EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday, Evening Jan. 28.

Quere.—The question is gravely put in Philadelphia "whether an illegitimate child can be considered an orphan within the scope of Mr. Girard's Will?" Most certainly we say here, he can—for a bastard in Law is "*nullius filius*" and of course from his birth is without father or mother. He too from his birth will bear with him the best chance of going into the Seminary, between six and ten years of age, unaffected by religious impressions, and, according to the views of the bequest, will afford a fair subject for the impress of *the pure morality* he is to be taught there unincumbered & uncontaminated by any religious principle.

BREAD STUFF MARKETS.

New York, January 14th, 1832.

Flour from $6 50 to $7 per brl. wheat 118cts per bus. Rye from 90 to 95cts. per bus.—round corn 70cts and southern flat corn (gourd seed) 62½ to 65cts. per bus.—considerable bread stuffs had arrived—500 Liverpool sacks of salt were selling at less than $2 per sack.

Charleston, Jan. 9.

Flour $6 25 a 6 50 per brl. Savannah (Geo.) Indian Corn 87½ per bus.

Boston Jan. 14.

Flour $6 50, yellow corn 89 to 90cts. per bus. and scarce.

Baltimore, Jan. 9, to 19.

Flour average $5 50 per brl. Rye 84cts per bus. wheat $1 to 1 10 per bus. Indian corn 55cts. per bus.

Good Sea boats well manned and officered might make a good deal for the farmers in shipping their grain coastwise the moment the frost breaks—for the very corn they send to Baltimore and sell at 50 & 55cts per bus. is re-shipped directly and sent coastwise to Boston, New York, Charleston or Savannah and sold there often at from 15 to 25cts advance and sometimes at more.

The Western Mail did not arrive yesterday—no unusual circumstance since the *reforming* of the old contractor & the old route. We received the following note from the Post Master last night, on the subject.

MR. GRAHAM—The Stage has returned from Broad Creek, bringing back the Mail forwarded on Wednesday. It has been found wholly impracticable to cross the bay. Every exertion, the driver says, has been made. Yours, E. M.

Friday night, Jan. 27, 1832.

The bill to reorganize the Navy, reported to the House of Representatives on Wednesday, was twice read and committed on the same day It provides for the appointment of not less than one Admiral, two Rear Admirals, thirty Captains, thirty Masters Commandant, two hundred and thirty Lieutenants, four hundred Midshipmen, including those who have passed examination, thirty-five Surgeons with fifty Assistants, thirty-five Pursers, &c It authorises the President, if necessary, according to his judgment, to increase the number of Captains to forty, of Commandants to fifty, of Lieutenants to two hundred and fifty, of Midshipmen to five hundred, of Surgeons to forty-five with sixty Assistants, of Pursers to forty, &c. The shore pay is fixed at four thousand dollars for the Admiral, Rear Admirals three thousand, Captains twenty five hundred, Commanders sixteen hundred, School-masters at a Navy Yard seven hundred and twenty, and elsewhere three hundred and fifty. The pay of other officers to remain as heretofore.

Officers employed in actual service, at sea, to be paid at these rates—

Each admiral 5000 dollars.

Each Rear Admiral 4500 dollars.

A Captain commanding a squadron of 150 guns and upwards, 4000 dollars.

A Captain commanding a squadron mounting less than 150 guns, 3500 dollars per annum.

A Captain commanding a ship of the line, 3200 dollars.

A Captain commanding a frigate of the first class, 3000 dollars.

A Captain commanding a frigate of the second class, 2800 dollars.

A Master Commandant, 2200 dollars.

A Lieutenant commanding a brig or schooner, or acting as first Lieutenant of a ship of the line, 1600 dollars per annum.

A First Lieutenant of a frigate, 1400 dollars per annum.

A first Lieutenant of a sloop of war, 1300 dollars per annum.

A first Lieutenant of a brig or schooner, 1200 dollars per annum.

A sailing Master of a ship of the line, 950 dollars per annum.

A Chaplain at sea, 1000 dollars per annum.

A Boatswain, Gunner, Sailmaker or Carpenter, of a ship of the line, 700 dollars; of a frigate, 600; of a sloop, 500 dollars per annum.

