S.
F THE TAX,
LY, 1825.
the following advertise-
in the Baltimore Patri-

Maryland, liable for and
Taxes respectively due
he taxes being now due
Collector, in said county,
his return to the Com-

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onable part of advertising
ARLOW, Esq. the Collector
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arged as aforesaid, or such
all be sold to the highest
y entitled "an act for the
ties of this State," passed
STEVENS, Clerk
Tax for Talbot county.
his account to this office.

Reward.

e Jail in Easton, Talbot
night of the 16th instant,
RA—he is about five feet
is a stout, well made fel-
the above reward will be
nension if delivered to the
lbot county, Md.
HOMAS HENRIX, Shff.

Reward.

amed ENNALLS JAMES,
ne in the last Christmas
bout 5 feet 9 or 10 in-
years old, very black,
two deep scars in one of
the knee, a good tempered
g fellow, stammers a little
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Delaware, by the name of
ll give, to any person who
l secure in Easton Jail the
nnalls, if taken in Talbot
any other county on the
n the State of Delaware,
other State of the Union
R. P. EMMONS.
pril 9

nnications respecting the
e editor of this paper will
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ASH,

ST PRICES GIVEN FOR
ROES,
who has just received in
er stock, a fresh supply of
or article *CASH;* which he
ge for Slaves, on the most
the owners.
SEPH B. WOOLFOLK,
at S. Lowe's Tavern.

n Market!

wishes to purchase from
o THIRTY SLAVES, for
from twenty to twenty-five
ny other purchaser on this
on to be made to JAMES C
or the subscriber.
JOHN B. ORY.

otice.

on the 30th ult. to the jail
nty, as a runaway, a yellow
N PUSLEY, about 35 years
4 inches high. His cloth-
tted, consisted of common
old fur hat, and half worn
longs to William Lewellyn,
y. The owner of the above
is requested to come for-
is property, otherwise he
directed by the act of as-
e.
HOMAS CARLTON, Shff.

RATES' BLANKS
AT THIS OFFICE.

J. L. Chamberlaine

EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature, well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown."
Religion purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us rich—and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. VIII. EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 27, 1825. NO. 37.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,

At Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum payable half yearly in advance.

Advertisements not exceeding a square inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty five cents for every subsequent insertion.

TWO FARMS in the Freshes, one of which has a good Fishery on it—Two Farms on the Salts, to Rent for the next year. For terms apply to SAML HARRISON.

STEAM MILL will be in operation on Wednesday the 17th inst. *S. H.*
Canton, Aug. 13

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,
THE HOUSE AND LOT,
at the Royal-Oak, where Mr. William Willson now keeps Store, and a *HOUSE and LOT*, where Mr. Thomas Townsend, Jr. now lives, and possession given on or before the first day of January next.

Wanted for the ensuing year, a single man, who can come well recommended, as an Overseer. Apply to
ANTHONY BANNING.
Aug 13 3w

FARMS, &c. TO RENT.

To be rented for the next year, that large and valuable Farm belonging to the heirs of the late Charles Goldsborough of Talbot county deceased, where Thomas Arringdale now lives; Also a small Farm near Hookstown, where William Barnes now lives; Also a very comfortable and convenient Dwelling House and Garden at Easton Point, where John Tomlinson now lives. For terms apply to
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.
Easton, *Aug.* 6—

A Farm to Rent.

To Rent for the year 1826, my Farm in Broad Creek (or Dirty Neck) adjoining the lands of the late *H*igh Sherwood and at present occupied by John Kersey. This Farm is very handsomely situated on *H*arris' Creek.
WM. H. GROOME.
Easton, 6th *Aug.* 1825.

To Rent

For the ensuing year, and possession given the first day of January next,
THE HOUSE AND GARDEN
situate on South street, formerly occupied by Tristram Needles and near the Carriage-Maker's shop occupied by Mr. John Camper. Also, the House and Garden on South street, contiguous to the former, at present occupied by Mr. J. Armor. Also, an entire new House with a Garden, situate on Port street, adjoining the property of William Needles, now in the tenure of Tristram Needles. Also, the House and Garden on Washington street, adjoining my residence, occupied at present by Mr. Edward Hopkins. For terms apply to the subscriber.
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.
Easton, *Aug.* 6

To be Rented

For the ensuing year, the following Farms, in Caroline county, viz:

1. The Farm in Poplar Neck, now occupied by James Meloney and Joseph Harrison.
2. The Farm in Hunting Creek Neck, now occupied by Noah Ross.
3. The Farm now in the tenure of Abraham Pritchett.
4. The Farm now held by Dennis Hopkins.

