preacher, who, discoursing upon the temptation of Jesus by the devil, enthusiastically exclaimed, "But happily for mankind, and fortunately for the Son of God, the lofty tops of the Pyrennees hid the delightful country of Spain from the eyes of the Redeemer, or the temptation had assuredly been too strong for our blessed Lord."

Each nation, too, forms its ideas of beauty or deformity from the resemblance or difference it perceives between itself and others. The Indian fabulists recount, that there is in those regions a country, all the inhabitants of which are hump-backed. A well-shaped youth happened to visit this tract, whom the honest crook-backs no sooner saw, than they gathered round him to see the monstrous deformity of the stranger's figure, their astonishment at which was visible in every countenance, extending its effects even to the extremities of their hunches, and the ridicule it occasioned burst forth in loud firs of laughter and derision. As the youth's good luck would have it, there was a wise man am ng this gibbous fraternity, who perhaps had before seen such a *lusus naturæ* as strait shouldered men; he addressed the multitude as follows:—"My good friends, what are you about? Let us not insult the unfortunate. Heaven created us well-made and beautiful, and adorned our backs with graceful protuberances, let us then rather repair to the temple, and give thanks to the Eternal for these inestimable blessings."

Whoever, therefore, would not in his own country be esteemed a foreigner, or who would not incur the general contempt of the intellectually deformed society in which he lives, must hold the same opinions as are held around him, must fall in with all the reigning prejudices, and must, as much as possible, bow his back to the fashion of the national humour; for if he should have the humility to think meanly, however deservingly so, of his country or its manners, he will be reckoned an unnatural calumniator.

We were somewhat surprised at reading a public appeal by the Rev. Elijah Dodson, of the State of Illinois, who has been dismissed from the church of which he was a member, for the crime of being a *Freemason*. Mr. Dodson was an active and probably useful member of the Baptist Church, at Lamot, and, like a large proportion of his clerical brethren, he assumed the duties of a craftsman, without believing it necessary to relax in the discharge of a single obligation towards his Christian brethren. We were particularly struck with the circumstance of its being a *Baptist* church that proceeded with such zeal to the work of excommunication. It is not a fact, we presume, from some acquaintance with the subject, to say, that the Baptists, as a society have any peculiar ordinances against freemasons. We find some of the most exalted among the Masonic Fraternity, recorded among the learned and useful of the Baptist Clergy. This attack, then, upon a brother, must have been a work of supererogation, and will be ranged among the many petty attempts at tyranny, which disgrace the ignorant of all times and all countries. When Mr. Dodson was called before the church to answer for the crimes & misdemeanors of being a Mason, he proposed to the body, the following interrogations:

1. Is a moral good a spiritual evil?
2. Is Masonry a sin?
3. If Masonry is a sin, wherein does it consist?
4. Why may I not pursue that course I please, if it is lawful, and an advantage to me, provided I do not sin?
5. When I have neither done nor intended harm, why should I be excluded?
6. How can you judge of that of which you know nothing?

These were pronounced *unanswerable* and the defendant was *accordingly* excommunicated, and "wherefore no?" as the Waverly man would say—what had he to do with knowing more than others?—by what right did he assume the obligation of secrecy, upon events which a goodly portion of his excommunicators knew nothing and could never understand? We regret, without meaning to express any partiality for Masonry, that in any portion of our free country, so much bigotry and superstition should exist: and while we are made ridiculous in England for some bagatelle, it seems to be uselessness to furnish legitimate subjects for "squint eye'd censure's artful sneer;" and those who are endeavoring to guard with inordinate jealousy the purity of the church in Illinois, will, perhaps, learn, ere long, that the work was not "required at their hands;" the *ark*, which they may suppose tottering, does not need their support; and their zeal so beyond knowledge, should be cooled by the recollection of the fate of the too meddling Uzzah.—*U. S. Gaz.*

The following letter was received by the chairman of the Bunker Hill Monument Association. The facetious editor of the N. Y. Advocate could not let the opportunity pass without a pun; and has made the letter to jingle by a slight omission of a few words. The poetry follows the letter.

"*Washington, June* 10.

Sir—In presenting you my acknowledgments for the obliging terms with which you had the goodness to enclose to me the invitation of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, to attend the approaching celebration, I have to ask of you, the additional obligation, that you would assure the association of my regret, that my necessary distance from the scene, deprives me of the gratification, which I should have enjoyed by taking part in this solemn commemoration. I am with great respect, sir, your very obedient servant,

JOHN Q. ADAMS.

