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. XX. EASTON, (MD.) SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 1, 1837. No. 14.

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.

JOSEP 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 dowor, 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

GARDEN SEEDS.

T. H. DAWSON AND SONS,

Have received their usual supply of Garden Seeds, which they have been assured are fresh and genuine.

March 11 3t

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, containing 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

NEW SPRING GOODS.

William Loveday,

Has just received from Baltimore, and is now opening at his Store House, a fresh supply of

STAPLE GOODS,

adapted to the approaching season.

March 18. (W.eow 6t

A Situation Wanted.

A young lady who can come well recommended for good character, and industry, wishes to obtain a situation for the present year in the upper part of Talbot, or in Queen Anne's County, to sew and assisting family affairs. Persons wishing to comply with the above request will please make immediate application by addressing a few lines to K. Y., and forward to the Post Office, in Easton.

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

10th day of March, A. D. 1837.

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

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 10th day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty seven.

L. S.

Test

JAS. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance to the above order

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James G. Elliott, late of Talbot county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 16th day of September next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 10th day of March, 1837.

NICHOLAS RICE, Adm'r. of James G. Elliott, dec'd.

March 11 3w

AMERICAN COLONIES IN AFRICA.

Our readers will peruse with much gratification the annexed highly interesting official communication to the Secretary of the Navy from Capt. Joseph I. Nicholson of the Navy. The author of the letter has evidently taken great pains to inform himself in reference to the condition, moral and physical, of the various American Colonies in Africa and makes highly judicious remarks upon the results of his investigations. To the people of Maryland the very prosperous situation of the Colony at Cape Palmas must afford heartfelt gratification, presenting as it does strong inducements for emigrants to become citizens of that thriving community. The labors of the Rev. Mr. Wilson, who has a school of native children and adults, one hundred in number, promise the most beneficial consequences to the African race. It appears that among the pupils of this gentleman are several children of native Kings, who will, ere long, exercise kingly authority, and be thus enabled to extend among their subjects the blessings of Christianity. The judiciousness of the course pursued by the Maryland Colonists in devoting themselves to agriculture, instead of entering into traffic with the natives, has manifested itself in the happy state of the settlement, and the promise of permanent prosperity which they enjoy.—*Amer.*

U. S. SHIP POTOMAC,

RIO DE JANEIRO, 8th January, 1837.

SIR—I have the honor to inform you that we arrived at Cape Mesurado on the 20th November, whence we sailed for Bassa Cove on the 27th, and to make the following report of its state as far as I could ascertain from my own observation, the reports of the authorities at Monrovia, and the information derived from the officers of the ship.

Its elevated location was selected with judgment; it may be effectually fortified, and its anchorage is good. The population is about one thousand, and their exports amount to seventy five thousand dollars annually, in camwood, ivory, palm oil, and a few hides; but at present their trade is much depressed in consequence of the wars among the natives — The forests abound with medicinal herbs, gums and valuable wood of almost every description. About seventy-five vessels touch here annually, of which one third are Americans. Their agriculture appears to have been neglected, owing they say to the pecuniary embarrassment of the people and the want of cattle and agricultural instruments. Cotton, coffee, and the richest sugar cane are indigenous to the soil, and with encouragement and industry, could be produced in any quantities. The salubrity of the climate is found to increase, as the forests are cleared away. Vegetables of many kinds may be raised in plenty; and hogs, sheep, goats and cows appear to thrive. Fish in abundance are found in the streams, and it is generally admitted that a very comfortable subsistence can be procured by any man of moderately industrious habits.—But they complain that the waste of capital prevents the farmer from *raising a surplus.*

The slave trade within the three last years has seriously injured the Colony. Not only has it diverted the industry of the natives, but it has effectually cut off the communication with the interior.—The war parties being in the habit of plundering and kidnapping for slaves all whom they meet, whether parties to the war or not, the daring of the slaver increases with the demand for slaves; which could not of late be supplied by the usual means. The slavers have, therefore, excited the natives to war, by the distribution of their goods, and appeal to their avarice which is but too successful, and within a year four slave factories have been established almost within sight of the Colony. But the colonists say they are deterred from marching to destroy them, by the certain revenge to which their helpless trading vessels are exposed If the slavers were kept from the coast, which, I am informed, could be effected, if the colony possessed an armed vessel, to be manned by their own people, this cause of four-fifths of the wars would be removed, and the natives would return to their peaceful pursuits.

