Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 14.

GENERAL JACKSON.—We regret to see the occasional severe remarks which are made against this old Hero—if he is not thought so fit for the Presidential chair by some, as others, let them be contented that he does not fill it—but if they intend their remarks as opposition to his future pretensions, they very much miscalculate their course. General Jackson is entitled to the respect of all, and his distinguished services and traits of character will defy the ill-nature of the world.

We hope the General will preserve the same steady dignity of deportment and guardedness of phrase throughout, that marked his course at Washington, and we desire to learn, for the General's own sake, that the inuendoes which have been attributed to him, in relation to the election of the present Chief Magistrate, are all unfounded. If, as he recedes from the city of Washington, he should at all recede from that steadfast dignity which has recommended him so much both in word and manner, he will find that his friends will desert him in an equal degree.

NEW EVENTS.

The great change which has taken place in the British policy in regard to their duties on foreign manufactures is a matter so new in itself as to arrest the attention of the world. Hitherto a monopoly of trade and manufactures has been her aim—she engrossed the whole of her trade with her colonies and prohibited the introduction of the manufactures of all other countries by excessive duties—now she has opened a portion of her colonial trade to other nations, and has reduced the duties upon the importation of many very important manufactures and upon some raw materials, by which they will be invited into her ports upon fair terms with her own. This change was unexpected, and as the old fashioned notion has been that you must prohibit the introduction of foreign manufactures if you wish to encourage and improve your own, many are at a loss how to account for it. The only reason assigned by Mr. Huskisson, the mover of these changes in the British Parliament is, *that the condition of things in the world has changed and they must change with them*—this is a statesman-like doctrine, and very different from that which is too often practised on, of refusing to be wise in spite of experience. A new state of things does appear to be rising up which is to give to trade and commerce a very improved activity, and will vastly extend the circle in which they traverse. The independent Governments that are rising between our Southern limit and Cape Horn will find their wants to keep pace with their growing power and importance, and as they will be wealthy and able to buy, and young and incapable to provide for themselves, they must for a long time be liberal customers to those who have preceded them in arts.

Should these changes be followed up by a relaxation of the English corn laws so as to admit foreign breadstuffs upon better terms into her ports, we shall have great reason to rejoice at propositions which are to make commerce dependent upon enterprise rather than upon caprice. No country ever suffered more by restrictions than this—they have been to her a curse—as most of our doctrines have been derived from the English practice and experience, it is to be hoped that her modern improvements will not be less worthy to be engrafted on our system than her ancient prejudices, and that we shall be tempted to unfurl more of the sails of commerce, and to participate in that prosperity which the sagacious statesmen of the day think they see approaching. If as some think the state of things in Europe is hastening to a crisis when an appeal is to be made to the sword; we shall have much to do to take care of ourselves in a time of conflict, when we shall be surrounded with dangers. Neutrality is our position—we have nothing to war for but defence—we see nothing that will be likely to interest us particularly in such a state of things, unless the imbecility of Spain should tempt her to barter away the Island of Cuba—that would indeed interest us—we should be contented, nay, happy, to see Cuba independent—or an independent member of a South American confederacy of states—but we cannot see Cuba change masters as a colony; in self-defence we must resist that—her trade is too important to be snatched from us—her situation is too interesting to us to have her occupied by a power that could annoy us. Cuba lies along the path way of our friendly visitings and necessary intercourse from one part of our country to another—that she should be freely accessable to our trade, is all important to our interest—that she should be friendly, is essential to our comfort—We cannot look with unconcern upon a change of state in Cuba.

THE HESSIAN FLY.

This destructive insect is making its accustomed ravages upon the hopes and the labors of our farmers—it is said to be unusually injurious this season—whole fields are laid waste and irrecoverably gone—It is supposed that in the light lands, the ruin is complete, and a great deal of other lands is severely afflicted—three weeks ago the crop was prosperous—but now the prospect is sadly changed. The improvement of lands by manure is the only hope, and yet in some well dressed grounds the crop will fail this year, owing to the ravages of the fly.