"In my acknowledgements for the invitation
Of the Bunker Hill Monument Association,
To attend the approaching celebration,
I have to ask the obligation,
That you would assure the association,
That distance deprives me of the gratification
I should have enjoyed in this commemoration.

For the Easton Gazette.

TO THE FREEMEN OF MARYLAND.

If it is wise at all times for the people to select their ablest men to represent them in the legislative body, it is more particularly so when events of uncommon importance are transpiring, and public measures of the highest interest are agitated. At no time do we remember more important topics talked of as being about to be presented to the consideration of the state legislature than at this day.

Exclusive of the multiplicity of changes in the constitution which have been annually entertained by the General Assembly, and as often postponed, there are other subjects worthy to be specified that are contemplated to be acted on, and they are such as ought to excite the attention of the people of Maryland in an eminent degree.

The proposition for a call of a Convention to new model or make an entire change in our constitution is one of these—This measure involves the whole state of society, and contains within itself the question of "what form or sort of government we shall live under"—as all our institutions with every part of our republican system, is intended to be submitted to the chance of change, it would be well for our people to deliberate maturely upon this question, and to make some investigation and enquiry into it at the approaching elections, before they determine who to vote for—and they would act with a very sound discretion and good precaution to take their very best men to meet a question of this sort, who are a little more conversant with the principles of governments and constitutions than those who are commonly sent to the legislature.

A proposition is now before the legislature and the people, and if it passes the next session, will be a part of the constitution, to give to the city of Baltimore an increase of two more delegates than she now has.—The change of the adjustment of representation in the state is a matter of vital importance, there is nothing of more serious concern, and therefore it ought to be thought of by the people and their opinions fully and fairly expressed on it at their next elections—It is more than probable that there are many voters in the state who have never considered this subject at all; perhaps some that scarcely know that there is such a question now to be decided. This subject is all-important in its bearings and very extensive in its influence.

A favourite proposition has sprung up too of reducing the delegates in the several counties to two instead of having four, thus diminishing one half, the representation of the people which the constitution declares ought to be "free and full."

Several great and important subjects in relation to internal improvement are maturing, and will be laid before the approaching session—No state in this union is more advantageously located to avail herself of peculiar and inviting advantages than Maryland—Her landed property and her agriculture ought to be daily advancing instead of standing still, and no doubt can exist, but that it is in the power of this state, if placed under the control of the first men for ability, and talent, and integrity, to open, in the course of a few years, the most abundant sources of wealth and prosperity to her citizens. Great wisdom and intelligence are necessary to judge well upon these points, and it becomes the people to have an attentive eye to this subject.

The state and condition of the finances of the state is a subject that ought to be well enquired into, and the expenditures made in a variety of branches of the government ought to be looked into and specified, that the people of the state should know every specific item of expense that they have to make good—for it all comes from the pockets of the people, and reforms in expenditures in each county, though apparently trifling in the respective items, would in the aggregate of all the counties make something very important—this might be made greatly to cut down the amount of our assessments, and why should a dollar be taken from our pockets when it could be as well saved? let us pay all that is necessary, but let us pay no more.

A MARYLANDER.

For the Easton Gazette.

A CAUTION TO FARMERS!!

The weavel fly for several years have destroyed a great deal of wheat in this and some of the neighb uring counties! None of our farmers have experienced any great injury, except those who have from year to year, postponed getting out their wheat and sending it immediately to market, a proof that this pernicious insect wants time to work its way into the grain, or for the eggs to have time to hatch after the fly has deposited them on the blossoms or in some other stage of the growing wheat. As to the mysterious progress of this insect, it is of little importance to the farmer, if he can destroy it before it has done any mischief. Like many other insects, it is difficult to determine how it begins and when it will end! Mr. Jefferson, one of our late Presidents, first noticed this pernicious insect, and advised how it might be made harmless, which was to get out the wheat as early after harvest as possible and to let it lay in bulk in the chaff, until it was sent to market. Some have said, it will be better to fan out the wheat and then let it lay in bulk, but it is probable the former method would be the most to be relied on, and the wheat will be less liable to heat. I am not informed on the subject of natural history, or I would say more on the subject, and give an account of its progress. Until last year, it has not been very injurious, and even then, only in such instances as those where the wheat has not been trod out in proper time and laid in bulk.

FARMER.

Talbot County, July 13th 1825.

