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."
Religio 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. IX. EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 22, 1826. NO. 31.

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VALUABLE GRIST MILL & SAW MILL

For Sale.

By virtue of a decree of Kent county Court, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Wednesday the 26th July next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at Mr. Stanley's Tavern in Chestertown, that valuable mill seat with about 30 acres of land thereto attached and the Grist Mill and Saw Mill thereon, which is situated at the head of Morgan's Creek in Kent county, and heretofore owned and occupied by Col. Thomas Wilson.

The Mill was undergoing a thorough repair, at the time of the death of the late Mr. Corse, who was the owner, and without much loss of time or great expense, may be put in first rate order.

Immediate possession will be given.—It is said and believed, that this mill has the best stream in the county; and the situation is exceedingly desirable.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with security satisfactory to the Trustee, for the payment of the purchase money in four equal instalments, of six, twelve, eighteen, and twenty four months, with interest from the date.

E. F. CHAMBERS, Trustee.
Chestertown, July 15 3w

FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND.
Branch Bank at Easton.
July 12th 1826.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Institution, that an Election will be held at the *Banking House* in Easton, on the first Monday, viz: 7th of August next, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing from among the Stockholders, thirteen Directors for the Bank for the ensuing year, agreeably to the Charter.

By order
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cash'r.
Easton, July 15

Camp Meeting.

A Camp-meeting will commence on Thursday the 17th August next. and close on the Tuesday following, in Talbot County, a few miles from Easton, in a most elegant grove, near the Chapple, the pleasant situation and comfortable accommodations, induces us to invite all our friends, Ministers and people.
July 15

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

The subscriber will rent to a good tenant for the ensuing year, his farm near Chancellor's Point in Talbot county—this farm is laid off in three fields of about 80,000 corn hills in a field, and well adapted to the cultivation of wheat and corn, &c. &c. Those wishing to rent will call on the subscriber who will state the terms.

WILLIAM ROSS.
Chancellor's Point, Talbot co. Md.
July 15 3w

Mules Wanted.

The Subscriber wishes to purchase a pair of young MULES, for which he will pay a liberal price.

WM. V. MURRAY.
Clifton Place, Dorchester county.
July 8—3t

Sheriffs Sale.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed, to wit: one at the suit of James Willson Jr. the other at the suit of the same, for the use of Charles Bruff, against Greenbury Turbut, will be sold at public vendue, at the court house door, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 1st day of August next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. all and singular that farm and dwelling plantation, situate, lying, and being in Oxford Neck and on Island Creek, whereon the said Greenbury Turbut now resides, consisting of the tracts or parts of tracts of land called part of 'Moore Field,' part of 'Judith's Garden,' "Adventure and Chance," and part of "Oldham's Resurvey," or by whatsoever other name or names the same may be called, containing the quantity of 120 acres, more or less. Also, two mahogany card tables, one dining table, one mahogany framed looking glass, two cows and one calf, one yoke of oxen, seized and taken as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of the said Greenbury Turbut, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid writs of venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON,
late Sheriff of Talbot county.
July 8

WANTED

To purchase 30 or 40 likely young negroes, by a gentlemen from the South, for which the highest price will be given—for further particulars call at No. 81, Hanover st. Baltimore, on Jessee Shaffer.
Baltimore, July 8,

From the American Farmer.

RARE RIPE WHEAT.

Mr. Skinner,

Talbot county, July 6, 1826.

You may recollect, that a few years past, I wrote to you to ask the favour, that you would make an inquiry among your numerous correspondents, for some of the "Early, or Rare ripe Wheat," as it is called; and notwithstanding your kind exertions you were unable to procure it, or to learn whether it was still cultivated.

