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."

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ADVERTISEMENTS

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LAWS OF THE U. STATES,

27th CONGRESS—EXTRA SESSION.

BY AUTHORITY.

[PUBLIC —No. 1.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the present session of Congress.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the pay and subsistence, increase and repairs, medicines and contingent expenses of two frigates, two sloops, two small vessels, and two armed steamers, to be employed as a Home Squadron the sum of seven hundred and eighty nine thousand three hundred and ten dollars is hereby appropriated to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, August 1, 1841.

[PUBLIC —No. 2]

AN ACT authorizing a loan not exceeding the sum of twelve millions of dollars.

Be it enacted, &c., That the President of the United States is hereby authorized, at any time within one year from the passage of this act, to borrow on the credit of the United States, a sum not exceeding twelve millions of dollars or so much thereof as in his opinion the exigencies of the Government may require at a rate of interest payable quarterly or semi-annually not exceeding six per centum per annum; which loan shall be made reimbursable either at the will of the Secretary of the Treasury, after six month's notice or at any time after three years from the first day of January next; and said money so borrowed shall be applied in addition to the money now in the Treasury, or which may be received therein from other sources, to the payment and redemption of the Treasury notes heretofore authorized, which are or may be outstanding and unpaid, and to defray any of the public expenses which have been heretofore, or which may be, authorized by law, which stock shall be transfetable only on the books of the Treasury.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized, with the consent of the President, to cause to be prepared certificates of stock, signed by the Secretary and countersigned by the Register of the Treasury, for the sum to be borrowed, or any part thereof, bearing an interest not exceeding six per centum per annum, and transferable and reimbursable as aforesaid, and to cause the said certificates of stock to be sold: *Provided*, That no stock be sold below par.

SEC 3 *And be it fur her enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized to receive proposals for taking the said loan, or to employ an agent, or agents for the purpose of negociating the same, and to pay him or them a reasonable commission, not exceeding one tenth of one per cent. on the amount so negociated; which sum to be allowed to such agent or agents, and such expense as may be necessarily incurred in printing and issuing certificates of stock, and other expenses incident to the due execution of this act, in all not exceeding twelve thousand dollars, which sum is hereby appropriated for that purpose, and shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to purchase, at any time before the period herein limited for the redemption of stock hereby authorized, such portion thereof as the funds of the Government may admit of, after meeting all the demands on the Treasury, and any surplus in the Treasury is hereby appropriated to that object.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the faith of the United States be, and is hereby pledged for the punctual payment of the interest of the said stock.

Approved, July 21, 1841.

[PUBLIC —No. 3]

AN ACT making appropriations for the pay, subsistence, &c. of a Home Squadron.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the pay and subsistence, increase and repairs, medicines and contingent expenses of two frigates, two sloops, two small vessels, and two armed steamers, to be employed as a Home Squadron the sum of seven hundred and eighty nine thousand three hundred and ten dollars is hereby appropriated to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, August 1, 1841.

ADDRESS

Delivered before the Agricultural Society of Queen Ann's county, by General THOMAS EMORY, at its Annual Meeting on Monday the 26th of July.

Gentlemen of the Agricultural Society of Queen Annes.

It would unquestionably not be treating you with that respect, to which you are fully entitled, were I to introduce before the society, political topics for discussion or censure. Topics which might involve the principles, opinions or practices of either of the great political parties, which have divided or do now divide this Republic. The introduction of such matter would be as foreign to the purposes for which we have associated, as it would be discordant to the taste of him, whom you have selected for your organ, on the present occasion. At all times it is dangerous to introduce politics into mixed companies, particularly in a county where the stormy atmosphere of electioneering strife is perpetually disturbing domestic tranquility, or clearing the political horizon from impending clouds. In the ardent pursuit of power, or the more noble purpose of sustaining principles, we are prone to become intolerant. The fervor of zeal engenders prejudice, than which nothing operates to blind our vision more, unless our minds happen to be imbued with a large share of true philosophy, and our hearts are enlarged by liberal feelings. While therefore, I shall sedulously avoid discoursing of any matter of mere party politics, or even an allusion to it, I must be permitted to say however, that by the duty required of us under our domestic constitution; the duty we owe ourselves and our country; we are obliged to be politicians, to a reasonable and proper extent. The moment we individually or collectively, cease to be politicians, from that moment we cease to be constituent, or rather, elementary parts of this great democratic republic.

