mended the same thing. It is to be regretted, that the practice has not been more particularly attended to.

I now present you the produce of one grain of wheat, a volunteer on one of the borders of my garden, which was worked with the hoe as the flowers which were near to it. The number of branches from this plant of wheat were 118 each of which bore a head, and produced altogether 3000 grains! had the branches been separated and planted out as related by sir Humphrey Davy in the following extract from his Agricultural Chemistry, it is more than probable as much if not more wheat might have been produced from this single grain! Sir Humphrey first notices the produce of a grain of wheat and then of a grain of barley in the following terms.

"I have counted from forty to one hundred and twenty stalks; produced from a grain of wheat, in a moderately good crop of drilled wheat. And we are informed by Sir Kenelm Digby in 1660, that there was in the possession of the Fathers of the Christian Doctrine at Paris, a plant of barley which they, at that time, kept by them as a curiosity, and which consisted of 249 stalks springing from one root, or grain; and in which they counted above 18,000 grains, or seeds of barley.

"The great increase which takes place in the transplantation of wheat, depends upon the circumstance, that each layer thrown out in tillering may be removed, and treated as a distinct plant. In the Philosophical Transactions, Vol. LVIII, p. 203, the following statement may be found: Mr. C. Miller, of Cambridge, sowed some wheat on the 2d of June, 1766; and on the 8th of August, a plant was taken and separated into 18 parts, and replanted; these plants were again taken up, and divided in the months of September and October, and planted separately to stand the winter, which division produced 67 plants. They were again taken up in March and April, and produced 500 plants; the number of ears thus formed from one grain of wheat was 21109, which gave three pecks and three quarters of corn that weighed 47lbs. 7ozs.; and that were estimated at 576840 grains."

FARMER.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT.

You are warned to be on your guard against the vile reports which the Jackson party in this County are daily circulating to promote their purposes in the ensuing election—you will be told, and no doubt have already been told, that it will be impossible for the Anti-Jackson party to maintain their ground in this State—That the present Executive must fall, as constant accessions are made in every part of Maryland to the ranks of Jacksonism—but be not deluded. Fellow Citizens; the most flattering prospect is opened on the Western Shore—the most confident expectations are entertained that the vote of the Anti-Jackson party will be increased; and it remains for the Eastern Shore to be true to itself; Talbot, in particular is expected to do its duty, as every effort, which insidious misrepresentation and low artifice can effect, will be employed to thrust from office the present worthy chief Magistrate of the State. With the people of this County, he has long been a favourite, and he has yet done nothing to forfeit their well merited confidence; you will, therefore, act with energy and contribute as far as you may be able to sustain him, when every exertion is making to defeat his re-election.

A FRIEND TO THE PRESENT EXECUTIVE.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

Mr. Editor,

Situated as the anti-Jackson men are at the approaching election, some doubt or difficulty seems to present itself to some men how they shall vote as to the candidates for Congress, or whether they shall vote at all for Congress. Although Mr. Spencer has acted very free from all blame, yet they dont like to vote for him as he is a known Jackson man; they have no anti-Jackson candidate to vote for—and they dont like to vote for Mr. Kerr who has been the cause of all the embarrassment and prevented them from having an anti-Jackson candidate.—What's to be done? The best and the most independent and manly course for the anti-Jackson men to take is, to have nothing to do with it, not to vote for Congressmen at all, but just vote for the anti-Jackson ticket for Delegates to the General Assembly, and this a great many of the stanchest men have already resolved to do. And it would be best for all to do so, as they cant vote their real sentiments for a man of their own choice and of their own party they had better have no responsibility on their shoulders about it.

Stick to the legislative ticket alone, and avoid all risks, for in any other course there is danger.

A FRIEND TO THE ANTI-JACKSON TICKET.

[For the Easton Gazette.]

Mr. Graham,

I have been for some time past in rather a quandary (as I understand many of our anti-Jackson friends are at present,) respecting who I should support for Congress at the ensuing election. I cannot vote for Richard Spencer, for he is a decided friend to General Jackson and all his measures—the General, in his opinion can do, or has done no wrong since he came into office, the turning out & putting in business, he thinks perfectly right and ought to have been expected. Now, Mr. Graham, I have no objection to the Generals turning out scoundrels, but I do object, as a gentleman observed sometime since, to his filling their places with —— rascals, and as I have seen little or nothing in the administration of General Jackson that I approve, I shall not support him or his measures, by voting for those who do; neither have I been pleased altogether with the course Mr. Kerr has pursued, both in and out of Congress, and at one time I had made up my mind not to vote at all, but after mature consideration, I have determined to support Mr. K. as he professes to be an Anti-Jackson man, although rather luke-warm in the cause, yet I think it better to be content with half a loaf than no bread—I therefore most earnestly request all true Anti-Jacksonians to go the polls and vote for John L. Kerr, and by so doing prevent the election of Richard Spencer, a violent Jackson-man who openly acknowledges that had he & his friends the power, they would pursue the same shameful system of proscription in our State, that they have already done in the General Government—turn out every man, no matter how competent, or honest, or what his standing in society may be, if he should be so unfortunate as to think Gen. Jackson fallible—out he must go to make room for some noisy, brawling Jackson man—no matter how incompetent, vile and worthless, if he goes the whole for the General.