Delaware Canal.—The following is an extract of a letter from a person well acquainted with the progress now making in the Delaware Canal:

"Its whole length from the tide lock at Buck Creek to that at the Delaware, which will shortly be completely finished, is about 14 miles, 3 1-2 of which passes through a high ridge of land termed the 'Deep Cut.' The greatest cutting here from the surface is 76 feet 7 inches. Near this there is to be a bridge, from which, when this great work shall be completed, the eye can wander and behold the vast products of the country bordering on the Susquehannah, winding its course to a ready market, whilst the astonished spectator shall be ready to acknowledge the power of man when blended with art and enterprize. The width of the canal on the bottom is 36 feet, and at the surface of the water, which will be 10 feet above the bottom, 66 feet, being navigable for sloops. There has been, since the commencement of this work, which was in April, 1824, 12 161,139 cubic yards of earth excavated."

We learn from the National Intelligencer of the 4th inst. that the Court of Inquiry for the investigation of the conduct of Com. PORTER on the Foxardo Affair, &c. convened at the Navy Yard in Washington, on Monday last, present Com. CHAUNCEY, Capt. CRANE, and Capt. READ.

It is understood that Commodore PORTER took exception to the composition of the Court, on the ground that a majority of the Members were officers junior to himself. This exception, being referred to the Secretary of the Navy, was overruled by him on the ground that the time for making this objection had passed.

The Court yesterday commenced the examination of witnesses, (officers of the Navy, of course) many of whom are attending this investigation. Among them are Capt. CASSIN, Capt. DALLAS, and Capt. FINCH.

Attempts are making to introduce into the United States the cultivation of the Teak tree. This tree grows in the Indian empire of Burmah in great abundance. Timber of the best quality is manufactured from the teak tree; it is neither liable to rot nor to the depredations of vermin or insects, and consequently becomes an invaluable acquisition in the hands of a naval power. It is supposed that the climate of Florida will be favourable to the growth of the teak tree.—*Balt. Amer.*

SEED CORN.—The Maine Gazette recommends the practice of soaking seed-corn in Copperas water, just before planting. The utility of so doing is stated to have been tested by experiment. It not only accelerates vegetation, but, what is of greater importance, it preserves the tender plant from destruction by worms—especially the wire-worm. The trouble and expense of the soaking is trifling. An ounce of Copperas is allowed to every quart of seed, and the corn should be steeped about 24 hours.

An intelligent farmer of this town has communicated to us, what, he says, is an effectual remedy against injury to horses and cattle which may have eaten too much grain It is simply to administer a pint of melted hog's lard, as soon as the fact is discovered He says he has tried the experiment a number of times, and always with success.—*Norridgewock Jour.*

THE NAVAL SERVICE.

We insert the annexed statement from the New York Daily Advertiser, with feelings of regret, because we must always lament to see any grave charge brought against our naval service, but to preserve it pure and free from censure, truth must be told. Allowing our vessels of war to be turned into money carriers for foreign merchants must continually lead to neglect of public duty.—*Fed. Gaz.*

"*Our Cruizers.*—Our correspondent writes us again from Tampico, that our government vessels continue the old practice of occasionally leaving the coast infested with pirates, to receive specie for the United States. Such a practice must prove doubly injurious, by taking a profitable branch of business from our merchantmen, and leaving them exposed to capture. During December and January last, says our letter, one of our schooners lay at Tampico waiting for a freight; and on her departure was succeeded by another, which remained nearly a month, and after taking a freight to New Orleans returned, spent another month, and went a second time to the same place. Our vessels, as our correspondent justly remarks, can hardly be said to be fulfilling the expectations of the country, while thus occupied for two or three months at a time on petty voyages of speculation and waiting the convenience of private merchants as useless, for the objects of the cruize as if they were laid up in our navy yards."

From the American Farmer.

WILD TURKIES—FOR GEN. LA FAYETTE.

The Editor of the American Farmer is desirous of procuring some *wild turkies*, to be sent to France and England. The first are for the "NATION'S GUEST," its early, steadfast friend indeed, as he was our friend in need.

He has repeated to Mr. Skinner the wish to obtain two cocks and three or four hens, for his own use, at La Grange, and wishes them as black as they can be had. Besides the pleasure which he is sure it will afford any one who has it in his power to gratify the wish of the General, any reasonable expense will be paid by Mr. S. for the fowls, and for transportation, &c. to Baltimore—and they shall be presented to him in the name of the person or persons from whom they are received. If it be not practicable to get grown turkies, it may be that eggs may be found, and placed, for being hatched, under tame turkies. Both, indeed, would be desirable, lest old ones might not so well bear transportation by sea, or might not be so far domesticated as to breed.

