casional stones, heaps of earth, rows of trees &c.

Guards are established throughout the kingdom to prevent passengers on the highways from committing depredations.—In Austria and Germany the lands are not enclosed, except those near towns.—In Russia and Poland the lands are almost every where unenclosed, although in many districts there are vast forests and plenty of timber. Poland and part of Russia appear to the traveller to be interminable forests with here and there a tract of pasture or ploughed ground. In Sweeden there are but few fences. Small enclosures near the farm-yards are fenced by splinters of deal set up in a sloping position, and fastened by withes to upright posts.

This is the only fence used in Sweden, Norway and Lapland, and it is often seen near villages in Russia and the Northern parts of Germany. In the best cultivated parts of the Netherlands, the estates are enclosed with hedges or other fences.—The Dutch keep their fences in a better state than most other nations. In Spain the lands are open every where excepting immediately round towns and villages.—The plains of Lombardy and Toscany are enclosed with hedges or ditches, but the rest of Italy is generally without fences.

The. Rev J. J. Blunt, who published a work on Italy a few years since, says there was no more enclosures in the days of the Romans than there are now. For this reason flocks were always attended by shepherds. "Tityrus and Menalcas [in Virgil] would have had something else to do than sit under a beech tree and blow their rustic reeds, if a want of hedges had not rendered their services indispensable to prevent the goats from straying." In ancient Greece, much of the country was in common pasture. Among the Jews, portions of land near the towns were enclosed but the greater part was open. When Naomi gleaned after the reapers, 'her hap was to light on a *part of the field* (that is, of the common field) belonging unto Boaz.'

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 30.

The Manufacturers' Convention

Will be held in Harrisburg in July, and we find that in the assemblages of the people in some places an attempt is made to lug in the Farmers, and to call it a meeting of the "Friends of Agriculture and Manufactures" for the purpose of appointing Delegates to represent them in the Harrisburg Convention. The case of those poor farmers, who are thus 'cozened' along to their own destruction, is really piteous, and whilst we sympathise with them for their weakness and errors, we entertain a far more indignant sentiment against those by whose designs and whose stratagems they have been seduced.

Can any thing be more inconsistent with common sense and a common regard for ones own interest, than to see farmers uniting in the support of Manufacturers' meetings to increase tariffs upon dutiable articles to an amount that will exclude them, and thus break up the only lucrative branch of Commerce that concerned the farmer—thus put down competition & give the monopoly to the manufacturer to charge the farmer as he pleases--thus break up the revenue of the country and cause the Government to resort to direct taxes upon lands that are daily becoming more and more unprofitable in proportion as our commerce is checked and the duties increased? *The forced progress of manufactures* will make the fortunes of a few, for it is to them a 'Patent Right' to make fortunes—but it must prove ruinous to the farming interest and to the country mechanical interest, and will, if too long persevered in, endanger the existence of this Government and Union.

The few farmers who are in the neighbourhood of a manufactory can find a sale for a good deal of Garden stuff and Truck patch stuff to supply the labourers in a manufactory—but this is upon a small scale, for a few miles around—The Farmers are told too that they will get an improved price for wool and they must grow more sheep—Now let us see how this is—Seven or eight years ago wool sold, merino, from 75 to 90 cts. a pound, half blood 37½ to 45 cts.—common, 27 to 33 1-3 cts. and from that time it has been gradually falling until now half blood will not command more at any market to which we can send it than 20 cts. and common from 16 to 18 cts. and great difficulty to get it off at that—again, seven or eight years ago there was not more than about seven millions of dollars capital invested in woollen manufactures, and now there is seventy millions; thus as manufactories increase wool declines—Some person proposed to prohibit the introduction of foreign wool so that American wool might sell better, but the manufacturers and all their friends in Congress and elsewhere rose mutinously immediately, and swore they were not well enough under way to bear that yet—thus the foreign wool is encouraged to the depression of the price of our own wool, and we must bear it because the manufacturers say it will suit them better. But after all, even suppose farmers were treated honestly about this same wool business, what would it amount to? Why that a farmer might sell from 100 to 300 lbs. of wool more than he does every year at a better price, say a shilling a pound more, and by this system he has lost all markets abroad for his wheat and his corn, by which he loses four times as much as he gains by wool—and for this the farmer is coaxed to the 'Manufacturers' meetings.'

