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 8, 1837. No. 15.

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.

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 "Threebald'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

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

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 approachiagseason.
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.

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.

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

Wanted,

For the present year, a man well qualified as a Teacher, of sober and moral habits, to conduct the school No. 5, in the Lower District in Caroline county. For such a man, a liberal salary will be given.

Henry Towers,
Tilghman Sullivan,
Isaac Dukes,
Walter Jenkins,
Short A. Willis.
Trustees.

Feb 25

A CARD.

Mrs. E. NICOLS, intends opening her house at the South end of Washington street, near the Point road, on New-Year's day next, for the accommodation of Boarders, by the day, week, month or year. She hopes by using her utmost exertions to please those gentlemen and ladies who may patronize her, to be able to give general satisfaction.

Easton, Dec. 10

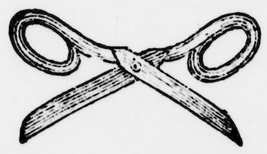
For Sale or Rent.

A very valuable Tan Yard in the Town of Easton, Maryland To an active and enterprising young man, with some capital, this property might be made very profitable, being in a neighborhood where there is a large consumption of leather and a considerable supply of raw hides. The facilities of communication with the city of Baltimore are very great; as two Packets and a Steam Boat ply constantly when the navigation is open. For farther particulars enquire at this office.

March 5, 1836.

The Delaware Journal and the paper at Dover will copy the above once a week for 8 weeks and forward account to this office for collection.

TAILORING.



The subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Easton, and its vicinity, that he has taken the well known stand lately occupied by Mr. Thomas J. Earickson, adjoining Mr. Solomon Lowe's Hotel, and opposite Mr. Wm. Loveday's store, where he intends carrying on the above business, in all its various branches, and he assures those who may favor him with their work, that it shall be done in the most fashionable and approved manner, he hopes by strict attention to business, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

The Publics Ob'dt. Serv't.
WILLIAM F. PARROTT.

Easton, Feb. 85

N. B. He warrants, that if in a failure to fit he will make them another garment, or return the money.

(W) W. F. P.

[From Dr. Bird's new work of 'Nick of the Woods.']

ROARING RALPH.

A PERILOUS ADVENTURE.

A second look, however, convinced the soldier that the wretched being had sufficient cause for his clamour, being, in a situation almost as dreadful as any Roland had imagined. His arms were pinioned behind his back, and his neck secured in a halter, (taken, as it appeared, from his steed,) by which he was fastened to a large bough immediately above his head, with nothing betwixt him and death, save the horse on which he sat,—a young and terrified beast, at whose slightest start or motion, he must have swung off and perished, while he possessed no means of restraining the animal whatever, except such as lay in strength of leg and virtue of voice.

In this terrible situation, it was plain, he had remained for a considerable period, his clothes and hair (for his hat had fallen to the ground) being saturated with rain; while his face purple with blood, his eyes swoller and protruding from their orbits with a most ghastly look of agony and fear, showed how often the uneasiness of his horse, round whose body his legs were wrapped with the convulsive energy of despair, had brought him to the very verge of strangulation

The yells of mortal terror, for such they had been, with which he had so long filled the forest, were changed to shrieks of rapture, as soon as he beheld help approach in the person of the astonished soldier.

'Praised be the Eternal!' he roared, 'cut me loose, stranngar!—Praised be the Eternal and this here dumb beast!—Cut me loose, stranger, for the love of God!'

Such was Roland's intention; for which purpose he had already clapped his hands to his sabre, to employ it in a service more humane than any it had previously known; when, unfortunately, the voice of the fellow did what his distorted countenance had failed to do, and revealed to Roland's indignant eyes the author of all his present difficulties, the thief of the pinfold, the robber of Brown Briareus,—in a word, the redoubtable Captain Ralph Stackpole.

In a moment, Roland understood the mystery which he had been before too excited to inquire into. He remembered the hints of Bruce, and he had learned enough of border customs and principles to perceive that the justice of the woods had at last overtaken the horse thief.—The pursuing party had captured him, taken him in the very manner, while still in possession of the two-year-old pony,' and at once adjudged him to the penalty prescribed by the border code.—tied his arms, noosed him with the halter of the stolen horse, and left him to swing as soon as the animal should be tired of supporting him.

Thus tied up, his rifle, knife and ammunition laid under a tree hard by, that he might have the satisfaction, if satisfaction it could be, of knowing they were in safety; the executioners had left him to his fate, and ridden away long since, to attend to other important affairs of the colony.

