crop, which though leading to the purpose of my proposition to abandon this plant, is wholly untenable, "that LAND TIRES of a species," this in the *sense designed* is an unphilosophic notion, and may produce much error in practice.

The theory of "*rotation of crops*," rests not upon this principle but upon the *appetency* of plants for *ultimate principles*, essential peculiarly for their sustenance; & respectively consumed in the different ratios of their natural demands; by a fresh supply of manures, the consumed principle will necessarily be furnished, and the capacity of the land for reproduction be restored, or perpetually preserved; but it is said by the advocates for the "*land tiring* doctrine" that the remedy of *manuring* is incompetent for a wheat crop, where formerly the plant flourished; true, because the "*station*" has become materially *modified*, and for reasons already given, we must adopt others whose habits and constitutions are *conformable to this modification*.

Our desire to retain this crop, is founded on an amiable principle in man, often conducive to his interests; that of a venerable attachment to the *prescriptive law* of *usages* yet it is a law, which like all others has its numerous exceptions, to be found in the *absence* of the *reasons*, from which they derived their *validity*. In regard to this *interesting question* of the *policy* of *continuing our "wheat crop,"* another consideration may be offered, entitled to much weight.

Every individual *plant*, as well as *animal*, has its *respective tribes* of *parasitic insects*, which peculiarly belong to it, and which follow it, in its *progressive migrations*, before mentioned, at a less or greater period after its removal to its newly adopted "*station*." The *longer* the time it shall have occupied its *new domicil*, the *greater* will be the hostile array of these predatory tribes upon it:—no better evidence can be required of this truth, than the instance of the "Hessian fly," which for many years, had not annoyed our wheat crop,—yet, has accumulated, until, alone, it is now competent to its destruction: and annually, we hear of new enemies, multiplying upon this plant; and, which, too, will never abandon their post, while we supply them with the choice forage, for which, they had made their incursions.

From a change of climate, and other incidental circumstances, our rich harvests which, to ourselves, and our ancestors, had yielded a bounteous equivalent, for costs, and labour, have degenerated into a fruitless heritage, continued solely, from ancestral veneration, and the irrefragable bond of usage.

For occupying so much of your time, upon subjects of natural science which may have appeared abstract, and irrevalent to that of agriculture, I must make the apology of its necessity, to demonstrate an important proposition, "that our wheat crop should be, at least, considerably curtailed—and, new crops from other countries, substituted for it."

(Concluded in our next.)

GENEROUS SYMPATHY.—A steamboat arrived at Wheeling on Monday evening last, having on board a number of respectable looking passengers.—When the boat touched the wharf, as is usual at that enterprising little city, a busy personage jumped aboard with "Gentlemen, a seat for Baltimore to-day—fine coaches, fast hosses, sober drivers—and I have slips with New York election news!—Shall I have the pleasure of giving you one, Sir," said the busy person to a rather decent looking, stout stranger, who had begun to look interested in the subject. "Let me give you a slip—glorious news, Sir, glorious"—"Thank you: Sir," said the stout man and he stooped, eager to peruse his slip, but his visage lengthened, and at length, he dropped the harmless paper as though it burnt his fingers.

"Boy, take that trunk ashore!" shouted the stout man, in a voice of thunder, and dropping his head, he stepped out of the cabin, and hurried off in silence.

'Whew!' said the busy man, 'Captain, who is that man going ashore there "Solitary and alone," with a face as black as a thunder cloud." "That, why that—that's Thomas H. Benton!!!"—[Pittsburg Adv.

The following paragraph is from the Philadelphia Gazette of Saturday:

There is an increasing spirit of confidence and good cheer in the moneyed and commercial world. Many circumstances are conducing to prolong this gratifying condition of things. Among others, may be mentioned the handsome act of ROTHSCHILD, the great European banker, to the government of United States, in offering to honor its drafts for the indemnity money, between five and six millions of francs, due in February next, at a period as much earlier as might be chosen. This very liberal proposition was accepted; and the bank of America in New York, has commenced drawing the money. A large sum was received by that institution a few days since, and the sums will continue to come to hand until the aggregate is paid.

We rejoice at the beneficial effects which this financial courtesy of Mr. Rothschild will have upon the money market. Its direct tegnency is to lower the rate of exchange,—and the good results were felt yesterday in New York, —bills being very dull. Many other auspicious facts might be mentioned, all of which are operating in conjunction for the general weal.