The above Plantations will be let at very reduced rents to good tenants—applications may be made to Thomas Summers, near Cambridge, or to the subscriber.
C GOLDSBOROUGH.
Shoal-Creek, Aug. 6 8w

For Rent,

THE FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN,
for the next ensuing year, now occupied by Mr. Richard Sherwood. The rent will be very low to an approved tenant. Apply to
JAMES WILLSON, Jr. Agent
for Mary I. Willson.
Easton, July 23 tf

Notice.

The subscribers being desirous of closing their business at this place, earnestly requests all persons indebted to them, to come forward and make immediate payment—those who neglect this notice longer than the first day of September next, may expect that suits will be immediately commenced against all delinquents, without respect to persons.
THOMAS CULBRETH & Co.
Hillsborough, July 16 7w

Notice

Is hereby given that the subscriber has heretofore applied to the authority constituted by law for that purpose, for the benefit of the act of assembly, passed at November session, 1805, entitled "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and of the several supplements to the said act; and that he is ordered to appear in Worcester county court, on the first Saturday after the second Monday of November next, to answer the allegations of his creditors, who may then and there shew cause, if any there be, why he should not have the benefit of the said acts. JOHN JONES.
Worcester county, *Aug.* 13 3w

Notice

Is hereby given to the creditors of the subscriber, a petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland, to appear before the judges of Worcester county court, on the Saturday next after the second Monday of November term, to shew cause, if any they have, why he should not have the benefit of said laws—that day being appointed for a hearing of his creditors and discharge.
BILLY PARKER.
Worcester county, August 20 3w

AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

AGRICULTURAL REMARKS,

Made by Robert Sinclair, of Baltimore, on a tour through part of Maryland. Pennsylvania and New York—addressed to the Editor of the American Farmer.

On my arrival in Philadelphia, I visited several botanical gardens in the vicinity of that city, the owners of them are engaged in raising trees, flowers, seeds and plants for sale, by which means the neighbourhood, as well as foreign countries, are supplied and benefited. They keep a very extensive collection of rare exotic and other flowers, trees, and plants, & preserve them through the winter by means of green or hot houses; also plants of the most useful forest trees, collected from our own and foreign countries, many of which are cultivated for the British market. In those gardens we have an opportunity of seeing and admiring the various and wonderful works of nature, displayed in plants with their endless varieties. The proprietors' names are David C Landieth, M. McMayhon, William Carr, and Alexander Parker, all of whom are worthy of a visit from a travelling enquirer. I next visited the market gardens, south of the city, on what is called the neck, from whence the city is principally supplied with cabbage, onions, potatoes and turnips, it is generally divided into lots of ten acres each, on which is erected an house and stable well suited for a gardener's purpose, which he mostly owns, and from it he makes as comfortable a living as some farmers do on two hundred acres. This land is naturally a rich stiff clay loam, capable of receiving large quantities of manure without injuring the crops, and as those gardens are only distant from the city from one to two miles, they can obtain as much of that article as they please. Their vegetable ground is laid out in long beds, and kept clear of shrubs consequently convenient to till with the plough. The following is their method of raising their onion and cabbage crop, viz: the land is manured and ploughed in the early part of winter, and left rough until the first dry weather, in the spring; they then plough and harrow until the ground is fine, and spread a thin coat of ashes over it, then strain a line across the whole plat of ground, and set in small onions of the last years raising from seed, along the line at three inches distant, then move the line nine inches and plant as before, then move the line a second time and plant as before directed, again move the line eighteen inches, and commence a second bed or plat; and so on until the crop is planted, in plats containing three rows, distant from the next plat eighteen inches, in the centre of which and between the plats of onions, about the first of sixth month, [June] they plant the cabbage crop, leaving the rows three feet apart, which are cultivated as soon as the onion crop is removed. The rich preparations necessary for the onions, produces a great crop of cabbages. One of the principal gardeners informed me that he had as its common produce, four thousand bunches of onions per acre, and four thousand eight hundred heads of cabbage off the same ground--price in market ten cents per bunch for onions, and three cents per head for cabbage.