The moment that Roland understood in whose service he was drawing his sword, a change came over the spirit of his thoughts and feelings, and he returned it very composedly to its sheath, —much to the satisfaction of the negro, Emperor, who, recognizing the unfortunate Ralph, at the same instant, cried aloud—

"Top, massa! 'tar Captain Stackpole, what stole Brown Briery' Reckon I'll touch the pony on the rib, hah? Hanging too good for him, white niggah t'ief hah!"

With that, the incensed negro made as if he would have driven the pony from under the luckless Ralph, but was prevented by his master, who taking a second survey of the spectacle, motioned to the horror-struck females to retire, and prepared himself to follow them.

'Tarnal death to you, captain! you won't leave me?' cried Ralph, in terror. 'Honour bright! Help him that needs help—that's the rule for a Christian!'

'Villain!' said Roland, sternly, 'I have no help to give you. You are strung up according to the laws of the settlements, with which I have no desire to interfere I am the last man you should ask for pity.'

'I don't ax your pity, 'tarnal death to me,—I ax your *help!*' roared Ralph: 'Cut me loose is the word, and then sw'ar at me after! I stole your hoss thar: well, whar's the harm? Didn't he fling me, and kick me, and bite me into the bargain, the cursed savage? and ar'n't you got him ag'in as good as ever?—And besides, didn't that etarnal old Bruce fob me off with a beast good for nothing, and talk big to me besides? and warn't that all fa'r provocation? And didn't you yourself sw'ar ag'in shaking paws with me, and treat me as if I war no gentleman? 'Tarnal death to me, cut me loose, or I'll haunt you, when I'm a ghost I will, tarnal death to me!

'Cut him down, Roland, for Heaven's sake!' said Edith, whom the surprise and terror of the spectacle at first rendered speechless: 'you surely—no, Roland, you surely can't mean to leave him to perish!"

'Upon my soul,' said the soldier, 'and we are sorry to record a speech representing him in a light so unamiable, 'I don't see what right I have to release him; and I really have not the least inclination to do so. The rascal is the cause of all our difficulties; and, if evil should happen us, he will be the cause of that too. But for him, we should be now safe with our party. And besides, as I said before, he is hanged according to Kentucky law,—a very good law, as far as it regards horse-thieves, for whom hanging is too light a punishment.'

'Nevertheless, release him.—save the poor wretch's life,' reiterated Edith, to whom Stackpole, preceiving in her his only friend, now addressed the most piteous cries and supplications: 'the law is murderous, its makers and executioners barbarians. Save him, Roland. I charge you, I entreat you!'

'He owes his life to your intercession,' said the soldier; and drawing his sabre again, but with no apparent good will, he divided the halter by which Ralph was suspended, and the wretch was free

'Cut the tug, the buffalo-tug!' shouted the culprit, thrusting his arms as far from his back as he could, and displaying the thong of bison-skin, which his struggles had almost buried in his flesh. A single touch of the steel, rewarded by such a yell of transport as was never before heard in those savage retreats, sufficed to sever the bond; and Stackpole, leaping on the earth, began to testify his joy in modes as novel as they were frantic.—His first act was to fling his arms round the neck of his steed, which he hugged & kissed with the most rapturous affection, doubtless in requital of the docility it had shown when docility was so necessary to its rider's life; his second, to leap half a dozen times into the air, feeling his neck all the time, and uttering the most singular and vociferous cries, as if to make double trial of the condition of his windpipe; his third, to bawl aloud, directing the important question to the soldier. 'How many days has it been since they hanged me? War it to-day, or yesterday, or the day before? or war it a whole year ago? for may I be next hung to the horn of a buffalo; instead of the limb of a beach-tree, if I did'nt feel as if I had been speaking thar ever since the beginning of creation! Cock-a doodle-doo! him that ar'nt born to be hanged, won't be [illegible] Then running to Edith, who sat watching his proceedings with silent amagement, he flung himself on his knees, seized the hem of her riding habit, which he kissed with the fervour of an adorer, exclaiming with a vehement sincerity, that made the whole action still more strangely ludicrous—'O! you splendiferous creature'! you anngeliferous anngel! here am I, Ralph Stackpole the Screamer, that can whip all Kentucky, white, black mixed, and Injun; & I'm the man to go with you to the ends of the 'arth, to fight, die, work, beg and steal hosses for you! I am, and you may make a little dog of me; you may, or a niggur, or a hoss, or a door post or a backlog, or a dinner—'tarnal death to me, but you may *eat* me! I'm the man to feel a favour, particularly when it comes to helping me out of a halter; and so just say the word who I shall lick, to begin on; for I'm your slave jist as much as that niggur, to go with you, as *I* said afore, to the ends of the 'arth, and the length of Kentucky over!'

