for the management of the Silk Worms.

In the Spring, when the temperature is at 80 degrees or upwards, and the Mulberry leaves of the size of a silver dollar or larger, bring out the eggs and lay them on a table prepared for the purpose, in a dry airy room, partially darkened. In from four to eight days the worms will leave the eggs. They will be about the size of the smallest of the little red ants that infest our houses.—Immediately procure a few Mulberry leaves and lay them close beside the Worms, taking care not to cover the eggs with them, as there will be many not hatched, which the leaves would cool and probably prevent, certainly retard in the process of hatching. As fast as the leaves become wilted, lay on fresh ones, and once in three days remove the dry leaves and rubbish, which you will be enabled to do by laying the fresh leaves beside the dry ones, when the Worms will leave the latter and take to the former. Fresh leaves will be required three times a day for the first twenty days, after which they ought to be laid on as often night and day as they are devoured or become dry, and after this time the dry ones need not be removed, as they will be so nearly consumed and the Worms will have become so vigorous, that no injury will be derived by the Worms from them. The leaves must be free from wet and filth when given to the Worms.

The weather ought to be pleasant and settled before the eggs are brought out for hatching. The room must be free from tobacco smoke or other effluvia, and persons must not be permitted to breathe on the worms, as they are very sensitive, and the human breath is very offensive even to worms "of a larger growth." If a cold spell of weather happen, a little fire must be kept in the room, as also if it be very damp—in the latter case, a little pulverized salt petre, say half of a small thimble full, should be sprinkled on a shovel of fire coals in the middle of the room. Care must be taken to keep ants from the worms, as I have had full grown worms not only killed, but entirely devoured in one night by the common little red ants.

At first, a thousand worms will only require about half a dozen leaves at a time, which should be torn in small pieces, the more widely to distribute them; after the 20th day they will eat a full grown leaf each in the course of the day, and often more. You will find it a great advantage to give them as much as they will eat, night and day, after the 20th day from hatching—they will begin to spin the sooner for it. About the 6th, 10th, 16th, and 22d days the worms will shed their skins, at which time they appear stupid and sickly. If at any time any of the worms are sick, which will be easily observed, remove them to another table, as there is danger that they will infect the others. The worms must not be too much crowded on the table, a thousand, full grown, will require a table three feet wide and twelve long.

Between the 30th and 36th day after hatching, the worms will begin to spin, and must be attended to accordingly. They will cease eating, wander about, become partially transparent in their bodies, and leave fibres of silk, resembling those of a spider, on the leaves in their path. These things observed, lift the worm exhibiting them, by means of the leaf on which it is found, and carry it to the twigs or leaves prepared for it, which will be described presently—it will soon begin to spin and requires no further attention till its cocoon or ball of silk is completed.

There are various things for the worms to spin on, the best of which, according to my experience, are chestnut leaves. Gather a parcel of small chestnut twigs well hung with leaves, and lay them on a table near that on which the worms are feeding, and when a worm begins to spin, place it on the chestnut leaves. The leaves when gathered green, soon begin to curl and the silk worm will spin its cocoon in its cavity. Where chestnut leaves are not at hand, chinquapin, or chestnut oak will answer. Another mode is to gather small twigs, such as are used for stable brooms, and weave them into little arbors, trees &c. and place the worms on them. Some erect these arbors &c. on the table with the worms, and leave the worms to climb of their own accord, when they are prepared to spin; but I have found it better, especially in the management of a small number, to place the worms on the bushes myself.

The worms that begin to spin each day, should be kept separate, and on the 8th day from the commencement of spinning the cocoons or balls of silk, should be removed, and those intended for silk, stripped of the loose coarse silk, called tow, must be put in an oven about half heated, and baked for half an hour, for the purpose of smothering the insect, which, if not thus killed, will work out of the cocoon

and spoil the silk.—Care must be taken that the oven be not hot enough to scorch the silk. After this, the cocoons may be laid away for reeling.