I grew that wheat twenty-two years ago, and for three or four years immediately preceding. The unfortunate wet season just before and during harvest, in 1804, affected this wheat particularly, because it ripened earlier than the other kinds, and was, on that account, more exposed at a critical period to the destructive influence of the wet. All wheat was excessively injured that year by wet, but the early wheat, from the cause I have mentioned, most of all. This wheat was then universally condemned, and has never been cultivated in Maryland, as far as I can learn, since, until within the last three years. Upon reflection I was persuaded that this sudden rejection of that wheat was injudicious and unreasonable.

The ruinous destruction of the wheat crop by the Hessian fly, has produced the necessity for a most active inquiry and exertion to elude its ravages, and my petition to you to endeavour to procure the early wheat, was founded upon a conviction, derived from a knowledge of the character of that wheat, that it would probably be most exempt from the effects of the Hessian fly. In this county we seed with perfect security against the effects of the Hessian fly in autumn, by commencing after the first week in October—but we are altogether dependent upon the course of the weather in the spring, as to the degree of injury we sustain. A cold, moist, and what is called a latter spring, effects the progress of wheat less than that of any other plant, & in such a season it gets such a growth and such strength before the fly makes its appearance (as it requires much warmer weather to bring it forth,) that it resists its ravages in a great degree, where there has been proper attention to manuring and cultivation. A very forward, warm and genial spring is almost uniformly destructive to the wheat crop, because it brings the fly into existence and action much earlier, and causes its depredations to be commenced upon the wheat plant in that stage when it is younger, smaller, and weaker, and of course less capable to resist or to bear them.

Generally speaking, the first effect produced by the fly in the spring, is visible from about the 20th of April to the 1st of May, according to the season; and that injury is continued for two or three weeks, when the insect arrives at that stage when its destructive influence ceases to be felt, and the wheat plant has from that time until about the 25th of June (the ordinary period of wheat harvest with us,) to recruit and to mature.

Upon these facts I reasoned in relation to the early wheat. This wheat bears late seeding as well or better than any other sort of wheat, and is least of all subject to rust or scab: few instances, if any, are known, when it ever suffered from rust. It can be used, therefore, with a certainty of avoiding the autumn fly; it is always forwarder than any other sort of wheat in the spring by at least ten days or a fortnight, and becomes jointed by the time the Hessian fly first makes its appearance. In that state the young fly can make but little impression on it; it is too far advanced to suffer from its depredations.

Two years ago, I fortunately procured five bushels of this early wheat from a kind friend who had obtained it the year before from the state of Delaware. My friend's wheat was seeded in a piece of good land, and I had an opportunity of seeing it frequently from the time it was seeded (early in October,) until harvest, and I carefully marked its progress. The Hessian fly did not affect it at all. On the 1st day of May it was strongly jointed and produced a beautiful crop. The effects of the fly in all other wheat were very visible and much felt. I seeded my wheat the following autumn about the 3d of November, the last of my crop; the ground wet and heavy and in a bad state. The wheat came up badly, as might have been expected; looked ill during winter, and grew off in spring puny and not much to my satisfaction. The attack of the fly was rather early and severe last spring, and I thought if it could injure the early wheat, it had the best possible chance to destroy mine, which was unusually weak and unpromising. Whilst other wheat suffered, the early wheat regularly progressed, unaffected to all appearance, & truly too, by the fly, and made as good a crop, considering the unfavourable circumstances under which it was seeded and its bad aspect during the winter, as could have been expected. I reaped more than twelve bushels to the acre. The seasonable month of May of last year aided this as well as the fly affected wheat.

Like all other wheat, my early wheat was much injured by the weevil fly in the stack, and as I desired to keep it pure, it was kept in stack to the last, that I might the better clean up and keep it separate from all other kinds. Being longest in stack it was most affected, for I did not get it out until the first of September. I ought to state too that this early wheat was nearly a fortnight sooner in stack than any other wheat. That it was not injured by the storm of the 4th of June last year, I count nothing on, as the occurrence of the storm and the period it came, were accidental things. All the other wheats happened to be in blossom at the time of that storm and suffered; the early wheat had passed through that stage and fortunately escaped. The grain was fine and heavy.

