106 to 80. Mr. Wickliffe then moved to introduce the words "and the heirs and representatives of those who have died;" and on this question the ayes and noes were ordered, but before the question was taken, the House adjourned.

For the Easton Gazette.

To the Farmers of Talbot County.

Much variety of opinion exists about the attempt to grow Cotton here. Sensible men differ on the question, all actuated by the best intentions. Some think that cotton can never be lower in price than it is now, which is about an average of ten cents a pound—Others think that the cultivation of cotton is now at as great an extent as it can bear, and that an attempt to go into it upon a more extended scale, would certainly depress it too low for profit.

To grow wheat at the present time, precarious as that crop is, at from 80 to 100 cents a bushel, is a bad business—Indian Corn at 50 cents a bushel just quits cost and no more—Tobacco holds out no better inducements, and the question is, what is to be done? Our country around us can never compete as a grazing country, with the Glades, the Prairies, & the Valleys of the West, until our extensive marshes are drained—Ours is strictly an Agricultural country and is fit for nothing else.

The great objection to growing cotton (exclusive of that mentioned before) is, that we are unacquainted with its culture and management—this I dare say is a great objection to many who feel a little afraid to travel out of the old course.—Another objection is, that it is expensive to purchase a cotton Gin to prepare the crop for market, and men dont like to incur expense in a matter they dont rightly comprehend. That we have a fit climate here to grow cotton has been ascertained from soon after the first settlers came into the then Province of Maryland, for patches of it were grown at that time and have been continued to be grown ever since—the cotton has always been of excellent quality, and if the climate will answer to grow a patch, it will serve to grow a field of cotton.

Any ground that will suit for corn will serve for cotton, and cotton at ten cents a pound will yield as much money from the acre of land, as corn at five dollars a barrel from the same land—Thus land that will yield you two barrels of corn to the acre, which at the common rate of planting is less than one barrel to the thousand, will give you four hundred pounds of cotton in the seed (some say five hundred pounds) which when cleaned of the seed will nett one hundred pounds of cotton for market at least—one hundred pounds at ten cents is ten dollars, and two barrels of corn at five dollars is ten dollars—This is the produce of very thin land—Take the comparison on a better soil and it is believed it will be more in favour of cotton—Ground that will give you four barrels of corn to the acre, rather less than two barrels to the thousand, will give at least eight hundred, most people say one thousand, pounds of cotton in the seed, one fourth of which is either two hundred or two hundred and fifty pounds of marketable cotton—Two hundred pounds at ten cents is twenty dollars—if two hundred and fifty pounds, it would be twenty five dollars, and four barrels of corn at five dollars is twenty dollars. It appears then that cotton at the lowest price is equal to corn at the highest, off the same land.

To accommodate the fears and distrust of all, it is submitted to the consideration of the farmers of Talbot, that, if they are disposed to try this crop upon a small and safe scale, in order that they may test it by experience, a paper shall be opened at Easton for the names of such farmers as may be willing to make the experiment of a crop of cotton, and each one shall annex to his name the quantity of land he will plant and cultivate in cotton next spring, from half an acre up to one, two, three or more acres, as each one may choose for himself—and when one hundred acres are secured to be cultivated, then a company is to be formed to procure a good and sufficient cotton Gin to be erected at Easton, to which the cotton can be carried to be prepared for market, and it will be convenient to be shipped at the Point for Baltimore. This will give the farmers an opportunity of learning whether cotton is worth their attention without incurring any risk or expence, except a trifle for cotton seed—but the great expense of the cotton Gin will be saved.—The company who are to procure the Gin and get out the cotton for market will run as little risk of loss—a house 24 by 32 will answer, and the cost of the Gin is two dollars and a quarter a saw—a seventy saw Gin will cost $157 50 and the horse power to work it and all other expenses, house excepted, will not exceed in all $250—To repay the company for their expenses, they will receive ten per cent of the cotton got out by the Gin as toll for ginning and packing, which upon twenty thousand weight, the nett product of one hundred acres, would be two thousand pounds of marketable cotton, which at ten cents would be $200. This toll would take off two dollars per acre from the farmers receipts, who has spent no money but in the price of cotton seed. If upon trial the farmer found it a saving or a profitable crop, he might increase it at his pleasure, until he made it worth while to get himself a cotton Gin of thirty saws costing him about seventy dollars—and save the toll—or if he wishes to decline the crop, he can do so at his own will—or he may continue to grow it upon a small scale and have it ginned out by the company—On the other hand, if, after the first year, when the company would be reimbursed about four fifths of their money advanced, the farmers discontinued the crop, or enlarged it so as to procure Gins of their own nothing is more saleable than a cotton Gin, and one year's use would not affect its price five per cent. The company therefore could not fail to make a little, and the farmers would be sure to sink no money.

