NEW LICENSE LAW.

The following Act, passed at the late Session of our State Legislature, will be found important to many of our Subscribers—we therefore insert it and call their attention to its provisions.

A BILL, ENTITLED, *An* ACT TO REGULATE THE ISSUING OF LICENSES, TO TRADERS, KEEPERS OF ORDINARIES AND OTHERS.

Sec. 1 *And be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland.* That from and after the first day of May next, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, body or bodies corporate or politic within this State, other than the grower, maker or manufacturer of the specific articles which shall be therein exposed for sale or barter, to open, set up, keep, or use any booth, stall, shop, office, store, ware house or other building, yard, inclosure vessel or any other place or part of house, building or other place, for the purpose of selling by wholesale or retail, or bartering any dry goods, groceries, spirituous or fermented liquor, imported dried fruit, glass, crockery, hardware, drugs or medicines, paints, printed books, stationary, saddlery, gold, silver or plated ware, jewels, toys, wearing apparel, salted provisions, grain, meal, flour, timber, tobacco, cotton, leather, hides, lime, wrought or cast iron, copper, or tin, or any other kind of goods, wares or merchandize, foreign or domestic, without first obtaining a license in the manner prescribed by this act. Provided nevertheless, that it shall be lawful for any person or persons, who on the day before mentioned, shall have a license under the present existing laws, to sell or barter, in virtue thereof, until the expiration of the term for which the said license was granted, as freely as he, she or they might have done if this act had not have passed. Provided that any license to vend said articles may be granted by said clerks to extend to the second day of May next; for which the person received the same, shall pay for the use of the state a sum proportionate to that charge for a license under the existing laws, for a whole year, regarding the time for which it shall issue.—And provided also, that persons carrying on shad and herring fisheries in this State may sell and dispose of so much salt as is necessary to cure the fish purchased of them, during the months of April and May, and no longer without license.

Sec. 2. And be it enated, That a license to sell or barter any of the goods, wares or merchandize hereinbefore mentioned, shall be granted by the clerk of each county court to any person or persons, body or bodies corporate or politic, residing in his county, and by the clerk of Baltimore city court to any person or persons, body or bodies corporate or politic, residing in said city, who shall apply therefor and pay to such clerk the sum of twelve dollars for the use of the State, which license shall authorize the person or persons, body or bodies corporate or politic, to whom the same shall be granted, to sell or barter any of the said goods, wares or merchandise, only at such house or other building or place as shall be therein particularly described from the day of its date, until the first day of May next thereafter, but such license shall not authorize the person or persons, body or bodies corporate or politic, to whom the same shall be granted, residing in the several counties in this State, to sell or barter any spirituous or fermented liquor in quantities less than a pint at any one time, nor shall such license authorize any person or persons, body or bodies corporate or politic to sell or barter spirituous liquor by retail or in quantities less than ten gallons, and not less than a pint within the city of Baltimore unless the person or persons, body or bodies corporate or politic, obtaining such license, shall pay to the clerk of Baltimore city court, in addition to the twelve dollars aforesaid, the further sum of four dollars for every such license, the said further sum to be applied to the payment of the expense of the goal of the said city and county of Baltimore as heretofore provided by law, and the license so to be issued as last aforementioned, shall expressly state that the person to whom the same shall be granted, is or are authorized to retail spirituous or fermented liquor by retail in quantities not less than a pint at any one time within the city of Baltimore, at a place which shall be particularly described in such license, as is here-in-before required in other cases, provided, that any storekeeper or other retailer, except the keepers of ordinaries, removing his her or their store, from one part of a county or city to another part of the same county or city, with a view to a permanent settlement, may continue to sell under the license obtained for the first establishment provided he, she or they shall go to the county or city, and have the name or description of their new place of residence endorsed on the back of the license already obtained for which service they shall pay to the clerk the sum of twelve and an half cents. Provided, that no distiller of spirituous liquors, shall at one time sell less than a quart without obtaining a license under the provisions of this act