It would have been better for the farming interest of the United States to have had a direct tax levied on their lands and houses of *fifty millions of dollars* a year, to be annually given to the manufacturers on condition that they should have never concerned with the tariff, than to have suffered the ills and misfortunes which have been brought down upon them by the restrictive system and the Tariff which is one and the same as it regards the whole farming interest. If the restrictive system and tariff had never existed, the certain price for all agricultural produce would have enabled the farmers to have paid this tax of fifty millions, and to have done well afterwards—but now, commerce is destroyed to favour manufactures, we refuse to take foreign fabricks to please our manufacturers, and foreign nations refuse to take our produce, of course the farmer's produce lies upon his hand or goes off at a price that does not pay his expences.

There has been a meeting held in Boston on the 11th of this month by the body of merchants, *'for the purpose of devising measures to secure the prosperity of commerce and to protect the just rights of Commercial men from the effects of prohibitory duties.'*—We rejoice to hear it—May Heaven smile upon their exertions & extend to them its kindest aid in so rational, so just a cause—If the farmers of the country would unite with this meeting they might do something for themselves—for Agriculture and Commerce are own sisters—Manufactures is a half blood sister, same mother but different fathers.

Let the farming interest unite heartily with the commercial interest to resist high tariffs and prohibitory duties, and they will succeed—Let them take the same course the manufacturers do of pulling agricultural men and men interested with agricultural men into Congress and they may have some hope of recovering from their misfortunes—But as long as a majority of Congress consists of Manufacturers and those who are interested in manufactories, so long commerce and agriculture will be depressed and ruined.

The Forsyth Volunteers, under the command of Captain Hoss, attached to the First Baltimore Light Brigade, will leave that city in the steam boat Maryland, on Tuesday, 3d July, to unite with the citizens of this town and its vicinity, in the celebration of the Anniversary of our Independence.

Agreeably to notice the Masonic Fraternity met in Chestertown, Kent county, on the 27th inst. and laid the corner stone of the Masonic Hall intended to be erected by Clinton Lodge. There was a large concourse of spectators present who witnessed this interesting ceremony—the following was the order of Procession, viz.

The Grand Lodge formed on board the Steam Boat Norfolk, (which had been engaged by the members of the Grand Lodge for this occasion) at 10 o'clock, A. M. when the rules for forming the procession to and from the place at which the ceremony was to be performed was read by the Grand Secretary, and committed to the Grand Marshall.

The visiting members, together with Clinton Lodge, No. 83, met at their Lodge Room at the same hour, and moved to the Steam Boat, when the procession was formed as follows, viz:

Marshall.
- Clinton Lodge.
- Tyler with a drawn sword.
- Two Stewards with white rods.
- Brazen Serpent.
- Entered Apprentices.
- Fellow Crafts.
- Standard of Hope.
- Master Masons.
- Secretary and Treasurer.
- Senior and Junior Wardens.
- Deacon—Master—Deacon.

Marshall.
- Visitors.
- Tyler with a drawn sword.
- Two Stewards with white rods.
- Entered Apprentices.
- Fellow Crafts.
- Standard of Faith.
- Master Masons.

Marshall.
- (Music.)
- Grand Lodge.
- Grand Tyler with a drawn sword.
- Grand Stewards with white rods.
- Golden vessel containing corn.
- Two Brethren carrying silver urns containing wine and oil.
- Orders of Architecture.
- Principal Architect.
- Standard of Charity.
- Grand Secretary & Grand Treasurer.
- Bible, Square and Compasses by 4 Past Masters.
- Grand Chaplain.
- Three Lights.
- Book of Constitutions.
- Grand Deacons with black rods.
- Grand Master.
- Grand Standard.
- Grand Sword Bearer.
- Two Stewards with white rods.

The procession moved through the principal streets to the church; the front, on arriving at the church door, opened order, when the Grand Lodge passed through the line into the church: the ceremonies of the church were performed in a very impressive manner by the Rev. Brother Clowes, after which the procession took up the line of march, Glinton Lodge in front; on arriving at the spot where the stone was to be laid, the procession halted and took open order as before, the Grand Lodge passing through the line; the ceremonies of the day then commenced with the following Ode:—

To Heaven's high Architect all praise,
All gratitude be given;
Who deign'd the human soul to raise
By secrets sprung from heav'n.

Chorus

Then sound the great Jehovah's praise;
To him the glorious structure raise.

Now swells the choir in solemn tone,
And hov'ring Angels join;
Religion looks delighted down
When votaries press the shrine.

Chorus.

Blest be the place, thither repair
The true and pious train;
Devotion wake her anthems there,
And heav'n accept the strain.

Chorus.

The Architect then presented the tools to the Grand Master, who applied the square, plumb and level to the stone in their proper positions, and pronounced it to be well formed, true and trusty. The stone was then raised and a prayer delivered by the Chaplain.

