EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. XX. EASTON, (MD.) SATURDAY M[illegible]RNING, MARCH 25, 1837. No. 13.

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.

Collector's Last Notice.

All persons indebted for County taxes are hereby notified, that unless they come forward and make payment before the 20th of this month (February) they will be dealt with agreeably to law. My deputies have positive orders to proceed with execution after that time.

WM R. TRIPPE, Collector.

Feb. 4 tf

In my absence Mr. Harrington will attend to the business. W. R. T.

JOSEPH CROSBY,

No. 139 Market Street, Baltimore, Md.

Wholesale dealer in Fruit, & extensive manufacturer of

CONFECTIONARY,

Lemon Syrup, &c.

The following Articles always on hand, viz.

Lemons, Oranges, Raisins, Prunes. Figs, Filberts, Walnuts, Palm Nuts, Dates, Currants, Almonds of all kinds, &c. &c also Sweetmeats, such as Limes, Pine Apples, Oranges, Canton Ginger, Citron, &c. &c.

CANDIES

Of all kinds, and every other article in that line. His facilities being such for supplying himself with Goods, and also for manufacturing, he is determined to sell at as low prices, as can be purchased at any market in the United States.

☞ Orders from the Western Southern, or other parts of the country, if accompanied with satisfactory references, addressed as above, will be promptly attended to.

☞ Goods carefully packed and forwarded with despach. A liberal credit given.

Feb. 11 3w

Notice of the Sale of an improved Lot in Easton.

The President, Directors & Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, by virtue of a power, contained in a Deed of Mortgage, passed and executed to them by William Vanderford and Margaret Ann his wife, bearing date the twenty fourth day of December, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty three, will offer for sale, at public auction, on Tuesday, the 18th day of July next, between the hours of three and four o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, at the front door of the Court House, of Talbot County, in the State of Maryland, a lot or parcel of ground, situated and being in the town of Easton in the County aforesaid, whereon there is a good brick dwelling house and sundry other improvements, and which was purchased by the said William Vanderford, from one James Cockayne. The sale will be made for the purpose of satisfying the Bank, for the sum of three hundred dollars, current money, and some interest and costs, due from the said William Vanderford, and the terms of payment can be made easy to the purchaser, by an accommodation at Bank, provided a note, with approved security, be offered.

THOS. J. BULLITT, Pres't.
of the Branch Bank at Easton.

dec. 31, 1836. ts

NOTICE

OF THE SALE OF VALUABLE
LANDS IN TALBOT COUNTY.

The President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, by virtue of a power, contained in a deed of mortgage, passed and executed to them, by William Hayward, deceased, bearing date the twenty fourth day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty two, will offer for sale, at public auction, on Tuesday, the fifteenth day of August next, between the hours of three and four o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, at the front door of the Court House of Talbot county, in the State of Maryland, all and singular that farm and premises of him the said William Hayward, in his life time, lying and being in Talbot County aforesaid, consisting of the parcel of land called "Theobald's Addition," and of part of the tract of land, called "Sheepshead Point," bounded on the East by the land of Abednego Botfield, deceased, on the South by the public road leading to the Bay Side, on the West by the land that belonged to William W. Moore, and on the North West and North by the Cove and St. Michaels River, and containing the quantity of one hundred and sixty two and an half acres of land, more or less, which the said William Hayward purchased at public sale of the Sheriff of the said county, and died possessed of. The land is leased for the present year, therefore, possession will not be delivered to the purchaser, until the end of the year, but he will have the privilege of seeding wheat on the premises in due season, and on the usual terms. This farm being deficient in wood and timber, the purchaser will have the opportunity of obtaining a reasonable portion of wood land, convenient to the farm. There is an incumbrance on the land of the widow's dower, which she will either sell for a reasonable price, or lease for a moderate rent. The sale will be made for the purpose of satisfying the Bank for the sum of two thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars, current money, and some interest and costs. The terms of payment can be made easy to the purchaser by an accommodation at Bank, provided a note, with approved security, be offered.