DUEL.—We have heard of an affair of this character, which has been for some time in agitation between Mr. Dromgoole of Congress, and Mr. Dugger of Brunswick county, Va. was decided a few days since, about six miles from Gaston, N. C. Mr. Dugger received the ball of his antagonist in his side, about three inches beneath the arm pit. He is said to have been alive the morning after the meeting, which it seems, took place in the afternoon.—[Petersburg Intelligencer.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Morning, November 25

Our County Court commeuced its fall session on Monday last and was in session until 8 o'clock last evening.

MONDAY was spent in going over the Docket and in the trial of assaults and batteries.

TUESDAY---The case of Charles R. Stevens vs. Peter Stevens, action for damages for assault and battery---verdict for Plff. $18---Thomas and Price for Plff. ---Hambleton for deft,. Same day was tried State vs. William Plummer, for felony---verdict not guilty---Hambleton for State, Loockerman for prisoner.

WEDNESDAY—State vs. Deb. Anderson, (free negro) for felony—verdict "guilty"—Hambleton for State, Thomas for prisoner—same day, James Harrison, vs. Nicholas Orem,—appeal from Magistrate's Court—Judgement below affirmed. —Kerr and Loockerman, for appellant. Thomas for appellee—same day, State, use of Benjamin T. Griffith, and Anna Maria, his wife, vs. James W. Abbott, and Solomon Lowe—action on administration bond—verdict of non suit for Plff. —Thomas and Carmichael for Plff.—Loockerman for defendants.

THURSDAY—Thomas Tenant, adm'r. of Samuel Tenant, dec'd. vs. Joseph Marshall, executor of Levin Marshall deceased—appeal from decision of Magistrate. This case occupied the Court the whole of this day and also of Friday—Price and Kerr, for appellant—Thomas, Hambleton and Loockerman, for appellee---Jury up when paper went to press.

There are two other cases of felony for trial---it is supposed court will adjourn this day.

The proposed Medical Convention was held in this Town on the 22nd inst., and continued its session until the day following. We are informed that five counties were represented—a variety of business, we are advised, came up before the Convention of vital importance to the Profession at large—many resolutions were offered, discussed and passed.---Several memorials of importance to the public and the Faculty were read before the Convention and received liberal discussion

We are promised a full report of the proceedings of this Convention in a few days, and shall insert them in our next.

We understand that the Agricultural Fair held at Cambridge, Dorchester county, was well attended;—in the list of premiums, it will be seen, that a goodly number has been awarded to citizens of this county.

We regret we did not receive the able address of Dr. Muse in time, to insert it entire, in to-days papers.

The packet ship Pocahontas, arrived at Philadelphia from Liverpool on the 19th inst. November 3d lat. 43½. lon. 51. spoke the Susquehanna, 13 days out —"all well."

Our readers will see that their old friend Major Jack Downing, has at last succeeded in getting the Two Pollies afloat, and they will no doubt be gratified to learn that the Major's novel, but excellent plan of celebrating the New York victory by illuminating the stoves of the poor, met with general approbation and was in all probability adopted.

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PEOPLE OF NEW YORK.

GENERAL JOY to reign in the hearts of the American people, in place of General Jackson, resigned.---[N. Y, Com.

United States Bank Stock rose from 118 to 123 dollars per share, immediately after the glorious result in New York was known.—

NEW YORK ELECTION.—It turns out that all the V. B. candidates for Assembly in Jefferson County are elected, which makes that body stand,—100 Whigs and 28 Van Buren men. Senate 10 Whigs, 22 Van Buren men.

THE BALL IN MOTION.—An intelligent gentlemen in Missouri, writing to the editor of the Alexandria Gazette, says: "it is generally thought that a great change in public sentiment has taken place lately in this state,' and that 'at the next election the Democratic family will wheel out to the right and left by sections."

NEW TENNESSEE SENATOR.

The Nashville Banner says that Mr. FOSTER, the new Senator from Tennessee, is in favor of a National Bank, and will give it his support, whencver a majority of the people shall demand its establishment. He looks upon it as a tried expedient to regulate the currency, and the most secure depository of the public funds.

THE JUBILEE IN N. YORK.—Our advices from New York are up to Wednesday evening. At that time every thing was going on joyously. The city was filled with strangers attracted by the occasion, and there were, it was computed, more than two thousand delegates in attendance from different cities and towns. The papers only contain a notice of what things were to be done, the Whig editors being engaged in other matters than in writing paragraphs, but there was every indication of a happy time.

We copy a few notices in the papers.