ANTI-JACKSON.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 24.

BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT

Corrected Weekly

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

by James Corner & Son.

MARYLAND WHARF, September 24.

Wheat, best white	1 00 a 1 10
do do red	95 a 1 00
Corn,	42 a 43
Rye,	45
Flour, Howard St.	5 50 a 5 75
Do City Mills,	5 25 a 5 50

MARRIED

In this county on Thursday morning last, by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Doct. Thomas W. Hopper of Queen Anns county to Miss Lucretia D Haddaway, of this county.

Departed this transitory life, on Sunday evening last, 20th of September—Father SAMUEL NEWTON, aged about 34 years—Rector of St. Joseph's. The gentleman the Christian, and learned Divine—Panegyrick faulters in the attempt to eulogize so great and so good a man—The eloquent grief visible at his Funeral, is enough to convince all of the love of his Flock and Society in general—and the irreparable loss they have sustained in the death of that rare and good man.

One of his disconsolate flock.

Head of Wye, Talbot Co.

In this County at the Oak, on Tuesday last after a short illness, Mr. MERCHANT PLUMMER.

In this town this morning, Mr. J. W. Coit, after a painful illness.

Candidates for the Legislature of Maryland.

FOR TALBOT COUNTY.

ANTI-JACKSON.	*JACKSON.*
William Hughlett,	Thomas Henrix,
Spry Denny.	Nicholas Martin,
George Dudley,	William Price,
George Stevens.	William Rose.

FOR CAROLINE COUNTY.

Joseph Douglass,	Marcy Fountain,
Jacob C. Willson,	Samuel Crawford,
William Orrell,	John Thawley
Thomas Burchenal	Robert T. Keene

TO THE PEOPLE OF CAROLINE.

We are requested by Thomas Burchenal, Esq. of Caroline County, to insert the following:

Dear Sir,—

Not being able to recollect all the charges, contained in your piece which you read on Saturday last, as it is intended for public advantage—I pledge myself to return it in a few hours, provided you be so good as to send it to me by the Bearer Respectfully &c.

THOS. BURCENAL.

I do hereby Certify that I did deliver to Mr. Frederick Harrison a copy of the above Letter and waited two or three hours for an answer, which was finally refused, and the papers called for was not Granted.

JOHN F. POWER.

Test, Thomas Priest
William J. Seward

Greensborough Sept 22 1829

We, the undersigned, being called on by Mr. Thomas Burchenal, to state our knowledge of a conversation and public investigation, which took place at North West Fork Bridge, which commenced by a call made by said Burchenal on Frederick Harrison, to know whether or not he knew of any objection or charge against his (Burchenal's) private character, which was answered in the negative; said Burchenal then asked him if he knew of any charge of any kind then in circulation, or any that would be made before the Election, he said there was some; Burchenal then pledged his honor, to the gentlemen present that he stood ready to meet them and ready to defend himself against any charge, that could be brought against him, either of a public or private nature, & requested Mr. Harrison to be so good as to read his piece, which was done, upon which an investigation took place, which in our opinions and in the estimation of all whom we have since heard speak of the circumstance, resulted much in the favor & to the advantage of said Burchenal and we do believe that the charges specified in the piece, read by said Harrison, to be unfounded and unjust.

The meeting alluded to above, took place on Saturday the 19th September 1829.

Charles Willis,
Robert Medford.
Peter W. Everngam, (Jackson.)
his
William ⋈ Stack,
mark.
Saulsbury Dean, (Jackson.)
Mitchel Covey,
Samuel Keys,
Curtis Anderson,
Jacob Charles,
Aaron Clark, (Jackson,)

Poplar Grove, Sept. 22d 1829.

