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.

From the Baltimore American.

BUELTA ABAXO. The Pennsylvania intelligencer informs us, that the seed of this valuable species of tobacco has been procured by the enterprise of Messrs. Jacob Mayland & Co. of Philadelphia, who have it for sale at their manufactory, at the corner of Race and Third Streets. Mr. Gardier, their agent in procuring it, announces that if sufficient encouragement be afforded him by the planters of this country he will introduce a regular supply of the seed of this tobacco, which always commands the highest price, and is used in the manufacture of the best segars in Cuba. The Philadelphia Agricultural Society also gives this information, for the benefit of the cultivators of tobacco. We have inserted below, the directions for the cultivation of the plant.

The Intelligencer, in recommending the general introduction of this important article of consumption, gives some statements respecting the introduction of *cotton*, now be one a staple of the country, which it is not unimportant to recall to the attention of our readers.

In 1798 a member from South Carolina stated in the House of Representatives of the United States, "that the people of the southern states intended to cultivate cotton, and added "if good seed could be procured he hoped they might succeed." Debates of Congress—vol. 1, p. 79.

Prior to 1802 the cotton wool exported from the U. States, was blended with that of other countries; no discrimination was made of its origin. On the average of five years, from 1802 to 1807, cotton of American growth annually amounted to 42,147,653 pounds; in 1817, it amounted to 85 649,328 pounds. [Seybert.] At the present period the quantity of cotton produced in the United States, is more than quadrupled, and its cultivation has been gradually extended as far north as Virginia.

The important benefits which have resulted from the cultivation of cotton, the success of which in 1798, was considered problematical, may in some degree be realized in our state by the introduction of the cultivation of the fine tobacco, known by the name of the Buelto Abaxo.

The same paper states the existence in Pennsylvania of an abundance of the peculiar soil suited to the culture of this plant. The climate and soil of Maryland may be presumed to be still better adapted to it; and the remarks which are made on the propriety of testing the capacity of the soil for new and valuable products, in the present depressed value of bread stuffs, are as applicable here as there. That capacity as we have often before said, is as yet far from having been fully and profitably tested and many highly valuable resources of the country remain still unexplored by its agriculturists.

Directions for the culture of the Buelta Abaxo Tobacco.

The soil must be tolerably good, light, sandy or gravelly, the land prepared, the seed sown, and the tobacco planted in the same way as common tobacco, but not too much apart, say in rows of about four feet and each plant about from 18 to 24 inches. I have seen it at only 12 inches distance, but this must be regulated according to the quality of the soil.

When the tobacco is ripe, which is tested when the deep green begins to acquire a yellowish cast, the stock is cut in pieces, so as to have two leaves on each piece, riding them on poles placed in the field for the purpose, elevated a few feet horizontally from the ground. On these poles the tobacco is allowed to remain until it wilts, but no longer, as the sun would damage it considerably. It is then removed, on the poles, to the curing house, or barn, and then hung up, leaving room to walk below the lower tier. It here remains until the stem is perfectly dry, after which on the first rainy day, the atmosphere having sufficiently softened the leaves, so they can be handled without breaking, they are taken down from the sticks, or poles, and thrown into a bulk where they lay until the planter is ready for his market. The leaves are then stripped from the stock, picked and tossed according to quality, that is, the wrapper leaves apart and the filler leaves apart, by themselves, they are then tied by the butt end of the stalks into smaller bundles, called hands, of 25 leaves each, four of which bundles are again tied into larger ones, called carrots, and the carrots very slightly pressed and packed in boxes of about 200 pounds each.

The seed should be sown in February or March, in two beds, one in low dry ground & the other in the woods, in order to have two nurseries, or double chance of success, that in the woods is likely to prove the best: which should be prepared by burning dry brush about two feet deep and scraping the ashes off. The ground then dug shallow and well raked so as the earth shall be completely pulverized. *With each table spoonful of seed mix a gallon of the ashes, that it may be sown more even over the beds, which will yield plants sufficient for two acres of land, when at the size of an inch, the plants are suitable for transplanting.