4000 bunches of onions, per acre, say 6¼ cents - - -	$250 00
4800 heads of cabbage on the same acre, say - - - -	100 00
300 bushels of potatoes, per acre 50 cents - - - -	150 00
Turnips, after the potatoes, 400 bushels per acre, at 25 cents	100 00
	$600 00

The labour in raising these crops must be considerable; yet as most of it may be performed by women and children, the profit must be great. Every gardener has at least from one to three acres of onions, and the same of early potatoes and turnips, by this means they get two crops per annum, off their ground. After *lettuce, radishes, rape and early corn, they plant, cabbage, turnips,* &c. also; but nothing attracted my attention more than an acre of strawberries, which the gardener showed me full ripe, the 13th of 6th month, [June] from which he said he had pulled and sold the day before, 300 quarts, and expected to pull the same quantity per day, for some time; which I had no doubt of, for I thought a person from any one station in the patch, might pull half a bushel, without moving further than he could reach. They having had the best possible cultivation were large, and full of rich vinous juice. They were cultivated on rounding beds, about four feet wide, with walks between, the plants set about one foot apart, the beds were kept quite clean of grass, and manured with long straw manure in the winter, which protected the plants from the severity of the frost, whilst it was imparting fertility to the soil, and kept the vines off the ground and gut. I visited Edward H. Bonsal, in Germantown, who is a very ingenious and intelligent agriculturalist, and has been for several years cultivating the currant bush, and had succeeded in that and making wine from the berries of the same, the best of any person I have become acquainted with; his method of cultivating the currant bush is as follows:—He takes the young shoots of last year's growth, cuts them ten or twelve inches long, and cuts out all the eyes or the end to be planted, as far as the ground is to cover them, and plants them in mellow rich moist ground, in a nursery, they are better by being shaded from the south-west sun; here they must be kept clean the first season, and the next fall or spring be planted where they are to stand after the ground is prepared by deep ploughing, manuring and harrowing, then set down the garden line across the ground to be planted, and set in the plants along the line at two and a half feet distant, then move the line five feet, which will give sufficient room to cultivate them with the plough, and by removing the eyes as above directed, will effectually prevent suckers from rising from the roots of the plants, and causes them to grow a handsome tree. I tasted some of his currant wine, which was a part of thirty barrels he had made; it was superior to any I have ever tasted of the kind, being entirely clear of that sweet rich taste, so common to home made wine, and partaking of that dryness so much admired in the best Lisbon and Madeira. He being a chemist gives him an advantage over our worthy house wives in manufacturing wines; his success has so far encouraged him in the making of this article as to induce him to plant two or three acres of grape cuttings for the purpose of making wine, and supplying the market with so delicious a fruit.

I stopped at Burlington to see Daniel Smith's nursery, which contained the most extensive assortment of fruit trees I have seen, and appeared to be carefully and well managed. On my arrival at New York I visited William Prince's nursery, or rather botanic garden, but not meeting him or his partner, I obtained but little information. I experienced considerable pleasure from a short visit to some of my correspondents and friends in Connecticut, from whom I have for some time obtained a part of my garden seeds, whom, at this season of the year, I was desirous of seeing in the act of raising—with their care and correctness I was perfectly satisfied.