I know of no better system for a general co-operation to make a satisfactory experiment upon this crop, where there would be a perfect security on all sides against loss.

Should the farmers be disposed to try this crop, the necessary instructions relating to the time and manner of planting, & cultivating, and gathering, and managing the crop will be procured and published in this Gazette for the use of those who will engage in it—It can be stated at once, that the time for planting is as soon as the young plant can be secure against spring frosts—the mode is in drills, the best distances are not yet ascertained—the cultivation is the same as that of Indian corn—and the autumn frosts do not affect the crop—the gathering continues, at intervals from September until Christmas—children and old people are as good as any hands for gathering. An acre or two can be cultivated without any hindrance to the crops of wheat and corn.

A TALBOT FARMER.

For the Easton Gazette.

MR GRAHAM,

Newspaper essays are so common in this literary, and enlightened age, that, whether good, bad or indifferent, they attract but little notice. But this reflection should by no means deter us, enamoured authors, from exposing the faults and follies of mankind, and the imperfections in the laws by which we are governed. The latter shall constitute the subject of this brief communication. The multiplied supplements and additions to the numerous laws which crowd our statute books, are sufficient to prove, that no human foresight can guard against all contingencies, and that many things are continually occurring which imperiously require our Legislators to add, alter & amend. It may perhaps be viewed as arrogant presumption in a private individual to offer any advice to that august Assembly in which is or should be concentrated all the wisdom of the state: yet surely the right will not be contested. In fact it is not only our birth-right but our positive duty, to advise and even to instruct this assemblage of sages. But an individual representation will avail but little.

The law which authorizes or compells the Sheriffs of the different counties to collect the Clerk's and Lawyer's fees, appears to the eye of reason, both unjust and unconstitutional. The Constitution declares that there shall be no privileged classes; and yet the *law* allows them to collect their legal fees by immediate execution without any intermediate process, and allows no favour—no indulgence to the unfortunate debtor. Any other member of society *may*, in the ordinary course of law, as it regards *him*, be debared from a just debt for the space of six or eight months, before he has power to order execution.

Why is this matter thus arranged? By what mode of reasoning have our wise Legislators arrived at a conclusion which appears so much at variance with the common principles of a generous equality? There must certainly be some feasible grounds for such a state of things, but I am not wise enough to discover them

There is also another grievance of which we have to complain By the present law for the speedy collection of small debts out of court, the defendant is allowed sixty days before he is compelled to supersede the debt. But in the mean time, the plaintiff has power to order execution upon his body, without the remotest chance of collecting the money at that time, if the defendant can procure supersedeas. This privilege was without doubt, given, in order that the body of the debtor might be secured under peculiar circumstances, or when there was a probability of his absconding before the sixty days expired.—Some of the Constables in this county to my certain knowledge, are in the habit of having executions issued immediately after judgement, although they know that the body of the debtor is safe, and that he can obtain supersedeas, solely for the purpose of *making a fee* Now, Mr. Editor, is not this grinding the face of the poor, who are most generally the subjects of this officer's jurisdiction? Independently of the chance here afforded of oppressing, there is a manifest inconsistency in the law, which permits the defendant at any time within the sixty days to supersede the debt for six months, and yet authorizes the plaintiff to seize his body, and thereby put him to unnecessary costs: for one magistrate may be taking the supersedeas at the very time when another may be issuing the execution. The great object of such laws ought to be, always to protect the poor from oppression—the rich can protect themselves. It might be better for both debtor and creditor, if there was a much more speedy mode of collecting debts, both large and small. It is in the power of any man to delay the payment of any sum exceeding fifty dollars, for eighteen months, after the money has actually become due, by the solemn and voluntary promise and obligation of the debtor. Now this is surely an intolerable grievance, and certainly impairs the obligation of contracts. The laws are all in favour of the debtor, and for what good reason, I can not discover. It has been contended by some that all debts should be debts of honor, and that there should be no law to compel the payment of money or goods trusted at the risque of the owner. Our state of society is not prepared for this, but it would be undoubtedly more equitable and impartial than the present one sided system of legislation.