We all, and, each of us, have, and I hope we shall long continue to have, duties of this sort to perform; but in this society, at its times of meeting, there is neither time nor place, for the exercise of any thing more of politics, than what may have immediate reference to us, as farmers. We have associated together, gentlemen, for the laudable purpose of endeavoring to improve our agricultural condition, and we hope, by the stimulus we shall impart to each other, and by the experience and wisdom we shall be able to elicit and concentrate, not only to improve our own agricultural condition but to afford a useful example to our neighborhood and county. We have brought into this association, men of all the different sects of christianity and politics in our vicinity, upon the broad principles of philanthropy and fellowship as gentlemen and as friends, having but one, and being intent only, on one common object,—the common good. We have come together, moreover, with the understanding, that whatever apples of discord may unfortunately be among us on other subjects, or whatever jealousies, heartburnings or strife, that these are to be thrown far away at our agricultural meetings. The benefits in a social point of view, resulting from this liberal organization, are none of the least in the estimation of the noble and the generous hearted. I am aware, that with some, there are unfounded prejudices, and objections against corporations societies and public shows of all kinds; but those do not well consider the genius of the government under which they live; if they did, they would see that their objections do not lie. Societies to operate on public sentiment, and associations of men to achieve any great object, beyond the strength and the means of an individual, are in fact the hands, as government is the arm of democracies. In democracies where property is nearly equally divived, and where our testamentary laws are perpetually operating to remove inequality, individuals can neither undertake nor achieve any great object requiring ample means and abundant effort: whilst in Europe, the great and the fixed wealth of Princes, and individuals, enables them to accomplish there, single handed, that which can only be compassed here, by the joint efforts and joint means of an association of men.

In emphatically enforcing the position that every thing like party political discussion or sarcasm should be sedulously excluded from our society, I propose to maintain that such legislation as has a direct bearing upon agricultural interests, it is our peculiar province and business, thoroughly to consider and examine, and when necessary, as a class, to make our importance felt by our legislators. The subject of Internal Improvement, is one which involves the interest of the farmer, not less indirectly, than it involves directly, that of the business classes of the cities; and as this legitimate subject was brought before the society by the President at its last annual meeting in a manner to exhibit only the dark side of the picture, I must beg to detain you whilst I may exhibit something of the bright side, and we shall see whether the expected prospective benefits, have not already been seen and felt sufficiently, to justify the assertion, that they even at this time largely overbalance the evils.—This politico-agricultural matter of legislation, is one which, in none of its aspects bears a party stamp, either in reference to the State, or to this county; for to their honor & their credit, be it said, the members of the legislature from this county, of whatever politics they may have been, invariably have given the subject a fair and wise support, whenever they have been called upon to act on it. This matter like a few others of legislation, was recognized to have its origin in higher motives than can be found in party politics, and so being understood by our legislators after a full and free discussion, it behooves the agricultural interests all over the State, to examine the wisdom and soundness of these motives, and see how the resulting measures operate upon themselves, and act accordingly. But in coming to this examination let me ask gentlemen, to surrender their prejudices on the alter of the public good, and examine the subject, if they can, fairly and candidly. Examine not so much as isolated individuals, but as men belonging to the greatest and most leading class of operatives under the government.—Commercial interests and manufacturing interests, have always received and continue to receive, their due consideration and protection, by the general and state governments, and while Agriculture, emphatically the mother of all other interests, does not receive her full share of consideration and the support of government, it is certainly high time! that we as a class, in the different counties, of the different States, set about efficiently to assert, to maintain, and enforce if necessary, our own rights and interests, upon our public servants. Commercial men associate and combine readily through their boards of trade and other numerous associations, & so do manufacturers. It is high time, I repeat, that farmers, as a class, should feel it necessary to do the same. If this be true, and I think you will readily assent to it, what county association for the purpose can be more appropriate than ours! and what associated duty can we well perform which would be rendering a more valuable and acceptable service, than watching the action of our State legislature, and seeing that our representatives perform their duties towards the great laboring class of farmers which depute them to make laws? Works of internal improvement are now found here, for the first time, to bear as directly upon the farming as they do upon the commercial and perhaps, more than they do upon the manufacturing interests. No subject until its practical operation has been felt, has been more misunderstood, none so much abused, and none occasionally more mis-represented and perverted, than that of Internal Improvement. The time has gone by, when the farmer in the Atlantic States, felt great alarm at the prospect of the immense products of the western country coming in contact with his own, and finding a market in the Atlantic cities. He has already become familiarized to this, and now finds it necessary to employ fresh energies in renovating his soil, and in looking out for new objects of culture, better suited to his present condition, and the new wants, which have taken the place of others, in the community around him. In the embarrassments and difficulties incident to the changes which a new country like this is perpetually undergoing, the farmer, without grasping the whole subject, and reasoning on it justly, is too apt to ascribe all the ills with which he is afflicted, to such causes as lie upon the surface, and seem to present themselves before him. Before their benefits are felt, nothing is so obvious, and nothing is so convenient, as to ascribe all our embarrassments and debts to the madness of projected works of Internal Improvement. The truth is, within the last half century, nay, almost within the last quarter of a century, so rapid have been the improvements and discoveries in the natural sciences, as well as in the science of government, that men have scarcely had time to realize one important change, before they are plunged into others. There has been no breathing time, and the mind of man is scarcely adequate to keep pace with the progress of events and changes, which require him every year to re-adapt himself to some new condition of things. Internal Improvements, the *effect* of *these* combined *causes*, are too often mistaken for the *cause* instead of the *effect*. The causes are to be found in the invention of the application of steam power, and the wonderful energies of the spirit of democracy which is abroad in the world. These great and potent agents are busily employed, revolutionizing not only this country, and every part of it, but all Europe besides; and in what condition of melioration and improvement, the world may be left in 50 years hence, I shall not presume to predict; but surely as different from what it was fifty years ago, as the mind of man can well conceive. The annihilation of time, and the subjugation of distance, and the storms and perils of the ocean by steam, will soon be considered a mere circumstance in the great drama before us! and in a little while, even this discovery will be looked upon with less astonishment than we now look upon the feats of our countrymen, Vanamburgh & Carter, while proving to the world that the grim monarchs of the forest, heretofore the untractable terrors of mankind, can be rendered as docile and obedient as dogs. To descend from greater to lesser things, the very pen with which I am committing this address to paper, reminds me that we are in the midst of revolution, of melioration, of the substitution of one thing which is considered better, for another not quite so good. It is therefore the especial business of individuals, of associations, and of legislatures, at the present day, as far as they have control over them, to give to these impulses, pregnant with good or evil, the safe, the practically useful, and the right direction.