On returning to New York I took the steamboat for Albany, and from thence by stage to Schenectady, where I took passage in one of the canal packet boats for Utica, in which I travelled *eighty miles in twenty four hours*, a very pleasant passage, where I could read, write, or sleep without interruption. The accommodations were excellent—passage and board three and a half dollars, for the above distance. These boats are seventy six feet long and fourteen wide, as neatly furnished as our steamboats. There are other boats of the same size, plainly and substantially finished for carrying produce and passengers; the passage is one cent per mile, with the privilege of cooking their own provisions, which is a great convenience to families who are moving westward. The canal is three hundred and forty miles long, has one hundred and fifty locks, each of which cost ten thousand dollars, in all one and a half millions for cost of the locks only. Notwithstanding the immense cost of the whole work, the receipt of tolls, last year, was so great as to pay the interest on the first cost of the canal, and leave a surplus of three hundred and eighty thousand dollars, which will increase very much when the next five miles to lake Erie are finished, which will be done this fall; and as this canal has been cut through a level country compared to any we may have to cut, to give us (to the south) a communication with the western waters, it will be advisable for those who are or may be appointed as commissioners, to ascertain the practicability of those great works by estimating the number of locks on the whole line of any canal to be cut, as the amount of expenditures and detention of transporting produce, depends very much on their number, and consequently the utility of the canal; for the mere digging of it where there are no locks is comparatively trifling;—it takes from five to six minutes for a boat to pass each lock. This canal, and the salt works not long since erected at Salina and Syracuse, add very much to the value of that extensive and fertile country, situated between Utica and the great western lakes. These salt works are about one hundred and forty miles west from Albany. The water is so strongly impregnated with salt that it can be chrystalized to considerable profit at 6¼ cents per bushel, and I am told there is no want of water to increase the manufacturing to any extent. The farms and buildings look well in this country, and a spirit of industry and improvement generally prevails. I am a lover of good and neat dwelling houses, but little expected to meet with so many, particularly in this new country. I expected and would have been better pleased to have seen better *barns* and smaller houses, especially when I consider the richness and fruitfulness of the land, requiring barn-room. I was sorry to see in many places but little attention paid to raising cattle and sheep, which I think ought to be very particularly attended to at so great a distance from market, on land so well suited for the purpose; and their breed of cattle evidently has received but little attention, many of which are of an inferior quality. What a great improvement might soon be made by introducing into that part of the country some of the improved Durham short horned breed, which, in my opinion, are well suited to their rich pastures, being of large size, much inclined to fat, and are said to be remarkably fine milkers, from which they might soon export tons of beef, cheese and butter. These cattle are as yet scarce in this country, but a few very fine ones may be had of John Hare Powel, near Philadelphia, who has at great expense imported some, from which he is raising calves. The Devon breed are also very valuable, being a clean made, nimble, hardy, docile stock, suited to any part of our country; but I think them better calculated to stand the heat and short pastures of the southern states, than any cattle among us—a few of which can be obtained at Baltimore While at Auburn I visited Ira Hopkins, who sent me the white flint wheat, last year, and from whom and his brother Josiah, I have bought five hundred bushels this year for seed. He showed me their field of the same kind, and also many of their neighbours. The best proof I had of its being generally approved of was, in travelling from Auburn to the Skaneateles lake, eight or ten miles, in counting the fields of wheat, ten out of twelve were the white flint wheat. At Albany I called on Judge Jesse Buel, at his late farm near the city, where I found that his example and precept are doing much good to the country; his ample means affording him the opportunity of making many very valuable experiments, and importing articles which have been found good in other countries. Among the latter are various kinds of apple scions, and other choice fruits and plants, imported from the president of the Horticultural Society of London, which cannot fail giving celebrity to his extensive nursery.

Wood's cast iron plough is used through out the most of this county, as also in Dutchess county; and generally between Albany and New York—also many places in Jersey and near Philadelphia.—Some of which are made with a steel point, which by changing the side or end of said point from time to time, as it gets dull, the plough will run a season without any repairing, which I think one of the most valuable improvements I have seen to the plough. I have made arrangements to adopt the same in our manufactory. I think the cast iron plough will go into very general use, as the objection advanced to the cast shear point wearing to a bevil on the lower side, can by this improvement be entirely obviated.

R. SINCLAIR.
8th month, 1st 1825.

[*From the North American Review*]

BOLIVAR.

The most brilliant star in Colombian history, and indeed in the history of modern revolutions, is Bolivar. To whatever it may be ascribed, whether to accident, singular good fortune, the highest order of personal merit, or to all combined, Bolivar has raised himself to an eminent station in the list of successful heroes, and remarkable men. He was born at Caracas, about the year 1785, and is said to be descended from a family of distinction in that place. As a favor granted to very few of the native youths of South America, he was permitted to finish his studies at Madrid. He afterwards visited different parts of Europe, travelled in Italy, Germany, England, and France, and was on very intimate terms in Paris with Humboldt and Bonpland. He returned to Madrid, where he married the daughter of the Marquis of Ulstariz, and soon departed for his native country. His wife did not survive many years, and he has not been married a second time.

Whilst yet in Europe, he had formed the design of devoting himself to the cause of South American Independence, when the course of events should point to a suitable time; and as it happened, he arrived at Venezuela just as the standard of liberty was beginning to be unfurled there by Miranda and his associates. Bolivar was not entirely satisfied, however, with the general system of measures pursued by the patriot party, and he avoided taking any active part. He did not approve the new constitution, which the congress of Venezuela had adopted at Caracas, and he declined a request to be united with Don Lopez Mendez on a mission to England, designed to promote the interests of the government formed on the principles of this constitution.

