EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown."
RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty--Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

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TERMS

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ADVERTISEMENTS

Not exceeding a square inserted three times for ONE DOLLAR; and TWENTY FIVE CENTS for every subsequent insertion.

JOHN RICHARDS.

The celebrated and splendid Horse JOHN RICHARDS will stand at Centreville and Easton the ensuing spring.

The prices upon which the services of John Richards will be rendered are the following: 20 dollars the season and $25 to ensure a mare to be in foal. The ensurance money to be paid by the 25th day of January 1832. The money of the season to be paid at the time of service. Mares ensured and parted with before it is ascertained they are with foal, the persons putting such mares to the horse will be held accountable for the ensurance. One dollar to the Groom in every instance to be paid at the time of service.

He is 11 years old this spring; a beautiful blood bay colour, with black legs, mane and tail; 16 hands high, of a remarkably fine, indeed faultless figure; abounding in bone and sinew, with a full bold chest; and in point of strength, unexcelled by any horse in the U. States—he has proved himself a safe and sure foal getter. At three years of age this beautiful racer, beat the noted horse Washington, at Warrenton, North Carolina, at three 2 mile heats. Washington after travelling 80 miles to Petersburg in the two weeks following, beat at four two mile heats, several of the finest blood horses in Virginia, among whom was Mr. Long's famous HENRY, who afterwards ran that splendid race on Long Island against Eclipse. To contend in this great match for 40,000 dollars, John Richards, (as will be seen by the following lette from William R. Johnson Esq. a member of the Senate of Virginia,) was originally selected, AFTER TRIAL, from all the best horses of the South, but having accidently injured one of his fore feet, it became necessary to substitute Henry in his place. The ensuing fall, John Richards having partially recovered from his lameness, beat several Horses, among whom was his full sister, the famous mare Betsey Richards, 4 mile heats, winning the Jockey Club purse at Petersburg. He however was never effectually cured of his lameness until he came into possession of the present proprie-

Richmond, Va. January 9th 1826.

I am glad that you have got safe home with John Richards, & much pleased that you are the owner of so fine a horse although I most sincerely wish he could have remained in Virginia one season that I might have put my mares to him; John Richards got injured so early, and when so young, that the public has not had an opportunity of forming an opinion of his excellence as a racer. I have had a fair and full way of judging of him; having trained him with many others, in order to make a selection to run the great and celebrated match with Eclipse, and I hesitate not to say, that he was decidedly my choice, and that had he remained sound he would most unquestionably have run the match; as from a trial made at New-market, a day or two before my departure for Long Island, he certainly was the best in my stable, this fact, together with his appearance, size and blood makes him, in my opinion, a valuable stallion; wishing, you success with him, I am respectfully your most obedient,

WM. R JOHNSTON.

PEDIGREE

Of the Race Horse John Richards.

JOHN RICHARDS was gotten by Sir Archie, his dam by Rattler, Rattler was esteemed tin his country, no less as a race horse than a stallion. He was several times winner in this state, (North Carolina) when a colt, and subsequently in South Carolina, particularly at Charleston. He was gotten by the old imported horse Shark—his dam the celebrated race mare, Lady Legs, who was also the dam of the unequalled race horse Collector—she was gotten by the imported horse Centinel, her dam by the imported horse Fearnaught, out of a mare that was imported by Mr. Randolph, of Virginia—his. (JOHN RICHARDS grandam,) by the old imported horse Medley his g. grandam by old Wild Air, his g. g. grandam by Nonpareil out of an imported mare Sir Archie, (JOHN RICHARDS' sire) was gotten by the imported horse Diomede, out of the imported mare Castinira, she by Rockingham, out of Tabitha, Rockingham by High Flyer, out of Purity, sister to Pumpkin, Purity by Matchem, out of the old Squirt mare who produced seventeen colts, three were never trained, two died young, and the other twelve were good runners.—The above is, in my opinion, a correct Pedigree of John Richards. For further information refer to the Stud Book.

I do hereby certify, that the bay horse John Richards, was raised by me, that he was gotten by Sir Archie, his dam by Rattler, his grandam by old Medley, his g. grandam by Wild Air, his g. g. grandam by Nonpareil, out of an imported mare and he is full brother to Betsey Richards.