THOS. J. BULLITT, Pres't.
of the Branch Bank, at Easton.

Jan. 21, 1837 1w6m

Wanted,

For the ensuing year, a man well qualified as a Teacher; of sober and moral habits, to conduct the school in district No. 1 Election district No. 2. For such a man, a liberal salary will be given.

Joshua E. Leonard,
John Dawson,
Jas. M. Lambdin.

Dec. 3, 1836.

WANTED,

Immediately for the present year, a man well qualified as a Teacher, of sober and moral habits, to conduct the School in District No. 3, Election District, No. 3, to such a person, a liberal salary will be given—he, of course, will produce good recommendations. Apply to

NICHOLAS MARTIN,
WM. R. TRIPPE,
J. S. MARTIN,
Trustees.

Feb 11 tf

Notice of the Sale of Valuable Lands in Talbot County.

The President, Directors & Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, by virtue of a power, contained in a Deed of Mortgage, passed and executed to them, by Lambert W. Spencer, bearing date the fifth day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty one, will offer for sale, at public auction, on Tuesday the 18th day of July next, between the hours of three and four o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, at the front door of the Court House of Talbot County, in the State of Maryland, those parts of the several tracts of Land, called Ashby, Tilghman's Fortune, Harding's Endeavor, and Betty's Addition, adjoining each other, and lying and being in the County aforesaid, on the South East side of Miles River, adjoining the ferry, and on the North East side of the road leading from the said ferry to Easton, which were purchased by the said Lambert W. Spencer from one Charles D. Barrow, and contain the quantity of one hundred and ninety acres and one half acre of land, more or less; and also those parts of the tracts of land, called Daley's Delight and Tilghman's Fortune, lying and being in the said County, on the South side of a Creek, called Fausley Creek, which were purchased by the said Spencer from one James Seth, contain the quantity of twenty four acres and one half acre of land, more or less, and adjoin the first mentioned lands. The sale will be made for the purpose of satisfying the Bank for the sum of four thousand, seven hundred and fifty dollars, current money, and some interest and costs, due from the said Lambert W. Spencer. The terms of payment can be made easy to the purchaser, by an accommodation at Bank, provided a note, with approved security, be offered.

THOS J. BULLITT, Pres't.
of the Branch Bank at Easton.

dec 31, 1836. ts

IN CHANCERY,

14 h January 1837.

James Redman, administrator de bonis non of Stewart Redman.
vs.
Henrietta alias Hetty Paca, widow of John P. Paca, Jr. dec'd, Ann Nicholson Paca, John P. Paca and Julianna Chew Paca infant children of John P. Paca, Jr. dec'd.

The Bill of complaint in this cause states, that John P. Paca, Jr. of Talbot county now deceased, in his life time, viz: on or about the 1st of September 1830 contracted with Stewart Redman, the complainants intestate, in his life time for the purchase of a certain tract of Land in Talbot county on a branch of Wye River at the head thereof called and known as "part of Hindman's Estate Resurveyed," for the sum of four thousand dollars—stipulating to pay he purchase money in three years from the 1st day of January 1831, and an annual rent of two hundred and forty dollars, until the payment of the purchase money. That the said John P. Paca, Jr. took possession of the said land, having given his bond for the purchase money—That suit was brought and judgment recovered in Talbot county Court on the 28th of May 1835. That during the year 1835 and after the recovery of the said judgment, the said Stewart Redman died. That a certain John Redman was appointed the administrator of his effects who died in December of the same year before he had fully administered the estate and that Jas. Redman the complainant in the said Bill, became the Administrator "de bonis non" The Bill further states that John P. Paca, Jr. departed this life in December 1835 without having paid any part of the said judgment; leaving a widow Henrietta alias Hetty Paca, and two infant children, Ann Nicholson and John P., and one since born Julianna Chew. That there has been no administration of his effects, and likely to be none, his personal estate, if any, being so inconsiderable —The object of the said Bill of complaint therefore is to obtain a Decree of the Court of Chancery of Maryland for a sale of the said Lands and premises to satisfy the said Judgment, interest, costs and charges

The said Bill of complaint having been filed in this Court and two successive subpœnas having been returned "non est" as to Henrietta alias Hetty Paca widow of the said John P. Paca, Jr. dec'd she being of full age, & the said subpœnas having been delivered to the Sheriff of Talbot county at least twenty days before the first day of the Term to which such subpœnas were returnable.