But the time soon came when he felt it his duty not to be kept inactive by mere difference of opinion. The constitution, as it is well known, did not succeed; the wars and disasters which pressed immediately upon its adoption, proved its insufficiency, and dispelled the hopes which its friends had entertained of its power to concentrate the interests and the action of a scattered people, suffering under numerous privations, and engrossed with the necessary care of self-defence in different parts. Bolivar perceived that this was not a time to deliberate on theoretical schemes of government; he joined the army under Miranda, and engaged in the contest with a zeal and patriotism, that raised him to a speedy popularity and influence. From that day to this, his history is in the eyes of the world; it has been a succession of splendid achievements, which have gained for his name a merited place on the same tablet with that of Washington. The brightest records of ancient or modern fame, have nothing prouder to offer. Time and future events must show, whether this hero of the South will complete the parallel with his illustrious model, which may thus far be run with so much seeming justice.

In some respects Bolivar's ultimate success has been remarkable. He was several times unfortunate in his early career as a soldier, and more than once his enemies in his own country as well as those from abroad, triumphed over him. But it is one mark of a great mind to rise above defeat, and restore the confidence which ill success has weakened. His ambition has never been too strong for his integrity, and a sincere desire for his country's good. For a considerable period he was Supreme Dictator with all the army at his command; but when a calm was in some degree restored, a congress convened, and a favorable prospect seemed to open of establishing a solid basis of government, he voluntarily yielded up all power and insisted on returning to the rank of a private citizen. This was accordingly done, till he was re-chosen by the new congress to be commander-in-chief of the army, under the constitution and the laws. Twice he has by mere accident escaped assassination. In the first instance the dagger which was intended for him, was plunged into the heart of his secretary, who happened to be sleeping in the hammock usually occupied by himself.

Energy is the predominant trait of his character. His movements are always prompt, decisive, and rapid, and at the same time directed with so much discretion, that, with a force frequently inferior in numbers and discipline to that of the enemy, he has been able to carry through a successful warfare with Morillo, Morales, Monteverde and other of the most experienced Spanish generals. His generosity has been much praised; he gave his slaves their freedom, and is said to contribute a principal portion of the income of his estate in affording relief to the widows and children of soldiers who have lost their lives in battle. As a companion he is social and pleasant, temperate in his habits, abstemious in his diet, and drinks no spirituous liquor. His constitution has suffered by the severe trials, both of body and mind, which he has gone through. His speeches and addresses, which have been published, evince sound and practical views, and adaption of purpose, rather than depth of thought and great intellectual resources. His celebrated speech at the opening of the Congress of Angostura, we suppose to be his most remarkable effort in this way, and that speech shows at least, that he had studied profoundly the history and principles of various forms of government, and had most seriously at heart the object of establishing that form which should be best suited to secure the prosperity and happiness of his country.

THE MARYLAND JUSTICE.

A new Book on a plan well adapted to practical use and convenience, has just been published by Messrs. Cushing and Jewett, of this city; it is entitled, "The Maryland Justice: containing approved forms for the use of the Justices of the Peace of the state of Maryland, with a compilation of the Acts of the General Assembly relating to their office and jurisdiction, and to the office and duties of Constable." The Author, or, as he modestly calls himself, the Compiler, of this book, is Ebenezer H. Cummings, Esq. one of the most intelligent of the justices of the peace in our city, in which capacity he has acted for several years, and his practical experience has been well calculated to fit him for the work he has compiled. In his preface, Mr. C. very truly states, that "the laws of Maryland, relating to the jurisdiction and duties of a justice of the peace, are scattered throughout a mass of legislative provisions, and cannot be referred to without the possession of a full code, which would cost a considerable sum of money and not a little time to be consulted." Mr C says, that he "has frequently experienced the want of a compilation of the laws relating to his office, and has therefore taken upon himself to furnish one, which, in the absence, of every thing of the kind, will be found extensively useful. Such a compilation faithfully made, must alone be valuable to every class of citizens, far beyond the price asked by the publisher for the book; but the value of this work is much enhanced to the justice of the peace by a collection of the forms most generally in use or necessary for the performance of the duties of his office, with occasional explanatory remarks resulting from the author's practical experience.

Gazette.

THE TRUE SUBLIME.—A correspondent informs us that a preacher some time since at a camp meeting in Delaware, made use of the following sublime figure, no doubt to the great edification of his hearers. "It is as impossible for an unregenerate soul to enter into the kingdom of heaven and be saved, as it would be for the best horseman amongst you to ride down from the clouds upon a thunder bolt, through the branches of a crab apple tree, without getting scratched."—*Boston Galaxy.*

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