JUSTITIA.

For the Easton Gazette.

ALARMING.

MR GRAHAM,

I have received intelligence that the new Mayor and City authorities of Baltimore have resolved to revive and execute an old city ordinance passed about twenty two years ago; and which has been wisely suffered to sleep from that time to this, which provides for the selling of corn, oats, rye, &c. by weight in Baltimore, instead of by measure, as we always have done. It is supposed that some speculating buyers of corn have suggested this to the Mayor and City Council, and it is said, that some of the commission merchants have been warranted by the Mayor, as head of the Corporation, for violating this ordinance.

This is another high handed attempt to oppress the Farmers of Maryland which it is to be hoped they will resist with their steadiest and firmest perseverance. This is the plan of a junto of speculators who want to buy from the Farmers *by weight*, and sell abroad *by measurement*, making a clear gain of the Farmers' loss. This attempt must be resisted. It is illegal, dastardly, and fraudulently avaricious—cunningly and deeply devised to pick the Farmers' pocket. They have established the weight of a bushel of corn at fifty five pounds—and this is so excessive, that there is not a bushel in ten thousand that goes to market in any year, that will average fifty five pounds.

Our Legislature must be called on immediately to interfere. The corporation of Baltimore have no right to pass such a regulation upon the internal commerce of the state, much less upon that which is carried on by another state with this.

Our legislature must be called on to pass a law declaring that no corporation has a right or shall be considered as possessing the right to pass any law regulating the weights or measures of the state.

Our legislature must be called on to resist and put down the bill which contemplates giving to Baltimore increased representation in the House of Delegates.

Our legislature must be called on to discard the bill to elect the Governor by the people, which intends to give the controuling power of electing the Governor to Baltimore city.

Our legislature must be called on to withhold all appropriations conducive to the welfare of Baltimore until the Corporation shall repeal and abandon their outrageous attempt to regulate the trade and commerce of the state as may suit a few in Baltimore.

Our legislature must be called on to put all Baltimore business out of the House, until the corporation of Baltimore shall come to their senses and confine the exercise of their corporate powers to matters and things exclusively cognizable by police authority.

If Baltimore will wage war against the country interest, let it be a war of both sides, and let the people of Maryland elect a House of Delegates next year exclusively with a view and *under instructions* to examine and see how far charters granted by this state have been violated, and to exercise the sovereign controul which belongs to the state and the people.

A FARMER.

For the Easton Gazette.

AGRICULTURE.

It is difficult to write so plain, as not to be misunderstood.—But it is still more difficult to get persons to read with an investigating and understanding attention. They read hastily; as often as not, take up wrong impressions; never think of reading over again; and not only run off wrong themselves; but give a wrong impression to every one, who listen to them, and who do not read for themselves.

The trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore have offered three very handsome premiums for the benefit of the tenants of farms —And they have offered them in such a manner as to make it a perfectly fair and equal contest. A contest, in which every competitor will have an equal chance of obtaining not only a premium, but the first prize.

It is feared the impression is abroad that the tenant, who is so fortunate, as to occupy a farm, which is full of natural resources, easy to be come at, as marl, marsh, or shell banks, only requiring digging and hauling, will be enabled easily and certainly very much to out number in loads the tenant who has no such resources; but who has to depend upon his farm yard, and his ingenuity—that the latter, or the tenant without these natural resources will stand little or no chance in the contest—but a slight attention to the terms, on which the premiums are offered, will show that this is not at all the case. Unto whom, much has been given, of him will much be required. Every man will be judged according to the talents he has to improve, and the use he makes of them. Exactly according to his *means and resources*.—His means includes his hands, teams, and carts—and his resources, whatever he may have of what may be called manures, ready made to his hands or of matter, which can be raised, and converted into manure.

The man who has nothing to do, but to dig and to haul, will of course be expected to carry out a much greater number of loads, than the man, who has nothing to depend on but the offal of his crops, his stock, his farm yard, and all the varieties of trash which can be collected on and about every farm.—The collection of which however takes time, pains, and labour—Indeed I should suppose the committees would be inclined to judge most favourably of the tenant, whose ingenuity and persevering activity and industry shall accomplish the most with the smallest means, and out of the fewest resources.