Any communication on the subject will be thankfully received, and transmitted to Gen. La Fayette, by J. S. SKINNER,
Post-master—Baltimore.

P. S. For a distinguished cultivator of natural history in France, Mr. George Washington La Fayette requested the Editor of the American Farmer to procure, if practicable, either an impregnated female *opossum*—or if that were not practicable, a male and female opossum. They are required, to enable naturalists to settle a very curious question in the natural history and habits of that animal—which will be better understood, if any gentleman will have the goodness to loan to the Editor, for publication in the American Farmer, Doctor Barton's Essay in reference to this subject, or to inform him where it can be had.

Will the Editors of papers on the Eastern shore of Maryland and at Annapolis, have the goodness to notice the liberality of Capt. Vickars of the Steam Boat Maryland, in having offered, on the part of the company, to transport gratis, animals of improved qualities, intended to be exhibited at the Cattle Shows at Baltimore and Easton—when they are accompanied by their owners.—*Amer. Farmer.*

The following additional account of the man who was arrested in the neighbourhood of Harper's Ferry, as the supposed murderer of Miss Cunningham, is from the *Free Press* of that place of the 4th instant.

On Thursday last, a man named John Markley was arrested in this neighbourhood on suspicion of being the murderer of Miss Evelina Cunningham, near Baltimore, and of having assisted in the robbery of the house of John Newey of Frederick county, Md. As to his guilt on the last charge, there is scarcely room for a doubt: and during his examination on the first, he gave so many contradictory answers, and told so many palpable falsehoods, as to leave impressions highly unfavorable to him upon the minds of those who were present. He said he was in Baltimore at the time of the murder, but had previously informed one person at least, that he had passed by the place of the murder two hours after it was committed. He is a person nearly 6 feet high, a little stoop shouldered, has black hair and whiskers, and says he is 33 years of age. He was 12 months in the penitentiary of this state. That he is guilty of some crime, is evident from the perturbation of mind exhibited by him previous to his arrest; and the supposition is confirmed by the fact, that when he left Loudon, on the 6th of March he was nearly destitute of clothing, whereas when he returned, on the 18th day of April, he had on a good suit of blue cloth, a hat nearly new, a fine shirt and waistcoat, and boots not half worn. And yet, according to his own confession he had not worked a day during his absence. He is now in Charleston jail, awaiting a further examination. If the murderer has not been elsewhere detected, we hope the proper authorities in Maryland will take immediate measures to have an examination made of the person above named.

'Giving away the People's money.'—Who does not remember the incessant charges that have for years, been everlasting ringing in our ears, in every part of the United States, on the words at the head of this article? All public acts for the encouragement of literary or charitable institutions, however beneficial to the community, however laudable the object in view, or however pure and patriotic the motive, we have been accustomed to hear stigmatized by your popularity hunting demagogues, as acts of thoughtless extravagance, a '*giving away of the people's money.*' How changed is the tone now that the grumblers have the power to put their hands into the public purse and help themselves; not slily and secretly, but openly and boldly, in broad sun-shine, and without saying with your leave or by your leave? We allude to the gratuity of a thousand dollars recently voted by our two houses of the legislature, to the patriotic Gen. Root,—for what?—to pay him for *services* rendered in the late Convention, in which he played the part of the monkey in a china shop? No, not exactly. But to remunerate the distinguished gentleman for borrowing his important name for the purpose of being inserted in an Act as a commissioner to revise the laws, and afterwards taking it out again, to which he says he cheerfully consented, but for which he is to receive the sum of *one thousand dollars*, 'all down upon the counter.' Now if this is not *giving away the people's money*, tell me, what is?—Well might the shrewd Frenchman say, 'these patriots have their prices.'—*N. Y. E. Post.*

Hayti.—The Kingston, Jamaica, Courant contains the official answer from the Colombian government to the President of Hayti, declining the proposal to enter into a treaty offensive and defensive made by the latter. The following are the grounds of the refusal:

1. That as the government of Hayti had allowed only twenty days for its minister to obtain this treaty, the time was too short to discuss, much less to decide, a question of so much importance.