A Schoolmaster, 850 dollars per annum.

Additional pay, allowance, or emolument, either at sea or on shore, is excluded.

By the following it appears the Philadelphians are not pleased with the prospect of an increase to their coloured population, by emigration from the South, and particularly from the late disturbed district in Virginia.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

BLACKS FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

We ask attention to the following articles, the writer of which is known to us, and in the statements of which the most implicit confidence may be placed. The case is indeed extraordinary, if not alarming.

To the Editor of the Daily Chronicle.

Give me leave, through your paper, to make known some facts which I think it important to our welfare should be known to the people of Philadelphia, and to the Representatives of the people of Pennsylvania, at Harrisburgh. I fear, gentlemen, we are sleeping on gunpowder. I would respectfully ask our Editors generally, to make these facts public, did I not fear that the extreme philanthropy of some of them, may darken their vision to the things which appertain to a just care of ourselves, and of those who have a right to look to us for protection. It is known that our fellow-citizens to the South and their Legislatures, are sensibly awakened to their exposed situation from having among them so many people who are of a different and darker complexion than ours. It is known that our southern fellow-citizens are all laboring, if not to get rid of their slaves, at least to drive far from them *all* the hundreds of thousands of free coloured people. Our own Legislature are not altogether indifferent to this subject, and it would seem to me that many of them are fully sensible of the danger we run in making our state and city a place of refuge for this class of people. All this, gentlemen, is but a sort of preamble to the facts to which I have referred, and which have so fully awakened me to our exposed situation.

On Monday last—I will be particular, as my memory will serve me as to *times*, and *persons*, and *places*, so as to impress all my readers as to the truth of all I shall narrate—On Monday last, I was on business in the office of Alderman Binns, when the Master of the schooner High Flyer, *from Virginia*, was brought up on a debt warrant, for wages alleged to be due from the schooner to a coloured young man. I did not attend so particularly to the merits of the claim, as I would have done, had not my attention been arrested by the number of colored people who came up with the Captain and Constable. The case being determined, I went to the Constable, with whom I have some acquaintance, his name is Peter R. Benner, and asked him how it was so many coloured people had come up with him to the office. I was the more curious about the matter, as it appeared to me there was a certain forwardness and upheadedness of manner in these colored men which seemed to me somewhat strange and peculiar. After I got the Constable's account, I wished I had paid yet more attention to these people than I had, although they had commanded a large share of it while they were in the office.

"You saw that colored man who was examined as a witness," said Constable Benner "Yes," said I. "Well," said he, "he told me that he, and I think he said eight or ten other colored men had just arrived here *from Southampton*, Virginia."

I cannot tell you the horror with which I received this information, or the concern which it has given me ever since. I have dwelt upon it so intensely, and thought so much of the consequences which might follow the introduction of a few hundred of them—and I know not how many hundred may have come among us—of the colored population from Southampton County in Virginia, that I cannot feel entirely satisfied with myself until I have put this statement to paper and called upon you, gentlemen, and other printers, here, and every where, at least in our state, to give it publicity.

A PENNSYLVANIAN.

For the Pennsylvania Inquirer.

P. S.—Since the above communication was written for the Chronicle, I have this day, (Wednesday) about noon, seen Constable Benner, in company with the Captain of the High Flyer, from Virginia.—The constable said to the Captain, 'How many free colored fellows did you say had come here from Virginia?' 'Why,' answered the captain, 'I said five hundred!!' 'In what time,' said I, 'do you suppose that number has come here?' 'Why,' said the captain, 'since I have been to the West Indies.' 'Do you suppose, said I, 'that such a number as *five hundred* have come here within three months?' 'Yes' said he, 'within two months.'

I did not say another word, but determined that I would lay the facts, all that passed, before the people and the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, and leave it to their good sense to take such order thereon as may 'insure domestic tranquility.

I have just read over to Mr. Benner what I have above written, and he says it is word for word what passed 'I have since then,' says he, 'talked with West who sued the Captain and he told me that he was a Carpenter, and had come from Southampton, and that he did not doubt but that more than 500 free negroes and mulattoes had come on, and that more are coming.