Solemn Music by the Band,

The Grand Master then commanded the Grand Treasurer to deposit in the stone various sorts of coin, the journals of the day, plate, &c. and the stone was placed as it is to lie.

The Cornucopia and two Silver Vases were next brought to the table and delivered; the Cornucopia to the Deputy Grand Master, and the two Vases to the Wardens, who presented them to the Grand Master, and he, according to ancient ceremony, poured the corn, the wine and the oil on the stone, with an address.

He then struck the stone thrice with the mallet, and the Grand Honours were given.

The Grand Master delivered over to the Master workman the various implements of architecture, intrusting him with the superintendance and direction of the work.

The ceremony was concluded with an appropriate ode, & the Procession returned to the Steam-Boat, when after a short address from the Grand Master expressive of his regret that the members of the Grand Lodge could not avail themselves of the polite invitation to partake of refreshments, with their brethren of Clinton Lodge, the two lodges separated—the one to pursue their route to Baltimore, and the other to partake of an elegant dinner prepared for them by brother C. C. Money.

PURNELL, the kidnapper, lately arrested at Boston, was tried before the Quarter Sessions of the county of Philadelphia on Saturday afternoon last and convicted Judge King, sentenced him to 12 years imprisonment, and to pay a fine of $4000 & the costs of prosecution.—*Sentinel.*

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.—We are happy to state that the suit in the Delaware Court of Chancery, in which Clement, Blackstock and Van Slyke are plaintiffs, and the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company are defendants, which was commenced some months ago by an injunction against proceeding with the work, has been determined. The claim of the plaintiffs amounted to more than ninety three thousand dollars. On the 8th inst the referees, Judge Hall, of the District Court of the United States, the Hon. Louis M'Lane and James Rogers, Esq. made a unanimous award, declaring that the company is indebted to the plaintiffs in the sum of 1200 dollars, but that the plaintiffs are not entitled to receive the same, it having been some time attached in the Company's hands by some of the workmen who have claims against the plaintiffs The plaintiffs, of course, have entirely failed in their objects, and the Company continues to retain this small sum, which they have heretofore refused to pay, except to the workmen by whom it was earned.—*Nat. Gaz.*

COTTON BAGGING.—A writer in the Natchez Ariel on the subject of Bagging, says—'By the operation of the tariff, the Scotch bagging is nearly excluded from our market, and we are forced to rely on the friends of that measure (our neighbors in Kentucky,) exclusively for our supplies. They may put what price they please on it, and we must pay it, so long as they know we cannot be supplied through other channels. Hence we find speculators from that state buying up the article at the enormous price of 26 cents per yard and with a reasonable hope too of realizing from 4 to 6 cents per yard. It may be said, the time has been when we paid 40 cents, and without murmuring—true, but we then sold our cotton for 30 and 32 cts. per pound: the bagging then cost nothing; but now if we buy at 20 cents per pound [equal to 30 cents per yard] and sell at 8 cents, it requires no arithmetician to tell that we lose considerably by the operation.' He recommends as a remedy for this evil, that the Planters should manufacture their bagging out of their inferior cotton, which will be a saving in the cost of it and calculates that the crops of Louisiana and Mississippi will require 800,000 yards, which, with the use of cotton bale rope, will add to the consumption of the raw material about 5000 bales of 400 lbs. each, or if the planters cannot manufacture the article, he recommends that course to the northern manufacturers.

BITTER PILLS.—In a conversation last winter with some of the up-to-the-hub Jacksonians, upon the subject of continuing Mr. Calhoun as the opposition candidate for Vice President, one of the Georgia Senators remarked:—Gentlemen, General Jackson is a "bitter pill for us to swallow;" but if you expect us to swallow him with Mr. Calhoun upon his back, neither Georgia nor Virginia will go along with you." Our informant heard the conversation.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

FOREIGN.

From the N. York Commercial Advertiser.

ONE DAY LATER FROM LONDON.—On looking over a bundle of late English papers last evening, we found the London Morning Herald, of May 15—one day later than has been previously announced—which had entirely escaped our notice. This paper contains a complete report of the debates in Parliament on the evening of the 14th, and extracts from the Paris papers of the 12th and 13th.

This paper also contains an interesting letter from the correspondent of the Morning Herald, who has written for months past upon the affairs of the Greeks. It is dated on board of His Majesty's ship Talbot, Smyrna, March 25, and contains the following important passages:—

Some of the officers of the Cambrian have just arrived from Constantinople, where they had been staying for the last two months. Among them was Lieut. Wellesley son of our Ambassador at Vienna. From him I had the following:—Mr. Canning has not yet taken any steps in favour of the Greeks at the Porte. He told Wellesley he had instructions so to do, but that he and the Russian Ambassador could not agree on the terms that should be proposed to the Porte. In consequence of this, Mr. C. had not been able to lay before the Porte, the sentiments of the British Cabinet relative to the Greeks. It is well known to be the wish of England that Greece should be a free nation; but Mr. Canning intends to stipulate that she should pay a tribute to the Turks, choose her own Governm ent, and the Porte is not to interfere in any way with the internal administration, but it is to rest satisfied with the tribute.