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted*, That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, body or bodies corporate or politic, to open, set up or keep any ordinary tavern or inn, nor any victualling house, cook shop or oyster house, nor any place at or in which any spirituous or fermented liquor, shall be sold or bartered, in quantities less than a pint at any one time without first obtaining a license in the manner, now provided by law: Povided, nevertheless, that if the grand jury of any county court, or of the city court of Baltimore, shall signify to the county court, or city of Batimore, (as the case may be,) their opinion that a license ought not to be granted to any individual or individuals named in the lists to be laidbefore them, under the provisions of this act, that the clerks of the said courts shall not be authorized to grant a license or licenses to any such individual or individuals, without the special direction of the court

Sec. 4. *And be it enacted*, That a license, to open, set up and keep an ordinary tavern or inn or victualing house or cook shop or oyster house, or a place at or in which spirituous and fermented liquors may be sold or bartered in quantities less than a pint, at any one time, shall be granted by the clerk of any county court, or the clerk of Baltimore city court, to any person or persons, body or bodies corporate or politic, who shall produce and deliver such certificate as is hereinbefore required, and who shall at the time of applying for such license, pay therefor to such clerk the sum of twelve dollars for a license to keep a victualling house or cook shop, or an oyster house, eighteen dollars for every other license required by this section for the use of the State, which licenses shall particularly describe the person or persons, body or bodies corporate or politic, may in virtue thereof, open, set up and keep such ordinary, tavern, inn, vitualing house, cook shop, or oyster house, and fermented liquor as aforesaid; and it shall authorize the same only at the place so described therein, from the day of its date until the first day of May next thereafter or until the same shall be suspended or revoked in the manner required by law.

Sec. 5. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the sheriff of each county of this state, annually in the month of April, to make or cause to be made an alphabetical list of the names of all the persons or bodies corporate or politic in each election district of his county, and in the city of Baltimore, in each ward of said city, who shall be exercising or pursuing any business, or be doing any act or thing, or shall be in the use or occupation of any house or place, for any purpose for which a license is made necessary by this act, or any existing law of this State and to return such list or lists on Monday preceding the last Saturday in said month to the clerk of his county court, or to the clerk of Baltimore City court, as the case may require, and the sheriff of each county shall within the first week of the month last before mentioned, cause a written or printed notice to be set up, in at least six public places, in each of the election districts and wards in his county or city, cautioning all persons, and bodies corporate or politic whom it may concern to obtain a license or renew the same according to the provisions of this act, before the tenth day of May, then next ensuing, and each sheriff shall be entitled to receive twenty five cents for every license, obtained by any person whose name shall be contained in the list or lists so returned by him, to be deducted by the clerk from the money received for such license and paid over to said sheriff to give the public notice herein before directed, shall not be allowed to excuse any person or persons, body or bodies corporate or politic, who shall neglect to obtain a license as required by this act, and returning or cause to be made and returned on or before the Monday next preceding the last Saturday in every month, besides, the month of April, in each and every year, a list of the names of all such persons or bodies corporate or politic, as shall from time to time come to reside in each election district in his county, or if in the city of Baltimore, then in each ward of said city, or whose names or titles of incorporation he shall discover to have been omitted in his annual and previous returns, who by any of the provisions of this act are required to obtain a license, and he shall be entitled to the same compensation out of all licenses, that may be obtained by them.

Sec. 6. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the clerks of the county courts of this state and of the clerk of Baltimore City court, to transmit to the Treasurer of the Western Shore of Maryland, semi-annually; on or before the first Monday of May and November in every year hereafter lists and accounts of all licenses which shall by them severally be granted in pursuance of this act or any existing law of this State; and to lay before every grand jury attending his court, on the first day of their attendance the returns made to him by the sheriff of his county as herein before directed, and a list of all licenses granted by the clerk in virtue of this act, or any existing law of this State, and, not by him before returned to any grand jury, and if any clerk or sheriff shall willingly omit to perform any duty required of him by this act he shall on conviction thereof, be fined any sum not less than one hundred dollars, nor exceeding one thousand dollars, in the discretion of the court, one half to the use of the informer, and the other half to the use of the state.

Sec. 7. *And be it enacted*, That if any person or persons, body or bodies, corporate or politic, shall sell or barter, or suffer to be sold or bartered in his, her or their dwelling or other building, or at any place in his, her or their occupation, by his, her or their agent or servant or any other person whatsoever, with his, her or their knowledge, any goods, wares or merchandize, spirituous or fermented liquor without license first had and obtained as herein before provided, he, she or they shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars one half to the informer, and the other half to be paid to the clerk of the county court, or city court as the case may be, to the use of the state, to be recovered in the name of the State of Maryland, by action of debt or indictment in the county court of the county where such offence shall have been committed, or in Baltimore city court, if the offence shall have been committed within the limits of said city.