*An ounce of seed contains about three table spoonfuls, sufficient to plant at least five acres.

PRINTING,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE TERMS

From the Maryland Republican.

Annapolis, Jan. 30.

Mr. Nicholson's bill to establish magistrates courts in the several counties of this state, for the trial of assaults, and assaults and battery, after a fiery ordeal, passed the house of delegates on Wednesday last —ayes 49, nays 27. It is now in the senate. Some persons have already predicted its fate there, under the idea of a majority of the senate being lawyers. This is ungenerous to that distinguished and high minded profession, and more so, as to the particular members included in the insinuation.

Mr. Banning's bill for establishing a Library for the use of the Legislature, &c. passed the House of Delegates on Saturday—ayes 54, nays 9—It will no doubt pass the Senate. Two hundred dollars annually, is appropriated for the purchasing books, and $225 to compensate a librarian.

Annapolis, Feb. 3.

The seat of Samuel Rawleigh, Esq. a member of the House of Delegates, from Dorchester county, was vacated on Thursday last, by nearly an unanimous vote, & a warrant for a new election issued—Mr. R was excluded by the constitution, which prohibits "Ministers of the Gospel or Preachers of any denomination" from a seat in the Legislature. Mr. R. was a regularly ordained Methodist Minister, & although he had located for many years, yet he had never resigned that distinction. On Tuesday *Mr.* R. made a very admirable defence of the construction of the constitution, under which he conceived himself entitled to his seat.—The impression at the time was powerfully in his behalf; but it gave way to a cool examination of the subject. *Mr.* R certainly leaves the most favorable and friendly impressions amongst those with whom he has served thus far of the session.

The senate have passed a bill for changing the time of electing the representatives to Congress from this state—The time proposed for elections hereafter is on the 4th Monday of April commencing 1829. The bill was referred to Messrs. Stricker, Stevens and Armstrong of the House of Delegates on Tuesday.

The bill for allowing the city of Baltimore to choose four delegates to the Legislature of this state, was discussed by the House of Delegates on Wednesday last. Mr. Stricker, advocated the bill in a speech of considerable length. Mr. Tyson likewise spoke in favour of the bill, as did also Mr. Campbell of Kent county —The question was decided by ayes and noes, 35 to 32 against the bill.

Mr. Bennett of Talbot county, asked leave on Monday last in the House of Delegates to report a bill to alter the constitution by repealing that part which provides for the appointment of a Council, and to make the senate the constitutional advisors of the governor—The yeas and nays being taken, on granting leave to report such a bill, ayes, Messrs. Bennett, Denny, Speed and Brown, 4—against the leave 49—so it was determined in the negative.

Mr. Teackle's bill respecting public instruction provides for the extention of the law of last session respecting public instruction, to the counties that by vote in October, rejected that law, as well as to the counties that then adopted the law.

Mr. Turner's bill, for the recovery of small debts, proposes to extend the jurisdiction of justice of the peace to all debts not exceeding $100 in amount.

Mr. Montgomery's bill respecting Lumber, goes to define the qualities that shall hereafter constitute first, second, and cullings.

The Senate have rejected Mr. Nicholson's bill from the house, for establishing Magistrates courts for the trial of assault and assault and battery.

On Tuesday the Senate rejected the bill from the house to authorise the orphans court to order the sale of real estates in certain cases.

The Senate have rejected the resolution passed last week authorising the purchase of two copies of Niles Register for the use of the two houses.

BILLS OF PUBLIC INTEREST
Before the Legislature of Maryland.

INJUNCTIONS.

Mr. Forrest—An act relating to Injunctions.