It may also be supposed that the rule for ascertaining the size of the loads is too strict; but without fair and accurate accounts and statements, the judges cannot make a fair decision—no good work is to be done, no good effect is to be produced without some trouble—and upon trial there will not be found a great deal of trouble in fulfilling the rules laid down.—There is no farmer, who has owned a cart, but knows exactly, whether it will hold 2½, or 3, or 3½ barrels of corn—of course whether it will hold 25, or 30 or 35 bushels—and when he is hauling manure with this cart, it cannot be a matter of much trouble to ascertain whether he fills the body full—or only two thirds, or one half, or one third full—and the judges, knowing the substances, and the quantity, hauled at a load, will be enabled to make a fair and sound decision.—Knowing the substances, they will be able to take into view the weight, which will probably be deemed as necessary as the measure, in ascertaining what is a load—for instance, 10 bushels of marl, or mud will probably weigh as much as 30 bushels of farm yard manure, and of course would require as much force to haul it. But the farmer need only be accurate in stating the quantity and kind of substances—The weight of each different kind will be near about the same every where, and as a piece of useful information I would invite the attention of the first two or 3 farmers, who may happen together, and who have it in their power, to weigh a bushel of any or each of the substances, which are enumerated as manures, and to send to some one of our newspapers a statement of their weights.

A SUBSCRIBER.

FOREIGN.

IMPORTANT.

The arrival of the Florida Packet ship at New York, in 26 days from Liverpool, brings London papers to the evening of the 14th ult. which furnishes the important intelligence, that Portugal, having been invaded by Spain had called upon the British Government, in conformity with its treaties of alliance, for aid, and that the latter, without delay, answered the call.

Upon this measure of the British Government the New York American remarks:

"It is not to be disguised that this step in Europe is of the greatest moment to us, and every eye in this country will at once be turned towards Cuba, the only possession of Spain that can alone compensate Great Britain for the expenses and evils of a war with that power—a jewel alike rich and undefended. Mr. Canning takes, it will be observed the distinction, and insists upon it that this is a war not against Spain but in defence of Portugal—not of aggression, but of regression;—and if that ground be adhered to, it would exclude the idea of conquest. But the temptation is great—the facilities great—the prize invaluable. On the other hand, France and the United States will not, cannot, acquiesce in the island of Cuba passing under British dominion, and an attempt therefore to arrest that island from Spain, unless under the most positive and substantial pledges that its independence, under the guaranty of all the three nations shall be the consequence, will lead most certainly to universal war. It is proper, however, to say that, according to the London papers of different politics, it was not anticipated that the war would involve other powers, or be of long duration."

The Parliament adjourned on the 13th of December to the 8th of February. Mr. Peal gave notice that the subject of the Corn Laws will be brought before Parliament on the 12th of February, when the views of Ministers will be fully explained.

On the 11th, December the King of England transmitted the following message to Parliament:

'*George R.*

'His Majesty acquaints the House of Commons that his Majesty has received an earnest application from the Princess Regent of Portugal, claiming, in virtue of the ancient obligations of alliance and amity subsisting between his Majesty and the Crown of Portugal, his Majesty's aid against an hostile aggression from Spain.

"His Majesty has exerted himself for some time past, in conjunction with his Majesty's Ally, the King of France, to prevent such an aggression; and repeated assurances have been given by the Court of Madrid of the determination of his Catholic Majesty neither to commit, nor to allow to be committed, from his Catholic Majesty's territory, an aggression against Portugal.

"But his Majesty has learned with deep concern, that notwithstanding these assurances, hostile inroads into the territory of Portugal have been concerted in Spain, & have been executed in the eyes of Spanish authorieties by Portuguese regiments which had deserted in Spain, and which the Spanish Government had repeatedly and solemnly engaged to disarm and disperse.

"His majesty leaves no effort unexhausted to awaken the Spanish Government to the dangerous consequence of this apparent connivance.

"His Majesty makes this communication to the House of Commons with the full and entire confidence that His Majesty's faithful Commons will afford his Majesty their cordial concurrence and support in maintaining the faith of treaties, and in securing against foreign hostility the safety and independence of the kingdom of Portugal the oldest Ally of Great Britain."

On the 12th, when on the subject of the Message, Mr. Canning explained the relations that existed with Portugal, and went on to state, "On the 3d of September the first application was made to our Government by the Portuguese ambassador for assistance. On Friday evening Government was satisfied of all the facts necessary to make a case for our interference, and on Saturday came to a decision upon these facts. On Monday the Message was sent to Parliament, and at the moment I am speaking troops are on their way to Portugal.