I seeded this wheat again last autumn, from the 1st to the 20th October; but owing to the weevil fly it came up badly. The failure this season in the wheat crop from defective seed last autumn is very general. Being absent from home during the winter, I did not see this crop on the ground from the 24th of December until the 10th of March following, when, although not very fine, it was greatly superior to my expectations from it, when I recollected the appearance it presented when I left home in December previous. Up to the first of May this year, (1826,) the spring season was favourable for wheat of all kinds; but the drought then commencing, the destruction of the fly has been great. My early wheat was uninjured by fly this season; other wheat near to it, and seeded after it, was a good deal injured; other wheat again, seeded at the same time, in a different field, was much destroyed. I commenced harvesting this wheat this year on the 9th of June, and secured a good crop from the ground before the general harvest and the wet weather came on.

From my former knowledge of this wheat, and from the experience of the two past years, I am persuaded it is the wheat that will not only most frequently escape the effects of the Hessian fly, but that it will hardly ever be injured by it.

It has been thought that this wheat will not yield well, because the head is short; yet it ought to be remembered, that no wheat head is so well filled generally, and we seldom find any wheat that averages better to the acre or to the stack. When the old white wheat succeeds, or the blue straw, I believe no wheat yields so abundantly; but the early wheat never fails to give you good grain, from its early maturity. It depends, of course, like other wheat, for its product, on the quality of the land and the season. But I believe it will average more pounds of grain in any given number of years, upon the same land, than any other wheat that we know of. It is thought too, by some, that this wheat is a tender species. Of this I have no evidence, but the opinion of those who assert it, some of whom are entitled to much consideration from their intelligence and experience. I am satisfied that since our late improvements in agriculture, by manuring and draining, and better cultivation, our country is better adapted to this wheat now than before; and I am further satisfied, that upon all dry wheat lands, (as all wheat lands ought to be,) whether stiff or light, it will be found the most productive wheat generally, as long as the Hessian fly remains with us. As Maryland must be a grain country, I have stated these facts, and thrown out these suggestions to induce others to make fair experiments on this wheat, in order that all may receive the benefit, if my opinions should be proved to be correct.

Agricultor.

From the Emporium.

THE DEATH WARRANT.

"The last, the fatal hour has come."

The mists of the morning still hung heavily on the mountain top, above the village of Redcliff, but the roads which led towards it were crowded with the varied population of the surrounding country, from far and near.—At Alesbury the shops were closed, the hammer of the blacksmith laid upon his anvil; not a wagon of any description was to be seen in the street, and even the bar of the tavern was locked, and the key gone with its proprietor towards the cliff, as a token of an important era which was without a parallel in the annals of the place. And save here and there a solitary head looked through a broken pane in some closed up house with an air of sad disappointment; or the cries of a little nursling was heard, betokening that in the general flight, it had been left in unskilful hands, or mayhap here and there a solitary, ragged and ill-natured school boy was seen, or a not less solitary and ill-natured dog, either seeming but half appeased by the privilege of a holiday, granted on condition of staying at home; the whole village exhibited a picture of desertion and silence, that had forever been unknown before.

But in proportion as you drew nearer the ponderous cliffs, in the midst of which the little town of Redcliff was situated, you mingled again in the thick bustle and motion of the world, of men and women and boys, and horses and dogs, and all living, moving, and creeping things, that inhabit the wild districts of Pennsylvania.

The village itself was crowded to overflowing long before the sun had gained a sufficient altitude to throw its rays upon the deep valley in which it lay. There the bar-room of the inn was crowded, and the fumes of tobacco and whiskey, the jingling of small change, and the perpetual clamor of the throng, was sufficient to rack a brain of common flexibility. In the streets there was the greeting of old and long parted acquaintances; the bartering of horses; the settling of old accounts; the buffoonry of half intoxicated men; the clatter of women, the crying and hallooing of boys, and the barking and quarreling of stranger dogs. To look upon the scene, to mingle with the crowd to listen to the conversation, or to survey the countenances of the assembled multitude, would lead to no satisfactory solution of the cause for which this mass of heterogeneous matter was congregated.