The application of steam on the Mississippi River opened the whole valley of that immense father of waters, to the commerce of the world, and offered its fertile and wide spread prairies and forests, to the hand of the husbandman.—The use of this power, at once rendered that empire region, independent of the Atlantic States—The intelligence of the State of New York, was the first to see and avail herself of the discoveries and the energies of the age we live in, and projecting her Erie Canal, she now draws off by the North, through the chain of of inland waters connected by works, with the head waters of the Mississippi, such portions of the productions of the great west, as it may be the interests of farmers and merchants, to send in that direction. Thus at the respective termini of this great Northern and Southern inland route, which stretches as a belt round all the Southern and middle States are placed the cities of New York and New Orleans. To illustrate then the motives for the prosecution, and the effects of internal improvements elsewhere we will suppose that none others had been made, except those necessary to convey commerce to New Orleans and to New York. Suppose then these cities were the only places to which the western trade and traffic would go, and these cities were the only seaports from which their products of course could be shipped (and this undoubtedly would have been the case ere this, but for the counteracting efforts of other States,)—is there an intelligent eastern shore farmer who does not see that the immense quantities of wheat and corn from that region would be just as much in competition with his, raised here, as if it were in the port of Baltimore, instead of New York or New Orleans. This important fact should be constantly borne in mind, and it should also be borne in mind that the works of the States of Maryland and Pennsylvania were not necessary to open the valley of the Mississippi to this competition, for it was already open.

Now let us advert to the fact, that Baltimore and Philadelphia sprung up and became populous cities under wholly different circumstances, and were nurtured and fed and grew, just in proportion as the western country grew, by the enjoyment of liberal portions of this very trade, which steam boat navigation, and the Erie canal, have taken away from them. Wagons were the vehicles for trade in those days—now wagons are driven from all competition and cannot cross the Alegany ridge, for commercial or agricultural purposes. This belt to the Atlantic States was the gi die of death to the Atlantic cities below N. York, had it not been burst. The inevitable fate of tumbling into ruins, impending over Philadelphia and Baltimore from the above cause, was wisely foreseen by the legislatures of Pennsylvania and Maryland, and they took measures of defence, to avert this great calamity, by bringing back by artificial means, this trade essential to their existence and for these measures the people are about to be subjected to the onerous and odious burden, of a temporary tax. The tax law for these defensive measures of internal improvement in this State, at this moment of pecuniary pressure, will be seized on by the aspiring demagogue and loafing office-seeker of all parties, as a hobby upon which he will expect to ride into power, in the vain presumption upon the want of patriotism and intelligence in the farming interests! This *chevalier d'industrie*, as the French would call him, this pest in republican government, may now be off with whip and spur; but his hobby having neither speed nor bottom, must soon sink under him.