It is thereupon, Ordered that the complainant by inserting and publishing this order for three successive weeks in some newspapers before the 28th day of February next, give notice of the said Bill of complaint and of the object thereof, warning the said Henrietta alias Hetty Paca widow of the late John P. Paca, Jr. dec'd., to appear in this Court in person or by solicitor on the tenth day of June next, to shew cause if any she have why a Decree should not be made and passed as prayed for in said Bill.

True Copy
Test
RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. Cur Can.

Feb. 3 3w

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ANNAPOLIS, March 3d, 1837.

Gentlemen of the Senate.
And of the House of Delegates

We herewith lay before you, for your consideration, a publication recently made in the city of Baltimore, by Edward P. Roberts, entitled 'The Silk Manual,' containing, as the title page discloses, directions for sowing, transplanting and raising the mulberry tree, together with proper instructions for propagating the same by cuttings, layers, &c. &c. as also instructions for the culture of silk, to which is added calculations showing the produce and probable expense of cultivation of from one to ten acres, as 'tested by actual results.'

We also lay before you the letter of Mr. Roberts which accompanied the presentation of the work to the Executive.

The information contained in this publication, is in the highest degree interesting and useful, and it is for you to determine upon the propriety and expediency of disseminating that information extensively among the people of this State. That the climate and soil of Maryland, are well adapted to the growth of the mulberry, is a fact within the knowledge and observation of us all, and we think there is every reason to believe that suitably encouraged, and guided by a proper intelligence on the subject, our people may soon become eminently successful in the culture of silk.

On looking over the manual now before us, we have been forcibly struck with many of the facts presented, and which seem to be sustained by unquestionable authority, and we perceive, with the highest satisfaction, that in most of the States North of Maryland, and particularly in Connecticut and Massachusetts the silk business has been prosecuted on an extensive scale for several years past, and with uniform success. The people of many other States have also lately turned their attention to this important subject, and it is confidently believed by those who are best acquainted with it, that the period is not far distant, when silk will constitute a staple article in some of the States of the Union. This anticipation is founded on the admitted adaptation of our soil and climate to its profitable cultivation, and the high price of the article itself, a pound of raw silk being worth from three and a half to four dollars

In illustration of this, we may cite as facts, on the authority of the honorable Ambrose Spencer, of New York, that in 1834, raw silk to the amount of $60,000 was produced in the town of Mansfield, Connecticut, and that the county of Windham, in the same State, produces annually five tons of silk, valued at $500,000, which if reeled, would be worth double that sum. Many other equally interesting and important facts are disclosed in the 'manual,' the authentication of which is equally strong. With such evidence as this before us, and much more that might be adduced from the work alluded to, it seems to us that there can be little doubt of the commanding importance of this subject to the people of Maryland, and we would therefore respectfully suggest to you the propriety of ordering the procurement, from Mr Roberts, who has secured the copy right of the work, such a number of copies as in your judgment may be deemed sufficient to enlighten the public mind on a matter so deeply affecting the welfare and prosperity of the people.

The price per copy, we have been informed by Mr. Nelson, one of the publishers, will not exceed twenty five cents, provided a large number be ordered for distribution.

With the highest consideration,
We have the honor to be,
Gentlemen, your obedient serv't,
THOMAS W. VEAZEY.

Which was read, and referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

REPORT.