Within the walls of the old stone jail, at the foot of the mountain, a different scene had been that morning witnessed. There chained to a stake in a miserable dungeon, damp, and scarcely illuminated by one ray of light, now lay the emaciated form of one whose final doom seemed near at hand. A few hours before his wife and little daughter had been with him, having travelled a hundred miles to meet him once more on the threshold of the grave; they met, and from that gloomy vault the song of praise ascended with the ascending sun, and the goaler as he listened to the melodious voice of three persons whom he looked upon as the most desolate and lost of all in the wide world, blended sweetly together, & chaunting that beautiful hymn,

"It is the Lord! should I distrust,
Or contradict his will?" &c.

almost doubted the evidence of his senses, and stood fixed in astonishment at the massy door. Could these be the voices of a murderer, and a murderer's wife and child? This brief and to be final interview had passed, however, those unfortunate ones had loudly commended each other to the keeping of their heavenly parent, and parted: he to face the assembled multitude on the scaffold, and they, as they said, to return by weary journeys to their sorrowful home; the convict, worn out with sickness and watching now slept.

His name was Janson Creel; his place of residence said to be Virginia. He had been taken up while travelling from the northward to his home, and tried and convicted at the country town, some miles distant, for the murder of a fellow traveller; he had borne him company from the Lake, who was ascertained to have had a large sum of money with him, and who was found in the room in which they both slept, at a country inn, near Redcliff, with his throat cut. Creel always had protested his innocence, declaring that the deed was perpetrated by some one while he was asleep, but the circumstances were against him, & though the money was not found on him, he was sentenced to be hung, and had been removed to the old stone jail at Redcliff for security, the county prison being deemed unsafe. This was the day the execution was to take place; the scaffold was already erected; the crowd pressed round the building; & frequent cries of "bring out the murderer," were heard.

The sun at last told the hour of eleven, and there could be no more delay; the convict's cell was entered by the officers in attendance, who aroused him with the information that all was ready for him without, and bid him hasten to his execution; they laid hands upon him and pinioned him tight, while he looked towards heaven in wild astonishment, as one new born, and only said "the dream—the dream." "And what of the dream, Mr. Janson?" said the sheriff—'you would do me a great kindness if you would dream yourself & me out of this cursed scrape.' I dreamed, replied the convict, 'that while you read the death warrant to me on my scaffold, a man came through the crowd, and stood before us, in a gray dress, with a white hat and large whiskers, and that a bird fluttered over him, sung distinctly—"this is Lewis, the murderer of the traveller."

The officers and goaler held a short consultation, which ended in a determination to look sharply after the man in gray with the white hat, accompanied with many hints of the resignation of the prisoner, and the possibility of his innocence being asserted by a supernatural agency; the prison doors were cleared, and Creel, pale and feeble, but with a hymn book in his hand and a mien all meekness and humility, was seen tottering from the prison to the scaffold. He had no sooner ascended it, than his eyes began to wander over the vast concourse of people around him with a scrutiny that seemed like faith in dreams; and while the sheriff read the warrant, the convict's anxiety appeared to increase; he looked and looked again then raised his hands and eyes a moment towards the clear sky, as if breathing a last ejaculation, when lo! as he resumed his first position, the very person he had described stood within six feet of the ladder! the prisoner's eye caught the sight, and flashed with fire while he called out "there is Lewis, the murderer of the traveller," and the goaler at the same moment seized the stranger by the collar. At first he attempted to escape, but being secured, and taken before the magistrates, he confessed the deed, detailed all the particulars, delivered up part of the money, informed where another part was hidden, and was fully committed for trial—while Creel was turned loose, and hastened like a man out of his senses from the scaffold.