This bill provides, That in case any injunction shall hereafter issue from the Chancellor, or any County Court, or one of the Judges thereof, to stay proceeding on any judgment at law, upon which an execution of capeas ad satisfaciendum hath been issued, and served by a sheriff, or other officer, immediately upon the service of such injunction on such sheriff, &c. he shall discharge the defendant, and certify the same to the court from which such execution issued; and the service of such injunction shall release such sheriff, &c. from all further responsibility; and upon the dissolution of the injunction, the plaintiff may sue out an execution of fieri facias or capeas ad satisfaciendum on the judgment at law, as if no execution had before issued.

BANKS.

Mr. Stricker—A bill to regulate the amount of capital on which the annual tax shall be paid by the Banks therein mentioned.

Union Bank of Maryland, Mechanics Bank of Baltimore, and Commercial and Farmers' Bank of Baltimore, hereafter to pay an annual tax of twenty cents only, on each one hundred dollars of capital stock actually paid in as the amount thereof has been reduced by supplements to their charters, and upon any increase thereto made since the passage of said supplements, or which shall hereafter be made and paid in,

ELECTION DISTRICTS.

Mr. Peter—An act to alter and amend the third section of an act respecting elections.

This bill proposes, that for the purpose of choosing eleven Electors of President and Vice President, the state shall be divided into nine districts, to wit. Calvert, Charles, and St. Mary's to compose the first. Prince George's and Montgomery the second. Frederick, Washington and Allegany, the third. Baltimore city, Annapolis, and Anne-Arundel, the fourth. Baltimore county the fifth Harford and Cecil, the sixth. Kent and Queen-Anne's, the seventh. Talbot, Caroline, and the first election district of Dorchester, the eighth. The remainder of Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester the ninth. Each district to elect one person, except the third and fouth, which shall each be entitled to two electors. Persons elected to be residents of the respective districts in which they may be elected.

LAST WILLS, &c.

Mr. Goldsborough—An additional supplement to an act for amending and reducing into system, the laws and regulations concerning last wills and testaments, &c.

After the first of April next, Registers of Wills shall retain, endorse, file, and safely keep, all original papers and evidences of claims against deceased persons, minors or wards, for which credits shall be made either in accounts of collectors, executors, administrators, or guardians, which may be examined and passed by the orphans courts. It shall be the duty of the register, whenever required to deliver certified copies under seal, of any such original paper, as shall be filed as aforesaid, which shall be admitted as evidence in any court of law or equity

LUMBER.

Mr. Montgomery—An additional supplement to the act to regulate the inspection of lumber.

After the passage of this act, all poplar boards or plank to be marked in three qualities: those that are unsound, worm-eaten or wind shaken, to be unmerchantable, and marked as cullings; those that have not more than three knots, not exceeding an inch in diameter each in any one board, or more than three feet of straight split in each to be marked as first quality; those not unmerchantable, or of first quality, to be marked as second.

TRUSTEES OF THE POOR.

Mr. Banning's—An act relative to the duties of Trustees of the poor, for the several counties therein mentioned.

Sec. 1 *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That from and after the present session of the legislature, it shall be the duty of the trustees of the poor for Talbot and they are hereby directed, to make out and render to the levy courts of their respective counties at their first meeting in the month of April in each and every year, a statement of their accounts and expenditures, with the necessary vouchers for the preceding year, specifying every article purchased, and the purposes to which it was applied, which accounts shall be passed and settled by the said levy court.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted*, That the trustees of the poor for the counties aforesaid, shall not cause to be furnished for the alms houses in their respective counties, any spirituous liquors of any kind whatever, more than what their attending physician shall direct, and that in the aggregate not to exceed gallons.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted*, That all accounts settled by the overseers of the poor houses for the several counties aforesaid with the trustees, shall be on oath, or affirmation, that they are just and true, which oath, or affirmation, shall be administered by any one of the trustees, and the said overseer shall, at the expiration of each and every year, return to the said trustees on oath or affirmation, a fair and regular account in writing of all the stock, farming utensils and other things then remaining in his hands; together with a statement of the crop and other articles made on the estate of the said alms houses, and an account of all the expenses and charges attending the maintainance and support of the poor in said alms houses and all the monies received by him for sales of the produce of their labour, or otherwise which said statement and accounts; the trustees are hereby directed to lay before the levy courts at their said annual meeting, and which accounts, as well as those above specified in the first section of this act, or duplicates thereof, shall be delivered to the clerks of their respective counties, whose duty it shall be to annex the same to the levy list returned by them annually to this legislature.