Shall we, Sir, continue to fold our arms and cry a little more sleep and a little more slumber, until we are aroused up by our new comers from Southampton?

A PENNSYLVANIAN.

For the Easton Gazette.

Friend Graham:

I was much gratified to see in your Gazette of the 14th inst. a communication from your scientific correspondent Dr. Joseph E. Muse; particularly so, as it related to a subject in which all farmers feel so deep an interest, namely, that of avoiding the depredations of the "Hessian Fly," by keeping clean stack yards and discarding the use of stubble fallow for a succeeding crop of wheat.

It would be the height of presumption in me to attempt to refute or to call in question any part of that communication, from a knowledge of the above insect, gained by my own observations, or to attempt a defence of Mr. McKee, who has been so much deceived (as the Doctor informs us) in his observations, save in the deposit of the egg by the fly on the plant. I will leave Mr McKee to defend his own position and only make a request that you will insert in your useful paper the following for the edification of your readers; it is an extract from the 6th vol. part 1st page 95 of a little work on insect Transformations, and goes to prove that the Doctor is in an error when he asserts "that it is not probable, that the eggs could have borne the cold of last winter, without freezing; and no egg having been frozen, will produce a living animal." "We cannot better conclude these imperfect sketches of the hybernation of insect eggs, than by an account of the ingenious experiments made by Spallanzani and John Hunter, by exposing several species of these to great degrees of cold as well as of heat. It results from these experiments that "intense cold," to use the words of Spallanzani, "does not destroy the eggs of insects.

The year of 1709, when Fahrenheit's thermometer fell to 1° is celebrated for its rigour and its fatal effects on plants and animals.

Who can believe, exclaims Boerhaave that the severity of this winter did not destroy the eggs of insects, especially those exposed to its influence in the open fields, on the naked earth, or on the branches of trees? Yet when the Spring had tempered the air, these eggs produced as they usually did after the mildest winters. Since that period there have been winters more severe. In France, during December, 1788, the thermometer fell considerably lower, and in several other temperate European climates."

"I have exposed eggs to a more rigorous trial than the winter of 1709. Those of several insects, and among others the silk-worm, moth, and elm butterfly (Vanessa polychloras!) were inclosed in a glass vessel and buried five hours in a mixture of ice and sal gem (rock salt;) the thermometer fell 6° below zero. In the middle of the following Spring, however, caterpillars came from all the eggs, and at the same time as from those that had suffered no cold. In the following year, I submitted them to an experiment still more hazardous. A mixture of ice and sal gem with the fuming spirit of nitre (Nitrate of Ammonia,) reduced the thermometer 22° below zero, that is 23° lower than the cold of 1709. They were not injured, as I had evident proof by their being hatched. The eggs of many insects continue fertile after being subjected to a temperature of 22° below zero, while insects themselves die at 16° and 14° "

I should like very much to see a plainly written and satisfactory reply to your editorial questions. Wheat no doubt is the favorite food of the "Hessian Fly," in the absence of which however I do not believe they would be starved, as they are to be found in Rye, Oats, and even in the succulent stems of Timothy.

A TALBOT FARMER.

COMMUNICATED.

A calculation submitted for enquiry and reflection.—The number of voters in Talbot county is about 1400—of these it is fair to estimate, that 100 of them abstain from the use of all spiritous liquors whatever—leaving 1300 who use them more or less.

What is the fair average of the total expenditure of each of these 1300 men per week for liquors? A quarter of a dollar is supposed to be a very moderate average—then this would make 1300 quarters of a dollar per week, equal to $16,-900 per annum, spent in spiritous liquors by the white male population of 21 years of age and upwards.

Of these 1400 voters we will say that one half of them use tobacco either in chewing, snuff or smoking, and many in more ways than one. What is the fair average of the total expenditure of each of these 700 men per week for tobacco? We will call it *ten cents* each a week, making $70 per week equal to $3640 per annum, making an aggregate for spiritous liquors and tobacco of $20,540, per annum.

The white males between 14 and 21 years of age are equal to about a quarter of the voters, that is 350, of these, suppose 50 never touch spirituous drink, and that the remaining 300 average twelve and a half cents a week expended for spirituous liquor, equal to $1950 per annum.

