eward.
bscriber, living at Hills-
nty, Maryland, on Sat-
mber instant, my negro
Visher,
ears of age, about five
inches high and stout
igh cheek bones, and
her fierce in answering.
negro child, about five
FRANCES ANN, who
ne readily when called
s of various descriptions,
trimmed with pink rib-
will be paid for the ap-
ry of the above negroes
residence or at any jail,
MARY SETH.
26.
eward.
subscriber on or about
egro boy called FRANK,
rly the property of John
county. This boy was
son, of said county, and
said Dawson on the day
this boy I purchased at
ive the above reward if
n the jail of said county,
nd all reasonable charges
ly this boy has made for
ormer master now resides
JOHN A. HORNEY.
Reward.
subscriber's farm, on the
, in Anne Arundel coun-
, negro man CHARLES,
HARLES BUTLER; he is
e, six feet one inch high,
l on when he absconded,
h coat and Osnaburg shirt
ld wool hat. I will give
nd all reasonable charges
secured in any jail so that
THOMAS SNOWDEN.
otice.
n Monday the 10th ult. to
k county, as a runaway, a
SAAC, about 5 feet 10 in-
22 and 23 years of age,
William Fitzhugh, of Wash-
e had on when committed,
and pantaloons, and straw
f the above described ne-
come forward, prove pro-
and take him away, other-
charged according to law.
S CARLTON, Sheriff.
otice.
to the jail of Frederick
ay, on Sunday the 9th ult.
HENRY CLARKE, 5 feet
between 21 and 22 years of
a free man. His clothing
were a coarse woolen doub-
ns and shirt, old fur hat and
wner of the above described
ed to come forward, prove
harges and take him away,
be discharged according to
MAS CARLTON, Sheriff.
otice.
d to the jail of Frederick
way, on Monday the 10th ult.
ed SOLOMON, about 5 feet
, about 22 years of age, says
vid Duderar, below Liberty,
He had on when committed,
doublet, cotton waistcoat,
d pantaloons, straw hat and
es. The owner of the above
s requested to come farward,
pay charges and take him a-
e will be released as directed
mbly of this state.
AS CARLTON, Sheriff.
Notice.
d on the 14th ult. to the jail
, as a runaway, a yellow girl
ANN MARIA FOSTER, about
old, her clothing when com-
of a common calico frock—
to a Mr. Jesse Woodards, in
lives near the Marsh Market
e above negro girl is request-
ard, prove property, pay char-
away, otherwise she will be
ted by the act of assembly of
THOS: HENRIX, Sheriff.
9
Notice.
tted to Frederick county jail
during the month of Sep-
negro boy named JOSEPH
bout 16 or 17 years of age,
hree inches high, very black,
en bound to a Mr. Osborn
Lilly Hopkins, who lives in
He had on when committed
linen, and a pair of woolen
doublet much worn, an old
rim, and a pair of half worn
wner of the above described
ed to come forward, prove
pay charges, and take him
ed as directed by the act of
is state.
AS CARLTON, Sheriff.
w
Notice.
itted to the jail of Frederick
naway, in the month of Sep-
negro man named Charles,
t he belongs to Miles Hart
town, Virginia. Charles is of
or, 22 or 23 years of age, 6
d well made in proportion.
committed linen pantaloons
fulled cloth coat, old fur hat,
shoes half worn. The owner
described negro is requested
ward, prove property and pay
erwise he will be released as
he act of assembly of this state.
MAS CARLTON, Sheriff.
15 8w

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

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AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

ORATION delivered by Dr. Joseph E. Muse, before the Agricultural Society of Dorchester county, Md. at their late Cattle Show, held in Cambridge.