Dear Sir,—

I received your note this morning and have read its contents; and as to what you have heard that I should say, that I considered myself an injured man and that there was something underhanded, had been done, I have never said any such thing, I was very sick at the time, on the day that the Candidate was taken up, I heard from the polls some short time after, and understood that there were about 50 votes taken and that I got three out of that number. I might have said, that I thought a little strange of it but said no more, to the best of my knowledge, the will of the people, I wish to rule, I count on nothing else, at the present time, but to support the whole of the Anti-Jackson ticket, when I undertake any thing of the kind, I have never been in the habit, of flying the way.

I remain very respectfully yours.

WM. M. HARDCASTLE.

Thos. Burchenal, Esq.

I am informed that Mr. Frederick Harrison has reported that I told him you gave me cheese and crackers, on the Saturday night previous to last Election, to get men to my house on Sunday, the day before the Election, & treat for you with the cheese and crackers, and that we did so treat, as you requested—and that you since had warranted me for the cheese and crackers which I most positively deny, and do hereby positively deny that you or any person for you, ever did give or proffer to me any article for that or any other purpose, or intimated such a gift.

his
JOHN ⋈ WITH.
mark.

Test, Charles Adams,
William Delahay.

Sept. 22, 1829.

TO THE PEOPLE.

A Candidate for the suffrages of a free & enlightened community ought to hold himself ready to answer all fair inquiry into the course of his public conduct; but it will be conceded by every liberal mind that he is not bound to reply to the ribaldry and low abuse of every anonymous writer, who may seize the occasion of his being before the People to asperse him with senseless—general vituperation.

I had in my address to you, published on the 25th of August, clearly explained the nature & *false* grounds of the clamour that had been raised against me, and I had the pleasure very soon to perceive that my candid statements had given entire satisfaction to all except those, who were predetermined to condemn. I have been since engaged in visiting different parts of the District & in meeting my fellow citizens in that free intercourse, which affords the best opportunity of interchanging our sentiments, & I am every day more and more encouraged to hope that I shall receive, at the approaching election, a conclusive proof of their undiminished confidence.

The only *specific* charge which has been placed on the ground of any *alleged fact* is one contained in a publication in the Centreville Times, under the signature of "One of the Many," and re-published "by request," in the Easton Gazette. The general strain of that writer & the false and round assertions in which he dealt, had placed him beneath that consideration which any fair—decent and candid citizen, *really* desirous to ascertain and know my course of conduct, would have immediately met from me. I therefore passed over the publication as mere abuse, not calculated to injure me with any one. I find, however, from conversations with my friends that the bold assumption of the fact that I voted for "the Jackson instead of the Adams Speaker of the House" & the inferences drawn from such a fact may not be properly understood, and I now offer to you this succinct and candid statement of my course in the case referred to.

In the first place, I protest upon every principle recognized by the patriotic Statesmen of this Country, against the idea that a *Speaker of the House of Representatives* ought to be selected on account of his being a *partizan of the President.* The Speaker is chosen as the presiding officer of that branch of the Legislature which is emphatically held to be independent of, & the direct *check* upon, the *Executive;* and his duties relate exclusively to the preservation of order and decorum in the House and he is bound with a strict impartiality towards all *persons* and all *parties,* to superintend, conduct and expedite the deliberations and business of that body; and the selection of *committees* is given to him with the same views. By the existing rule of the House he is voted for by *ballot,* so that he himself may not know by whom he is supported or opposed, lest the feelings incident to frail humanity sometimes tempt him from his duty. He is to be chosen for his ability, integrity and supposed impartiality.

At the commencement of the first Session of the 19th Congress, when I took my seat there, many Candidates were proposed for the Chair. The contest for the Presidency had been settled in the House of Representatives and Mr. Adams had been installed. The Opposition to the new Administration had not then been formed. Upon a fair and deliberate consideration, I gave my vote on that occasion for Mr. Louis M'Lane, of Delaware, who, I had every reason to believe would take a fair—liberal and just course, in every respect, in regard to the Administration.—I preferred him decidedly also on the score of superior qualifications. But Mr. John W. Taylor was then elected the Speaker. During his two years service, I found him an highly intelligent and most assiduous presiding officer and that he discharged the duties of the Chair with ability.

At the first Session of the 20th Congress the Jackson or Opposition party was distinctly formed and settled, and the election of a new Speaker was canvassed with great warmth.—With Mr. Stephenson, the late Speaker, I had had very little intimacy, during the preceding years of my service with him, and I knew not what his qualifications for the chair might be.—Great anxiety was manifested by some of my personal friends in the House for the success of "a Jackson Speaker." But I was then a friend to the existing Administration; and I deliberately viewed the whole ground, as an independent representative of the people; and under all existing circumstances I thought proper to put in my ballot for John W. Taylor and to continue him as the presiding officer of the House.