Sec. 8. *And be it enacted*, That nothing herein contained, shall be so constructed, as to prevent the Mayor or City Council of Baltimore, the corporation of Annapolis City or the corporation of Frederick, from imposing, levying and collecting any tax or duty which they are or shall be authorised by their respective charters or any law of this state, to impose levy and collect.

Sec. 9. *And be it enacted*, That any person or body corporate or politic, who shall be convicted of a breech of any of the provisions of this act before any county court or before Baltimore city court, shall be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined or imprisoned or both, at the discretion of the court, before whom he or she shall be thereof convicted: provided always, that if within ten days after the termination of any license herein before mentioned, the person or persons, body or bodies corporate or politic to whom the same was granted, shall apply for and obtain a further license, he, she or they, shall not, merely on account of such delay, be considered as having violated any of the provisions of this act.

Sec 10. *And be it enacted*, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed, as to permit any hawker, or pedler to sell or barter any goods, wares or merchandize within this state without having obtained a license for that purpose, as heretofore required by law, nor to impair the privileges which are now secured to the Shad and Herring fisheries of this state.

Sec. 11. *And be it enacted*, That the clerks of the several counties, and the city court of Baltimore, shall receive fifty cents for each and every license, in lieu of all other fees, except the five per cent allowed by the existing laws.

Sec. 12. *And be it enacted*, That so much of any act or acts of Assembly of this state as may be repugnant to, or inconsistent with the provisions of this act, shall cease to be of any force or effect, from and after the last day of April next. Provided, nevertheless, that nothing herein contained, shall abate any prosecution that may then be pending under the laws of this state, and provided further, that all offences committed before that period, shall be and they are hereby directed to be proceeded against and punished in the same manner as they would have been proceeded against and punished if this act had not passed; Provided, however, that the repeal shall not be construed to prevent the issuing of licenses under the said act or acts to be in force, until the first day of May next; and for which there shall be paid such sum of money for the time that such license is to continue as shall be in just proportion to the sum required by said act or acts for a license for an entire year.

Sec. 13. AND BE IT ENACTED, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to any importer of goods, wares and merchandize, who does not break packages, or sell the said imported goods, wares and merchandize in less quantity than the cask, package or other form in which the same was imported.

Singular Expedition across the Atlantic.

As a proof of the great celerity with which news is circulated at the present day, we may instance the following: The American President's speech, delivered at Washington, left New York in the packet ship Silas Richards, on the 11th December, arrived in Liverpool on Monday the 31st, was despatched, by express, to London at three o'clock, where it reached at three o'clock on Tuesday; was printed and published by five o'clock the same evening, in a second edition of the "Sun" Evening Paper, occupying nearly FIVE COLUMNS, closely printed, and left London that night by all the mails at eight o'clock, arrived again at Liverpool on Wednesday at seven, copies of which were next day forwarded to New York, which it would probably reach in about thirty days, thus affording President Adams an opportunity of perusing his own speech in the Sun paper, after having sailed across the Atlantic and back again, a distance of 7000 miles, in about forty eight days!—[Liverpool Courier.

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, March 20.

The brig Rhine from Havre arrived at Boston, brings Paris papers to the 20th ult. The Boston Daily Advertiser furnishes us with the following extracts from them, which, however, will be found to contain hardly any thing but reports,—and some of them we have had before.

The Royal ordinance had been published in France, establishing a superior council of war, to be under the presidency of the Dauphin, for establishing the military legislation of the land forces. This council consists of the Secretary of War, three Marshals, the Duke of Belluno, the Duke of Ragusa, and Count Molitor, and twelve other members.

The Gazette de France gives the following statement of the comparative strength of parties in the Chamber of Deputies In eight sessions the right side has counted from 86 to 100 members. The right centre 80 to 99. The left centre 66 to 86 The left side 61 to 75. The whole number of members ought to be 130, but there is about 80 double elections two have been made peers, one has died, and near 40 were absent.