This day, gentlemen, will constitute a *glorious epoch* in the *annals* of Dorchester county; *this day*, the *first*, on which the cultivators of our soil have convened, to receive the honorable badges of successful emulation; and to deliberate on and systematize schemes of agricultural improvement, will establish an *anniversary*, which will command the *respect* and *admiration* of our children; because it will promote their *wealth* and *happiness*; and perpetuate their fathers' *monument* of *independence* to *ages unknown;* for, *agriculture* is the *base* of *national wealth;* and *national wealth* of *human liberty;* as the arms of our beloved country, united in architectural strength and beauty, they constitute *one colossal column*. "unum e pluribus" the *base* of *agriculture*, the *shaft* of *wealth*, and the *capital* of *human liberty*.

To trace minutely, the history of agriculture, would be a useless occupation of time; a mere sketch of the veneration in which it has been held, from the earliest ages, through the labyrinth of antiquity, would be a tedious and unavailing labor; it is sufficient to know that at *all times*, and by *all nations*, the art of agriculture has been admired as the first and best occupation of man. The earliest history of the eastern nations establishes their knowledge of and respect for this noble art; by which they supplied themselves with the necessaries and luxuries of life.

The Chaldeans who inhabited the *native* country of agriculture, had, by assiduity, attained to considerable perfection in this valuable art. The Egyptians regarded it as a divine blessing, immediately conferred upon them, by their god Osiris, and worshipped in superstitious gratitude their *beasts* of the *plough;* and the Persians embraced it among the *precepts* of their *religion;* striking instances of its ancient and exalted *dignity*.

In the darker ages, which obscured and depressed the human mind, agriculture languished with the other arts; as soon as the faculty of reason began to dawn, and by its overpowering rays to dispel the rude and barbarous cloud, the benign genius of agriculture is again conspicuous, exerting her salutary and beneficent energies, for human comfort and happiness; she has flourished in all ages, *pari passu*, with the civilization of man; she has sunk into obscurity with the debased and barbarous mind; with the revival of letters, and the improvement of the human understanding, the *tutelar genius* of *agriculture* has again been adored, *next only* to the great God of nature, who conceded her to fallen man as a pledge of his divine benevolence.

Does it excite astonishment then, that, with this established character of agriculture, the present age, with all its mighty and successful efforts to ameliorate the condition of man; with all its rapid strides to perfection in the various departments of art and science, have not neglected this great boon of providence; but have, by unanimous consent, placed it in the first order of human employment in reference to the beauty and extent of the science, and the benefits to mankind, resulting from the practice.

While agriculture was consigned to the charge of *sloth* and *ignorance;* while the only principle of action was the *custom* of *forefathers*, without adverting to the physical and moral necessity of improvement, or the peculiar circumstances under which those customs were adopted, *agriculture*, *reproach* and *ignominy*, were synonymous epithets; the farmer was despised as a *plodding fool*, a fit companion only for the beast, which dragged his reluctant plough; but now, that the human mind has expanded above those grovelling notions; when *reason* is connected with *action;* when the art is becoming founded in science; and elementary principles becoming developed by observation and experience to guide and instruct the farmer, to render intelligible what he may discern in the sphere of his profession, and conduct him to rational inferences; *now*, since this *happy revolution;* since the *faculty* of *reason* has acquired the supremacy in this great department of human affairs, the *farmer deservedly* ranks as a gentleman of the *first order* in society; his profession is *honorable*, *learned* and *useful;* it peculiarly conducts him, in his studies and reflections to the great and wonderful operations of nature; it inclines him to investigate their causes, and affords him a *delight*, of which none others can so largely participate

The *theory* of agriculture cannot yet be said to be fully established; hence various and opposite theses of vital interest; we must not, therefore, hesitate to examine new doctrines, to detect errors, or suggest what we consider truths, because of the fallibility of human reason; we should not encourage distate for *theoretic inquiry*, because the human mind has been led into error; by those very errors and their consequent detection; by new facts and new theories we arrive at our final purpose, the truth which we have desired.

To attempt the delineation of a system of agriculture preferable to any other, when I am addressing an audience of much eminence and experience, would be presumptuous; yet I shall take the liberty conferred by the office, with which you have been so kind as to honor me, to offer a few concise suggestions on some of the most generally interesting topics in relation to agricultural improvement.