A large concourse of citizens awaited at the wharf this (Wednesday) morning the arrival of the steam boat from Philadelphia, with the deputation from that city and the city of Baltimore, appointed to join in the celebration to day. These gentleman were greeted, on their arrival by the most enthusiastic cheers, and accompanied to the Astor House, where lodgings were prepared for them, by an immense crowd, bearing flambeaus, which did not leave them till they were safely ensconced in their quarters.

At sunrise a grand National salute of 400 guns was fired from four different points---and at nine o'clock in the evening 400 guns were also fired.

The State salute was commenced at nine o'clock in the morning and a gun fired every half hour during the day. The line of firing extended from the city of New York to the city of Buffalo.

The vessels in the harbor, were decorated with flags, and many of the principal hotels and places of public amusements were illuminated at night.

Masonic Hall was made the Head Quarters of the Whigs, and at 11 o'clock in the morning the Mayor of the city took the chair, and the delegates from other cities and towns were announced and welcomed to the city.

At four o'clock the delegates, accompanied by the Committee of arrangements and other citizens, marched in procession to Niblo's Garden, where they partook of a sumptuous entertainment.

At many of the principal hotels dinners were prepared and partaken of by the Whigs, and in the several wards entertainments were given. In the course of the evening a delegation was despatched from each to Niblo's Garden to interchange congratulations with the Delegates from other States, cities and towns.

When the ceremonies of the table were over, the Whigs marched in procession, from the several places at which they had been dining, to the Park, where there was a grand display of fire works.—Here the festivities of the day ended.

It was a day which will be remembered, by the thousands who participated in its joys, through all time.

Chronicle.

[From the Boston Atlas.]

THE WHIG LINE FORMED.

The Whig line is now formed; and the friends of the country are ready for a charge. MASSACHUSETTS marched down with drums beating and colors flying, to her place in the order of battle. As she passes along, one after another, the Whig States pay a salute in token of their respect and affection for the well tried and war worn veterans, who have fought so many fields, and though so often surrounded by the enemy—have never yet known what it was to capitulate.

Marshall Ney, as he brought up the rear in Bonaparte's disastrous retreat from Moscow, on one occasion was completely cut off from the main body of the French army; a broad river was in front, the bridges over which had been destroyed, and on all other sides, the Russian battalions were pressing upon him, with an overwhelming superiority of numbers.—Under these circumstances, he was called upon to surrender, when he returned that celebrated reply, which alone is enough to make his name immortal;—"A Marshall of France never surrenders!"

MASSACHUSETTS NEVER SURRENDERS! Such has been our motto and our practice. We have persevered, undismayed and unconquered, through toils, and darkness, and defeat: and now that the day of victory approaches, now that the line of that battle is formed, which is destined to annihilate forever, the tyranny under which for years past, the country has suffered, who shall dispute the right of Massachusetts to the place of honor?

TENNESSEE, KENTUCKY, INDIANA, OHIO, MARYLAND, DELAWARE, NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, NEW YORK NEW JERSEY, RHODE ISLAND, MAINE, VERMONT, and on the *extreme right*, MASSACHUSETTS:—how will the *loco foco* leaders be able to resist such an array?

But this is not all? The Whigs are about to form a *second* line, a line of reserve, of a truly formidable character.—PENNSYLVANIA, NEW HAMPSHIRE, CONNECTICUT, ILLINOIS. MICHIGAN, and perhaps even VIRGINIA itself!

The loco-focos will be incapable of making the slightest resistance; the battle is won already! Let us make a wise use of our victory!

NEW JERSEY.

The result of the late election in New Jersey fully and satisfactorily accounted for, by a Van Buren paper printed in Sussex county of that state. We trust that all our success in New York is not thus to be thrown in the back ground.

"We will remark that about once in five years the democrats are found in the minority, and that this political revolution always happens when a Clerk of the Supreme Court is to be appointed: And so lucky is Mr. Rossell, the present incumbent, that for twenty years past, at every expiration of his term of service the political party to which he is attched has always gained the ascendancy, and generally lost it at the succeeding year—so that every *fifth year* is familiarly termed "Mac. Rossell's year" and is considered ominous of Federal success. If any of our contemporaries can give a better reason we should be glad to hear it."

The Merchant and Reformer, a paper which has been for some time published in this, city has suspended its publication until the first of Dec. In the meantime it will be removed to the city of Washington. Gen. DUFF Green has withdrawn from it, and Mr. R. K. Crallé is to be the editor. Mr. C. is a very vigorous & often an elegant writer, but lacks, exceedingly, the discretion & foresight which is necessary to the editor of a political journal.—[Balt. Chron.

For the Easton Gazette.

LETTER IV.