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom has been referred the petitions of the citizens of various parts of the State, praying legislative aid for agriculture in general, and particularly to encourage the growth of the mulberry and sugar beet, by offering a bounty, for a limited number of years, beg leave respectfully to

REPORT,

That after attentively considering the statements made by the petitioners, of the impoverished condition of the farming interest of the State, they are but too powerfully impressed with the truth of the picture drawn by them, and fear that a deeper investigation of the subject would but add darker shades to the picture. They fear also, that upon a fair examination, the planters and tobacco growing interest would gain but little by a comparison. For a number of successive years, the almost entire failure of the wheat crop, the great staple of Maryland has so crippled the farmers of the State, that they are left at this time not only without the means of improving their soil, but almost without the means of subsistence. Instead of the large supplies of small grain furnished for foreign markets by the farmers of the State, the last year presents the melancholy spectacle of a dependance on foreign supplies for domestic consumption. Nor do your committee see, in the prospect of the present year, any thing likely to improve their condition. It is even too probable that in addition to the supplies which will be required for the present subsistence of the people, they may be obliged to depend on foreign importation for their seed.

This state of things has not proceeded in the opinion of your committee from any sudden or unexpected causes,—it has been the result in part of injudicious cultivation of the soil, and of injudicious legislation, or rather from the want of judicious legislative encouragement to the farming interest.—The lands of Maryland were naturally fertile—and her climate is particularly favorable to growth of small grain—formerly her fields yielded rich returns for the labour of the farmer—and he unfortunately did not consider that his lands, were liable to exhaustion—'that evil days might come;' a season particularly favorable, once perhaps in ten or fifteen years yielded him a full crop and lolled him into fatal hope that they would often return.

But experience has sadly proven, that they were 'angel visits, few and far between,' and have brought him at last to the unwelcome conclusion that the staff on which he rested is broken, and that in prosecution of his present system even hope must abandon him—What then is the remedy? In the absence so far of legislative aid, the only remedy that has been tried, has been to abandon the State—and emigrate to a country offering better hopes Has any other remedy offered itself? Your committee can see none; our citizens who have left us, to enrich and adorn by their talents and enterprise, our more prosperous younger sisters in the confederacy clung as long as it was possible, to their beloved State. And would have no doubt continued to cling to the homes and the graves of their ancestors; and to the honoured and beloved, moral and civil institutions of their native Maryland.—They have but yielded to the laws of an urgent necessity in tearing themselves from their kindred and their own loved land. Is there then no remedy for this great evil? Can no inducements be offered? Not hope held out to keep at home the native population now draining from every quarter, to an extent that must soon depopulate us; that is sinking our State in the scale not only of agricultural and commercial, but of political importance. Are the means within our power? Is the soil of Maryland susceptible of improvement. Are the means of improvement within the reach of our people? Is the climate congenial to the growth of staples capable of affording fair returns for labour? Can no new staples be introduced by legislative aid, promising richer harvests?

These are questions not difficult to be answered.—What is wanting then to enable us to improve our natural advantages? Money, which has been called emphatically the sinew of war, may be as emphatically called the sinew of agricultural improvement. Has the State the means to afford the necessary supply of this great want? Your committee emphatically reply, yes. The State has the means, and should, they will not say, generously, but honestly appropriate those means to this great object.—How has the State been applying the means derived from its credit for the last few years? Immense sums have been borrowed, and are now, under your laws, about being borrowed to increase her commercial facilities, by means of Railroads and canals. How are these immense loans secured to the great capitalist who loans this money? By the faith of the State. Upon what capital is the faith of the State based? Upon the value of the real estate of her citizens principally. Who are these citizens? The impoverished farmers and planters—for aid to whom you have been now invoked What will be the effect produced by a judicious application of part of those means to the improvement of your lands—to double aye treble the States capital, the basis of her credit? Let then the means of the State be so applied, say your committee emphatically.

The only question then is—how are these means to be applied.