I am aware, gentlemen, of the prejudices existing in the minds of many against *theory* in agriculture; delude not yourselves with this too popular sentiment; *without theory*, the *life* of *science*, no art can attain to perfection; anomalous indeed would be the case, were agriculture to grow and flourish in ignorance, without the aid of science, without system, without a knowledge of elementary principles; these enable us to shun the quicksands of error, and lead us *through experience* to *truth;* as lighted beacons to the benighted navigator, which preserve him from rocks and shoals, and conduct him in the channel of safety to his destined haven.

I do not contend that every farmer must be a theorist, or every theorist a farmer; but that by the influence of science all arts and professions have flourished; and *without* it they have languished; they are different departments of the same institution; co-equal and co-essential; as the muscle and the nerve in the human economy, the one *directs*, the other *performs;* the one exerts a *moral*, the other a *physical* influence.

By means of agricultural science, we understand the constitution of soils, and their various defects; the nature of manures, and the mode of their operation; and necessarily, their peculiar adaptation to supply the defect of an absent substance, or to neutralize, nullify, or perhaps render wholesome and useful to vegetation present substances of the most pernicious qualities; has your soil acid? destroy the poison by alkaline matters. Is the acid sulphuric? by lime you convert it into plaster of Paris. Has it a metallic salt, a vegetable poison? by lime you decompose it, and render it innocuous. Has it a cohesive clay? by *burning* you render it friable and pervious to the extension of the tender radicle; you produce a substance which I have denominated the "*deutoxide* of *aluminum*," with new chemical properties, which I have explained on another occasion, highly conducive to vegetable life and growth; one, whose *universality* and *excellence* will be recognised at a future day, by the farmer of energy and enterprise, among the greatest favours of God to man.

This subject in general, of the science of agriculture, is one of infinite beauty and interest, but too attractive, and too diffuse, for the bounds of a limited address, and I shall confine my remarks to as few topics, and within as small a compass as the nature of the subjects will admit of.

Next in succession to a view of its dignity, beauty and utility, is naturally associated the correlative idea of the means best adapted to the promotion and perfection of the art and science of agriculture; and upon this subject, though copious, I will venture to ask your patience, but for a few moments.

It is obvious that *information* is the first pillar of this magnificent edifice, and equally so that it must be derived from the accumulative resources of the many; did this proposition require support, it would be found in the rapid growth of the arts and sciences from the invention of printing; the facilities which this noble art has afforded to mankind for the acquirement of knowledge, it would be idle to dwell upon, and that it has contributed to the knowledge of agriculture, as well as other objects of human attention, history affords us ample testimonies; and that books on agricultural subjects, are a fruitful source of this knowledge, seems undeniable. Periodical publications, devoted to agricultural subjects, conducted with talent, and of widely extended circulation, afford boundless means of popular instruction—of this source of knowledge and information, the American Farmer, published in Baltimore by My. Skinner, is an instance, which reflects honor on the state; by this medium, for the small price of five dollars per year, the aggregate *knowledge*, *observation* and *experience* of millions are faithfully conveyed every week in the year, to the subscriber's door.

Agricultural associations, such as we have now instituted, affording frequent opportunities of a familiar interchange of hypothetic sentiments, as well as of practical results, and exciting by proffered badges of victory, a meritorious emulation to excel in points of the highest local interest; must of necessity operate, as a *mean* of *improvement*, as a *bond* of *social harmony*, as a *fountain* of *knowledge* and *information*, whose wholesome ethereal waters will refresh and invigorate the body and mind of the *thirsting farmer*, who may *indulge* in the *luxurious potation*.

[To be concluded in our next]

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Washington, Dec. 6.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives.