I neglected intimating in the second letter; in my passage up the Hudson, that it was in the fine swift-sailing steamer "Utica," although the boat is very large, yet it was so crowded with passengers, that a seat could scarcely be obtained, and to walk the deck was next to an impossibility: and to enhance the miseries of the voyage, the bar was generally crowded. I had not seen so many SPIRIT-DRINKERS for many years. The hands on board both white and coloured were so *waspish*, a civil answer could scarcely be obtained. Very little politeness was seen on board. The rudeness of those who belonged to the boat and the unsociability of the passengers, rendered this part of my tour very disagreeable: And if it were not for the romantic scenery on the banks of the Hudson, and the reminiscences of gone by days, the trip up and down the Hudson would be almost intolerable.

The most expeditious route from Albany westward is by the Albany and Utica railroad about 100 miles. The Mohawk and Hudson railroad commences near the Capitol in Albany and extends to Schenectedy, a distance of 15 miles. This was the first rail-road chartered in New York, and was commenced in 1830. The plan is admirably designed, and certainly justifies the great expense which the enormous embankments, and deep excavations have required. The highest embankment is estimated at 44 feet, the deepest excavation is almost 50 feet.

The summit is about 340 feet above the Hudson. At the termination of this road, an inclined plane of considerable descent, connects it with the Schenectady rail road, and now they are considered as one continuous rail-road from Albany to Utica.

According to tradition, Schenectady, long before its discovery by Europeans, was the head quarters of the Mohawks, both a very numerous and powerful tribe, who, it is said, could muster eight or nine hundred warriors. This city was totally burned in the night, 1690 by a party of Indians and French from Canada. Many of the inhabitants were murdered, some taken prisoners, and a part fled to Albany, of whom some lost their limbs, and all nearly perished by the cold. Its present population may be about 5500. It was, a few years ago, a place of considerable business, but since the great Western canal has been in operation, the business of Schenectady has been nearly annihilated, as it passes on to Albany. Union college occupies a pleasant location in the North-east part of the city. Its situation is eligible and is in a prosperous condition. It was incorporated about 40 years since. And through the exertions of Dr. E. Nott, it probably may arise to higher eminency.

From Schenectady you pass through a very narrow valley, the streams of the Mohawk gliding gently through the centre till you arrive at the falls about 70 miles from Albany. The valley is far from being naturally productive, but the industry of the inhabitants, and their skill in agriculture have rendered the vale quite fertile. Whether travelling by the canal on the left of the Mohawk, or on the right by the rail-road, you have a distinct view of the romantic scenery, the river interspersed with islands, and the neat flourishing villages throughout this amazing vista.

The falls of the Mohawk, or more properly the rapids, are fraught with much interest particularly to the geologist, and the AMATEUR in mineralogy. On each side the mountains are very high, leaving a narrow space for the river, canal, and railroad. About two miles of the canal appears to have been formed by building a strong wall in the river 20 or 30 feet high, and then excavating the mountain and filling it up. This must have been a very difficult and expensive part of the canal, as it was necessary to blast the rock, to form the bed of the canal, perhaps three thousand yards. The river at this place is crossed by a beautiful MARBLE AQUEDUCT of three elliptical arches twenty-five feet above the surface of the river, the foaming torrent tumbling over the rocks in a fearful and sublime manner. From the bridge above you have a fine view of the aqueduct, and a large slab of marble on which is engraved the names of the canal commissioners, architects, &c. This aqueduct is considered the most finished specimen of masonry on the canal, although far inferior in size to that over the Gennesse at Rochester. The channel of the river shows part of the old limestone strata, with the more durable granite rocks laid bare below. The neighborhood abounds in organic remains and many specimens of the beautiful little rock-crystals, or quartz, are washed out by the rains in considerable numbers. Many little ragged bare-footed boys gather them, and they are offered to the traveller, at ten or twelve cents for a little handfull. The rapids are a deep cut through a chain of limestone, and granite hills probably torn away in some former age by the force of water. If this deep cut were filled up it would dam the water back and form an immense lake which is supposed to have once existed west of this place. But the waters by some tremendous concussion of nature burst through the limestone and granite mountain, until a mere river succeeded, and the fine alluvial plains above, called the German flats were left dry.

These rapids, and scenery around, are in several respects, a miniature of HARPER'S FERRY IN VIRGINIA.

PLANTAGENET.

IMPORTANCE OF A SINGLE VOTE.—A gentleman in Boston, from Plymouth, not getting through with his business until after the departure of the stage, took a chaise for home, feeling, as he did the importance of even one vote. That town, it will be seen, gave a Whig majority of one vote.