The new manifesto of the Porte was received at Paris. The Journal des Debats not being able to publish the whole in the paper of the 20th, gives the following extract:

"As it is evident that the pretence of liberty in favor of the Greeks tends to nothing less (Heaven preserve us!!) than to make all the countries of Europe and Asia when the Greeks are mixed with the Mussulmans, fall into the hands of the infidels, to put the Rajahs insensibly in the place of the Ottomans and the Ottomans in the place of the Rajahs; to convert perhaps our mosques into churches, & to make bells resound from them, and in a word easily and promptly to annihilate Islamism; neither law nor reason, nor policy permit the acceptance of such propositions."

The proclamation enjoins upon all the public agents and functionaries, a general armament. Preparations were making for a vigorous resistance. A hundred thousand Kurds were said to be already on their march, and would arrive in Europe by the end of March.

Letters had been received from Constantinople to the 11th of January which state that the Count Capo D Istria had arrived in the Morea, and had been proclaimed Chief of the Greek government, and that a new squadron of the Allies, including some vessels of the Netherlands had entered the Archipelago, and was advancing toward the Dardanelles. This news had roused the Porte to adopt some measures of a vigorous character. He had given orders for closing the Bosphorus. Several vessels of war had been sent to reinforce those which were at anchor in the channel.

Another letter from Constantinople states that the Grand Seignior caused to be arrested several Scriote Greeks, among whom was the rich Realli, charged with having communications with the insorgents, and had caused them to be cast into the Bostandji Baschi. The richest Greek merchants were alarmed and fled, among whom was Dandsi, banker of the Russian embassy, who has already been once exiled to Asia. An order was issued for all subjects of France, England and Russia to depart for the Archipelago. The government will tolerate them no longer. Some only of the most respectable remain under the immediate protection of the Porte, to liquidate the affairs of all, and beyond this no exception is admitted—no foreign protection is admitted.

CONSTANTINOPLE Jan 11.—Merchant vessels under European flags have not been able to find facilities for leaving, except by abandoning their cargoes. The system of persecution has again commenced, and it is principally directed against the Armenian Catholics, who are carried away by thousands into Asia.

A letter from Odessa, dated Jan. 27 gives information from Constantinople to the 14th. It was reported that Realli, who had been imprisoned, had been strangled after two days of torture. It was inferred from this, he being a native of Scio, that the castle of Scio had fallen into the hands of the Greeks.

A letter from Smyrna, of Jan. 4, states that the city was much agitated, in consequence of information from Constantinople, and that the most considerable merchants had embarked, and had put their property in a place of safety.—The principal editor of the Oriental Spectator, Mr. Blanque, had been arrested by the order of the French Consul, and with his presses put on board of the Pomona, to be transported to Toulon, for having inserted in the 300th number of that Journal, a very offensive article against the French Government. The banishment of Mr. Blanque is much regretted, as he was a man much esteemed, and as his trust of president of French commerce caused him to be much respected by the local authorities. The second editor has fled.

The report we have given from the latest Paris paper of the arrival of Count Capo d'Istria in the Morea, is probably not true, as it was previously stated, on the authority of Mr. Eynard, that he was at Malta, Jan. 9, and was to sail thence on the 13th.

In the Havre Journal of the 20th Feb. is advertised for sale "*Un Serpent a sonnettes.*" (a rattle snake) five feet nine inches long, brought from Savannah in the American ship Minerva.

Extract of a letter received by the Rhine, dated

"HAVRE, Feb. 20, 1823 —The Grand Sultan has issued a proclamation, in which he refuses to acknowledge the independence of Greece, and calls upon all his subjects, civil and religious, to defend their rights and their country!—*Still we do not believe there will be war.*!"

A letter of the 21st. says, the news from Constantinople is confirmed on all sides.

The Montreal papers announce the arrest of a party of resurrectionists who had been guilty of robbing the grave of the body of a Mr. Foster, at Chateauguay. The dead body was recovered, but the only punishment which it appears was inflicted for so gross an act was according to the papers, that the resurrectionists were compelled to take the body back to the burying ground, purchase a new coffin, dig the grave anew, and 'treat' their un-wished for acquaintances to two gallons of a certain beverage vulgarly termed 'grog,' which they sipped with inimitable nonchalance, while the disappointed and bereaved body lifters were toiling in doing what they had so lately laboured to undo—and thus ended the affair to the satisfaction of one party at least."