The petitioners themselves, have in the opinion of your committee, suggested the best course to be pursued by the legislature. Our great staple *wheat* has failed for a number of successive years, and will not in all probability for many years succeed again. Can a new one be introduced to supply its place? Your petitioners propose two—which your committee believe are likely not only to supply the loss of the wheat crops—but probably far to surpass it in value, even in its most auspicious times The experiments that have been tried in this country for the last fifty years, prove incontestably, that the climate and soil are adapted to the growth of the mulberry for the manufacture of silk—a crop which if any credit is to be given to the statements of men of high character in this country, as well as in Europe, is more profitable even than cotton. The Italian mulberry introduced into this State previous to the revolution, is now so thoroughly acclimated, that it is among the hardiest of our trees. There is probably, no member of the legislature to whom this fact is not familiar, and if there should be one, he can satisfy himself by a short walk into almost any field in the environ of this city.

The Silesian or sugar beet, is also presented by the petitioners as another crop worthy the patronizing care of the State.

The sugar beet is only a variety of the common garden beet, and is said to be equally hardy. There is no one ignorant of the adaptation of our soil and climate to the growth of this vegetable The cultivation of the sugar beet is about to be commenced in some of the Northern and Western States, on a large scale, for the manufacture of sugar; and the experience of France is, that it may be made for about five cents per pound.

If sugar can be made in France at five cents per pound—your committee ask why can it not be made here? If the growth of silk is profitable and vastly profitable too in China and France, Italy and in Connecticut, and Massachusetts, why can it not be made profitable here? Your committee can see no good reason why it would not then be a wise policy in the State, to encourage the introduction of both. Can any man say nay, provided it can be done with probability of success, and does not cost too much? What then will be the cost? And how is that cost to be obtained, and applied, are the next subjects for consideration. Your committee are again furnished with important information on the last of these inquiries by the petitioners. They are informed, and correctly too, that many of the States of the Union have passed laws giving bounties upon the growth of mulberry trees—and the growth of cocoons, and in all the various stages of the manufacture of silk. The States of Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont and New York, have all passed laws for the encouragement of the silk grower,—and some of the Western States are now moving in the same track. Has their policy been wise? It is evident they find it to be so, because instead of retracting their steps, they are going onward by increasing the bounty, as experience has given them a better knowledge of the value of the crop,—and its tendency to attract to their bosoms the best population of other States. Even now the State of Connecticut is called on to increase her bounty upon the growth of this article—which it is admitted has been profitable for fifty years, to keep her population at home Let Maryland then follow her example—and with her soil and climate better adapted to the growth of silk and sugar than any of her northern sisters—offer a bounty upon the growth of these articles, which will not only retain her own enterprising sons at home, but if large enough, attract the best population of other States to her If Massachusetts has found it to her interest to give two dollars a pound for silk, grown in her State let Maryland, by the offer of a little higher bounty for limited time, say seven years, avail herself of her natural advantages. If Vermont gives ten cents for every pound of cocoons raised in her State, let Maryland offer the same inducement, and there is little doubt that we shall soon see these staples flourishing in our State, and attracting and enriching our people—it will attract too a hardy and industrious population from those States acquainted with the management of this business, who will pioneer the way for our native citizens. Let a bounty be also offered for the cultivation of sugar, for two or three years, of two or three cents per lb. and the same results will follow the introduction of that staple. In the opinion of your committee, the greatest good will result from such legislation as is recommended. If those crops should succeed as well as they have succeeded elsewhere—the sugar lands of Louisiana, and the cotton lands of Mississippi, will in effect be transported to Atlantic Maryland, and the evil, then, it is believed, exchange the repulsive for the attractive force—and by a union of agricultural with her great manufacturing and commercial means—stand with an overflowing population as her geographical position, places her the most important State in the Union

The means of supplying the bounties recommended, will without difficulty be found in the surplus revenue of the General Government, deposited in the course of this year with the State, and may be beneficially used, in the opinion of your committee, by establishing either a bank, with the capital derived from this source, at the Seat of Government, or by a division of the sum to establish banks in each of the counties of the State; the interest gained, to be applied to the payment of bounties, and the loans to be made, (giving always a preference to those who borrow for the purpose of growing silk or sugar,) on the credit of real estate, to the extent of one half its appraised value, upon a credit of ten years payable in instalments. If the interest should be more than sufficient to pay the bounties, the surplus to be added to the capital. This will insure the ability of the State to repay the deposite when called for by the Government—and the State, it is believed, will be largely benefited and enriched without adding one cent to the burthens of the people.

