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.

VOL. XVIII. EASTON, MD. SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 10, 1835. NO. 2.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

TERMS

TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS Per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS

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

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the House of Delegates

Prompted alike by duty and inclination, to render to you in your high character of immediate representatives of the people an account of the manner in which we have discharged the duties of the important trusts confided to us, as well as to make such suggestions as reflection and experience may have dictated, it may be permitted us first to offer you individually and collectively our sincere congratulations upon your safe arrival, in good health, at the Seat of Government, and to felicitate both you and ourselves upon the generally prosperous and happy condition of our fellow citizens throughout the State.

Although there is much to admire in the annual accounting of those who have been entrusted with the chief Executive power, with the more immediate representatives of the people, and through them with the people themselves, as a beautiful practical commentary upon the theory and principles of our happy form of government; yet confined as we are, chiefly to the circle of our domestic relations, it is not to be expected, nor indeed desired, that there should often be much that is new or of awakening interest in this or similar communications.

Based as our government is upon written constitutions and laws, carefully protecting the rights of every citizen, and wisely distributing and clearly defining the powers, rights and duties of the several public functionaries to whom the sovereign people have confided the management of their affairs, it would seem that peace, order, and harmonious accord, in all its internal operations, should ever attend its progress. Such has hitherto been eminently the case within our own State, and with few exceptions it has, so far, been no less the happy fortune of our sister states, & of the Union. Time may now be said to have demonstrated to these United States, the inestimable value of the form of government devised by the enlightened patriotism, and brought into successful operation by the patriarchal virtures of our ancestors; but it has equally shewn that human wisdom can devise nothing, however excellent, which may not, by human ingenuity, be perverted. It is in vain to hope to be entirely freed, by any forms of government, from the workings of those adversary principles, between the governing and the governed, which have marked the history of mankind through all time: and whilst our admirable Constitution may be found to have done, and be still capable of doing, much towards preserving the just balance of our political system, it must ultimately prove but a weak barrier against the inroads of ambition and power, unless strengthened by the constant devotion, and guarded by the wakeful vigilance of the free people to whom it is the sheet-anchor of hope. Whenever the people of this country shall become indifferent to this subject; whenever they shall fail to rally with alacrity and zeal to the repair of any breach which may have been made in the palladium of their liberties, then shall we have passed our meridian as a confederated Republic, and be rapidly descending to servility and despotism

We transmitted (as was made our duty) to His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, two reports of a Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Delegates, and sundry resolutions of the General Assembly, at its last session, on the subject of our southern and Western boundaries, and the long pending controversy with Virginia in relation thereto. And in further compliance with the directions of the General Assembly, we selected and engaged the services of two additional counsel, Bene S. Pigman and Joseph J. Merrick, Esquires, to assist the Attorney General in conducting and prosecuting the suit directed to be instituted for, "procuring a final legal adjustment, and settlement of said boundaries."

A copy of our communication to His Excellency, Governor Tazewell, and of his reply, acknowledging the receipt of the report and resolutions, and being the only correspondence, since your last session, upon this interesting and delicate subject, are herewith submitted, which it will be seen are, on both parts, couched in the terms of courtesy and respect which ought ever to be observed between sister States.

Under the resolutions directing us to contract for the building of a Gun House and to have the out buildings within, and wall around, the public circle repaired, we advertised for proposals for said work, and several drawings, estimates and proposals having been submitted to us, it appeared so manifest that the interests of the State would be promoted by the erection of a Gun House upon a plan and of dimensions which required a larger sum of money than had been appropriated for that purpose, that we could not doubt that you would approve of a small additional expenditure which it required; and Mr. Elijah Wells, who had proposed to contract for building it, according to the drawing which we approved, for $750, having expressed a willingness to proceed with the work, by our paying him the sum appropriated, and to look to you for the additional amount of its cost, we closed a contract with him for its erection, which he has completed, and the guns and the other public property intended to be kept therein, have been removed to it. The erection of this building will save the State the annual expenditure of $95, the amount long paid for rent of a Gun House and Magazine; besides being a much more suitable and secure place of keeping the public property there deposited. The out houses within the circle have been repaired, but we declined accepting any of the proposals received for repair or covering of the wall around it: the sum appropriated for the purpose being wholly inadequate to repair and cover it in a suitable and substantial manner.

The full length painting of the likeness of the late venerable Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, by Mr. Sully, which had been contracted for in the summer of 1833, has been received and placed in the Senate Chamber.