CONGRESS.

From the National Journal.

MONDAY, March 17.

The Senate did not sit on Saturday.

In the House of Representatives, after a less amount of preliminary business than is usual, the House went into committee of the whole on the bill for the relief of Richard W. Meade. Mr Sergeant then resumed his remarks, which were interrupted on Friday by a successful motion for the Committee to rise. Mr. Sergeant spoke long and very ably, in defence of the claim. After he sat down, Mr. Sutherland spoke on the same side, and succeeded by Mr. Weems, who shortly delivered his opinions on the other side. Mr. Archer then made a successful motion for the Committee to rise. A message was received from the President in reply to a resolution calling for information as to our territory west of the Rocky Mountain, containing the information required.

TUESDAY, March 18.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Bill to prevent desertions, in the Army was discussed, and having been amended, was ordered to a third reading. The bill to grant certain lands to the State of Alabama for purposes of Internal Improvement was also, after some discussion, ordered to a third reading.

In the House of Representatives, the bill making appropriations for the Navy was taken up in Committee of the whole, with the amendments made in the Senate. The amendment making appropriations for the first quarter of 1829 was disagreed to. The Committee then took up the bill making appropriations for Fortifications, as amended by the Senate, and refused to concur with the amendment appropriating 50,000 dollars for a fortification at Barrataria The Committee reported the non-concurrence, and the House concurred in their disagreement. The other amendment made by the Senate was concurred in. The House then resolved itself into Committee of the whole on the Tariff bill, when Mr BARNARD, of New York, made some observations against the bill, and in favor of the amendment. After speaking with great force and pertinence for about an hour and a half, Mr. Ingham took the floor. The Committee then rose and reported progress.

FRIDAY, March 21.

In the Senate, yesterday, a motion made by Mr. Branch, to consider the resolution fixing the 8th day of April for the adjournment of Congress was, after some discussion, lost, without a division. The consideration of the bill providing for the adjustment of private land claims in several States and Territories, was resumed and a substitute for the bill was offered by Mr. Berrien.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution of Mr. Woods, of Ohio, relative to the conduct of Colonel M'Kenney in deposing an individual among the Creeks was again under discussion, and several amendments were offered and adopted but before any question was taken the hour devoted to resolutions having expired, the discussion was arrested. The House then, in Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, resumed the discussion of the Tariff; when Mr. Hoffman spoke for about four hours in defence of the bill, as reported, and in opposition to the amendment.—Before he had concluded his remarks, the Committee rose and reported progress.

SATURDAY, March 22.

In the Senate yesterday, the Bill for the organization of the Militia, was discussed and laid on the table, on motion of Mr Noble, who gave notice that he should offer a substitute for the bill, The bill for the erection of a Breakwater at the mouth of the Delaware Bay, was passed. The bill providing for Invalid Pensioners was passed. The Senate adjourned over to Monday.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution offered by Mr. Woods, and under discussion during the two preceding days, was adopted without further debate. Various other resolutions asking for information on the subject of the Indians, were laid on the table by different members, and will be taken up, in regular course, to day. When the orders of the day were called Mr. Everett moved that the House resolved itself into Committee of the whole on the Claim of Richard W. Meade. Mr. Mallary and Mr. Oakley rose at the same time to make a motion, the object which was to get the Tariff under discussion.—Mr. Oakley having obtained the floor, moved to postpone the private business but the motion was rejected—ayes 60, noes 82. The House then, in Committee of the whole, resumed the discussion of Mr. Meade's claim. Mr. Archer spoke at length in favour of the claim, and Mr. Bunner had the floor when the Committee rose. On the question that the Committee have leave to sit again on this claim, the motion was opposed, and as no quorum voted upon it, a motion to adjourn was carried before the question was decided.

TURKISH CANNON.