Sec. 4. *And be it enacted*, That the trustees aforesaid at the time of their exhibiting their accounts to the levy courts, shall also render a correct list of all the persons in their respective alms houses, stating the number of coloured persons therein, their ages, and whether born free, or manumated, and if manumated, by whom, and at what age they were liberated.

Sec. 5. *And be it enacted*, That the said trustees on the first Monday of November in each and every year thereafter, shall issue proposals for the supply of the said poor or alms houses with such articles of food and cloathing as are used in said poor or alms houses, also for an overseer and a physician for said poors or alms house, for one year succeeding, and shall also cause to be set up the said proposals in writing at the door of the court house, and at other public places in said county; and they shall contract with such person or persons, who shall offer the said articles or services on the best and lowest terms, which proposals shall be preserved by the said trustees and annually laid before the levy court at the time when they submit their accounts to the said court.

SMALL DEBTS.

Mr. Turner—A further supplement to an act for the recovery of small debts out of court.

Sec. 1. After the first of May next, in all cases where the debt and damages do not exceed $100, any justice of the peace where the debtor resides, may try and determine the matter in controversy between creditor and debtor, and give judgement thereon.

Sec. 2. Party aggrieved may appeal to the next county court.

Sec. 3 In cases where the sum exceeds ten pounds defendant authorised to supercede for twelve months, one of the securities to be a freeholder in the county where judgement is rendered. If justice rendering the same should die, &c defendant authorised to go before some other in the same district, and enter into supersedeas in the same manner.

Sec. 4. In all cases where judgements are so rendered they are to be considered a lien on real property possessed by the debtor—provided plaintiffs cause a short copy of judgement, certified by justice rendering the same to be recorded in clerk's office.

Sec. 5. All acts inconsistent with the provisions of this repealed.

Sec. 6. This act not to extend to the city of Baltimore.

LIBRARY.

Mr. Banning—An act establishing a Library for the use of the Legislature.

Sec. 1 All books, maps and public documents now in possession of the state, or which may hereafter be obtained to be kept in a room fitted up under direction of the executive.

Sec. 2. President of Senate and Speaker of House of Delegates for the time being empowered to establish such regulations as they shall deem proper, and alter or amend the same.

Sec. 3. Executive to appoint a Librarian who shall collect all books, &c. and deposit them in the room aforesaid. To give bond for the faithful performance of his duty.

Sec. 4 No book, map or document, to be taken out of library, except by the executive, members of the legislature and judges of the court of appeals.

Sec. 5 Librarian allowed an annual salary of $225.

Sec. 6. Two hundred dollars to be annually appropriated for purchase of books and maps, to be laid out under the direction of a joint committee of both houses; to be appointed for that purpose.

[This bill has passed the House of Delegates.]—*Md. Gaz.*

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS.

THURSDAY, Feb. 1.

On motion by Mr. Buchanan, it was Ordered, That the special report of the standing committee on elections and privileges, in the case of Samuel L. Rauleigh esquire, who has been returned as duly elected to the house of delegates for Dorchester county, be taken up for consideration at twelve o'clock to day, and that the ordinary course of business of the house be suspended for that purpose.

By Mr. John W. Thomas, a petition from sundry inhabitants of Cecil county, praying that the law incorporating a company to build a bridge over the river Susquehannah, may be repealed; referred to the committee appointed on that subject.

By Mr. Ringgold, the petition of the Master, Wardens and Brethren of Clinton Lodge No. 83, praying the privilege of erecting a Masonic Hall on part of the public ground in Chestertown; referred to Messrs. Ringgold, Campbell & Wilmer.