Of these 350 minors, 100 may be set down as consumers of Tobacco in some way, at a cost of 6¼ cents each per week, equal to 325 per annum, making an aggregate expended by minors for spirituous liquor and tobacco of $2275—in all constituting a sum of $22,815 annually expended by the white male population in spirituous liquor and tobacco.

The females too use a little spirituous liquor and tobacco. The number of females is always greater in every civilized society where the increase is a natural one, than that of the males. For the 1400 males of 21 years of age and upwards we will estimate the females at 1450. Of female minors very few comparatively use either spirituous liquor or tobacco and therefore we discard them from the calculation. Of the 1450 females of mature age we will suppose that one half uses both, say 725 averaging a cost of 12½ cents each per week for spirituous liquor and tobacco, equal to $4712 expended by females per annum in these two superfluous, noxious indulgencies—thus shewing a grand aggregate annually expended by the white population of Talbot county in the two articles of spirituous drink and tobacco of $27,527.

The Levy list of Talbot County averages about $10,000 per annum, this deducted from $27,527 leaves $17,527.

The inhabitants of Talbot, as to religious denominations, are divided into the Episcopal Church, Methodist Church, and Friends, commonly called Quakers—there are scarcely any of any other denominations Suppose you set apart $15,000, apportioned among three different denominations by some equitable scale, for building Churches and houses of worship—this sum deducted from the $17,527 would leave a balance, the first year, of $2527, that might be advantageously applied to buying a good scite for building a commodious Orphan School House with ample grounds around it for all purposes.

The second year, after deducting annual Levy as before of 10,000, we will allow $7500 only to all denominations for Houses of Public Worship, leaving $10,027 to build the Orphan school house large enough to accommodate 200 scholars.

The third year, after deducting annual Levy as before, we will allow no more for houses of public worship (presuming that as many as are necessary will have been supplied) and the balance of $17,-527 may be exclusively applied to an Orphan School. Of this $4,000 will be necessary to furnish it completely together with bedding &c,—$12,614 will be required for the current annual expense of about 200 scholars for board—salaries of a President and four other tutors—salary of a manager, wages of eight different attendants for different purposes—cost of fuel, books stationary for scholars, &c. &c.—and then a balance of about $900 is calculated to furnish a team or two, implements of gardening and farming, and for inclosures, for the establishment.

The fourth year the establishment would be complete and might be supposed to have its full complement of scholars—and after deducting the annual Levy, the whole of the $17,527 might be applied to this grand and noble object which would literally cost us a drink of grog, a chew of tobacco, a pinch of snuff or a pipe.

Up jumps a wag and says, suppose it does, who the devil is going to give it?—That's true enough—but yet it would cost nothing but what it would be better for us, in all respects, to pay; it would better the health, fortune, intellect, comfort, hopes and prospects of every man, woman and child in the county—it would eminently improve the moral character of the community, and vastly aid the cause of true religion. Z.

DIED

In this county on Monday last, Mrs. Hopkins. In this county on the same day, Mrs Hooper. In this county on the same day Mr. William Kinnemon.

NOTICE.

THE Funeral of the late Dr. Clement Stanford will take place at Vienna, on Thursday the 9th day of February, at eleven o'clock, A. M. attended with masonic honors The brethren of this and the adjacent counties are requested to attend.

Jan 28.

House and Lots for Sale.

BY virtue of an order of Talbot county court at May Term 1828 the undersigned commissioners, will offer at public sale on *Tuesday*, the 28th of February next,

TWO LOTS OF GROUND,

situate at the upper end of Dover street in the town of Easton, on one of which is erected a convenient and comfortable two story frame dwelling, with kitchen attached. This property will be sold on a credit of 12 months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, to the several heirs for their respective portion bearing interest from the day of sale. The sale will take place on the premises at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

JOHN M G EMORY, WM. H. GROOME, LAMB T. REARDON. } *Commissioners.*

Jan. 28 4w [S&W]

6 CENTS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber living in Caroline county state of Maryland on or about the 14th day of October 1830, an apprentice boy of the name of PETER ANDREW, he is now about 16 years of age, near five feet high, of a light complexion. The said boy was bound to me to learn the farming business I will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend and deliver him to me but I will pay no charges.