LITTLETON C. RICHARDS.
February 15, 1827.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, HALIFAX COUNTY 15th, Nov. 1827. I hereby certify, that in the year 1801, the celebrated horse Rattler, by Shark, out of Mr. Brownrig's mare Lady Legs, by Centinel, and who was also the dam of Collector, stood at my house during the season, Mr. William Richards of Northampton put his Medley mare, her produce from that season, was the dam of John Richards, as witness my signature and date as above.

D. DAY.

WITNESS.—A. J. DAVIE.

☞Good pasture provided for mares from a distance, and every attention paid them, but not accountable for accidents or escapes.

BELA BADGER.

Feb. 12

The Splendid full Blooded Horse

YOUNG RAT.

A dark chesnut sorrel 11 years old this spring; near sixteen hands high, of great bone and sinew,

YOUNG RAT

will stand at Easton, every Tuesday & Wednesday at Mr. Ridgaway's stables, at St. Michaels, every other Saturday, and will attend the above places throughout the season, the remainder of the time he may be found at the subscribers stable.

TERMS.

$6 the spring's chance, $12 to insure a mare in foal, no mare to be insured except by special contract, $3 the single leap, and 25 cents to the groom in each case —Season commenced the 5th of April and will end the 20th of June.

SAMUEL WATTS.

JOHN OF ROANOKE.

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, with the view of purchasing a Stallion of the first order, as well for their own accommodation as to improve the breed of that noble animal throughout the Eastern Shore, by letting him to mares on such terms as would enable every farmer who had a good brood mare, to avail himself of his services, have for some time past held a correspondence with some of the most distinguished breeders of horses in the country, and after examining the characters and qualities of the many valuable stallions recommended to their attention, have purchased & offer to the public the celebrated horse

JOHN OF ROANOKE.

This horse is a beautiful mahogany bay, sixteen hands high, and combines beauty of form with great strength, fine action, and perfect docility of temper. To the lovers of fine horses for the turf, saddle, or quick draft, they feel much pleasure in recommending him, being confident that no judge can see and not admire him.

This horse, with his dam, was purchased by General Callendar Irvine of Philadelphia, from the Hon. John Randolph of Virginia; his pedigree will be seen to be equal to that of any horse of the country, by the following extract from the letter of Gen. Irvine to the board of Trustees.

"He was foaled the 19th of March 1824, is in colour a beautiful bay, having a satin-like coat, with a small star and snip, black mane and tail and legs—tail full [illegible] He measures within a fraction of 16 hands high by a proper standard, without shoes, and would be rated, as stallions are usually measured, over 16 hands. He is in fine form, strong at all points, of great action, and is fit for all kinds of service; turf, saddle, coach, and even for the waggon. John of Roanoke is now just in his prime, having always been well taken care of. He is a remarkably healthy horse, never having been sick to my knowledge, for a moment since he was foaled, excepting with the colt's distemper He is a vigorous stallion, and a remarkably sure and capital foal getter. His colts are large, in fine form, and generally bays. That he is a thorough bred horse, of blood equal to that of any horse of this or any other country, (and there is no mistake about it, a matter o some moment to breeders,) will appear by his pedigree, which is as follows.—

"Dam, Grand Duchess, (bred by John Randolph, Esq. of Va. of whom I purchased her) got by Gracchus; grand dam Duchess (imported by Mr. Randolph) bred by the Duke of Grafton, got by Grouse, son of Highflyer, out of Georgiana, own sister to Conductor and Alfred, by Matchem; Magnet; sister to Johnny, by Matchem; Babbraham, &c &c.

"John of Roanoke was got by Mr. Randolph's elegant horse Roanoke, he by the far famed Sir Archy, out of his imported mare Lady Bunbury, bred by Sir Charles Bunbury, who also bred Highflyer, and the imported old Diomed, sire of Sir Archy, by Trumpetor, grand dam Thesphia, by Highflyer, g. grand dam, Plaything, by Matchem, g. g. grand dam Vixen, by Regulus, he by the Godolphin Arabian.

