Easton Gazette.

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 14.

GENERAL JACKSON'S LETTER.

We present this famed letter with the correspondence to our readers at the earliest moment that they may see it & understand it—and that they may see how easy it was for Mr. Beverley to bring General Jackson out as one of the skirmishers in his own cause, in aid of the libellers of Mr. Clay.

A looser told story than this we have never seen in print, and we lament to see the hero of New Orleans a candidate for the Presidency, writing letters to electioneering characters and circulating such stories for the purpose of elevating himself and trying to injure a man whose name he cannot hear mentioned without shewing rage. If General J. was the dignified man they wish to represent him, he would have disdained to have entered the electioneering lists with such stories as these, or if he *believed in truth* that Mr. Clay was guilty of any thing wrong, why did he not come out long ago and tell the nation? Was there no opportunity? Yes many--He might have come out with his friend Kremer—Probably the General's prospects are not so bright as they were and he wants all the aid he can get, even his own letters, to help him. We have been taught by his friends that the General was wrapt up in retired dignity at home, like another Cincinnatus at the plough, intermeddling nothing with the great concerns—Instead of that he is a modern Curtius, ready to leap into a yawning gulph—All beautiful on paper—and more beautiful still, General J's friends say, he has gained complete mastery over his passions now o'days, except when Mr. Clay's name is mentioned and then his under lip quivers and his eye flashes—Mr. Beverley it seems has coaxed that lip to speak, and the General, instead of being a Cincinnatus at the plough is a partizan at the pen—he was made for war and war of some sort he must be wageing—What a man says of another of whom he cannot speak without his lip quivering or his eye flashing, ought to be received with many grains of allowance—But the innuendo that General J. makes in his letter, that a few days after he had so furiously refused the suggestion of his friend the 'member of Congress' Mr. Clay came out for Mr. Adams, meaning that we should understand his rejection of the suggestion was the cause of Mr. Clay's coming out, is wholy unworthy and shameful. A more unjust attack than this was never made by man upon an enemy. Mr. Clay had long before that avowed himself for Mr. Adams—he was known by every body to be decidedly for Mr. Adams long before, and this story of Gen. Jackson's friend the 'member of Congress' if it ever happened, had no more to do with forming Mr. Clay's opinion, than it had to do with forming the world—It would be as just to say, that this story was a made up and arranged affair between Gen. Jackson and his friend the 'member of Congress' for the purpose of destroying Mr. Clay, as to insinuate that Mr. Clay's opinion was formed by the rejection of the 'member of Congress' proposal to Gen. Jackson—one is as just as the other.

But not to wander from the point—What does General J's letter amount to? Simply to this, that he gave Mr. Beverley permission to publish his letter, in which he says a 'member of Congress' called on him and informed him of a great intrigue—that he came as a friend of General J. to tell him of it, and that however the General might receive it, he hoped his giving him the news *would not produce any change in the General's friendship towards him.*—Both this 'member' and Mr. Beverley seemed to be anxious that they should not experience any change in the General's friendship. Encouraged by the General's flattering assurances, the member goes on & tells his story, that the *friends* of Mr. Adams proposed to the friends of Mr. Clay, that Mr. Clay should be made Secretary of State, if they would unite to elect Mr. Adams—and that if Gen. Jackson would say or *permit any confidential friend* to say, if he was elected President by the union of Mr. Clay's friends, that Mr. Adams should not be continued Secretary of State, they would put an end to the Presidential contest in one hour.

Now what is there in all this great story to shew that Mr. Adams or Mr. Clay knew one word about this matter?—A friend of General J. tells him this—he tells him about *the friends* of Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay, but we have nothing like proof that any proposition came from or was known to Mr. Adams or Mr. Clay and it seems from General J's own letter, that the General was the only Candidate for the Presidential office that received any overtures or that was tampered with. How far this speaks in his behalf, the world will judge. It is possible a friend of General J's a 'member of Congress' may have told him such things, we cant tell—but what is there in all this to condemn Mr. Clay or Mr. Adams, supposing what is said to have been said by some of their friends is true? Must a man be condemned for the folly or the vice of his friends? Certainly not, unless he is proved to be in league with them. This 'member' asserts nothing relating to Mr. Clay, nor does he even say that he was authorised by the friends of Mr. Clay to say a word—if he has run to General J. with idle tattle, so let it be, but do not inculpate innocent men by the tattle of the times.