'Away with you, you scoundrel and jackanaps,' said Roland, for to this ardent expression of gratitude Edith was herself too much frightened to reply.

'Stranngar!' cried the offended horse thief, 'you cut the tug, and you cut the halter; and so, though you did it only with hard axing I'd take as many hard words of you as you can pick out of a dictionary,—I will, 'tarnal death to me. But as for madam thar, the anngel, she saved my life, and I go my death in her service; and now's the time to show gratitude, for thar's danger abroad in the forest.'

'Danger!' echoed Roland, his anxiety banishing the disgust with which he was so much inclined to regard the worthy horse thief; 'what makes you say that?'

'Stranger,' replied Ralph, with a lengthened visage and a gravity somewhat surprising for him, 'I seed the Jibbenainosay! 'tarnal death to me, but I seed him as plain as ever I seed old Salt! I war a-hanging thar, and squeaking and cussing, and talking soft nonsense to the pony, to keep him out of his tantrums, when what should I see but a great critter come tramping through the forest, right off yander by the fallen oak, with a big b'ar before him——'

'Pish!' said the soldier, 'what has this to do with danger?'

'Beca'se and because,' said Ralph, 'when you see the Jibbenainosay, thar's always abbregynes* (aborigines) in the cover. I never seed the critter before, but I reckon it war he, for thar's nothing like him in natur.' And so I'm for cutting out of the forest jist on the track of a streak o' lightning,—now h'yar, now thar, but on a full run without stopping. And so if anngeliferous madam is willing, thump me round the 'arth with a crab-apple, if I don't help her out of the bushes, and do all her fighting into the bargain—I will, 'tarnal, death to me"

'You may go about your business,' said Roland, with as much sternness as contempt. 'We will have none of your base company.'

'Whoop! whoo, whoo, whoo! don't riffle (ruffle) me, for I'am danngerous!' yelled the demibarbarian, springing on his stolen horse, and riding up to Edith: 'Say the word, marm,' he cried; 'for I'll fight for you, or run for you, take scalp or cut stick, shake fist or show leg, any thing in reason or out of reason. Stranngar thar's as brash (headstrong) as a new hound in a b'ar fight, or a young hoss in a corn field, and no safe friend in a forest. Say the word, marm,—or if you think it ar'nt manners to speak to a strannger, jist shake your little finger, & I'll follow like a dog, and do you dog's sarvice. Or if you don't like me, say the word, or shake t'other finger, and 'tarnal death to me, but I'll be off like an elk o' the prairies!'

'You may go,' said Edith, not at all solicitous to retain a follower of Mr. Stackpole's character and conversation; 'we have no occasion for your assistance.'

'Farewell!' said Ralph; and turning and giving his pony a thump with his fist and a kick with each heel, and uttering a shrill whoop, he darted away through the forest, and was soon out of sight.

AGRICULTURAL

OBSERVATIONS.

Relating to the Planting Management and Culture of Fruit trees and Plants.

Having been frequently applied to by persons about to procure trees and plants from the Nursery, for instruction how to plant and manage them, and this happening often at a time when the pressure of business rendered it very inconvenient to give the information required; and as the success of planting trees depend much upon the treatment they receive after they leave the nursery till they have passed over the first summer. —I offer the following observations for the use of those who are about to plant, and have not had as much experience as myself:—

The delight peculiarly attached to spring in the conduct and management of our rural concerns, may be supposed naturally to have a strong influence in governing the mind of many, in making choice of the vernal season, it having become the season the most generally adopted for engaging in this interesting branch of improvement, while it is sufficiently evident, that the weight of experience will be found in favor of planting in the fall, especially in those parts of the country subject to severe droughts; as trees planted in autumn are less liable to suffer from this cause, than if planted in the spring

When we consider how very short our spring is, we ought to plant our large trees and large shrubs in the fall, and open weather in winter; for the necessary vegetable and flower gardening, transplanting flowers, herbs, and other small articles, that would be in danger of being thrown out of ground, if transplanted in the fall, by frost, will be as much as most people will be able to accomplish during our short spring. On this subject there is much truth in an assertion of that shrewd scientific writer, Wm. Cobbett, where I think he says in some of his writings, 'a person in America would not think of there being any spring, the winter being so soon succeeded by summer heat.' Our autumns are mild and so pleasant as to be the admiration of European visitors, affording us the opportunity of planting from the 15th of October to hard frost; which seldom interrupts transplanting in this latitude before the fifteenth of December. But if other business should interrupt fall planting, large trees and shrubs may very safely be planted in the spring from 1st of March (sometimes earlier) to the fifteenth of April, and many small matters, and all the evergreen plants much later in the spring, it being much the best season to plant those last.