It would be a useless waste of time to attempt to contrast before this intelligent society the advantages to our shore of having two cities where Baltimore and Philadelphia stand, both growing and prosperous with a full and busy population, against the same cities falling into ruin and decay; and their population wasting and fleeing off to New York or elsewhere, in quest of more prosperous and active business. As property advances in value in these cities, (the evidence of prosperity,) and as their population increases, so does the value of land increase for 100 miles around, by the real demand for an hundred articles of production which cannot be grown and brought from beyond the mountains. It is especially the duty of farmers here as they have done elswhere on the sea board, to employ their intelligence in adapting themselves to this new, but as I said before, inevitable condition of things; and to take care to hold on upon their cities by proper legislative measures of defence to enable them to regain a portion of their trade lost, form the causes mentioned, thus ensuring consumers in their own vicinity, and protecting themselves against the escape of their own population. Here gentlemen in few words is to be found the motive for defensive legislation, which has averted the threatened ruin. It is to this new condition of things, if we mean to prosper, we are now compelled to look for something of substantial profit beyond our bread stuff culture.

I leave you gentlemen to judge whether these legislative measures of defence, are not already in their unfinished condition, realizing the full expectation of their friends. The truth is, that, notwithstanding an unexampled degree of pecuniary difficulty and embarrassment among all classes and conditions of industrious and enterprising men, there is a spirit of improvement abroad which yet will do its work, even on this Shore. Nature has done so much for us here, that we been slow to be persuaded that it is necessary to do any thing for ourselves, and we are at least a quarter of a century in improvements behind our neighbors, but a short distance North of us; and yet I will invite gentlemen to inquire, why it is, at this extraordinary crisis, that we have no emigration from us, as we used to have, none go away except to Baltimore or Philadelphia?—Why is it that our lands now are at higher prices and more in demand than they ever were?—Why is it that there are more tenants, now wanting farms than were ever known before?—Surely there is a cause for all this, and if the cause be not what I have indicated it to be, as the necessary result of internal improvement, pray what is it?

The Society I hope will pardon me for speaking of myself when I say that I have been a steady advocate for a Judicious System of internal improvements in Maryland, since the first moment it was ascertained that New York would succeed in her gigantic and all absorbing scheme—all experience and every day observation satisfies me, that I have been right.

I have frequently been jeered with the inquiry of what possible benefit will internal improvements be to the Eastern Shore of Maryland?—and making a long argument a short one, I have answered—they will *give us time for the improvement of our worn out lands*, if nothing else.

Men are apt to deride things from a want of knowledge, particularly are they so prone, when a lack of this useful commodity, causes them to believe they have all knowledge.

I here, before this respectable Society, at a moment of the deepest odium from taxation, levied for the purpose, renew and proclaim my adhesion to necessary works of internal improvement for the whole State, with the Eastern Shore inclusive. In doing this, I do not mean to give approbation and approval to the humbug of certain offices in the State, nor to the propriety of the expenditure of many heavy sums of money which have been disgracefully squandered by the legislature, or by the corporations on worthless individuals, who employ their wits only to learn how to fatten on the public money. The people of the State, moreover, cannot be too strict in watching the conductors of the public works, and holding them to the strictest accountability. This being done, notwithstanding the losses and waste sustained, I believe all the great works will hereafter when finished, pay a fair interest on their out-lay. I have already glanced at some of the effects of these public works, in restoring to Baltimore by artificial means its lost trade; in arresting emigration from our borders; and in enhancing the value of our lands. I will now come nearer home, and add that it is a moderate estimate to suppose that within the last twelve months and at the beginning of the trade, from one hundred to one hundred and fifty thousand bushels of lime have been distributed for manure on the Shores of Chester River and its tributaries. I have seen as much as 8000 bushels at one time afloat in sight of my house, and the trade is constant and increasing.