This simple statement of fact I submit to the People. They will perceive that mere conjecture has been assumed as fact and that all the inferences drawn from it must of course fall to the ground. JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Easton, 25th Sept. 1829.

To the Voters of Talbot, Queen Anns & Caroline Counties.

Fellow-Citizens,

Under a strong persuasion in my own mind that the late representative in Congress from this District, does not, in his political character and opinions meet the views and approbation of a majority of the voters of the District, and as the meetings of the people, which have been called in the several counties, for the purpose of selecting some other candidate, have proved abortive. I take the liberty of offering my name to the public for their consideration.

In doing this I wish to be considered by my friends of the Jackson party, not as wishing to impede or counteract any plan of operations which they may think most effectual in the respective counties for the promotion of the interest of our State Legislative Ticket, nor as wishing to force myself upon their notice, but simply as anxious to afford to those who are opposed to Mr. Kerr's re-election an opportunity of expressing their opinions by their votes.

I have always acted with my party; and had they determined to offer a man to the voters of the District by means of a convention, I should have given my warm and active support to the person thus nominated; or should they hereafter think it expedient to offer a candidate I will withdraw my name; I wish to be considered as acting on my own individual responsibility, and hope my name will not be permitted, by those of the Jackson party who have been opposed to a nomination, to embarrass their proceedings. I would rather sacrifice my own election than be any hindrance to the Ticket for the State Legislature. The question is with me one of principle, and I cannot be pursuaded that we shall be injured by carrying the principle throughout our elections.

As a Republican I have always thought the people entitled to the most explicit avowal of a man's political opinions, when he offers himself as their Representative; I shall therefore briefly state mine.

I was at the late Presidential election a decided friend to the election of Gen Jackson—I was then and still am a warm friend to that system of reform and retrenchment which his friends have aimed at, in the disbursement of the public finances of our country, and should I be so fortunate as to be returned as your representative, I shall exert my feeble powers in support of such measures of the administration as may be thought promotive of this object. The general course of the administration can as yet scarcely be considered as developed. The principles laid down by the President in his inaugural address; for the government of his administion, are so broad, and so universally admitted to be correct, that I can afford but little satisfaction in saying they meet my approbation and will receive my support. The only act which the late Adams party have complained of has been, as they say, the indiscriminate dismissal of his political opponents from office. If this were the fact, or if I believed that the President had pursued a course of general proscription on account of political opinions, I should as warmly oppose the course as any other individual in the Union. But such cannot be shewn to be the fact. That he has made many removals I will admit, but when we reflect on the violent personal abuse which was poured upon him from all quarters of the Union, when it is known that many of the public officers of the Government had exerted the influence of their official stations in controuling the election of the Chief Magistrate when it is recollected that the people have elected him with the view of a rigid inspection into the public offices, and of reforming abuses which they believed had crept into our government, no reasonable man could expect other than the dismissal of such, as had thus rendered themselves unworthy of their stations, or in any way impeded the work of reformation intended to be introduced. In estimating the conduct of the President, I think a palpable distinction should be drawn between an open, frank and honorable political opponent and a personal calumniator and slanderer. The removal of an officer of the latter character is a public good, of the former a public evil. I cannot believe that President Jackson has acted on other than pure principles; and if in the application of these principles, certain individuals of merit have suffered, it should not prejudice his conduct in the pulic mind.

I have thus endeavoured as briefly as possible to give my views on those subjects which at this time chiefly occupy the public mind, & in doing so have endeavoured to be as candid as possible. Should the Jackson party approve of the manner in which I have offered my name to their consideration, I shall be pleased to receive their support, and should there be any of the Anti-Jackson party who may give me their support, to such I will say, I hope always to act from honest principle, and shall never knowingly permit my political opinions to lead me into the commission of an act of public or private wrong.

RICHARD SPENCER.

Talbot county, Sept. 12, 1829.

To the Independent Voters of Talbot County.

Fellow-citizens:

It has been the pleasure of a Committee appointed by the people, to recommend me to you for your support, as one of your Delegates to the next General Assembly of Maryland—I am very sensible of the high and responsible station of the representative of a free and independent people—should it be your pleasure to elect me, as one of your Delegates to the next General Assembly of Maryland, I pledge myself to represent you with fidelity. I am not only in favor of reducing the number of Delegates, but also the per diem—I am in favor of changing the present License Law, so as to graduate Licenses, that small Traders may pay in proportion to their business—I am in favor of industry and economy; and as offices were created for the benefit of the people, I am for supporting honest and faithful Officers, and removing those who are unfaithful. These are no new sentiments; they are of long standing. My own interest and happiness and that of my children are inseparable from yours & the prosperity of our Country. To those who best know me, I appeal for the sincerity of my professions.