At December session 1826 a resolution was passed authorising the Governor "to procure a portrait of the late Colonel John Eager Howard, a native of the State, one of the most distinguished officers of the war of the Revolution—formerly Chief Magistrate of the state, & at all times one of the most honorable and virtuous of our citizens." Our attention having been called to this resolution by the letter of William Steuart, Esq. (who was then a member of the Executive Council) herewith submitted, and which satisfactorily accounts for the delay in carrying into effect, we engaged Mr. Sully to paint said portrait; which has been received and placed in House of Delegates as required by said resolution.

We herewith lay before you a report, with several accompanying statements, of the Directors of the Penitentiary, shewing the account of profit and loss of its operations, its progress, and present state, with a detail of facts and many interesting speculations and suggestions in relation to the Penitentiary System and the general subject of criminal punishment, which appear to us to be made with much ability and in a candid and liberal spirit. This subject being one of great importance will, of course engage the serious attention from you which it justly merits.

The communication from John C. Derickson Esquire, the commissioner and John H. Alexander Esquire, the Engineer, on the part of this State, for surveying the coast between Cape Charles and Lewistown creek, on the Bay of Delaware, will afford you all the information in our possession in relation to that survey.

All the other minor matters of business committed to our charge by the Legislature, have received our attention, and been executed, or the necessary steps taken to carry into effect the wishes of the General Assembly.

A vacancy having occurred in the Representation of this State in the Senate of the United States, occasioned by the resignation of the honorable Ezekiel F. Chambers, we invite your attention to the subject with a view to prompt action on your part. There seeming to be no imperious necessity for filling the vacancy by the Executive, and the Legislature being soon to convene, we deemed it advisable and respectful to leave the selection to you, on whom, under any circumstance, the appointment would ultimately devolve.

It gives us much pleasure to announce to you the opening of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, as far Harper's Ferry, for travel and transportation.

This great work, now the most extensive of the kind on this side the Atlantic, long prosecuted with untiring zeal and signal ability and fidelity on the part of those immediately charged with its construction has at length reached a point which justifies the expectation that it will cease to be burthensome to the treasury of the state, or the individual citizens who have embarked their capital in the enterprize; indeed it is believed we may calculate with confidence on receiving into the treasury, in future, from that source, a fair return for the large capital expended in its construction. Should this anticipation be realized, we shall have to acknowledge ourselves indebted to the projectors of the scheme for the possession of a work of incalculable advantage to the agriculture, commerce and manufactures of the state; and the work itself will stand a lasting monument to the liberal and enlightened policy of the State, and a perpetual blessing to ourselves and to posterity.

In immediate connection with this work, and not less interesting to the State is the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, but we regret to say that its prospects, for early completion, are not at this time, so flattering as could be desired. This magnificent enterprise has been prosecuted to completion through more than an hundred miles of its course, with talents and zeal never surpassed, and in a manner to command admiration; but it has not yet reached the first great source of the immense trade destined ultimately to be borne upon its bosom—the Coal mines of Allegany; and now the available funds of the company being nearly, if not quite exhausted, this truly great work languishes for want of pecuniary means for its further prosecution, and the millions, which have been already expended upon it, must remain unproductive, & the inexhaustable mineral wealth, which awaits its further construction, lie dormant in the earth, unless means are devised of extending to it further pecuniary aid. The hope has been long cherished, that the powerful arm and abundant resources of the Federal Government would be extended to this enterprize, than which there is certainly none more national in its character, or more interesting to the District over which Congress exercises exclusive jurisdiction. And when it is considered that this improvement originally projected to terminate at the Coal Banks within our borders, was at the suggestion of the Federal Government and under its auspices, enlarged to a work of indisputable national character, extending beyond our limits, and terminating upon the navigable waters of the west; that upon the faith of this change and the promise which it held out of the continuing favour and patronage of the General Government, individuals as well as the District Cities and the States more immediately interested, were induced to embark their capital to the amount of millions, it should not be doubted that further aid will be granted. With equal confidence we may indulge the hope that liberal contributions will be made to accomplish this great undertaking, by the other States concerned.

The course to be pursued by Maryland in reference to the deep interest which she has in this work, and especially as now connected with the prosperity of her great Emporium, the city of Baltimore—is left entirely to your discretion, in perfect confidence that it will be regulated by a just and liberal regard to the wants and interests of your common constituents

The lateral Rail Road from Baltimore to the City of Washington, is rapidly advancing towards completion, and promises at an early day to be a prolific source of Revenue to the State, as well as eminently promotive of the general convenience and public prosperity. It is deeply to be regretted that scenes of riot and lawless outrage should have so frequently occurred among the laborers on this Road, and also on the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, making it necessary, on more than one occasion, during the past season to call out a portion of the Military of the State, to quell the riots and restore the supremacy of the laws. These calls have been obeyed with a promptitude and alacrity worthy of all praise.