All of which is respectfully submitted,
BENJAMIN HOOD, Chairman.

AN ACT.

Entitled, An Act to amend the Constitution and form of Government of the State of Maryland.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the term of office of the members of the present senate shall end and be determined, whenever, and as soon as a new senate shall be elected, as hereinafter provided; and a quorum of its members shall have qualified, as directed by the Constitution and laws of this State.

Sec. 2 *And be it enacted*, That at the December session of the General Assembly, for the year our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and forever thereafter, the senate shall be composed of twenty-one members, to be chosen as hereinafter provided; a majority of whom shall be a quorum for the transaction of business.

Sec: 3. *And be it enacted*, That at the time and place of holding elections in the several counties of this State, and in the city of Baltimore, for delegates to the General Assembly for the December session of the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and in every sixth year forever thereafter, and under the direction of the same judges by whom such elections for delegates shall be held, an election shall also be held in each of the several counties of this State, and in the city of Baltimore respectively, for the purpose of choosing a senator of the State of Maryland, for and from such county or said city, as the case may be, whose term of office shall commence on the day fixed by law for the commencement of the regular session of the General Assembly, next succeeding such election, and continue for six years, and until the election of a new senate, and the qualification of a quorum of its members; and at every such election for senators, every person qualified to vote, at the place at which he shall offer to vote for delegates to the General Assembly, shall be entitled to vote for one person as senator; and of the persons voted for as senator, in each of the several counties, and in said city respectively, the person having the highest number of legal votes, and possessing the qualifications hereinafter mentioned, shall be declared and returned as duly elected for said county or said city, as the case may be; and in case two persons possessing the required qualifications shall be found on the final casting of the votes given in any one of said counties or said city, to have an equal number of votes, there shall be a new election ordered, as hereinafter mentioned; and immediately after the senate shall have convened in pursuance of their election under this act, the senators shall be divided in such manner as the senate shall prescribe, into three classes: the seats of two senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one third thereof, may be elected on the first Wednesday of October in every second year and elections shall be held in the several counties and city from which the retiring senators came, to supply the vacancies as they may occur in consequence of this classification

Sec. 4. *And be it enacted*, That such election for senators shall be conducted, and the return thereof be made, with proper variations in the certificate to suit the case, in like manner as in cases of elections for delegates.

Sec. 5. *And be it enacted*, That the qualifications necessary in a Senator shall be the same as are required in a delegate to the General Assembly; with the additional qualification, that he shall be above the age of twenty-five years, and shall have resided at least three years next preceding his election in the county or city in and for which he shall be chosen.

Sec. 6. *And be it enacted*, That in case any person who shall have been chosen as a Senator, shall refuse to act, remove from the county or city as the case may be, for which he shall have been elected, die, resign, or be removed for cause, or in case of a tie between two or more qualified persons in any one of the counties, or in the City of Baltimore, or in case the President of the Senate shall become the Governor, a warrant of election shall be issued by the President of the Senate, for the time being, for the election of a Senator to supply the vacancy: of which ten days notice at the least, (excluding the day of notice and the day of election) shall be given.

Sec. 7. *And be it enacted*, That so much of the thirty-seventh article of the constitution as provides that no Senator or delegate to the General Assembly, if he shall qualify as such, shall hold or execute any office of profit, during the time for which he shall be elected shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 8. *And be it enacted*, That no Senator or delegate to the General Assembly shall during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the constitution or laws of this State, which shall have been created, or the emoluments thereof, shall have been increased during such time, and no Senator or delegate during the time he shall continue to act as such, shall be eligible to any civil office whatsoever.

Sec. 9 *And be it enacted*, That at the election for delegates to the General Assembly for the December session of the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty eight, and at each succeeding election for delegates, until after the next census shall have been taken and officially promulged; five delegates shall be elected in and for Baltimore city, and one delegate in and for the[illegible] of Ann