In taking a general survey of the concerns of our beloved country, with reference to subjects interesting to the common welfare, the first sentiment which impresses itself upon the mind, is of gratitude to the Omnipotent Dispenser of all Good, for the continuance of the signal blessings of his Providence, and especially for that health which, to an unusual extent, has prevailed within our borders; and for that abundance which, in the vicissitudes of the seasons, has been scattered with profusion over our land. Nor ought we less to ascribe to Him the glory, that we are permitted to enjoy the blessings of His hand in peace and tranquility; in peace with all the other nations of the earth, in tranquility among ourselves. There has, indeed, rarely been a period in the history of civilized man, in which the general condition of the Christian Nations has been marked so extensively by peace and prosperity. Europe, with a few partial and unhappy exceptions, has enjoyed ten years of peace, during which all her Governments, whatever the theory of their constitution may have been, are successively taught to feel that the end of their institution is the happiness of the people, and that the exercise of power among men can be justified only by the blessings it confers upon those over whom it is extended.

During the same period, our intercourse with all those nations has been pacific and friendly—it so continues. Since the close of your last session, no material variation has occurred in our relations with any one of them. In the commercial and navigation system of Great Britain, important changes of municipal regulations have recently been sanctioned by acts of Parliament, the effect of which, upon the interests of other nations, and particularly upon ours, has not yet been fully developed. In the recent renewal of the diplomatic missions on both sides, between the two governments, assurances have been given and received of the continuance and increase of that mutual confidence and cordiality by which the adjustment of many points of difference had already been effected, and which affords the surest pledge for the ultimate satisfactory adjustment of those which still remains open or may hereafter arise.

The policy of the United States, in their commercial intercourse with other nations, has always been of the most liberal character. In the mutual exchange of their respective productions, they have abstained altogether from prohibitions—they have interdicted themselves the power of laying taxes upon exports, and whenever they have favoured their own shipping, by special preferences, or exclusive privileges in their own ports, it has been only with a view to countervail similar favours and exclusions granted by the nations with whom we have been engaged in traffic, to their own people or shipping, and to the disadvantage of ours. Immediately after the close of the last war, a proposal was fairly made by the act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1815, to all the maritime nations to lay aside the system of retaliating restrictions and exclusions, and to place the shipping of both parties to the common trade, on a footing of equality, in respect to the duties of tonnage and impost. This offer was partially and successively accepted by Great Britain, Sweden, the Netherlands, the Hanseatic Cities, Prussia, Sardinia, the Duke of Oldenburg and Russia. It was also adopted, under certain modifications, in our late commercial convention with France. And, by the act of Congress of 8th January, 1824, it has received a new confirmation, with all the nations who had acceded to it, and has been offered again to all those who are, or may hereafter be, willing to abide in reciprocity by it. But all these regulations, whether established by treaty, or by municipal enactments, are still subject to one important restriction. The removal of discriminating duties of tonnage and of impost, is limited to articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture, of the country to which the vessel belongs, or to such articles as are most usually first shipped from her ports. It will deserve the serious consideration of Congress, whether even this remnant of restriction may not be safely abandoned, and whether the general tender of equal competition made in the act of 8th January, 1824, may not be extended to include all articles of merchandize not prohibited, of what country soever they may be the produce or manufacture. Propositions to this effect have already been made to us by more than one European government, & it is probable, that if once established by legislation or compact with any distinguished maritime State, it would recommend itself by the experience of its advantages, to the general accession of all.