Arrival of the Trees at the place of their Destination.

Immediately on the receipt of the trees from the nursery, have the bundles carefully opened, and have a trench dug deep enough to receive the roots below the surface in a compact manner, with the bodies of the trees in a slanting position, then fill in some fine mould on and among the roots of the trees, and water them, both roots and mould, till all is very moist, and cover all up till preparation is made for planting, which ought to be done before the trees arrive —another excellent way to preserve trees is to plunge the bundles of trees, especially the roots, into water, where they will keep safely for a long time.

Method of Planting.

The holes for planting should be dug at least two and a half feet diameter and about two spits or eighteen inches deep, casting around the lower spade full, and using only the top one for planting the trees, which, if insufficient, use the surrounding top soil, or other equally good or better, brought from elsewhere for the purpose: mixing any sort of manure when planting is considered injurious, but may be usefully applied around the trees as a top dressing.—Before planting, trim off the bruised parts of roots, and trim the tops of trees freely leaving them as light as possible, preserving merely the form of a head; shortening the branches, especially the leading shoot, is considering injurious.

Before the trees are set in the holes shovel in some good mould, in order that the trees may not be planted more than two inches deeper than they stood in the nursery, and spread the roots of the trees equally around on the said mould; in filling up the hole, care should be taken to make the earth fine, in order that it may run in among the roots of the tree, which may be promoted by gently shaking the tree as it is thrown in—water the roots well, then fill the hole up level with the surrounding ground: drive in a strong stake on the north west side, and fasten the tree to it by a band of damp straw, passing it several times between and around the tree and stake, so as to keep it steady and prevent the wind from chafing it, in dry weather, during the first summer, the trees ought to be watered occasionally—once a week will be sufficient if done plentifully, so as effectually to wet the whole space occupied by the roots; some half rotten litter spread around the tree during the summer, would be useful in preventing the rays of the sun and the wind from dissipating the moisture—but it should be removed in the fall, as it might be a harbor for mice during the winter, who would be apt to injure the trees by feeding on the bark and roots.

ROBT. SINCLAIR.

SOWING CLOVER SEED.

Extract of a letter from a subscriber at Cayuga: 'As the time for sowing clover seed is approaching, some note in your paper of practical farmers on that subject may be of some service, and save some trouble of complaining of the loss or failure of their expected crop of clover. For several years past I have practised sowing my seed the last of March or first of April, when we have frosty nights and thawing days. The mornings then are generally still—the surface of the ground is raised by the spears of ice formed during the night—and if the seed is cast on the ground such mornings it finds its way through the crevices occasioned by the ice beneath the surface of the earth sufficiently deep to protect the young plant from the drouths of April or May, by which our clover crop is frequently destroyed, if the seed is sown when the surface of the earth is compact. Since I have practiced in this way, I have not failed in a single instance of having a full crop of clover.'—*Genessee Farmer.*

Remarks by the Editor of the Farmer and Gardener.

There can be no doubt that a large quantity of clover seed is lost by means of its perishing on the surface, whether sown during the frosty nights and thawing days, or at more late period of the season, but this might be obviated if the time of sowing was delayed until the ground was tolerably dry. As soon as it is cast upon the ground a light harrow should be passed over the field; the seed thus sown would be covered and placed in a situation to vegetate to a certainty. Immediately after harrowing, the ground should be rolled.—It may be objected to this that the young wheat or rye plants will be dragged out of the ground and injured, but on the other hand whatever might be drawn out by the *harrow*, would be replaced by the *roller*, and the increase from cultivation and tillering would very far exceed the injury spoken of. Indeed, all rye and wheat fields, whether sown with grass or not, would derive benefit from undergoing this process, as there can be no question that the stirring of the ground would add greatly to the growth of the plants; for there is no truth which holds better, than that every thing that vegetates is benefitted by cultivation.

From the Germantown Telegraph.

OATS.

There is a difference of opinion among farmers as to the proper time for sowing oats. While some contend that it is best to sow as soon as the frost is out sufficiently for the land to be worked, others insist on a different course and choose not to sow until the ground has become quite dry and warm. It may be a fact that late sowed oats in some and perhaps in most instances, produce a greater quantity of straw than those early sown, and it may be and probably is true in as many instances, that the grain is proportionably lighter, so that if weight of grain is the prime object, that course of precodure as it respects sowing, is best, which is most likely to produce the desired result.

There seems to have been a general failure in the crop of oats through this part of the country the past season, here

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