"Gracchus, sire of Grand Duchess, dam of John of Roanoke, was got by old Diomed, out of Cornelia, by Chanticleer; Vanity by Cœler, Mark Anthony; Jolly Roger, &c. Thus you see there cannot be better blood in all its rammifications; and what is of great importance in the blood horse, all the progeny of this mare, Grand Duchess, are large, strong, in good form of good action, and like their ancestors, Diomed, Sir Archy, Highflyer and King Herod, are healthy and stout, and suitable for all kinds of work. I have bred five colts from this mare, all of which are large and have fine constitutions.

JOHN OF ROANOKE will stand at Easton—Terms twelve dollars for the springs chance, payable on or before the first day of September next, and eighteen dollars to insure a mare to be in foal, payable on the first day of February next. When mares are insured if they are parted with before it is ascertained whether or not they are in foal, the persons putting them to the horse will be charged with the amount of insurance. Fifty cents to the groom in every case, to be paid during the season.

NS GOLDSBOROUGH,
E. N. HAMBLETON,
R SPENCER. } Committee.

Easton, April 2.

N. B. Mares from a distance will be furnished with good pasturage, and grain if requested, on moderate terms, but no damages will be allowed for estrays or accidental injuries.

Extract of a letter from Gen. C. Irvine, dated

PHILADELPHIA, March 28th, 1831.

"You have enquired about John of Roanoke's full sister—She is called Hippona. The fall of 1827, Hippona won the Jockey Club Purse, 4 mile heats, at Washington, 400 dollars, beating Louisa Savary, by Ratler, and Cornwallis. (It is stated that Louisa Savary was never beaten but by Hippona.

"Same fall Hippona won the 3 mile heats at Winchester, Va.; also the 3 mile heats at Culpepper, Va.; the longest distances at these places"

From the Pittsburg cury.

A JACKSON PAPER

Judge of the western dist of Pennsylvania.—It is stated as port in the United States Gazette, that Thomas Irwin, Esq. has been appoin judge of the western district of Pennsyia, in place of the Hon. William Wi resigned. We believe this report ntirely unfounded; and that Mr. Irwin not received and will not receive appointment. However friendly be the feelings of the president Mr. Irwin personally the nam of several have been submitted to his sideration for this office, who, in a ical point of view, are certainly equa meritorious and who we might say wit intending any disparagement to Mr. are better qualified. Among th we would mention the name of JA ROSS, Esq. Besides, there is a stitutional objection to Mr. Irwin, w General Jackson will not disregard, is declared in the 6th section, artic of the Constitution of the United tates, that 'no senator or representati shall, during the term for which was elected be appointed to any civ office under the authoriy of the United ates which shall have been created, or the *emoluments whereof shall have been incr during such time.*" The salary of judgeship was increased during the Congress, and voted for by Mr. Irwin although according to the strict word of the Constitution, if Mr. Irwin shou be appointed, it would not be an "appointment during the term for which he as elected," yet it would substantially be violation of the constitution. It is pre sely one of those cases that the true spi of the constitution was intended to em race. Judge Wilkins was at Washington ty for some time previous to the rising Congress. The Senate rose on the 3d March, and Judge Wilkins resigned on the same day immediately after. Perhaps the resignation was delayed till this te hour, in order to give the president an opportunity of making up his mind who to appoint, without regard to the case of Mr. Irwin. Now, should Gen. Jackson take advantage of this accid al circumstance of the constitution, in filling the vacancy by the appointment of Mr. Irwin, would he not put it in the power of his enemies to say that he had evaded the constitutional injunction *on a more quibble?* We think he would; and cannot therefore help believing that the announcement of the appointment of Mr. Irwin, is premature.

Commodore Bainbridge.—A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce gives the following version of the manner of Commodore Bainbridge's removal not essentially differing from that which we have published, and confirming the main point, to wit: that it has been done to gratify the wounded pride and malice of the Fourth Auditor.—*N. Y. Com.*