It is complained; that many of the emigrants are forced to expend what little capital they may have in erecting their buildings, &c., and to resort to petty traffic for immediate subsistence, to the neglect of slower returns of agriculture; and that the drain of the inhabitants of Monrovia to form the other settlements, has been a serious obstacle to its growth. Some of the officers who have been here before tell me that it evidently is not as prosperous as it was at their former visit, which I would ascribe to the neglect of agriculture for the pursuit of trade, which being now cut off by the native wars, has left them without resources. The traders, too, who arrived upon the coast, fearing no competition, and knowing their necessities, demand exhorbitant profits, which are again increased by the traders on shore before the articles reach the consumers, whose earnings are thus absorbed. It appears to me that it would be advantageous to all parties, if the Society should place their public store on such a footing as would enable the agents to issue at a moderate profit to the colonists the groceries and clothing for which they now pay so dearly, without, however, prejudicing the interests of the fair trader. The monopolist could not then take advantage of their necessities, and their earnings might be saved to them for the improvement of their lands.

It is important that a greater proportion of farmers be sent among them, for on the product of the soil by their own labor must the colonists mainly depend.

Dr. Dodd, the Surgoon of this ship who ascended the river, informs me, that about four miles from Monrovia on the Stockton river is the settlement of NEW GEORGIA, it contains about two hundred and fifty inhabitants, re-captured Africans, who are devoted to agriculture, which amply repays the laborer. This settlement *is certainly in advance of the others* in agriculture.—CALDWELL, another of the settlements is about three miles above New Georgia; it extends about four miles along the south bank of the St. Paul river and contains about four hundred inhabitants. The soil is good and in a tolerably good state of cultivation.—Three miles above Caldwell is Millsburg, finely located on the same river, and flourishing, the soil fertile and the climate more salubrious than the others; it contains about three hundred inhabitants.

The schools at the settlements are generally well attended: the children make very good progress. The morals of the upper settlements generally stand fair. We arrived at BASSA COVE on the 29th of November, and I had great pleasure in saying, that that those who visited the shore were agreeably surprised at the progress that had been made in clearing away the land, laying out streets, draining a fine piece of low grounds and building houses, as well for the actual settlers, as for those who are expected. The present inhabitants are most of the re-united remains of the first settlers, whose defenceless situation had been taken advantage of by the natives, to pillage and burn their houses, and murder a number of men, women and children. The Commodore, Mr. Buchanan, deserves more praise than my report may confer upon him for having re-established them. Eleven months have not elapsed since Bassa Cove was a dense wilderness, and now exhibits the evidence of a thriving vilage, and of an industrious people, obedient to the laws, and understanding their interests in maintaining them.

The schools appear to be well attended by the adults and children, of which the necessary good effects will be felt in their moral influence over the natives.—The town is beautifully situated on the southern side of the St. John river, at its mouth, about fifty-five miles S. E. of Monrovia, enjoying the sea breeze every day. The Benson river is in its rear abounding with fish and oysters, and the land in the neighborhood is favorable to agriculture. The population is about one hundred and fifty souls, occupying forty dwelling houses, effectually defended by the well placed pieces of artillery. The good understanding with the natives had been occasionally interrupted by the influence of the slavers; but on the appearance of this ship all differences were settled by a treaty between Mr. Buchanan and the neighboring Princess or head men, obliging themselves to renounce the slave trade forever; and to be obedient to the laws of the Colony, as far as practicable in their condition.

EDINA is situated on the other side of the mouth of the same river; it contains about two hundred inhabitants, chiefly from Monrovia, and the other settlements, and was occupied about four years ago. The inhabitants are industriously disposed, but have made very little progress in developing the resources of the soil from their passion to traffic with the natives, the prevailing error of most of the settlers. Their exports last year amounted to nearly twelve thousand dollars in camwood and other articles procured from the natives.

It appears that they are awaking (from the example of Bassa Cove) to a sense of their true interests, in the cultivation of the soil, and there can be no doubt of their ultimate success.