W. HUGHLETT.

Sept. 19 (S & W)

TOTHE VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY.

Fellow Citizens: having been selected by a large number of Voters of this county to offer as one of the candidates to represent you, in the next General Assembly of this State, do once more solicit your suffrages.

I deem it useless to say any thing, as it respects my qualifications,—or make you any promise what I will do if elected, I have served you several years past in different capacities, and leave you to do yourselves the justice to examine & Judge for yourselves, which is your privilege & duty to look into the private character & Public acts of those, who are about to pass between you, the people, and the state of Maryland. I return my sincere thanks for past favours, and in full confidence, submit my case now to a generous public—not fearing but the verdict will be just.

The Public's Ob't. & humble serv't.

THOS. BURCHENAL.

Sept, 12 (S)

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY.

Fellow Citizens:—In Compliance with the request of a number of my friends, I am induced to offer myself as a candidate to represent you in the next Legislature of Maryland.—In presenting myself before the public I feel it my duty to state, that should I be returned as one of your Representatives, I pledge myself so far as I may have ability, to exercise it in promoting the interest of the state and the People's Rights.

The public's ob't. serv't.

MARCEY FOUNTAIN.

Aug. 25th 1829

A House-Keeper Wanted.

A middle-aged woman, who can be truly recommended for her Industry and Care, will hear of an agreeable Situation in the Country by an application to the Editor.

Talbot Co. Sept. 19. 3w

Branch Bank at Easton,

SEPTEMBER 16th, 1829.

THE President and Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, have declared a Dividend of three per cent. on the stock of the Company for the last six months which will be payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the first Monday in October next.

By order

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.

Sept. 26 3w

NOTICE

IS hereby given that there will be an Election held in the several Election districts of this county on the first Monday in October next for the purpose of Electing 4 persons to represent Talbot County to the next legislature of Maryland, and also for the purpose of Electing one person to represent this District in the next Congress of the United States.

WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.
of Talbot County.

Sept. 26 1829

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot County Court and to me directed, at the suit of Benjamin Kemp, against Levin Blades, garnishee of Joseph Kemp will be sold at public sale at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 20th day of October next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, viz. All the right, title, interest and claim of him, the said Levin Blades, of, in and to one house and lot, in the town of St. Michaels, where he at present resides; also one other house and lot, in said town, where William Plummer at present resides; also two head of cattle; taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above named venditioni, interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance by WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.

Sept. 26.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Talbot County Court, and to me directed, at the suit of John Arringdale, use of Nicholas Hammond, against Levin Millis, will be sold at public sale, at the Court house door, in the Town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 20th day of October next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, viz:—all that Farm or plantation of him the said Levin Millis, situate in the Chappel District in Talbot County, on which Levin Millis, Jun. now resides, consisting of the following Tracts or part of tracts of land, to wit.—Part of a tract of land called Fork, Part of a tract of land called Hesley, and part of other tracts containing the quantity of 190 acres of land, more or less, also an adjoining tract of land, called Part of Forrest and Dike, containing the quanity of 113 acres of land, more or less, taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid fi. fa. and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.

Sept 26

MARYLAND.

Talbot county Orphan's Court,

AUGUST TERM A. D. 1829.

ON application of William Needles, Adm'r. of John Martin Needles, late of Talbot County, deceased,—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphan's Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the Seal of my office affixed this 18th day of September in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twenty nine.

Test JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.
of Wills for Talbot County.

In compliance to the above order,

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Talbot county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Martin Needles late of Talbot county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 1st day of April next they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 18th day of September A. D. 1829.

WM. NEEDLES, Adm'r.
of John Martin Needles dec'd.

Sept. 26

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

AUGUST TERM, A. D 1829.

On application of Josiah Botfield, Executor of Abednego Botfield, late of Talbot county, deceased,—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 18th day of September, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twenty nine

Test JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.
of wills for Talbot County.

In compliance to the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Talbot county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Abednego Botfield late of Talbot county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 1st of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 18th day of September A. D. 1829.

JOSIAH BOTFIELD, Ex'r.
of Abednego Botfield deceased.

Sept. 26.

LEATHER.

HOLLYDAY & HAYWARD,

ARE now prepared to furnish their friends & the public, with an assortment of excellent seal and upper Leather, upon reasonable terms on application at the Drug Store of Thos. H. Dawson, where all those indebted to them are earnestly requested to call immediately and settle their accounts.

Easton, Sept, 19

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