It is singular, that in our conflicts with barbarians, or with half disciplined troops we generally sustain a heavier loss than in our battles with veteran and well organized armies. Whether this arises from our contempt, of the enemy inducing us to attack them at greater odds, or at closer quarters, or that such foes are stimulated by the fiercer passions of untamed nature we cannot determine, but the fact is well worthy of consideration. Our attack on Algiers was attended with a loss of life nearly equal to any thing we had ever sustained on board of a fleet; and, if we include the men killed or board the Russian ships at Navarino, we shall find the total number of killed and wounded to be nearly as great as in any of our battles last war. With respect to the Turks, this may arise from the extremely heavy cannon which they generally use. In our ships, and, we believe, in our batteries, we seldom use a heavier gun than a thirty-two pounder. No man-of-war carries any cannon of a larger calibre; but the Turk make use of even eight hundred pounders! When Sir J. Duckworth passed the Dardaneiles to attack Constantinople, in 1807, his fleet was dreadfully shattered by these immense shot.

The Royal George (of 110 guns) was nearly sunk by only one shot, which carried away her cut-water, another cut the main mast of the windsor Castle nearly in two; a shot knocked two ports of the Thunderer into one; the Repulse (74) had her wheel shot away, and twenty four men killed and wounded, by a single shot, nor was the ship saved but by the most wonderful exertions. One of these guns was cast in brass in the reign of Amurat; it was composed of two parts, joined by a screw at the chamber, its breech resting against a massy stone work; yet the difficulty of charging it would not allow its being fired more than once; but, as a Pacha once said, one single discharge would destroy almost a whole fleet of the enemy. The Baron de Tott, to the great terror of the Turks, resolved to fire this gun. The shot weighed 1100 lbs. and he loaded it with 300 lbs. of powder: he says, "I felt a shock like an earthquake, at the distance of 800 fathoms: I saw the ball divide into three pieces, and these fragments of a rock crossed the Strait and rebounded on the mountain." The heaviest shot which struck our ships was of granite, and weighed 800 lbs. and was two feet two inches in diameter. One of these huge shot, to the astonishment of our tars, stove in the whole larboard bow of the Active; and having crushed this immense mass of solid timber, the shot rolled ponderously aft, and brought up a breast the main hatchway, the crew standing aghast at the singular spectacle. A few years ago, a party of English Midshipmen crawled into one of these guns on their hands and knees, to the no small amusement of the Turks.—[London Observer.

[FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.]

Mr. Graham,

The Star of last Tuesday and of Tuesday week presented some publications that were disgraceful to a public print and to the authors of them. Every man of correct sentiments lamented to see such productions. It is to be hoped that the citizens there attempted to be abused will look with silent neglect upon the weak and malevolent attempt—nor ought any friend of theirs to condescend to defend them against such poor and spiteful ribaldry. How ungenerous to try to pull down such a man as Mr. Millis, who has raised himself by his own good conduct from poverty to comfort and respectful public notice!—As to Mr. Banning he is a man of such standing in society that these miserable attempts cant affect him. You may blot the newspaper with calumnies from beginning to end throughout every week in the year, but his credit will stand unimpeached, his lands will yield their regular increase to his industrious exertions, his reputation will be unsoiled by the base designs, and he will be more and more endeared to his friends in consequence of these attempts.

But remember in a reply to such remarks, a wide range may be taken. The secret authors may believe themselves unknown—a heavy account lies open in retort if any one is inclined to expose it to view, and things not expected may be brought to light that will set heavy upon the feelings of those authors and of those they call their friends. None but inferior men with interested designs ever make such attacks as those we have alluded to—and such men are unworthy of notice. Let them fret themselves out and then they will be quiet.

Z.

[COMMUNICATED.]

MR. GRAHAM,

Those who are fond of fine horses have never had so good an opportunity of gratifying their taste in viewing and selecting fine sires as this spring. The display of these beautiful animals on Tuesday last at Easton was superior to any thing ever seen on this shore. There was Mr. Bartlett's Splendid Hunter, Logan—Mr. Wallace's fine Cleaveland bay, Tom Jefferson—Mr. Roberts' beautiful horse, Tuckahoe was absent, but must be enumerated in the stud.—Mr. Hambleton's finely formed Young Gabriel—Mr. Benny's Young Diomead, who in form is a perfect picture—Captain Coward's powerful draught horse sired by Emperor, of superior powers—Mr. Rose's fine young horse, Jackson—Besides many others whose names and

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