We proceeded to CAPE PALMAS, a distance of 220 miles from Cape Mesurado, where we anchored on the 15th December and found HARPER,— the name of the town,—advantageously situated on the height of the cape, enjoying daily a fine sea breeze, to which and the cleared land in the vicinity I would attribute the fact that the settlers have found this place less unhealthy than the other settlements. They appear to have profited by the errors of the older colonists, in avoiding as yet all trade with the natives of the interior, and devoting their whole energies to agriculture. In due time a large and profitable trade in camwood, ivory, rice and palm oil will reward their prudent forbearance. 5000 bushels of rice and 150 puncheons of plam oil, I am informed, can now be procured in the season. Beasts of burden are much wanted to lighten the toil of cultivation, and experiments are making with the native oxen, a small breed.

The population, is about one hundred and ninety, occupying fifty-four houses, and arrangements are already made for the reception in good houses of two hundred more until they can occupy their farms which are laid out for about three miles from the cape on each side of the Maryland Avenue.

They have already in cultivation forty seven farms generally of five acres, on most of which the proprietors reside; and a model farm of fifty acres partly under cultivation. The limits of the settlement extend from Rocktown to the Cavally river, a distance of twenty five miles on the sea board; up that river forty miles to Denali, at the head of navigation, where it is intended to strike that river by the Maryland Avenue, and from Rock Town to about fifteen miles in the interior. About five miles of the country may be traversed in different directions over good roads.

There are two native towns of two thousand inhabitants, between Harper and the farms, under command of King Freeman, but the colonists appear to be on very good terms with all the Kings and people of the neighborhood, and I cannot refrain from expressing my agreeable surprise, at the evidence of industry and foresight that were exhibited through the settlement—so much have they advanced in solid prosperity in the short space of three years. Its location is decidedly superior to either of the other settlements, in climate and facility of landing; the soil is equally fertile, and the surrounding country capable of cultivation Fish and oysters of excellent quality are found in abundance, and vegetables of various kinds may be raised in any quantities.

The ship was visited by King Freeman and King War; the latter is at the head of a powerful tribe, in the interior They were so much astonished at her size, that for want of language to convey their impressions to their friends, they measured her length and breath with fishing lines.

The chart erroneously surrounds the Cape with rocks, but in sounding with our boats, we found no danger but the rocks near the shore, which are visible, and a rock bearing N. W. Westerly from the town about two miles distant, and it may be entered in perfect safety.

The only Missionary establishment I had an opportunity of visiting was that of the Rev. Mr. Wilson, who has about one hundred of the native children of different towns under his charge, and a few adults I was pleased at the correctness with which many of them read from English books; and as some of them are the sons of Kings, and may be Kings themselves in time, it is impossible to foresee the happy effect upon the civilization of the Africans, that may be produced by this school. It is to be regretted that this gentleman has not other Missionaries to assist him in his useful labors. The respective colonies being much in want of arms, ammunitions, &c. for their defence, received from this ship, in accordance with the instructions from the Department, all the aid that their circumstances seemed to require.

We left Cape Palmas on the 18th December, and proceeded on our way to Rio de Janerio, where we arrived yesterday in twenty days passage. If I may be allowed an opinion, founded on the information and reports of others and my own observations, I would say that it is of the greatest importance to have white agents at the respective settlements, gentlemen of general information and firmness of character. Not only do they command more respect from the Kings and natives of the country, but the colonists themselves more readily submit to their government. I would further say that the Colonies have now taken firm root in the soil of Africa, and though they may be depressed at times by adversity, yet by the gradual developement of their resources, and the judicious assistance of their friends, they must finally flourish, to be an asylum to the colored man, and an honor to their founder.

I have the honor to be very
Respectfully, your ob't. sr.
J. I. NICHOLSON, Captain.

To the Honorable MAHLON DICKERSON, Secretary of the Navy, Washington City.

From the Farmer and Gardener.