The accompanying interesting Reports of Brigadier General Charles Sterrett Ridgely, who commanded the forces employed in quelling the most formidable and alarming of those riots, are submitted for your information, and affords indubitable evidence of the zeal, fidelity, and ability with which his own duties and those of the officers and men generally, under his command were discharged.

We regret that the means of paying the expenses of these and other similar services were not at our disposal, and now invite your attention to the subject in the hope that you will promptly provide for that object. We would further suggest the propriety of placing permanently, at the disposal of the Executive, such fund as may be deemed sufficient to meet contingencies of this sort for the future.

While on this subject, we will call your attention to the organization and discipline of the Militia of the State, generally. We suggested in our last annual communication the propriety of "providing more effectually for the enrollment of all the citizens of the State subject to military duty, and the exercise and instruction of the commissioned officers in camp and field service;" a plan which, it is yet believed, might be carried out in such manner as to afford us all the advantages of a well organized and well disciplined Militia, without a sacrifice of any portion of the time or convenience of the citizens generally, or requiring more of the commissioned officers than they would most willingly yield. Out of the city of Baltimore, with few exceptions we may now be said to have no organized militia. There is scarcely the semblance of organization in the greater portion of the State. Our militia is, or should be, our chief reliance for protection against outrage and violence, and unless they be kept in a state of at least partial organization, we must become dependent upon the Federal Government, to a degree utterly incompatible with our character or dignity.—Those, who hold the greatest stake in the community, should be themselves, always, not only willing, but prepared to defend it. Freemen should ever rely upon themselves alone for protection and defence; then there would be no fear that the defenders of the land will become its oppressors. We submit this subject to your consideration, again expressing the earnest hope that your present session will not be permitted to pass without its receiving that deliberate attention its importance seems to demand.

We also endeavored press to upon the consideration of the Legislature, at its last session, the great importance of providing more effectually for extending to the children of every citizen the blessings of Education; and we cannot now forbear urging it upon you. It would seem to us that the very first object of the solicitude for a government, instituted for the good of the whole people, and depending for its permanency, and ability to answer the ends of its institution, upon the intelligence, virtue, and attachment of the great body of its constituents, should be the improvement of their moral and intellectual condition; yet but little, comparatively, has been done for this object by the constituted authorities of our State, although in every other respect there has been constantly exhibited a most commendable liberality in endeavoring to provide for the general welfare It cannot be that there exists an apprehension that any reasonable expenditure which the Legislature, in its wisdom, might think proper to incur, for so desirable a purpose, would not meet the approbation of our fellow citizens generally; for there is no one among them who would not derive from a judicious and well regulated system of public instruction, directly, or indirecly benefits more than equivalent to any portion of the expenditure, which be might be required to pay. Institutions founded like ours, in wisdom and virtue, require for their guardianship and preservation, knowledge and intelligence. With these we shall always be safe without them dangers immediately threaten: but this knowledge and intelligence, to be effectual to that end, must not be confined to the few—it must be generally diffused. The sovereign power—the right to judge and controul, resides equally in all; let all then be furnished with the lights to guide that judgment, and regulate the exercise of that power.

The state of our Finances will be found to be such as to require your early and serious attention. A considerable amount of the stocks heretofore issued in payment of the State subscription to the different works of internal improvement, is now bearing interest, and this amount is progressively increasing, as the periods, to which it was deferred by the laws directing its issue, successively expire. The demands upon the Treasury will be considerably increased from this cause during the coming season, rendering it indespensably, necessary that you should provide for a correspondent increase of its resources