2. That a treaty of Alliance offensive and defensive might expose the Republic of Colombia to a contest with France, with which power no controversy existed.

3. That the government of Colombia could not enter into such a treaty without consulting the Republics of Rio de la Plata, Chili and Peru; that a Congress consisting of delegates from those powers would assemble at Panama in October next, when the overture from the Haytien government would be made, and that there was little doubt of a favourable answer.

From the Washington City Gazette.

EMIGRATION TO HAYTI.

A report having been put into circulation that President Boyer had become dissatisfied with the emigrants, and that he had agreed to send them all back, we make use of the communication to the editor of the U. States Gazette, to shew that the report is not correct.—We have frequently represented to those who were disposed to take advantage of the asylum offered by President Boyer, the necessity of frugality, industry and a determination to render themselves respectable as citizens of the new country; and for the perusal of those of an opposite class, who expect to be lords of the land, without a solitary qualification for any purpose, we quote a few passages from letters to the Revd. Richard Allen, which may be read with much benefit.

Extract of a letter from B. F. Hughes.

'But the grand cause of uneasiness among these our brethren of affliction, and objects of our solicitude, is as follows:

Lured by the very liberal offers of this government, the mass of people have come wholly unprepared to endure the least privation or affliction in many instances destitute of the common comforts and necessaries of life, wholly dependant upon government for these supplies, and yet looking to the sudden accumulation of wealth and participation in governmental affairs, without proper exertions and without qualification Some who have been sick a few weeks, although now on the recovery and evidently acclimated, conclude that the climate is not adapted to their constitutions: others, who, because they are neither mechanics nor agriculturalists, have been destitute of employment, judge that they have been deceived by government, cannot live and at the very crisis that they should begin to feel themselves at home and engage in business are about leaving the country.

If I may be allowed an opinion, I would say government has been and continues to be liberal beyond any reasonable conception; in proof of which I refer you to her many acts of benevolence among which I class her late order to grant passports to all the discontented emigrants who may apply, without exacting that which is most justly her due.

From the idea of liberty, many of our fellow unfortunates have separated all justice, order, and restraint, which you know are the very basis of civilized society. Not to be allowed to dispose of things as they think proper, nor to be indiscriminately admitted into the social circle of the principal men of the country, even the domicile of his Excellency, is in their estimation, hatefully cruel and not a whit better than absolute slavery.

It affords me, sir, no small degree of pleasure in being able to state, that amid all the manifest discontent, I find very many emigrants making progressive improvement, and enjoying comparative good fortune. After the departure of the vessel by which I write, I am of opinion that there will be very few disposed to return, with a view to reside in the U. States.

Of the thousands who have emigrated, I am persuaded that there is scarcely a man, who came under the influence of moderate and reasonable expectations, and with a determination to persevere in industry in order to lay a good foundation for prosperity, but has realized what he anticipated.'

Extract of a letter from J. Granville, dated Port au Prince, March 24.

'There is a number of emigrants dissatisfied; and for why—they are lazy, wishing to do that which they are not capable. They will not stay in the country as they should do, but continually come into town, where the immense quantity of people, and the melting heat of the tropical sun, create diseases which in a short time destroy them, others, that attend to their business are very happy, with the pleasing prospect of a plentiful crop, and enjoying that liberty which was denied them in America. I have received letters from Dr. Burton, Mr. Cromwell, and Newton, at Samana, all extremely well satisfied with the place, together with their fellow emigrants. I have also received a more pleasing account from Port au Piatt, where the people are doing better every day; every person is anxious to see you here. I would wish you to send your other son to this country, the only nation where a man of colour may enjoy the rights and privileges of a man.—Emigration has been very cold this winter, by the variability of character of many of our American brothers.

By the high pretensions of some servants who have not found here the remains of splendid tables, and who thought that with the old coats and boots of their masters, they would be here gentlemen and Lords, their disappointed vanity not being able to bend to a hoe or to an axe, returns to the broom and the shoe brush in the United States; farewell to them. But the thing which has produced the greatest evil to the emigration, is the dissatisfaction of a man, who under the veil of philanthropy had brought here his private views and plan of fortune; we have not acceded to them, we have disappointed his skill, his self love and his personal interest, and therefore we are good for nothing, we have a bad government, we have not fulfilled the promises we had made to the emigrants, we have not given them lands already cultivated, we have not given them three story houses, we have not created for them plantations, where reigns one eternal spring and where they could find coffee ready to be put into bags. I perceive that this subject begins to excite my anger, and I finish in assuring you that there are among the —— as great hypocrites as among the rest of mankind, they will write against us; but the emigrants who stay with us will answer for us with their crops; as for ourselves we are decided to oppose the silence of contempt to all their diatribes.