The Turkish fleet were getting ready for sea.—They consisted of three 3 deckers, eight or nine line of battle ships, and several frigates. The Sultan superintends every thing, and reviews the troops every day. They are much improved of late, and are chiefly instructed by renegade Frenchmen. One of the chief Turkish Generals is a renegade Frenchman. The capital was quiet, but people generally seemed to doubt that it would continue so. Different guards were day and night parading the town, and entering all the coffee-houses. I suppose you have heard that the commissioners who signed the treaty of Ackerman were all assassinated on their return to Constantinople This was the Sultan's order The reason alleged is, that they were not authorized to go so far in their concessions as they did. The Sultan and the Grand Visier, nightly parade the streets in disguise, to see whether any disturbance is going on, and whether their orders are executed. Hardly a day passes without the shedding of human blood, from mere jealous suspicions.

On Wednesday, we gave a brief account of what transpired in the two Houses of Parliament at the commencement of the sitting of the 14th. In the House of Lords, no business was done, further than to reply to the renewed attacks of Lord Londonderry upon the new administration of Mr. Canning. In the Commons, the supply bill was taken up, and every item asked for by Mr. Canning, (as Chancellor of the Exchequer,) was readily voted.

The Princess Regent of Portugal had a relapse of fever on the 8th May.

Hamburgh papers of the 13th May, announce that Lord Cochrane and his family, arrived there two days previous, whence he intended to embark for England.

Salaries in Ireland.—The salary of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, is £27,000 per annum—equal to $120,000. The salary and fees of office of the chief secretary of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, amounts to £6000—equal to $26,666 66, and more than the salary of the President of the United States.

The exports last year from Great Britain to Ireland amounted to five millions and a quarter, and the imports from Ireland to Great Britain to six millions and a half.

[From the New-York Daily Advertiser.]

GREEK FORCES.—We find, in our latest French papers, a report of the numbers and positions of the different divisions of the Greek army and navy. It is from M. Eynard, the agent of the Swiss committee, and we presume is worthy of credit. We translate it as follows:

In the vicinity of Missolonghi, under Gens. Makre, Perova and Panouria, 3,000; at Arakova, under Keraiskaki, 3000; at Drouvari, under Lambravak, 1,500; at Colouri, under Varo and Nataros, 2,000; in the Acropolis of Athens, under Guigiotti, and Fabvier, 1,500; at Phalerum, under Gordon, Martiriani, &c. 2,500; at Napoli di Romania, under Grivas, Phatomara and Duca, 3,700; unemployed at the same place, 3,000; at Corinth, under Londo, 500; at Carinthia under Colocotroni, 300; at Malvoisia under Thermagiotti 1000; at Tzlanti, under Karatano, 2,000; at Maina, under Maoromichali, 2,000; at Castri, under Nikitas, and elder Colocotroni, 300.—Total 28,500.

It is added, that Colocotroni can place himself at any time at the head of 2000 men; and the troops at Castri may be estimated at double the amount given

Of the fleet, besides the frigate, the steam boats, and some vessels fitting up, are the following:

Spetzia possesses three 3 masted polacres. 36 brigs, 6 fire-ships, and 26 schooners; Hydra, 2 polacres, 39 brigs, and 8 fire-ships; Ipsaras 10 brigs, Canarie's fire-ships, and the remains of the vessels at Egina.

BALTIMORE, June 29.

PRICES CURRENT.

FLOUR—Howard-street, superfine, 4. 87½ *a* 5. 00—WHEAT, best white, 90 *a* 93—CORN, 44 *a* 48—RYE, 55 *a* 60—OATS, 41 *a* 43,

MARRIED

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr Charles L. Rhodes, to Mrs. Ariana Haddaway, all of this county.

—— On Tuesday last, by the Rev. James Thomas, Mr. James Chambers, to Mrs. Alice Gregory, all of this county.

—— In this town on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. Nathaniel Jones, to Miss Elizabeth Clark.

DIED

In this county on Monday last, Mr. Nicholas Watts, at an advanced age.

——In Chestertown, Kent county, on Thursday last, after a lingering illness Miss ELIZABETH *H.* daughter of the late Samuel Nicols, of this town, in the 20th year of her age.