This story we suppose is to draw off attention from the six poor militia men that were hanged—or to blot out the threat to have hanged three citizens of the U. States under the 2d article of the rules and regulations to govern the army—but be assured it is not a set off, and such electioneering balancing will not do.

Judge men by their acts, their conduct and their established character, not by electioneering stories and letters, let them come from whom they may.

The following communication was received from a warm friend of Gen. Jackson with the General's letter to Mr. Beverly annexed to it, with the request that both might be inserted in the Gazette; having inserted the General's letter and the correspondence which led to it on our first page, previous to receiving the communication, we give a place to his remarks as a matter of course.

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Graham,

The union between Mr. Clay and his friends, and the friends of Mr. Adams at the election of President by the House of Representatives, and the subsequent appointment of Mr. Clay, to be Secretary of State afforded strong grounds of suspicion that a previous understanding existed between Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay. The evidence offered by the annexed letter (if General Jackson be a credible witness) is conclusive, and establishes that the corrupt offers of Mr. Clay which were indignantly rejected by the good old General were accepted by Mr. Adams. To the dishonour of our country, to the disgrace of our republican institutions, it now is manifest that Mr. Clay and his friends, made Mr. Adams President of the United States, upon the corrupt consideration that Mr. Adams should make Mr. Clay Secretary of State. It remains for the people to purify the country from this foul pollution at the next election and to teach Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay and the ambitious and corrupt men of the country that the pure and noble spirit of our Fathers has not been lost.

One of the People.

For the Easton Gazette.

EASTON, July 13th, 1827.

Mr. Graham,

I have conversed with many of the Farmers of this county, and some from the adjoining counties, and have been in the wheat fields of several, and made a particular examination of the wheat, and find it to be more injured with the rust, than I should possibly have supposed. In one or two instances, with the exception of the advantages arising from the straw, as a provender and manure, I think the harvest expences will be more than an equivalent for the crop—The grain of the wheat is very much shrivelled, and taking into consideration, the deficiency in weight (for I have seen 1 bushel weighed which only gave 49 pounds) as well as measurement I cannot suppose it will produce on an average half a crop—From the observations which I have made, the early, or rare ripe wheat, has a very fine, plump grain, and almost all wheat, grown on fresh manured, and marled land, and in tolerable high situations has also a good grain—and the red wheat I think has suffered less, taking it in the aggregate, but the Lawler and white wheat, in all bottom lands, and wherever it has not matured early, either from late seeding, or bad seed, or backwardness in the soil, &c. is scarcely worth the trouble of saving—Many farmers may now be induced from the circumstances that have occured, to sow the early wheat at the next seeding, hoping to avoid the like calamity—I would not advise such a measure, for the like occurrence may not take place again in 20 years—and the early wheat the coming year may be subject to a more fatal disaster, than the other kinds of wheat have been this.

A FARMER.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

How to boil potatoes nicely without waste.—Seldom do we see potatoes well cooked and still seldomer do we see them cooked without waste. By the following directions both ends will be attained. Choose your potatoes of equal size, and put them into a saucepan, or pot without a lid; with no more water than is sufficient to cover them; more would only spoil them, as the potatoes themselves, on being boiled, yield a considerable portion of water. By being boiled in a vessel without a lid, they do not crack, and all waste is prevented. After the water is come near to a boil, pour it off, and replace the hot, by cold water, into which throw a good portion of salt. The cold water sends the heat from the surface to the heart of the potatoe, and makes it mealy. Like all other vegetables, they are improved by being boiled with salt, which ought not, therefore, to be spared. The only proper test of their being done enough s trying them with a fork. When they are boiled with a lid, cracking is usually considered the test of their being done enough, but they will often crack when they are quite raw in the heart. After straining off the water, they should be allowed to stand ten or fifteen minutes on or near the fire to dry.

From the United States Gazette.

CULTURE OF SILK.