It will be borne in mind that not one bushel of this lime could have been sold here at prices to justify its being used as manure, had not it been for the works of internal improvement, built or patronized by the State of Maryland. We are indebted to the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, the Tide Water canal, and to the rail roads leading to Baltimore, for all the Stone lime we can or ever shall use here as manure. I would beg to put the question to any farmer now present, who has not on his farm a full supply of marl or oyster shells, and who has tasted of the value of lime—whether he would not prefer that the present temporary tax, about to be laid to pay the interest for expenditures on internal improvements should not be fixed *forever upon his property, rather than that he should forever be denied the use of lime as manure?*

Our lands have gone up, and they are still destined to go up much higher, within striking distance of navigable water. The first inquiry now made by an intelligent farmer desirous of buying is—has the land marl or oyster shells, or is it accessible to lime? This is a pregnant inquiry, and the value of the farm is found to depend much upon the manner in which it can be answered. For my own part, so thoroughly am I convinced of the indispensable necessity of lime for the resuscitation and permanent improvement of our exhausted soil, (after an experience of over thirty years, and abundant reflection on the value of lands and their productive power and on the comparative value of other business,) were it possible for me to live my days over, and was I offered one of the best farms in the State, destitute of the calcareous material, and required to live on it and work it to the end of my days without the privilege of procuring lime, I would not accept it as a gift. This you will say is a bold assertion, but I make it after full reflection and deliberation. My experience teaches me to believe, that the calcareous and alkaline ingredients are the basis of the fertility of all soils, & that the best apparent soils, without this *sine qua non*, may be easily exhausted, and that they cannot by any system of tillage, be held to permanent fertility without it. The use of lime and good farming will ere long revolutionize and fertilize this whole Shore within reach of navigable water. But when our lands are thus improved, they will not reach their just comparative value, because their possessors will not be able to use them for the best and most valuable purposes, until they adopt the right sort of Steam Boat navigation, and take it under their own control—and above all, till they have a cheap and expeditious highway, running through the Shore, and connecting with the public works which leads to Baltimore and Philadelphia, and open those markets to them, in the *winter*, the most profitable of all seasons of the year.—Without this, these markets must remain closed to them for all valuable purposes. Who now, on this Shore having the most ample necessary means to accomplish it, dreams of establishing a dairy on a large scale—who undertaking to raise hay on on an extensive scale, either to sell or to feed to winter fattening stock—who together up and send to market in the leisure season of winter, the various little articles, the aggregate proceeds of which is all clear profit, and amounts to so much ready money?—none of us, because those markets are as effectually closed against us in the winter season, as if there was an ocean intervening.

The people on our shore do not yet sufficiently estimate this heavy deprivation, this terrible drawback upon the intrinsic value of their lands; but light on this subject will increase with every revolving year, until public sentiment will award to the treachery, or the ignorance of those Eastern Shore legislators, who have greedily surrendered the power we had of relieving ourselves from this difficulty, that niche in the temple of fame, to which they are now fully entitled. I have contended for this important matter of relief for our Shore, till I have been brought to the verge of ruin, and am wholly unable to proceed further;—I leave it to others, well assured that the time will come when it will be a source of regret to the people of the whole Shore, that the effort has so far been unavailing.

I regret that in consequence of other engagements, of which I was not aware, I did not succeed in my effort to have a meeting of the board at my house on the first day of this month. The board had, just twelve months before, witnessed an experiment that I was making by turning under for wheat fallow, an oat ley, which had it been harvested would have given me 45 bushels to the acre. The experiment was on about five acres, with the oats taken off from two of the contiguous sides of the Square. I wished the board to see this experiment for themselves, when they would have seen a fair crop of wheat on all the field; but I am persuaded no human being could from the visible effect of the oats turned under, have discovered where the operation began or ended. This is the third experiment I have made of turning under a heavy crop of oats on recently limed land, just at the time they were beginning to change color, and now being satisfied it will not do, I shall repeat it no farther. No green crop that I ever have turned under for manure, except clover, has realized my expectations. Even clover ley I prefer with the top mown or grazed off. The future effect upon the land, I yet desire to witness in the after cultivation, but the oats turned under this season, having been completely decomposed by the quantity of rain, I do not expect to have my opinion changed, and expect confidently to remain where I now am, and have been for a long time, a firm believer in the propriety of surface manuring, rather than turning it under. I have never been disappointed in weeds or other manure spread upon the surface and allowed to decompose there, and thus become absorbed by the Soil. When turned *under the soil* it bleaches, seems to become neutralized, & its effects are lost and go I know not where. It may be that the direct action of the atmospheric air is essential to give vigor and fertilizing effect and action to substances known to be manures. I know that when turned deep in a thin soil, dark substan-

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