"I have endeavored to ascertain the circumstances of the case which seems to have produced some excitement in Philadelphia. I allude now to the removal of Commodore Bainbridge from the command of the naval station near that city. Being one of the most eligible residences, to which our eldest naval heroes are assigned, it belonged appropriately to the conqueror of the Java. He is well known to and a great favorite with the people of Philadelphia; and it is not at all wonderful, that they should bristle at his removal from among them. It seems he had given the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury some offence some time since, who seized upon the first occasion to avenge his wounded pride. The gallant Commodore lately presided in a court Martial at Philadelphia; and since its adjournment made up his *per diem* account for that service, and forwarded the same for payment. The Auditor thought proper to disallow it. Com. Bainbridge appealed to the Secretary of the Navy, citing examples of allowances of like character to other officers. The Secretary affirmed the decision of the Auditor whereupon the Commodore, not having the fear of Amos Kendall before his eyes, appealed to the President, who directed, for his contumacy to the favorite Auditor, that he should be forthwith removed from his command Commodore Bainbrige will be succeeded by Com. Warrington, at Philadelphia, & for the remainder of this administration may be considered out of employment. It is passing all strange things, that such a man as Amos Kendall should not only rule the Secretary of the Navy, but actually use the President of the United States as an instrument of his revenge whenever and on whomsoever it may be exerted.—From this time you will find Bainbridge one of its victims. The Globe will no doubt be filled with the malignant effusions of its gall. It is somewhat to be regretted that the friends of Commodor Bainbridge dissuaded him from the execution of his first purpose, which was to resign his commission. Retirement would have graced the end of his noble career more than an altercation in the newspapers with such an antagonist as Amos Kendall."

"He will reward his friends and punish his enemies."—There has been no prediction more entitled to attention than this—It appears to be the great leading policy of the administration. Before General Jackson was elected to the Presidency he was fully alive to the danger of rewarding members of Congress. Mark his own declarations—"It requires" says Gen Jackson in his celebrated letter to Mr. Monroe, "no depth of thought to be convinced that *corruption* will be the order of the day, if the President shall make important appointments from among members of Congress."

We have heretofore published a long list of important appointments from among this body, but we have an addition to place before our readers of a more recent date. The Hon. *Thomas Irwin*, a member of Congress, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed a United States Circuit Judge, in that State. The Hon. *Daniel H. Miller*, also of Pennsylvania, the Hon. *Hector Craig* and the Hon. *Charles G. Dewit*, members of Congress of this state have been appointed Commissioners of Insolvency, under the act of Congress of the last session for the relief of certain insolvent debtors, &c.

"It requires no great depth of" understanding to comprehend the policy of Mr. Van Buren, the *Locum tenens* of the President, in these appointments. It is one way of perpetuating power. Let the people look to it.—*N. Y. Age.*

The franked Letter.—In republishing the paragraph which we copied into our paper a few days since from the Fredericktown Herald, charging General Jackson with having franked a letter to an editor residing in the upper county of this state, in which it was stated that he "*solicited a re-appointment*," the editor of the *Cumberland Civilian* appends the following note.

"That such a letter has been received in this place, by the late editor of the [illegible] we are credibly informed—is not denied by him—that he has shewn it to several gentlemen, who observed in particular, that it was "franked" by Gen. Jackson himself. But, if report speak *true*, the General, or his private secretary has missed his aim in sending a letter of this nature, to the individual referred to, for he, it is said, considers himself no longer attached to the "Jackson phalanx"—neither to Clay—but is disposed to be in favor of Mr. Calhoun."

A Jackson paper in South Carolina, the Camden Journal, says:—"The U. S. Post Office Department, as at present conducted, is an abomination, and there is no use in mincing the matter. We don't know but Mr. Barry is the best Post Master General to be found any where in the civilized world. We do not undertake to say that he is not one of the most attentive and business-like men upon the face of the globe; but this we do know, and this we do say: the U. S. mails may as well be given up, and the whole establishment abandoned as a bad bargain, unless some improvement takes place."

Salem Reg.

FLOUR.

A writer in the Boston Gazette, makes the following statements in relation to the actual exports of flour from the United States to Great Britain, and appends to it his estimates as to the probable exports during the present year

The entire exports of flour from the United States to all parts of the world in the year 1830 ending 28th Sept.	1,225,881 bbls.
And of wheat,	45,289 bu.
Which exceeded the average exports for eight years previous about	400,000 bbls.
And of wheat,	20,000 bu.
The average exports of flour to Great Britain from the United States, for eight years past, amount to	94,574 bbls.
But, owing to a deficiency of crop in England in 1828, our exports there for 1829, to meet said deficiency, increased and amounted that year to	221,176 bbls.
And owing to the deficiency of crop there in 1829, our exports in 1830, ending 30th of September last amounted to	326,182 bbls.
Which exceeded the average export of eight years previous,	231,608 bbls.