The cocoons from which eggs are expected, for a future crop, must be taken on the 8th day from the commencement of spinning, and laid in rows about a foot apart on white paper, either on the floor of a dry airy chamber or on a table. Three or four cocoons may lie beside each other, the whole touching lengthwise, in a row. In from 8 to 12 days, the worm will have changed its form to that of a grayish white butterfly or miller, and will come out of the cocoon; and in 24 to 36 hours the female will commence laying eggs on the paper between the rows of cocoons. There will be about an equal number of males and females, and each female will lay about 450 eggs, of, at first, a beautiful sulphur color, about the size of mustard seed. In a day or two, the eggs become of a blueish lilac color, to the naked eye, but when seen through a microscope, they are beautifully speckled, like some kinds of birds' eggs.—Those that remain yellow or of a sulphur color, have not been fecundated by the male, and are good for nothing. As the flies cease laying, the eggs must be removed on the paper to a cool dry place for future use. It is not necessary to keep them in a temperature of 45 or 50 degrees to preserve them from spoiling as has been asserted, the only injury they are liable to from a high temperature is that of hatching, which, after the Spring, they will not be apt to do in any temperature lower than 75 degrees. They ought to be kept in a dry place to prevent mildew which would be injurious, protected from insects, and where they will have the benefit of air. The flies eat nothing after leaving the cocoon and die in a few days after laying their eggs.

The cocoons from which you expect silk, after having been baked, as above, may be reeled at any time after your attention to the other parts of the process ceases, for which purpose, put about 50 of them into a kettle of water of a temperature so high only as you may put your hand in without scalding, (at which it must be steadily kept by means of coals under the kettle,) and with a wisp of twigs stir them about briskly till you observe the end of a fibre of silk sticking to it, when you must secure it and proceed as before till you have as many fibres as you wish for a strand of thread you intend, say 15 or 20, then join them and attach them to a reel and wind off the silk, carefully observing when a fibre breaks to secure it or another that the thread may not be diminished. Some only wind 4, 5, or 6 fibres in a strand and double the strands after reeling. The bars of the reel should be pretty long, that you may spread out the silk without letting the strands touch until the first laid on be dry, as the gum in the silk will make them adhere. In this way proceed till you have reeled all your cocoons. The silk may now be wound from the skein into balls and twisted with a common spinning wheel, and doubled, as may be required for sewing thread, or twist for weaving; after which, it must be boiled for four or five hours in water in which a little soap is put, and then well rinsed in clear water, for the purpose of freeing it from the gum with which it is incumbered, when the silk will be fit for use. It will be white of course, and if other colors are wanted it must be dyed.

It is proper here to remark, that the Silk culture is naturally divided into two branches, both of which can hardly be advantageously combined in the same establishment, whether carried on in a large scale—the production of cocoons, being the first, and the re-remainder of the process the second. When the culture of silk shall become extensive, factories ought, and no doubt will be established, to purchase the cocoons and manufacture the Silk.

It may be calculated that an acre of ground will afford mulberry leaves enough to produce from 3 half to 4 pound of silk; that fifty pounds of leaves will be required to feed 1000 worms, and that a common full grown mulberry tree will afford from one to two and sometimes three hundred pounds of leaves. A tree the foliage of which, if well and thickly set, will measure ten feet square as it stands, may be calculated to afford 100 pounds of leaves without injury to its health.

It will be observed, that these directions are intended only for the management of a small number of worms by farmers and others who intend only to make a few pounds of silk annually; the deviation from them, however required, in the conduct of extensive establishments, are even simple, and will suggest themselves. They are merely the providing of a separate house adapted to the purpose, with appropriate tables, in the form of shelves for the accommodation of the worms, and a few others of little moment.

## GIDEON B. SMITH.

I have still some Eggs of the best Italian stock on hand, a sufficient quantity of which for an experiment and a future stock of eggs, I will send by mail accompanied with such information as may be required for their management, to any person who will enclose me five dollars by mail or otherwise.

MARYLAND MARBLE.—From a friend, we have received what, he says is an inferior specimen of superior Marble from Blechar's or Bleckar's quarry, in Washington county, twelve miles from Fredericktown, and five miles from Harper's Ferry, —and he further and very properly suggests, that if a statue of Washington is to be erected upon the monument dedicated to him by the people of Baltimore, should not the material be of the produce of the State. The Academy of Fine Arts of Philadelphia, have pronounced this marble superior to that of the statue of the King of Rome. The specimen may be seen on our desk, where we find it very convenient as a paper presser.—Amer. Farmer.