Davy Crokett had a wonderful memory, of which Col. A. whom he once ran against for Congress, lately gave the following anecdote in proof. "When we began our electioneering campaign," said Col. A. not being able to speak very well EXTEMPORE, or rather not at all, I wrote out a speech with great care and committed it to memory. I delivered it at three several meetings, and was a good deal gratified in believing it was very well received. I had always spoken first, but at the fourth, which was a very numerous one, Crocket proposed that *he* should take the lead. He accordingly mounted the stand, and to my utter amazement recited every word of my speech, and only changing, very slightly, a sentence or two to suit his own case. I never felt more awkward in my life. My turn to speak came, and my speech was gone —stolen—used up—and I was left without a word to say. And to complete my mortification, the rascal was chuckling and laughing as if he had done the very cleverest thing in the world."

On Saturday we saw a copy of the estimates of the city election, transmitted by Mr. Cambreleng to the President, on the afternoon of the second day of the election. The result was a snug Van Buren majority in this city. Mr. Cambreleng should be made Secretary of the Treasury—his calculations are *so* correct!

[N. Y. Com.

HOW HALF THE WORLD LIVES has ever been a mystery to the other half. Some live by their wits—some live on their means, and very queer kind of means they are. Down East, they live 'all sorts of ways.' A traveller in that vicinity lately asked a boy what the people thereabouts did for a living? when the lad replied with more honesty than discretion, 'What do we do? Why, when strangers come here, we skin 'em, and when they don't come, we skin one another!'

[N. Y. News.

TRENTON RACE.—LADY CLIFFDEN BEATEN.—The only accounts we have of the four mile race at Trenton, on Friday, are in the the New York Spirit of the Times. The nags entered were Lady Cliffden, Atalanta and Campaigne.—The race was won by Atalanta in two heats; time 8,22 each heat. This is as we expected. No other result could have been reasonably anticipated, after Lady Cliffden's almost unparalleled struggles at the Central, Camden, Union and Beacon Courses.—Atalanta, as well as Lady Cliffden, was bred in Maryland.—*Chronicle.*

TRENTON FALL RACES.

The races over this course terminated on Friday last. The citizens purse of $800. four mile heats, was contended for by Colonel Johnson's Atalanta, Colonel Selden's Lady Cliffden, and Mr. Van Mater's Champagne, and won by the former, in two heats. The following is the result.

Attalanta,	1	1
Lady Cliffden,	2	2
Champagne,	3	3

Time 8,22—8,22.

The defeat of Lady Clifden will surprise no one who witnessed her exertions at Camden, at the Union Course, Long Island, and the Beacon Course, Hoboken, within the past three weeks.

PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Baltimore, Nov. 21.

Red, Wheat	$2 10 a	$2 14
Corn Yellow,	0 98 a	1 00
White,	0 95 a	0 98
Rye,	1 12 a	1 15
Oats,	0 35 a	0 37

MARRIED

On the 16th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Drain, Mr. John Keathley, to Miss Rebecca Jane Catrup, all of this County.

By the same, on the same day, Mr. John H. Tunis, of Port Deposit, to Miss George Anna Lowe, of Bay Side, Talbot County.

Died.

At Buenos Ayres, on the 13th September at 8 A. M. Donna MANUELA ROSAS DE BOND, relict of Henry Bond, M. D. late of Maryland, U. States, and sister to his Excellency, the Governor. Her remains were accompanied to the Cemetery by the Consul and principal North American residents.—Her most amiable disposition had endeared her to a wide circle of friends, by whom her memory will long be cherished.

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All of which he will dispose of on his usual moderate terms. Hats and Bonnets made to order, at the shortest notice.

Easton, Nov. 25 3w

WANTED,

An overseer for the ensuing year. A single man of middle age, who is an experienced farmer, and can bring good recommendations for intelligence, industry and steadiness of character will meet with liberal wages.

WM. GOLDSBOROUGH,
Myrtle Grove.

Nov. 25, 1837.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having been reappointed standard keeper of Talbot County, for the present year, will attend in Easton, for the purpose of adjusting weights, measures, &c. till the end of the present month, at the Trappe on Wednesday 6th December, and at St. Michaels, on Friday 8th December.

J. H. McNEAL.

Easton, Nov. 25 3t (W)

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AND

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Are contributors to the poetical department, it will be useless to waste argument in endeavoring to shew what is apparent that the Lady's Book will stand unrivalled among the periodicals of the country.

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October 28, 1837.

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