The successful experiments in the culture of silk, in different parts of North America, before the war of the Revolution, and those which have since been made, and are now making in Connecticut and Philadelphia, leave not a doubt that the nurture of the silk worm may be advantageously prosecuted in the United States. The *Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture*, therefore, think it their duty to recommend the extensive cultivation of the white mulberry tree, the leaves of which, it is generally known, are the best food for this invaluable insect. The trees may be propagated either from seeds or cuttings. The ripe fruit may be sown in drills in rich earth, and if slightly covered, they will quickly vegetate. Plants produced in this way last autumn, bore the severe cold of the past winter, and when transplanted in the spring, have grown vigorously. Cuttings may be set out in the spring. It may be useful to mention to those who are unacquainted with the proper mode of procedure, that the ground should be dug or ploughed deep and late in the autumn, left rough all winter, and after being harrowed or raked smooth in the spring, the cuttings should be put in at least eight inches deep, and at such distances, as will permit the intervals to be easy kept clean. Those who possess white mulberry trees will find their profit in preparing the seeds for sale. This may be done by rubbing them out from the ripe fruit between the hand in water, and after the seeds have settled, pouring off the water and drying them in the shade. Owners of vacant lots on the ground plot of the city and vicinity, and farmers, may add to their revenue by establishing nurseries of the trees; for there is every reason to believe, that the demand for them will annually increase. The value of the sewing silk and raw silk made in three counties of Connecticut, in the year 1810, was $28 503 according to the estimate of the United States Marshals, & as the business has been greatly extended every year since that time, it is reasonable to presume that the present amount of this article is double this sum. It would be much increased if the value of the home-made stockings, mitts, and garments made of silk, and mixtures of cotton, wool and silk, with which almost every house in part of Windham county abounds, be taken into consideration. The serious addition to the usual income of the farmers, derived from the culture of silk, may be considered as so much clear gain for from personal inquiries made on the spot by a member of this society, it was ascertained, that it did not interfere with the regular crops, and it was even acknowledged by some that they received more money from the sale of their silk, than they did from the produce of their farms. It is presumed that no greater inducement need be offered to farmers in other states to attend to this profitable branch of business.

By order of the Society,

RICHARD PETERS, President.

W. S WARDER, Secretary.

☞Editors of Newspapers are requested to insert the above.

Manufacturing Ice.—An Apothecary of Caen, in Normandy, has lately discovered a method of procuring ice at all seasons of the year, by mixing four pounds of sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol) 36 deg. with five pounds of sulphate of soda (Glauber salts, in powder.) This mixture must be made in an earthen-ware or china vessel, and the water which it is wished to congeal must be put in it in a separate vessel wrapped round with flannel, cotton, thick paper, or some other non-conductor of heat, and the operation must be repeated three times on the same body of water.

Machine for digging Potatoes.—Mr. Michael Barry, of Swords, Eng. has invented a Machine, simple in its construction and principle, by which, with two horses and one attendant, an acre of potatoes can be dug out in one hour. Also, an acre of ground, previously ploughed for oats or other grain, can be harrowed by it in an hour with two horses and one attendant, thereby effecting in the branch of harrowing, a saving of upwards of 93 per cent. or in other words, doing the work of 32 horses and 16 attendants, with two horses and one attendant.

Counterfeits.—On Saturday evening last, Jas. R. Sage and Asher Slover were apprehended in this city and safely lodged in jail, for passing counterfeit money. The following is a description of the bills as to amount, letter and bank, which they had about them: $430 in $10 bills letter Ff. Manhatten Bank, N. Y.

30	10	G. Newburgh bank
65	5	A. Geneva bank,
10	5	A. Eagle Bank Boston.
27	3	S. Farm. & Mech. bk, Alb.
27	3	H. Manhatten Bank N. Y.
6	3	D. Chenango Bank.
3	3	F. State Bk. Newark, N. J

$528 in all. Some of the bills are excellent imitations—well calculated to deceive those who are not good judges. The $10 bills on the Newburgh Bank are remarkably well done—at least so far as I am a judge.—*Shenectady Cabinet.*

THE FRIGATE HUSSAR.

It will be remembered that during the revolutionary war the British frigate Hussar, as she was passing through Hell-gate on her passage from New York to join the fleet blockading Rhode Island and Connecticut, struck on Pot Rock and soon after sunk in 6 fathoms water, when she lifted off into 12 fathoms. Attempts have been made from time to time to penetrate the store rooms of this vessel by means of diving bells, as it was currently reported that she had large sums of money on board.—These attempts, however, did not accomplish much. In the present year, the Neptune Company of New York succeeded in obtaining a number of articles which have been examined by Dr. Samuel L. Mitchell and are thus described:

The wood of the vessel, lying near the bottom, escaped the ravages of the pipe-worm or teredo. This destructive animal lives and bores nearer the water level.