Sincerely yours,
J. GRANVILLE.

PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE, May 6.

Wheat, white $1 15—Red do. 1 10 a 1 12—Corn 39 a 41 cents per bushel.—*Farmer.*

DIED

In Denton, Caroline county, on Wednesday last, GEORGE A. SMITH, Esq. Register of Wills for said county, after a short illness.

—— In this town on Monday last, SAMUEL HARWOOD, in the 18th year of his age.

New Spring Goods.

Green & Reardon

Have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore their entire assortment of

Spring Goods,

AMONG WHICH ARE

Superfine 4-4 Chintzes, Calicoes & Gingham's elegant assortment.
Painted Muslins and Barage, Robes,
Sup. company Seersucker,
Check'd Sattin stripes & figu'd Cambric Muslins
Loom, sewed and tamboured Jackonet do.
Figured Swiss and Moss seeding do.
Long Lawns, Linen Cambrics & Handk'fs.
Byadueres, Swiss mull Shawls and Points,
Gros de Naple, damask Gause and Crape leise Handkerchiefs,
Ventapolam, Grecian striped and plaid do.
Neck-laces, Ear-Bobs, Beads and Corals,
Corsets, Busks, Curls and Flowers.
Laces, Edgings and Insertion,
4-4 and 5-4 Bobbinet Lace,
Pink, blue, green, straw & white Crape Leise
Silk stripe Linen Drilling,
Denmark Sateen.

The above, together with every article necessary to make a complete assortment, will be offered at their usual small advance for Cash, Wool, Feathers, Wheat, Corn, Rye, Tan-Bark or Hides.

Easton, 14th May, 1825.

Samuel Groome

Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a further supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOOD,

which, added to those before received, comprises a very general assortment, and will be offered at a small advance for cash—amongst them are some nice *Irish Linens*, a variety of *Country Tow* and other *Brown Linens*, also fresh *Timothy* and *Orchard Grass* Seeds, &c.&c.

Easton, May 14th, 1825. 4w

MORE SHOES.

Joseph Scull

Has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with a handsome supply of the best

Shoes,

which will render his assortment very complete.

Also, a large assortment of the best Materials for manufacturing all kinds of Shoes and Boots; and it shall be his care to have them made in the best manner.

All of which he will dispose of at the very lowest prices for cash.

The difficulty of collecting makes it necessary for him to sell for cash only.

Easton, May 14 1825.

For Sale,

Forty-five Thousand Feet of Susquehanna Pine Plank assorted, this Plank can be sold on moderate terms for Cash, and delivered at the water edge at the landing of the Subscriber on Plain Dealing Creek opposite Oxford.

ROBERT BANNING.

May 14 4w

For Sale.

An elegant new GIG, made in the best manner, and of the best materials—she will be sold low for Cash—Enquire at this office.

May 14 3w

For Sale,

Two handsome GIGS & Harness—Philadelphia make—they are warranted to be made in the best manner, out of prime materials and can be seen at Mr. Lowe's Hotel or on the Green before the Court House door in Easton on Monday next.

Also for sale, three young Horses.

GEORGE CLOPP.

May 14

Masonic Notice.

There will be a celebration of the anniversary of St. John on the 24th of June next, by Cambridge Lodge No. 66, in Cambridge, Dorchester county. An oration illustrative of the principles of Masonry, will be delivered by a member of the lodge. The Fraternity are invited to attend.

E. RICHARDSON,
N. G. ECCLESTON, } *Committee.*
WM. V. MURRAY.

May 14.

25 Cents Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber on Wednesday the 4th inst. a boy by the name of GREENBURY SLOW, about 11 years of age, dark complexion. Whoever takes up said boy and delivers him to the subscriber, or lodges him in the jail of Easton, Talbot county, Md. shall receive the above reward, but no charges.

GREENBURY CLASH.

May 14 3w

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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