The national debt being extinguished, and the national Treasury abundantly supplied with revenue by the existing tariff, which none seems disposed to disturb, the future disposition of the public lands, or the revenue arising therefrom, becomes a question of deep concernment, especially to the older members of the confederacy. Various propositions having been made in relation to this subject, at different times and from different sources; some of them evidently conflicting with the interests and just rights of this State it has appeared to us proper to present the question to your consideration for such action on your part as, under all the circumstances, shall seem meet and expedient. That this domain is the common property of the Union, cannot, with propriety, be denied. A very large portion of it was acquired by the blood and treasure of the original States, and the residue purchased by funds equally contributed by all. What semblance of justice then there can be found for bestowing it gratuitously, upon the States within whose borders it happens to lie, it is difficult, if not impossible, to perceive. Reducing the price at which these Lands shall be sold to a mere nominal sum, or at all below the rate now fixed, appears to be no less, if not more, objectionable; for this would equally deprive us of our rightful claim to a participation of their fair value. The abundance and cheapness of the Public Lands have long been serious obstacles to the growth and prosperity of most of the Atlantic States, and to few, if any, more so than to Maryland. We would not be understood, as wishing in any manner, to impede the fortunes of such of our fellow citizens, as may chose to emigrate, with the hope of bettering their condition; neither are we actuated by the least feelings of unkindness towards our younger Sisters of the West; but it would be unnatural and unjust to all the old States, not to insist upon our indisputable right, at least, to a fair proportion of the proper avails of this common property; to be applied to such objects within our own borders as the wants and interests of the community may dictate.

Whilst the National Debt existed no claim was advanced for participation in the avails of these Lands, because they were known to be pledged for its redemption; but now that it is extinguished, the propriety of urging such claim upon the justice of the Federal Government, must be admitted. Far from complaining of the liberal grants of this property, heretofore made to the new States for purposes of Education and Internal Improvements, Maryland has witnessed them with pleasure; but while she exults in their prosperity, she must not be unmindful of her own.—How severely the want of adequate means for the furtherance of these great objects is felt by us, all know and admit; and how rapidly works and institutions of these kinds, dear to the policy, and vital to the interests of our State, might be made to advance, had we at command our just portion of the redundant resources of the Federal Government, derived from the Public Lands, will be at once perceived. It cannot therefore be expected, that we should be passive or indifferent to any schemes of policy calculated to cut off this source of revenue, by disposing of the public domain in any manner in the benefits and advantages of which, we would not be admitted to a full and fair participation.

Perfectly assured of your ability and disposition, to discharge, with honor to yourselves and advantage to our common constituents, the high trusts confided to you,

We have the honor to be,
With the highest consideration,
and most perfect respect,
your obedient servants,
JAMES THOMAS.

From the Farmer and Gardener.

PRODUCE OF 36½ ACRES

The following article from the Cultivator is interesting, and the more so because the author of the "memoranda" takes the right way to be useful to others in his notes, by giving his *errors* as well as his successful management.—We recommend a similar course to all reports of their experiments in cultivation.

"I send you, Messrs. Editors, a memorandum of the produce of thirty-six and a half acres of land, the past season, in grain and grass, not on account of any thing worthy of notice in the result, but that others may profit by my *errors* as well as by my wisdom. The soil is a sandy loam, and no part received but one ploughing for a crop.

17 acres produced		- 53	tons of hay	
4 "	"	- 74	bushels rye	
1 acre	"	- 2	"	wheat
1½ acres	"	- 571	"	ruta baga
4 "	"	- 776	"	potatoes
5 "	"	- 361	"	sound corn*
4 "	"	- 87	"	barley
36½ acres.				

Remarks on the culture:

Hay—The crop was impaired by the frost of last winter having killed much of the clover, particularly on about three acres laid down last year. Two acres were in a reclaimed swamp, which were cropped with potatoes in 1833. The wet spring not permitting the ground to be ploughed in due time, and the grass which sprung up spontaneously, promising something of a crop, it was suffered to remain. The product was but *so so*. Three and a half acres were a ley of four or five years, which ought to have been broken up before; as grass, with me, generally diminishes after the third year. The residue bore a heavy crop and averaged, by estimation, three tons an acre.

Rye—As it is my maxim to sow this grain either very early or very late, I was obliged to sow late, in consequence of the ground having been encumbered with a potatoe crop. The product was a fair crop, though I think that if three or four pecks more of seed had been sown on the acre, there would have been a corresponding increase in the product. The grain was good, but thin, the late sown not tillering like that which is sown early.

Barley—One half of the barley ground was over manured, and the grain was prostrated before it got into blossom.—The product of this part was of coarse trilling. It should have had no manure, as it followed a crop of ruta baga well dunged. Besides, it does not answer to have barley-ground too rich, or to apply to this crop long manure.

Wheat—This was sown in February, on ground ploughed in the fall. It promised tolerably well, until it was attacked by the wheat insect, which virtually destroyed the crop. Scarcely a head contained more than three or four kernels, and in some cells, while the grain was standing, I found five and six insects.