A telescope had undergone a surprisingly small alteration. Not only was the wooden case nearly entire, but the brass was so little rusted, that the tube could be pushed in and out and the glasses so little corroded, that objects could be tolerably well distinguished through it. The brass work of a quadrant was much more corroded; owing probably to its being a different composition of that metallic alloy.—Candlesticks, and other works in brass, had sufferred different degrees of corrosion. As far as I can conjecture, the brass was corroded in proportion to the abundance of copper it contained, and resisted the surrounding agents the better, as the zinc preponderated.

Iron and steel were mostly destroyed. The blades of knives and forks had entirely disappeared, while the horn of their handles remained almost unaltered. In like manner the blades of swords were eaten up, while the horn of the hilts remained. A glided belt and some of its tassels still possessed a considerable share of their original lustre and structure.

Black bottles had undergone remarkable alterations on their outside surfaces. In some, there were appearances of rainbow colors, as if the lead in the constitution had been oxyded, or converted into a sort of litharge; and on several there was a yellowish coat or crust, apparently formed by the decomposition of a portion of the sea-salt, and the formation of a muriate of lead, as in the preparation of the well known patent yellow. It could be readily scaled off.

Spoons of puter had been corroded to some depth: but Britannia spoons and dishes were only covered with a blackish tarnish. Leaden weights had suffered scarcely more alteration than in the atmosphere.

Articles of the medicine chest that had been closely kept under glass stoppers, were remarkably preserved. The sweet spirit of nitre retained its odour. The muriatic acid was distinguishable, and the volatile alkali retained much of its pungency. Where corks had been used, the qualities of the liquids were in most cases not easy to determine, though when they were well fitted, the contained substances were well preserved. Pomatum was converted into a substance, resembling adipoaire, though the odour with which it was scented, was evident when it was first uncassed.

Yellow beeswax had been altered a little by a change of color to a brownish, and of consistence to fissures or cracks, on the outside; but even there, and more especially in its middle or internal parts, it seemed to be wholly unaltered. The common adhesive plaster had changed so little, that on spreading it, there seemed to be all the plastic and other qualities fitting it for instant use in surgical practice. Several large syringes, made I suppose of the ordinary composition, were blackened and covered with a sort of tegmen.—This, however was adherent and only seperable by scraping; within the bright metal appeared after a slight scratch. Though the screws were free, the pistons refused to work. Camphor retained its odour and sensible qualities, in a high degree.

Cups, saucers, plates and glazed articles of earthen ware and porcelain, looked as if they had not been down more than twenty-four hours.

JOHN M'LEAN, now Post Master General is nominated for the Vice Presidency in the Cincinnati Gazette.

BALTIMORE, July 13.

PRICES CURRENT.

FLOUR—Howard-street, superfine, 5 00 *a* 5. 12½—WHEAT, best white, 90 *a* 93—CORN, 44 *a* 47—RYE, 55 *a* 60—OATS, 24 *a* 25.

We are authorized to state that HORATIO L. EDMONDSON, Esq. will serve the people of Talbot county, in the next General Assembly, if elected.

We are authorized to state that Robert B. A. Tate, Esq. will serve the people of Talbot county in the next General Assembly, if elected.

We are authorized to say that Wm. Gist, Esq. will serve his fellow citizens of Talbot county in the next General Assembly, if elected

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TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Fellow Citizens,

I offer myself as a Candidate for the Sheriffalty at the ensuing election, and respectfully solicit your support.—Should I be elected it will be my endeavor to execute the duties of the office with justice and impartiality.

The Public's Obt. Servant.

JESSE SCOTT.

July 14.

MANTUA MAKING AND

MILLINERY.

MISS SARAH SHERWOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies of Talbot and the adjacent counties that she has just returned from Baltimore and is now opening at her store on Washington street opposite Mr. Nind's and next door to Mr. Benny's Shop, an elegant and fashionable assortment of articles in her line, to which she solicits the attention of her friends and customers.

Easton, July 14.



STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

The Trustees of the Company take the earliest occasion to notify the inhabitants of Queen Anne's county and the neighbouring districts that they have established a convenient wharf on Mr. Blake's farm on Corsica Creek for landing and receiving passengers, horses and carriages; and that on Monday the 23d day of July inst. and on every succeeding Monday, the Steam Boat MARYLAND will call there in her route to and from Chestertown, & will no longer stop at Queen's Town as heretofore. She will arrive at the wharf at half after nine o'clock in the morning; and leave it for Baltimore at half after two o' clock in the afternoon. By an agreement with the owners of the Steam Boat PATUXENT, this Vessel will call at the wharf on her route to and from Chestertown at the like hours on every succeeding Saturday.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR,
Commander of the Maryland.