For the Easton Gazette.

THE CONVENTION, No. 2.

I have endeavoured to show the defects of the Executive, and I shall now call attention to the Judicial Department, I disclaim a new form of government, to subserve personal or private views. I hope for better things, and I rely on the good feelings of the times. The men who now hold office, and desire to hold them, have just claims on public favour, the honest and faithful discharge of their duties will place them on high grounds, and confidence will be reposed in those who have been tried and proved, it is only in a state of high party excitement that the able and the faithful are stripped of their offices and turned out to ruin and beggary; but it cannot be denied that the present Judiciary System has no particular claims to favour or protection. It derives its existence from legislative enactment, it was established in party times to requite party services, and the design was most faithfully executed. In one district a county court clerk was elevated from the desk to the bench, without any legal qualifications, in another a constable was robbed of his staff and placed on the bench to administer laws, of which he had no previous knowledge except as he had derived it from executing the sentences of the court; in a third a gentleman of distinguished talents, one of the fathers of the Revolution, who had successively filled the places of Chief Judge of the County Court, and Judge of the late General Court, was placed in a station subordinate to an inferior man, whose habits and feelings were entirely incompatible with the grave and dignified station of a judge. The sin of party appointments belong not, exclusive to one party; in the course of events when a new state of things occurred, when the federal party triumphed over their opponents, the pernicious example which had been set, was pursued in a steady and undeviating course. There is now not a judge in Maryland who does not owe his appointment to party influence, and it is just that they shall pass a new and better ordeal; the wise and meritorious will pass unhurt, but those who have no merits but such as they derived from party, will fail, and they will find consolation in reflecting that being mere party judges they fell with the spirit which had fostered and cherished and gave them life. In my anticipations of good I pre-suppose there will be no Executive Council and no such Governor as

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who is undeviatingly faithful to his first love. The experience of twenty years demonstrates that justice is not as fairly administered, as it was in the late General Court, there the Judges and the Jurors were generally strangers to the parties litigant, the merits of the cause and not the merits of the parties were there tried. The worst of all justice is a jury of the vicinage. Where a cause has excited popular feeling in a county, an ingenious lawyer will take the prejudices and with safety give the merits and the law to the other side; any man who has been in the habit of attending courts will attest this truth, and the judges themselves if put to the question will give ample testimony. The people were deluded to abolish the General Court under a belief that expense to suitors would be saved, but this expectation has not been realized. The Judges of the General Court were generally the most distinguished jurists in the state, and such was the confidence in their ability and impartiality that few appeals were taken. Not so under our present system, the most laborious part of the duty of our judges is the revision of their own adjudications and the expense of the court of appeals in a contested cause generally exceeds that of the court below, and there is besides a palpable defect in the organization of the Court of Appeals—the presiding judges in the Courts below constitute the Court of Appeals, and they revise their own adjudications. It is true that a Judge does not set in a cause he has decided, but he is present in court, he mingles in the deliberations, the interest he feels to support his judgment is manifest, he holds an imposing attitude—the Judges who revise his judgments, know that their own will pass in revise before him, and Judges, high and exalted as they are, have that little human infirmity, the pride of opinion. I do not undertake to say, that the General Court ought to be restored, but I maintain that a fair and impartial administration of justice is not to be expected from our courts under their present organization.

Our Chancery Court has long been felt as a deep and corroding sore, to expose its evils and imperfections, would be a work of supererogation, there is almost a concurring opinion on the subject. Efforts have been made from time to time to correct its evils, but it is only by a Convention that a complete reformation can be effected. The project of legislative correction is entirely delusive, this power is incidental and may be exercised or not, many members go to the legislature for their own personal gratification, they are adverse to all business except the pressing demand of legislation; others feel a personal gratification by supporting the interest of their friends in office, and not a few are taken off by the blandishments of the accomplished courtiers round the seat of government. By turning to the votes and proceedings it will be found that from time to time efforts have been ineffectually made to abolish the Council for twenty years past; but the members of the Council have always had personal friends in the legislature, (who had a personal interest in supporting them) by whom the measure has been defeated. In a Convention these same men will feel different obligations. They will be called on to build and not destroy, and we may reasonably expect that the Convention will be filled by the most distinguished men in the state, the judges will be eligible and great benefits may be derived from their wisdom and experience.

THRASIA.

[Communicated.]

Correspondence between Dr. MARTIN and Dr. MUSE, on the subject of "Burned Clay."