London, December 14.

Lieut. Gen. Sir Wm. Henry Clinton commands the troops destined for Portugal

The Gloucester, 74, Capt Hornton, at Sherness, the Melville, 74, Capt. Hill, Spartia, 74, Capt. Warren, at Portsmouth, and the Windsor Castle, 80, Captain King, at Plymouth, are ordered to convey troops to Lisbon. The Wellesley, 74, Capt. Falcon, that arrived at Portsmouth on Monday, from the South American station, is also ordered upon the same service. The lower-deck guns are to be taken out to make room for the troops.

The Melville has, by great exertions, been got ready for sea, and will sail this day. A letter from Portsmouth, says: "the first division of guards are to embark in the Wellesley, 74 The royal horse artillery, 900 men, are to embark immediately. As much activity and zeal proceed in our department, as at the commencement of hostilities which are likely to last for another quarter of a century."

PARIS, December 12.

This day the King opened the Chambers by the following Speech:

'GENTLEMEN! Important labours have been prepared for this session. Certain of your zeal, I have hesitated to anticipate the ordinary period of your convocation.

"Two codes will be submitted to your examination. They have for their object to perfect legislation of forests, and to fix the rules of military juri-diction. I have permitted few innovations to be made in this labour. The bases are found on the present system of the army, and on the ordinance of my august ancestor on forests.

"I could have wished that it had been possible not to direct your attention to the press, but in proportion as the power of publishing writings is developed, it has produced new abuses, which called for more extensive and more efficacious means of repression. It was time to put a stop to its scandalous outrages, and to preserve the liberty of the press itself from the danger of its own excesses A plan for attaining this object will be presented to you.

"Imperfections have been remarked in the organization of juries. I shall cause to be submitted to you a new project for their amelioration, and for establishing regulations more conformable to the nature of this institution.

"The penalties enacted against the slave trade are not efficacious, and their application is capable of being eluded A legislation more complete was necessary. I have directed the projects to be submitted to you.

"I continue to receive from all foreign Governments the assurance of the most amicable dispositions—and the most conformable to my own sentiments for the maintenance of peace.

"Troubles have recently broken out in a part of the Peninsula. I shall unite my efforts to those of my allies to put an end to them, and to prevent their consequences.

"The progressive increase of the produce of the indirect taxes will permit us this year to augment the funds appropriated to public services, by a sum equal to that imposed by the last law of the finances.

"This augmentation will be a real relief to my people; it will ease the communes of the supplementary tax which they pay to their official servants, and the indigent classes will find abundant resources in the new activity which will be assumed in the public works, on our great roads, our fortresses, and our naval arsenals.

"I have reason to hope that the appropriations which will be made for the public services will be sufficient to meet all their wants for several years, and that I shall henceforth be able to apply the surplus produce to the reduction of the most burdensome taxes.

"Let us, gentlemen, render thanks to Divine Providence for a situation so favorable, and labor in concert to improve and confirm it, in order that my people may long enjoy its fruits.—France, industrious and tranquil, will acquire new greatness, and her success in peace will not shed around her less lustre than would, once more, her warlike virtues, if honor should again oblige her to display them."

Wars and rumors of Wars.

Arrivals at New York, bring Liverpool papers to the 16th December.

These paper contain the highly important intelligence that in consequence of the invasion of Portugal by Spanish troops, in conjunction with the Portuguese rebels, supplied by Spain, the Princess Regent had applied to England for assistance. This fact was communicated to both houses of parliament, by a royal message, on the 11th of December. On the 12th, an answer to the address was moved in the house of lords, by Earl Bathurst, and in the house of commons, by Mr. Canning. The former, on the outset of his observations, adverted to the negotiations at Rio Janeiro, by Sir Charles Stuart, in order to show that England had not, in any instance, acted upon the principle of interferance with the domestic concerns of Portugal. Alluding to the aggression of Spain, he described them as of a character which clearly demonstrated either an extraordinary degree of unanimity among the people of that country, in their hostility towards Portugal, or an undeniable co-operation on the part of the Spanish government. Earl Bathurst concluded his speech by moving "that an humble address be presented to his majesty thanking him for his most gracious communication, and expressing the hope which their lordships entertained that the measures adopted by his majesty's government would awaken the king of Spain to a sense of his danger, and have the effect of preventing a recourse to arms, while at the same time their lordships were ready to afford his majesty their cordial concurrence and support in maintaining the independence

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