The Convention of Commerce and Navigation between the United States and France, concluded on the 24th June, 1822, was, in the understanding and intent of both parties, as appears upon its face, only a temporary arrangement of the points of difference between them, of the most immediate and pressing urgency. It was limited, in the first instance, to two years, from the 1st of October, 1822, but with a proviso, that it should further continue in force, till the conclusion of a general and definitive treaty of commerce; unless terminated by a notice six months in advance, of either of the parties to the other. Its operation, so far as it extended, has been mutually advantageous; it still continues in force, by common consent.—But it left unadjusted several objects of great interest to the citizens and subjects of both countries, and particularly a mass of claims, to considerable amount of citizens of the United States upon the Government of France, of indemnity for property taken or destroyed under circumstances of the most aggravated and outrageous character. In the long period during which continual and earnest appeals have been made to the equity and magnanimity of France, in behalf of these claims, their justice has not been, as it could not be, denied. It was hoped that the accession of a new Sovereign to the Throne would have afforded a favorable opportunity of presenting them to the consideration of his Government. They have been presented and urged, hitherto without effect. The repeated and earnest representations of our Minister at the Court of France, remain as yet even without an answer. Were the demands of nations upon the justice of each other susceptible of abjudication by the sentence of an impartial tribunal, those to which I now refer would long since have been settled, and adequate indemnity would have been obtained. There are large amounts of similar claims upon the Netherlands, Naples and Denmark. For those upon Spain, prior to 1819, indemnity was, after many years of patient forbearance, obtained, and those upon Sweden have been lately compromised by a private settlement, in which the claimants themselves have acquiesced. The Governments of Denmark and of Naples have been recently reminded of those yet existing against them; nor will any of them be forgotten, while a hope may be indulged of obtaining justice, by the means within the constitutional power of the Executive, and without resorting to those measures of self-redress, which, as well as the time, circumstances and occasion, which may require them, are within the exclusive competency of the Legislature.

It is with great satisfaction that I am enabled to bear witness to the liberal spirit with which the Republic of Colombia has made satisfaction for well-established claims of a similar character.—And among the documents now communicated to Congress, will be distinguished a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with that Republic, the ratifications of which have been exchanged since the last recess of the Legislature. The negociation of similar treaties with all the independent South American States, has been contemplated, and may yet be accomplished. The basis of them all, as proposed by the United States, has been laid in two principles; the one of entire and unqualified reciprocity; the other the mutual obligation of the parties, to place each other permanently upon the footing of the most favored nation. These principles are, indeed, indispensable to the effectual emancipation of the American hemisphere from the thraldom of colonizing monopolies and exclusions; an event rapidly realizing in the progress of human affairs, and which the resistance still opposed in certain parts of Europe to the acknowledgment of the Southern American Republics as independent States, will, it is believed, contribute more effectually to accomplish. The time has been, and that not remote, when some of those States, might, in their anxious desire to obtain a nominal recognition, have accepted of a nominal independence, clogged with burdensome conditions, and exclusive commercial privileges granted to the nation from which they have separated, to the disadvantage of all others. They are now all aware that such concessions to any European nation, would be incompatible with that independence which they have declared and maintained.

Among the measures which have been suggested to them by the new relations with one another resulting from the recent changes of their condition, is that of assembling, at the Isthmus of Panama, a Congress at which each of them should be represented, to deliberate upon objects important to the welfare of all. The Republics of Colombia, of Mexico, and of Central America, have already deputed Plenipotentiaries to such a meeting, and they have invited the United States to be also represented there by their ministers.—The invitation has been accepted, and ministers on the part of the United States will be commissioned to attend to those deliberations, and to take part in them, so far as may be compatible with that neutrality from which it is neither our intention, nor the desire of the other American States, that we should depart.

The Commissioners under the Seventh Article of the Treaty of Ghent have so nearly completed their labors, that, by the Report recently received from the Agent on the part of the United States, there is reason to expect that the commission will be closed at their next session, appointed for the 22d of May of the ensuing year.

The other Commission, appointed to ascertain the indemnities due for slaves carried away from the United States, after the close of the late war, have met with some difficulty, which has delayed their progress in the inquiry. A reference has been made to the British Government on the subject, which, it may be hoped, will tend to hasten the decision of the Commissioners, or serve as a *substitute for it*.