Easton, July 11th, 1825.

DEAR SIR,

I have frequently observed in the course of conversation with my agricultural friends, as I have done to you, that every farm in this county had resources within itself, which, if properly managed, would be sufficient to fertilize its soil, so as to make many blades of grass grow, where one would scarcely grow to perfection before; thus according to the exalted sentiment of Dr. Swift, placing our farmers above the greatest conquerors, whose glory consisted in destroying their fellow-men, while that of the farmer will ever be to provide for their subsistence and comfort.

Under these impressions, in looking around me, I could not think of a gentleman altogether equal to yourself in scientific knowledge and of the same ardor, as well as public spirit, to undertake the investigation of a subject, which would be most likely to make our farmers more useful and of higher character than the greatest conquerors of the earth.

Chemistry is so much connected with agriculture as well as the arts generally, that it may well be called its chief cornerstone, and if properly directed will have the happiest tendency to its improvement. Permit me to say, without any intention of flattering, that much is expected from you as an experimentalist as well as a theorist, on the subject of "burned clay," both as to the application as well as the modus operandi of this manure, which may be manufactured on almost all the farms of the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

General Beaston as well as some of our modern farmers have made the matter of burning clay a very simple process indeed, and so it may be, when properly understood, but until then, we shall be constantly hearing first one and then another expressing doubts as to its efficacy as a manure. You know, and every body ought to know, there is a right and wrong way of doing almost every thing—if the right way should not be fallen upon in burning clay, the object will be almost entirely defeated, and an end will be put to any further experiments with such persons!

As to the rationale of the modus operandi, it will be of little consequence to the farmer, if he can learn the art of burning the clay and experience at all times its beneficial effects. But this alone will not satisfy the inquisitive mind, and one who is so capable as yourself of penetrating into the arcana of nature. I confess, I feel the same propensity, though I may come short of the truth, and differ with you as to the rationale of the modus operandi of a manure, the efficacy of which I have experienced to my satisfaction.

You believe that clay to become a manure must be burned in open kilns, and thus be oxidated, but I, on the contrary, am of an opinion, that the clay must be carbonated in close kilns, in the same manner as wood is charred or carbonated. If open kilns are necessary to make an oxide of the clay, there will soon be an end put to this expensive method, but if it is to be burned in close kilns in the same manner as common coal kilns, it will be no more expensive to burn five hundred loads than it would be to burn five, for when the clay is completely ignited, it may be heaped on ad infinitum! The great object is to exclude the air altogether as in a coal kiln. If the air is permitted to have access to the wood, it will soon burn down to ashes, and if the air comes in contact with the clay, it goes out and the process ceases.

There is something mysterious in carbonating wood, and so of clay. It has been observed to me by blacksmiths and others who are in the practice of burning coal kilns, that green pine is equal, if not superior to any other wood. Now it is known, that pine and more especially its leaves, contain more oxygen, that is, the acidifying principle than any other wood or its leaves, and I have observed, that wherever the pine-fallings as they are called, that is, the leaves of the pine have been deposited as a manure, the sorrel puts up in great abundance, and where it did not grow before. Hence the advantage of liming all such lands as those where sorrel grows, and I would say, hence the advantage of burning such lands, or putting on them, "burned clay," to neutralize the acid in the soil. I am confident "burned clay" will be more beneficial on a soil of stiff clay, than on a light sandy soil, though my experiments on "burned clay," have been principally confined to a soil where sand predominates.

Clay taken from below the surface, say two feet, and used in making bank fences, puts forth the first year an abundant crop of sorrel, and at once demonstrates that the clay had become a deutoxide, that is, had acquired by attraction from the atmosphere a second dose of oxygen, besides what was attached to it from the creation. A view of the subject in this light demonstrates the absurdity of deep ploughing in every soil, and explains the reason why there ought to be an immediate application of a manure capable of neutralizing the acid qualities of the earth, when the soil is ploughed in below a certain depth in some particular fields.