During this period, it will be borne in mind, that the grain countries of the continent of Europe, furnished large supplies to Great Britain, and when the ports opened in England last summer, a large stock of grain and flour then in bond, was entered for consumption---so that at the close of 1830, (two months since,) there was not remaining in bond in all Great Britain in wheat and flour, to exceed 180,000 barrels of flour.

We now come to the probable demand in England for the year 1831.

The consumption of Great Britain, is estimated at something like 14 millions of quarters, or say 112 millions bushels. The deficiency of the crops of 1830 is variously estimated---some say 1-5, some 1-4; and Ireland, a usual supply country is said to be shorter. Circular statements from sources in which much confidence is placed, estimate the quantity that will be required in England before the next harvest—from abroad—at two millions of quarters---equal to, say three millions and a half barrels of flour.

The next inquiry is, where is England to get this supply? or even half of it, without occasioning serious advances in countries whence these supplies are drawn.

The reports from all the grain countries in Europe announce short crops—and some of them, instead of furnishing supplies, are more likely to need supplies themselves; and the disturbed state of the grain countries themselves—and the existence there of large embodied armies—even should no war occur, increases the difficulty of furnishing supplies to England All now concur that the main supplies for England are looked to from the U. States.

It then behooves us to look at home and estimate our ability to furnish—having regard to our own wants for consumption, & that of markets about us on this side of the ocean, mainly depending upon us.

The ports of England will no doubt, be opened by or before the close of April—and as the stock in bond to be entered, will be far short of former periods there is scarcely a doubt, also, that the ports will continue to remain open up to the result of the harvest If the statements and estimates of deficiency and supplies prove any way near correct, a wide allowance may be made for error or exaggeration, and still leave us a market in England for the export of flour there for the year 1831, ending in September, equal to our entire export to all the places in 1830, and which export, from official date, may be seen to have exceeded the average exports of eight years past about 400,000 barrels.

"Oh who can tell how hard it is to climb?"

Yesterday morning a crowd collected on India-wharf, to see a catchpole attempt to arrest a sailor, who had taken an aerial station at the mast head of a schooner about to sail for Nantucket.—The mariner refused to surrender, and it was no easy matter to take him without his own consent and co-operation. A couple of patriotic riggers however were found to go after the squirrel that he might be carried to his cage. The aspiring mariner in the mean time had crossed his legs in an easy posture over the block that is attached to the topmast where he remained for about half an hour when, becoming tired, he descended a little to a place where he could have rest to his foot. Here the riggers renewed the siege, but in evident fear of the sailor's foot, which he used like an unbroken colt. His threats too were of a bloody character, for he had possessed himself of a block & a rope, with which he could upon occasion do mischief. The creditor in the meantime, with the zeal that becomes a man on the subject of his interest, arrived to superintend the siege in person; but being of portly dimensions, his zeal was of course greater than his activity, and though all was done that it was possible to do, the seaman maintained his ground, and the two riggers retired amid the hisses and groans of the assemblage, while the schooner filled away and the sailor went off to the gratification of the people and amid their hearty cheers. We are here, as Coporal Trim saith, in one moment, and in the next we are gone. So fared it with the hunted sailor, and the disappointment of the creditor is but a type of the disappointments of life and a lesson to those who have an over confidence in their own powers.

"Sic vos non vobis nidificatis aves."

as a friend who furnised the above, learnedly remarks.—*Bos. Cour.*

Fattening Fowls with Potatoes—There is a great profit in feeding geese, turkies, and fowls of every sort, with potatoes and meal mixed; they will fatten in nearly one half of the time that they will on any kind of corn, or even meal itself. The potatoes must be bruised fine, while hot, and the meal added, when the mess is given to them.—*Soc. of Arts.*

To preserve Cucumber plants from bugs and flies.—Break off the stalks of onions which have been set out in the Spring, and stick down five or six of them in each hill of cucumbers, and the bug will immediately leave them. It would be well after a few days to renew them, but one application has frequently been found to be completely effectual.—The common chives or sives, will have the same effect with the onion. If this method fails, catch the bugs and kill them.—Fires lighted in a garden in the evening will destroy a great many insects.

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