Among the powers specifically granted to Congress by the Constitution, are those of establishing uniform laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States, and of providing for organizing, arming and disciplining the Militia, and for governing such parts of them as may be employed in the service of the United States.—The magnitude and complexity of the interests affected by legislation upon these subjects may, account for the fact, that, long and often as both of them have occupied the attention, and animated the debates of Congress, no systems have yet been devised, for fulfiling, to the satisfaction of the community, the duties prescribed by these grants of power. To conciliate the claim of the individual citizens to the enjoyment of personal liberty, with the effective obligation of private contracts, is the difficult problem to be solved by a law of Bankruptcy. These are objects of the deepest interest to society; affecting all that is precious in the existence of multitudes; of persons, many of them in the classes essentially dependent and helpless; of the age requiring nurture, and of the sex entitled to protection, from the free agency of the parent and the husband. The organization of the Militia is yet more indispensable to the liberties of the country. It is only by an effective Militia that we can at once enjoy the repose of peace, and bid defiance to foreign aggression; it is by the militia that we are constituted an armed nation, standing in perpetual panoply of defence, in the presence of all other nations of the earth. To this end, it would be necessary so to shape its organization, as to give it a more united and active energy.—There are laws for establishing an uniform militia throughout the United States, and for arming and equipping its whole body. But it is a body of dislocated members, without the vigor of unity, and having little of uniformity, but the name.—To infuse into this most important institution the power of which it is susceptible, and to make it available for the defence of the Union, at the shortest notice, and at the smallest expense of time, of life, and of treasure, are among the benefits to be expected from the persevering deliberations of Congress.

Among the unequivocal indications of our national prosperity, is the flourishing state of our finances. The revenues of the present year, from all their principal sources, will exceed the anticipations of the last. The balance in the Treasury, on the 1st of January last, was a little short of two millions of dollars exclusive of two millions and a half, being the moiety of the loan of five millions, authorized by the Acts of 26th May, 1824. The receipts into the Treasury from the 1st of January to the 30th of September, exclusive of the other moiety of the same loan, are estimated at sixteen millions five hundred thousand dollars; and it is expected that those of the current quarter will exceed five millions of dollars; forming an aggregate of receipts of nearly twenty-two millions, independent of the loan. The expenditures of the year will not exceed that sum more than two millions. By those expenditures, nearly eight millions of the principal of the public debt have been discharged. More than a million and a half has been devoted to the debt of gratitude to the warriors of the Revolution: a nearly equal sum to the construction of fortifications, and the acquisition of ordnance, and other permanent preparatives of national defence: half a million to the gradual increase of the Navy: an equal sum for purchases of Territory from the Indians, and payment of annuities to them, and upwards of a million for objects of internal improvements authorised by special Acts of the last Congress. If we add to these, four millions of dollars for payment of interest upon the public debt, there remains a sum of about seven millions, which have defrayed the whole expense of the Administration of Government, in its Legislative, Executive and Judiciary Departments, including the support of the Military & Naval Establishments, & all the occasional contingencies of a Government co-extensive with the Union.

The amount of duties secured on merchandise imported from the commencement of the year, is about twenty-five millions and a half; and that which will accrue during the current quarter, is estimated at five millions and a half, from these thirty-one millions, deducting the drawback, estimated at less than seven millions, a sum exceeding twenty-four millions will constitute the revenue of the year; and will exceed the whole expenditures of the year. The entire amount of the public debt remaining due on the 1st of January next, will be short of eighty-one millions of dollars.

By an Act of Congress of the 3d of March last, a loan of twelve millions of dollars was authorised at four and a half per cent or an exchange of stock to that amount of four and a half per cent. for a stock of six per cent. to create a fund for extinguishing an equal amount of the public debt, bearing an interest of six per cent. redeemable in 1826. An account of measures taken to give effect to this Act will be laid before you by the Secretary of the Treasury. As the object which it had in view has been but partially accomplished, it will be for the consideration of Congress, whether the power with which it clothed the Executive should not be renewed at an early day of the present Session, and under what modifications.

The Act of Congress of the 3d March last, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to subscribe, in the name and for the use of the United State, for one thousand five hundred shares of the capital stock of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, has been ca-

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