That carbon enters largely into every kind of wood as a component part, is self-evident, from the circumstance of burning coal, as it is termed, and that it is a manure of the first degree, when reduced to an impalpable powder, has been proved over and over again, but from the labour and expense of applying it to the earth to act as such, it must necessarily be excluded, but not so with regard to *carbonated clay*, one stroke of the hoe or spade crumbles the largest lumps into dust, and makes it at once capable of mixing with the earth. Of all bodies in the world, carbon has the greatest attraction for oxygen, and makes carbonic acid gas when united. It is this gas, which enters into the composition of vegetables by being applied to their roots and becomes their chief food. Other elementary bodies have their share in perfecting trees and plants of every kind, but it is as plain as that two and two make four, that carbon is the principal ingredient in their composition, and hence it is, that "burned clay" must and will be acknowledged among the best and strongest manures. It is to be hoped, since the subject has been commenced, that farmers will be more and more zealous in the cause of improvement, and that experiments will be made by other farmers as well as yourself, and that every source of improvement will be tried with the art of burning clay; that farmers may feel their importance more and more every year, and that they will leave nothing untried to make themselves happy, wealthy and wise. Very respectfully yours, &c.

ENNALLS MARTIN.

DR. JOSEPH E. MUSE.

To the people of the United States.

Office of the Colonization Society,
June 27, 1825.

The board of managers of the American colonization society, have the pleasure to announce to the public, that the late accounts from Liberia, by the Hunter, represents their colony to be in very prosperous circumstances. It cannot fail to gratify the friends of this cause to learn, that the colonists continue to enjoy excellent health, and are highly spoken of by the agent, as industrious and enterprising. During the past year, they have made very considerable and important improvements in building, and in clearing and enclosing land. Their schools are also flourishing. In short, more than the most sanguine members of the board had anticipated, has been already realized.—When we review the many discouragements and difficulties, against which we have struggled from the very commencement of our labors, and the almost unprecedented success which has, notwithstanding, crowned our humble efforts, we are animated to look forward to the certain and complete accomplishment of all our hopes. Yet it is not to be denied that we have still much to encounter. Those who have already been sent out to Africa are in want of many articles which are necessary to their comfort, and almost indispensable to their health. For a supply of those articles they look to this board, and we have exhausted our funds.—There are hundreds more who are ready and anxious to join their brethren in the land of their fathers, but we have scarce a dollar in our treasury, to furnish them the means of transportation. We trust, however, that it is necessary only to make our situation known, to an enlightened, benevolent, and liberal public, to secure their efficient aid. We published, therefore, our intention of sending out early in the fall a vessel to carry emigrants and supplies to Liberia, and apply with confidence to our friends throughout our country for means to accomplish our design.

Is it necessary to add another word? That vast advantages would result to this country from the colonization in Africa of the free people of color amongst us, if such an event could be brought about, no one has ever denied. That such a measure is practicable, no one can now entertain a reasonable doubt. The experiment has been made and the success of it has exceeded even our warmest hopes. A colony is planted in Africa, and, when the means are compared with the object, is flourishing beyond example. Shall this colony perish? Shall this noble enterprise be foiled? The anniversary of our independence, is at hand. Every heart is exulting in the blessings which result from our free and happy institutions. Is there an American citizen who will not, under these circumstance, and when the subject is brought to view feel deeply for injured and benighted Africa? Our appeal will not, cannot be resisted. With the utmost confidence that we shall not be disappointed in our expectations, we leave our cause with the people of the United States. It is the cause of the patriot, of the philanthropist, of the christian.

Donations for the purposes of this association, will be received by R. Smith, Esq. Washington city, treasurer of the board. By order of the society,

R. R. GURLEY, Agent.

Another marriage of an Indian with a White Girl contemplated.

Our readers will recollect, that about a year ago, a marriage took place between an Indian Chief, who had attended the Foreign Missionary School at Cornwall, and a white girl. Most of the papers spoke of it in terms of decided disapprobation. The Agents of the School, at the head of whom is the Rev. Dr. Beecher, of Litchfield, have published a Report, under date of the 17th instant, in which they state, that a negociation for a marriage has been carried on for some time past between *Elias Boudinot*, a young Cherokee, and *Harriet R. Gold*, of the village of Cornwall, and that there is now a settled engagement between the parties. The object of the publication is to declare their "unqualified disapprobation of *such connexions*." And they regard the conduct of those who aided or assisted in this negociation as highly "criminal." They say that additional restrictions have been adopted, to protect the interests of the School and of the community as connected with it.

Middletown (Conn.) Gaz.

DEPORTED SLAVES, &c.—From documents recently laid before the British Parliament, it appears that the claims of American citizens upon the British government for the value of slaves and other property carried off by the British officers during the late war, amount to upwards of one million seven hundred thousand dollars. The amount allowed and awarded by the commissioners is stated to be about a million and a half of dollars.—*Amer.*

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