Mr. Ridgaway asked leave to introduce a bill, to be entitled, An act to repeal an act relative to the permanent location of the treasury office for the eastern shore, passed at December session 1825; and the question was there upon propounded, Will the house grant the said leave? Determined in the negative.

Mr. Saulsbury asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill, to be entitled, An act for the improvement and regulation of the village of Denton, in Caroline county, and for other purposes.

Bills of the following titles were this day severally reported, viz.

By Mr. Tidball, An act to abolish the high court of chancery and orphans courts of this state, and to establish a more efficient system of equity therein; which was read the first time, laid on the table, and made the order of the day for Thursday the fifteenth instant; and,

By Mr. Turner, An act to regulate the gauging of casks, and the inspection of domestic distilled liquors, in the city of Baltimore; which was read the first time, and laid on the table.

A message was received from the senate by the clerk thereof returning the bills of the following titles, viz.

An act for the relief of Elizabeth Saturfield, of Caroline county. And

An act to alter and change the name of Alexander Ewing, a minor of Talbot county to Alexander Ewing Dudley; severelly endorsed, 'will pass.'

Mr. John W. Thomas submitted the following preamble and resolution, which was read and laid on the table, viz.

Whereas the laws, government and dignity of this state have seldom if ever been as grossly outraged, or the moral feelings of our citizens as cruelly insulted as in the late horrid murder of a lovely, young and innocent female in the county of Cecil; the fact that the perpetrator of this crime had escaped in his flight the pursuit of our officers, hundreds of our citizens, added greatly to the excitement which the bloody deed itself had occasioned, in the public mind; under these circumstances a heavy responsibility & duty fell on the authorities of Cecil county and for them to have spared expense in the pursuit or prosecution of so ruthless a villain, would only have added an additional insult to the feelings and peace of the relations of Miss Cunningham, and the citizens of the state at large; this county therefore cheerfully lavished every expense and lent every effort for the arrest of the monster; and when an individual, supposed to be the one sought after, was arrested in the state of Virginia, and brought to Cecil county for trial, most heavy and unsual pecuniary burthens, in paying the expenses of a great number of witnesses brought from the states of Kentucky, Virginia, &c, fell upon Cecil county. Now it is the opinion of this legislature, that it will contribute greatly to the safety and security of the citizens of this state, to make a case of such extreme and unprecedented enormity the cause of the state, and that justice requires that the county of Cecil should be reimbursed a part of her expenses in the above mentioned trial.

Therefore, Resolved, That the treassurer of the western shore be and he is hereby required, to pay to the order of the levy court of Cecil county, the sum of $1200 being the amount of costs incurred in the prosecution of John Conners the supposed murderer of Evelina Cunningham.

Mr. Tyson, chairman of the committee on grievances and courts of Justice, delivered the following report; which was read and laid on the table, viz.

The committee of grievances and courts of justice, to whom was referred the order of the house of delegates of the 25th inst. directing them to inquire into the character and objects of a work proposed to be published by John V. L. M'Mahon, Esquire, and to be entitled, 'An Historical View of the Government of Maryland in all its Branches, Legislative, Executive and Judicial, from the era of the grant of the charter and the colonization of the state, to the present moment,' and to report upon the expediency of subscribing for two hundred copies of the same, for the use of the state, report—that they have examined the materials for the proposed work; and that they unanimously recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the treasurer of the western shore, be and he is hereby authorised and required, to subscribe for two hundred copies of the said work for the use of the state, and to pay for the same, agreeably to the terms of the subscription, out of any unappropriated money in the treasury.

By order,

GEO. A. FARQUHAR, Com. Clk.

The hour of twelve o'clock having arrived, the house in pursuance of the order adopted this morning, proceeded to the further consideration of the special report of the committee on elections and privileges, in reference to the case of Samuel L. Rauleigh, esquire, who was returned as duly elected a delegate from Dorchester county; and the Rev. Henry White, the Rev. John Bell, and the Rev. James Herron, the attending witnesses in the case, were again introduced, by Mr. Sappington,

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