RICHARD CLARK.

Near Fowling Creek, Caroline Co. Md.

Jan. 23 3tq

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot County I will sell at public Sale, on THURSDAY the 9th day of February next, at the late residence of John Councell, dec'd. on Island Creek neck—all the personal estate of said deceased, (negroes excepted,) consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture,

Horses, Cattle, Sheep & Hogs,

Corn, Pork, Blades, Top Fodder, and the crop of wheat now growing in the ground, with a variety of articles too tedious to enumerate.

Terms of Sale—A credit of nine months will be given, on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser, or purchasers, giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums of, and under five dollars, the cash will be required, before the removal of the property—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by

JOHN COUNCELL, Ex'r of John Councell, dec'd.

Jan 28 ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot County Court, and to me directed and delivered by the Clerk thereof, at the suit of Tristram Thomas, use of Conrad Kelly & Co. against James Bullen, will be sold at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY, the 14th day February next, for cash, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of the same day, the following property to wit:—All the right, title interest and claim and estate of him, the said James Bullen, of in and to all the lands of the late Thomas Bullen viz: part of Lords Gift containing 100 acres of land more or less, Bullens Discovery, near White Marsh Church, containing one hundred acres of land more or less, Knapps Lot, and part of Prospect, containing 150 acres of Land more or less, part of Manners Lot, containing 19½ acres of land more or less, and part of Flemmings Freshes, containing one hundred and seventy one and a half acres of land more or less, and part of Prospect and Knapps Lot, containing 50 acres of land more or less; also, two Beds, Bedsteads and furniture, and one Horse and Cart, the goods and chattels lands and tenements of the aforesaid James Bullen, to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writ of venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance by

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

Jan 28

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed and delivered, at the suit of Edward N. Hambleton, against Isaac B. Parrott, will be sold at the front door of the court house in the town of Easton, to the highest bidder for cash, on TUESDAY the 14th day of February next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property, viz.—All his right, title, interest, claim and estate of, in and to that Tract or Parcel of Land where the said Parrott did reside, be the quantity of acres what it may, or by whatever name or names it may be called—also 2 yoke of oxen, 12 head of other Cattle, 10 head of Sheep, 2 Carts, 1 Gig and Harness, 1 Bureau, 1 Mantle Clock, 1 Corner Cupboard and contents, 2 Beds Bedsteads and Furniture, 1 Negro Girl (Ann,) a slave for a term of years and not to go out of this State, 1 sorrel Horse and 800 bushels of Corn, the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the above mentioned Isaac B. Parrott, to satisfy and pay the above named writ of venditioni expo and officers' fees in my hands for collection, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance will be given by J. M FAULKNER, Shff.

Jan 28 ts

MARYLAND.

Caroline County Orphans' Court

17th day of January A. D. 1832.

ON application of Nehemiah Fountain adm'r. of George Speerry, late of Caroline 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 the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly and faithfully copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court, of the county aforesaid. I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 17th day of January A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty two.

Test, JAS: SANGSTON, Reg'r. of Wills for Caroline county

In compliance to the above order

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Subscriber of Caroline county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of George Speerry late of Caroline 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 28th day of July, next, or they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 17th day of January, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty two.

NEHEMIAH FOUNTAIN, adm'r of George Speerry, dec'd.

Jan. 28

$150 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the farm whereon Richard Goslee now lives, in the neighborhood of Blackwater, Sussex Co. Del. on Friday the 13th inst. a negro man named

LEVIN,

about 22 years of age, a dark mulatto, about 5 feet 11 inches high, well made and likely, with a scar on his forehead—He took with him a quantity of fustian clothing and a superfine blue cloth coat, about half worn, &c. &c.

If the above described negro be apprehended within 10 miles of the farm aforesaid, I will give $40—$50 if within 20 miles—or the reward of $150 if taken at a greater distance than 20 miles from said farm—provided, in each case, that he be delivered to me, living in Somerset Co Md. or lodged in the jail of Somerset county

ALEXANDER DONOHO.

Jan. 28 3w

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