Three days had elapsed; Creel had vanished immediately after his liberation, when the pretended Lewis astonished and confounded the magistrates by declaring Creel to be the husband; that she had assumed the disguise and performed the whole part by his direction; that he had given her the money, which he had till then successfully concealed about his person; and that the whole, from the prison to the scaffold scene, was a contrivance to effect his escape; which having effected, she was regardless of consequences. Nothing could be done with her—she was set at liberty, and neither her nor the husband were heard of again.

To the Editor of the Upland Union.

SIR.—The statement which you have made in your paper of the 13th inst. with respect to the discovery made by Mr. Aaron Hannum, of the efficacy of the Cedar Apple in expelling worms, has excited a great deal of interest amongst our citizens: but the facts are not stated with such precision as to warrant any experiment by those who are ignorant of the precise meaning of the name "Cedar Apple or Knot." As Mr. Hannum's residence is not known, although you state he belongs to your county I have taken the liberty to address you upon this subject and request that you will have the goodness to procure and publish in your Journal, such explanations of that gentleman's meaning as will enable the most ignorant persons to avail themselves of the benefits promised by this important discovery, I beg leave to put my enquiries in the shape of interrogatories: —

1st. Does the Apple or Knot alluded to, grow on the white or red Cedar?

2d. Is the Apple or Knot different from the small berry? Is that sort of excresence which grows on the small boughs, varying in size from the hazle nut to that of the black walnut? Are those of the description last mentioned, and of last year's growth something like a nitted Potatoe? Are the Apples which are perfectly dried, of any value as a medicine?

3d. If the Apple is of the kind which I suppose it to be, and which has some moisture still remaining in it, how is it to be used? To be eaten like an ordinary fruit or otherwise, and in what quantity? As Mr. Hannum has so kindly communicated the fact itself of their great efficacy, I presume he will not hesitate to add such other particulars as will enable the mass of our population to administer the remedy proposed with efficacy and safety and in proper proportions. I am with the greatest respect,

Your obedient servant.
A. B.

New York, June 28th. 1826.

P. S. I perceive by looking over the article again that Mr. H. says that they may be eaten just as they come from the tree. Now if he can form any judgment of the quantity which should be given to a child of six years, or to a full grown person and will state that, he will furnish data enough to graduate the intermediate ages by.—How many Apples and of what size does he mean when he says *several*, of them?

As considerable excitement has been created in several sections of the union, from the publication made in this paper of the 13th ult. relative to the important discovery made by Mr. Aaron Hannum, for the expulsion of worms, and in consequence of which we have been solicited to give more particulars through the medium of the above letter as well as by public journals.—We shall endeavour to satisfy the public excitement not only from verbal information, but from occular demonstration, as to the powerful efficacy of the Cedar Apple upon those within our knowledge, who have taken it, as well as the impossibility of its doing any injury to those who may eat the Apple.

In the first we shall answer the interrogatories of "A B" as far as in our power from the information we have obtained:

1st. The Apple or Knot, is to be found upon the *Red Cedar;* the white Cedar tree is not to be found we believe in this Country.

2d. The Apple bears no resemblance in shape or size or any similarity to the Cedar Berry. The Apple is a sort of excrescence, and which is to be found at all seasons of the year on the small boughs or twigs of the Cedar tree, "varying in size from the Hazle to that of the black Walnut" bearing a strong resemblance to a nitted Potatoe. The Apple which is of last year's growth and perfectly dried does not look like the orchard apple, and is not as bitter as those of this year's growth but as a medicine they posses the same virtue as those that are green, and can be grated or pounded fine, and taken in molasses.

3d. The Apple which contains some moisture can be eaten; like other fruit. The quantity Mr. H. recommends, just as they come from the tree is one for every year that the child is old, and to be taken nine mornings in succession, fasting.

From our own experience of the powerful efficacy of the Cedar Apple, we should say that a much less quantity would do—however, the Apple is perfectly innocent and any quantity may be eaten without being attended with bad effects. To prove that a small proportion will answer we will cite a case. A lad 18 years of age belong-

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