Easton July 14 1827.

The Editors of the newspapers printed in Centreville and Chestertown, are requested to insert the above notice for 4 weeks, & present their accounts to Capt. Taylor, for payment.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

The Subscriber will offer at Public Sale on 3d day (Tuesday) the 7th day of August next, at the Court House door between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the BRICK HOUSE and LOT at present occupied by himself. This property is in good repair, and possesses as many conveniences, as any house of its size in Easton. The Lot is about 43 by 195 feet, and has a Pump of EXCELLENT WATER very convenient to the kitchen, a Meat-House, Stable, Carriage-House and Cow shed, and a well enclosed Garden, stocked with a variety of Herbs & Flowers. To a person desirous of a residence in, or of owning Town Property, this offers many inducements which will be more apparent on examination.—The terms will be liberal and accommodating, and made known on application to

JAMES COCKAYNE.

Easton, July 14 ts

IN WORCESTER COUNTY COURT

IN CHANCERY, May Term 1827.

Kendall Truitt, Vs. Mahala Truitt, Mary Truitt, Leah Truitt, Elizabeth Truitt, Denwood Truitt & Julian Truitt

The object of the bill filed in this cause is to obtain a Decree for the sale of the real Estate, lying and being situate in Worcester county, whereof Joseph Truitt late of Worcester county, died seized, for the payments of his debts, the Court being satisfied that Mahala Truitt and Mary Truitt two of the defendants in this case—do not reside in the State of Maryland, and that the process of this Court cannot be served on them it is therefore this sixteenth day of May eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, by this Court, ordered and directed that notice of the bill filed in this cause be given to the defendants by inserting a copy of this order in one of the Newspapers printed at Easton for three successive weeks, at least three months before the first Monday of November next, warning them to appear in this Court in person or by solicitor on the said Monday of November next, otherwise this Court will hold Jurisdiction of this cause and will hear and determine the same as fully and amply to all intents and purposes as if the same defendants had appeared thereto.

ARA SPENCE.
WILLIAM TINGLE.

True copy

Test. JOHN C. HANDY, Clk.

July 14 3w

FOUND

LAST week a PARASOL—The owner by proving property and paying charges can have it again by applying at this office.

July 14

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Agreeable to a Circular addressed by their President, the Hon. BUSHROD WASHINGTON, to the Rev. Lott Warfield, respectfully soliciting, & requesting that he would be pleased to bring the claims of their cause before his Congregation, on the Sabbath which shall immediately precede or succeed the Anniversary of our National Independence, and invite contributions for its benefit. *Notice is therefore now given,* That the Rev. Mr. Warfield, agreeable to the request aforesaid, has duly notified his Congregation at Easton, that at the Methodist Church, on Sabbath the 22d of July (instant) a Public Collection, will be taken, to aid and assist the landable views, & endeavours of the American Colonization Society, in providing a suitable Assylum on the coast of Africa, and also to assist in raising a fund for their removal.—It is therefore hoped and wished, that the citizens of Easton and of Talbot county, will not be backward on this occasion, to manifest their known liberality, but more especially so, when it is asked, and solicited to releave a depressed part of the Human race, and in assisting to remove them from amongst a White Population, to a place, and country better calculated, it is to be hoped for their future good and comfort, where they may more fully enjoy their civil and religious privileges. Fellow-Citizens, the appeal is made to you, what if the contributors were to contribute their dollar, their half dollar, and so down to an eighth of a dollar--to each individual, it would be of but small consideration. But when all is put together, would tend to assist the views of the Society to no small degree. It is therefore, most earnestly requested that the citizens, will duly appreciate the opportunity, & be as liberal and generous as they can afford. To those who may not be present on the Sabbath, when the Collection is taken as before stated, for their convenience, they may deposit their liberal contributions with Wm. Harrison, Jr. Esq. at the Bank, who is, the Treasurer of the Auxillary Society in the county.

July 14

Bank of Caroline,

June 19th, 1827.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders in this Institution that there will be an Election held in the Court House in *Denton*, on Monday the 6th day of August next, for seven *Directors*, to manage the affairs in closing said Institution—Said election to be between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN BOON, Agent
of the late Bank of Caroline.

June 23 3w (8)

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