The immense importance of the Beet culture may be very readily imagined from the fact, that 80,000,000 lbs. of sugar were manufactured from beets in France during the year 1835, which at 10 cents per lb. is equal to $8,000,000. The benefits conferred upon the people of that country by this single article of agricultural product, are, indeed, of the first importance, in the degree of comfort and prosperity which is dispensed to the industrious and enterprising. We have introduced this fact at the present moment with a view of making a remark or two which appear to us to be called for by the occasion. Those who have visited France, and who enjoyed every facility for forming correct judgments, have stated, and we believe with truth, that both the soil and climate of the United States of America, are equally adapted to the culture of the best as those of that country. Such being the fact, we would ask—Why should not American agriculturists adopt it as a branch of their system of husbandry? It promises the best remards for their industry and enterprise, and would contribute largely towards their individual wealth. For ourself we can see no possible objection to their entering into the business at once: and should they be unwilling at the onset to go extensively into it, each one might upon a small scale make such an experiment as would test its practicability as well as profitableness. By essaying first to manufacture a sufficient quantity for the domestic consumption of his family, each farmer or planter would derive an experience, at a trifling cost, that would prove ultimately invaluable; for he would thus acquire a practical knowledge of the process that would enable him at his pleasure to increase the business, to such extent as might be dictated by his interest.

But while we are upon this subject, we will observe that as it may not suit but few agriculturists, except those owning large estate, to become, manufactures of sugar, the true policy would be for every considerable city and town to form corporate companies with the object of buying the beets from those who may raise them, and manufacture them into Sugar. Such arrangements would furnish markets for this article, and thereby stimulate those engaged in agriculture to enter spiritedly into the beet culture, while the profits arising from its conversion into sugar would afford a handsome remuneration for the capital employed.

Mr. *Pedder* assumes as the average crop of an acre of ground, 23 000 pounds, and he gives the following as the result of extraction:

Sugar, 1st & 2d quality,	2 400 lbs.
Molasses, 2 per cent.	800
Cakes, 15 per cent.	6,000
	9.200 lbs. pr. ac.

The residium after the sugar and molasses are expressed makes an invaluable food for stock, or may be converted into pot-ash, and would in either case more than pay for all expenses attendant upon manufacturing Indeed, Mr. *Isnard* affirms that while prosecuting the business in France, he sold his *cake* for feeding cows, higher per cwt. than the price of beets, it being considered more nutritious than the entire root, the aqueous particles being in a great measure separated from the mass in the process of preparation.

THE CULTIVATION OF SILK.

The cultivation of silk in this country, is becoming an object of great and just importance, and will ere long be one of the most prolific sources of profit to the agriculturist. In New-Jersey it is progressing with such rapid strides, that a quantity of silk will be made the present season, and we are pleased to perceive that our brother of the 'Bridgeton Whig' has now 700 trees of three years growth, which are estimated to feed 150,000,000 of worms. —*Germantown Telegraph, 8th February,*

From the number of trees of the various kinds of Mulberry planted in our country, it might well be said that we were making *'rapid strides'* in the culture of silk, if 700 trees, of 3 years growth, would feed *one hundred and fifty millions of worms.* There is an evident *error* in the above statement, and lest some persons may be deceived, we shall take upon ourself the office of correcting it.

From the best lights we have been able to get upon the subject—and we have made it our business to inform ourself—20,000 worms will consume during the feeding season, 1000 lbs. of leaves. A *full grown* Mulberry tree, (say at 20 years old,) it is estimated will sustain 5,000 worms during that period. If then the trees of the editor of the *Bridgeton Whig,* were of *that* kind, they would feed but 3,-500,000 worms; but as they are but 3 years old we incline to the opinion that they will not feed more than one-twelfth of that number.

No one thinks higher than we do of the lucrativeness of the Mulberry and Silk culture; but we are averse to giving credence to any statement so far above reality as this. Now 700 trees, at 25 feet apart, might be put on a fraction over 10 acres of land, and if they were competent to feed 150,000,000 worms, as 3,000, on a fair average, will yield a pound of silk, the whole number would give us 50,-000 lbs.; which at $5 per pound, would make the gross sum of $250,000, for a little over ten acres, or nearly $2,500 per acre. The paragraph whence the above was taken, has doubtless been written in haste, and its inaccuracy escaped detection by the proof reader, but as there is no necessity for the aid of over sanguine calculations to advance the silk culture, we have deemed it our duty to point out the improbability of the statement alluded to, and we would feel obliged to those editors who may have incautiously noticed the Bridgeton article, to make the proper correction.

Who wants employment?—We find the following advertisement in one of our Eastern exchange papers, which we publish to show our readers the course pursued to manufacture Abolitionists.

AGENT WANTED.

A person well qualified to labor as an Anti-Slavery Lecturer, and Agent in the State of Rhode Island.

Any person wishing to engage, will please address George W. Benson, Providence, R. I.

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