BANK NOTICE.

On Wednesday next, the 4th of July, the Bank will be closed—all notes due on that day must be paid or otherwise provided for on Tuesday the 3d day of July.—

Branch Bank Easton,
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cash'r.
June 27th, 1827.

MILLINERY.

MRS. MARY COOK, tenders her sincere thanks to the LADIES of Easton and its vicinity for the liberal encouragement she has received since she has been in business. She now informs them that she still continues to carry on the above Business in all its various branches, at her old stand, at the head of Dover Street, and next door to *Mr.* John Tomlinson's Store, and intends keeping a good assortment of Gimp & Leghorn, and Straw *Hats* of the latest fashions, and also a variety of Fancy articles in her line. Leghorn and Straw Bonnets will be repaired in the neatest manner, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable Terms.

N. B. She wishes to inform them that she has a Machine for the purpose of stretching Leghorn hats without the least injury.

Easton June 30 tf

NOTICE.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, by George *Peters*, Esq. a justice of the peace in and for said county, on the 3d day of June 1827, as a runaway, a mulatto man who calls himself JAMES; says he is free. He is about 5 feet 6 inches high, and about 56 years of age. Had on when committed; a blue coat much worn, brown pantaloons, old hat and coarse shoes The owner of the above described mulatto is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.

June 30 8w

20 DOLLS REWARD.

Ranaway from the Subscriber (living in Somerset county, Md.) on Wednesday the 6th inst. a negro man named LEVIN—*He* is about 21 years old, of a dark colour, and has an impediment in his speech--Any person who will take up said negro, and secure him so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward of TWENTY DOLLARS.

LEE P. HARCUM.

Somerset County; June 30 eo3w

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife CATHARINE has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, this is to forwarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting, after this date.

his
WM. H. ⋈ SMITH.
mark.

June 30.

New Spring Goods.

WILLIAM H. GROOME

Having recently received from Philadelphia an Baltimore an extensive and beautiful supply of

PLAIN & FANCY GOODS

Selected from the latest importations and adapted to the present season—begs leave to invite his customers and the public generally to inspect his assortment.

AMONGST WHICH ARE,

Broad Clothes, Cassimeres & Cassinetts
Marseilles, Black Silk, and other Vestings
Black & white & other Calicoes (*new style*)
Missolonghi and Oriental ditto.
Elegant Parisian Plaids
Black and white and other Ginghams
Elegant black & white & fancy col'd Battiste
Plain Jackonet, Mull, Swiss & Book Muslins
Figured do. do. do. do. do.
Handsome figured and plaid Silks
Black Italian Lutestring & other black Silks
Black and white Sattins and black Modes
Italian Crapes and Crape Lisse
Bobbinet, Pattinet and Gauze
White and colored Merino Shawls } *unusually cheap*
do. do. Scarfs }
Black and White and fancy colored Ribbons (New Style)
Barage, Silk and other fancy Handkerchiefs
Bandanna, Flag and Madrass do.
Cambric, Book and Jackonet do.
Bobbinet, Thread and Silk Laces
White Jeans, Satteens and Denim
Bombazetts, Bombazines & Norwich Crapes
Black and colored Canton and Nankin do.
Hosiery, Gloves, Piping, Cords, Braids
Gimps, Combs, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO,

TOW LINENS, HESSIANS
OZNABURGHS, BURLAPS
DOWLAS, RAVENS DUCK
RUSSIA, SCOTCH AND
IRISH SHEETINGS
DOMESTIC PLAIDS and STRIPES
BROWN AND BLEACHED MUSLINS
BEDTICKINGS, TABLE DIAPERS
Ironmongery, Cutlery, Carpenter's and other Tools, Groceries, Liquors, Queen's Ware, Glass, China, Stone Ware, Cut and Wrought Nails, Spades, Shovels, Hoes, Castings, Cart Boxes, Frying Pans, Rope, Sperm Oil, Salad Oil, Flax, Cotton Yarn, Candle Wick, Raw Cotton, Wool Hats, Meal, Flour, Salt, Window Glass, Putty, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold at the lowest rates for Cash or exchanged for Meal or Feathers.

Easton, March 31 tf

HIGHEST CASH PRICE FOR

NEGROES.

The subscriber wishes to purchase forty or fifty likely NEGROES from 10 to 25 years of age, for which he is disposed to give liberal prices—Those wishing to sell will find it to their interest to call on him at Mr. Lowe's Tavern in Easton.

SAMUEL MEEK.

N. B. Letters addressed to the subscriber in Easton will be promptly attended to. S. M.

May 12 tf

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