Ruta Baga—This was the poorest crop I ever raised of the kind, and the failure is not attributable to any error of mine, but to the dry summer. It was sown upon an old grass ley, previously pastured, & dunged, ploughed & harrowed just previous to drilling in the seed. The soil was very dry when worked, and there was not sufficient rain afterwards to bring on a decomposition of either the manure or the sod. Comparatively but few of the seeds grew, and the rows were not half filled with plants. In a favorable season the product would have been more than double

*My *soft* corn and small potatoes and some pumpkins, have fattened about 2,500 lbs. of pork, *finished*, during the last ten days, with *hasty pudding*.

Potatoes—Two acres were on a grass ley, well dunged with long manure, & gave a good crop for the season, of more than 300 bushels the acre. This crop received two ordinary dressings, but after harvest I caused all the weeds to be pulled up, and carried to my cow yard, which, I am confident, added very greatly to the potatoe crop. One acre was planted on ground habitually wet, and which had been underdrained late the preceding fall. The ground was but imperfectly ploughed, the crop was badly tended; and the product was hardly worth gathering even in this season of scarcity. The fourth acre was principally on ground where barley had been seriously injured by the frost of the 15th May; it was planted late with refuse seed. The ground was very dry, and from late planting, bad seed, and a very dry season, the product did not exceed 100 bushels. My practice is not to earth potatoes after the tubers have begun to form, as earthing them is apt to cause a new set of stolens to start near the surface, which rob the elder ones of their food, and produce potatoes only of a diminutive size. Yet weeds ought to be carefully extirpated, as they not only impoverish the soil, but shade the ground, to the great prejudice of the crop. The labor of extirpating weeds is amply repaid in the increased product. I think I am warranted in saying, that a clover ley, and long manure, the latter well spread & ploughed under, are admirably adapted both to the corn and potatoe crop.

Corn—This and the unproductive acre of potatoes, were grown in a field abounding in springs, and heretofore habitually wet, but which was underdrained the preceding autumn. A part of the ground had been in pasture, and a part under tillage, and the whole was well manured. The hills were planted three by two and a half feet apart, and there remained after the first dressing, four spears in almost every hill. The corn was dressed with the harrow and cultivator, and twice hoed, though but very slightly hilled. Four fifths gave an uncommon fair crop. Sixty-three selected ears gave a half bushel of shelled grain, averaging more than half a pint each.—The other fifth was killed by kindness, or rather from want of personal attention. Having two loads of horn shavings and crushed bones, I directed them to be spread on *two* acres; but my men, being unacquainted with these materials, and not appreciating their strength as a manure, thought to do me a kindness, and applied the whole to *one* acre. The consequence was, the stalks were too luxuriant and tender, and the wind prostrated them flat to the ground ere the grain was half grown, and but very little of the corn was fit for the crib.

At present prices, the products I have enumerated are worth about $1,300, and average about $36 to the acre.

The errors in my practice, against which I would guard the reader, are—

1. In sparing grass lands from the plough after the cultivated grasses have mostly run out, and after the product has materially diminished.

2. In sowing *late* rye too thin.

3. Applying manure to a barley crop; the soil of which was already rich enough—particularly long manure.

4. In planting potatoes too late, and with bad seed.

5. In the excessive and wasteful application of bone and horn manure. And finally,

6. In not superintending personally ALL the operations of the farm. We may hire men to *work*; but it is difficult, as my friend Delevan observes, to hire men to *think correctly*.

By way of postscript I will remark, that I had made, in 1833, in the six acre field in which I grew my corn, about 200 rods of brush and straw underdrains, which cost me about $20, and that I think I am fully remunerated for this outlay in the *increased* product of the field in the past season.

B. J."

TO THE FARMERS.

Extract from the Journal of a Gentleman who travelled for Agricultural information.

Nov. 1st, 1834—Visited Mr. John Semmes, of St. Mary's county, Maryland, who informs us that his great crop of corn averaged upwards of twenty five barrels the acre. Respectable judges of the county were appointed to ascertain the quantity of corn; and, after having accurately surveyed one acre, the corn was gathered and measured First, a barrel being shelled to ascertain the accuracy of the barrel, eighteen or twenty of the respectable gentlemen of the county and of the adjoining county were present, saw the land measured, saw the corn measured, and are ready at any time to testify the fact, that the average acre, measured, in their presence, amounted to twenty five barrels and some pecks per acre.—This farm is situated on the Patuxent river, fifteen miles below the "Cool Springs," or Charlotte Hall, and adjoining the farm on which Cole's Tobacco inspection is—and the third from the Queen Tree. The farm is uncommonly hilly.

Process.—He prepares his ground by clover, the ground laid off from five by two and a half to three feet. The corn

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