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. XXVII. EASTON. (MD.) SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 13, 1844. NO. 2.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY *Saturday Morning*, BY

Alexander Graham.

TERMS.

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ADVERTISEMENTS

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SHERIFF'S SALE,

BY virtue of two writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Talbot county Court and to me directed and delivered, one against Absalom Thompson and Joseph B. Perry and the other against John C. Cazier and Jane D Cazier his wife, at the suit of William Hughlett, will be sold at the front door of the Court house in the town of Easton on Tuesday the 23d of January next between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M for cash the following negroes to wit; negro man Joshua now about thirty two years of age to serve until he is forty five, Draper about thirty one years of age to serve until he is forty five, Allen twenty five years of age to serve until he is forty five, Job about nineteen years of age a slave for life, Alfred about sixteen years of age slave for life, negro woman Betsey now about thirty four years of age to serve until she is forty five, Hannah now about twenty seven years of age to serve until she is forty five and her child name not known for life, Eliza about twenty four to serve until she is forty five and her two children names not known for life, Matilda now about twenty one slave for life, Emeline now about eighteen slave for life Harriett now about nineteen to serve until the twenty third of April 1880 The above negroes by arrangement between all parties interested are sold subject to a prior mortgage executed by Absalom Thompson in his lifetime to John Harrington and William Townsend duly executed acknowledged and recorded bearing date the seventh day of April 1842 Seized and taken as the property of said Thompson to satisfy the above mentioned Venditioni Exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance by

JESSE SCOTT, late Sheriff.

N. B. The attention of purchasers is called to the above sale Among the above named servants are some of excellent character and condition, Hannah, Eliza and Betsey are said to be good Cooks or house servants, Emeline and Matilda are house servants, Joshua & Draper are good Sawyers.

Dec 30th 1843 (8)

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Dec. 30 1843

BLANKS

For Sale, at this Office.

EXTRACT FROM MR. HUDSON'S ADDRESS

Before the Worcester, (Mass.) Agricultural Society.

Connexion between Agricultural and other Interests.

"Although agriculture is one of the earliest employments, and an essential ingredient in civilization, it is by no means an independent calling. Every human pursuit, like man himself, is dependent upon its fellow. Agriculture, manufactures & commerce, the three great pursuits of mankind, are equally honorable employments, all conducive to the public good, and each essential to the prosperity of the other. Commerce could not exist without agriculture and manufacture. Unless the sails, the cordage, the anchor, the ship itself, were manufactured, how could the ocean be traversed? Without agriculture how could the hemp be grown, the ship provisioned? And what is the cargo of the merchant but the products of the soil, or the fabrics of the workshop; Commerce is entirely dependent upon agriculture and manufactures. The ship could not be built without the mechanic; the canvass could not float without the assistance of the plough.

There is also an immediate and inseperable connexion between agriculture and manufactures. The mechanic must furnish the tools—must manufacture the implements of husbandry, or the labors of the husbandman will fail. The plow must be constructed before the furrow can be turned; the scythe must be manufactured before the grass of the meadow can be laid low. But what calls the construction of the plough, the scythe or the sickle, but the wants of the husbandman? And what sustains the mechanic while constructing these implements but the products of the soil? The mechanic or manufacturer could not subsist without the produce of the farmer. The farmer must have the tools, the clothing, the shelter, furnished by the manufacturer or mechanic. Agriculture and manufactures are connected, & whenever by their mutual aid & succor, they rise & flourish, commerce becomes necessary for the interchange of their commodities. The man who from undue attachment to either of these pursuits would separate it from the others, that it might stand 'alone in its glory,' would show no more wisdom than he, who from partiality to one member of the human system would separate it from the body by which it is nourished and sustained."

Which should be the most numerous class, Agriculturists or Manufacturers?

"But although these great callings are important to the country, and mutually beneficial to each other to be productive of the greatest good there should be a due proportion between them. Agriculture may be regarded as the parent calling. Upon the earth, as a nursing mother, the human family must mainly depend for sustenance. The agriculturists, therefore should be the most numerous class.—They are the foundation upon which all other laborers must rest.

It has sometimes been a matter of complaint by the farmers, that so many of our young men abandon agriculture, and engage in other employments. It may be truly a matter of regret, so far as the welfare of the young men is concerned, but the interests of agriculture are not impaired by this course. The profits of farming must depend mainly upon the price of produce, and this price will be regulated by the demand. Every one therefore, who leaves agriculture for some other employment, by ceasing to be a producer, and becomes a consumer, increases the demand for agricultural products, which tends to enhance the price. How then is the farmer injured? He sustains no pecuniary loss whatever. The injury, if any is sustained, is done to the calling into which they enter; for a surplus is there created, which, to that calling may prove detrimental"

Importance of a Market to the Farmer.

"The great object with the farmer is to find a market for his produce. It is to no purpose that he raises more than he consumes, unless he can dispose of the surplus. And who are his purchasers? Not those engaged in the same pursuit with himself: they have generally enough and to spare. His purchasers must be found among the manufacturers and mechanics, the merchants and traders, and those engaged in other callings than agriculture. * * Every thing which increases population, enhances the value of the soil, and promotes the interest of those who cultivate it. The price of lands depends materially upon its proximity to a market. Go through the country, and you will see lands of the same intrinsic value, selling for agricultural purposes, at prices ranging from two dollars to two hundred dollars per acre, when the main consideration which affects the price is, their situation with reference to a market. Wherever or whenever a village springs up from manufacturing or any other cause the price of land is increased for miles around Not only do the great staples of agriculture increase in value by the great proximity of a market, but a thousand little nameless articles assume a value unknown before. Gardening is introduced, milk is disposed of at great profit, the summer and fall fruit before nearly useless, now command a good price, wood is quadrupled in value, and even the stones are converted into bread."

(From the American Farmer.)

WORK FOR JANUARY.

As we have entered upon a new year with all its hidden wants and untold incidents, we would be permitted to invoke all to begin right, for in so doing it will be found that the work of the year will go on much more satisfactorily, as the avoidance of errors in our vocation never fails of conducing to the economy of time and money, while it sweetens labor and converts what might otherwise prove sources of mortification into those of pleasure. With the husbandman it should be a settled principle to be always master of his time—to be always in advance of his business—in order, as the seasons come round, that he may be prepared to avail himself of them, and have his work done at the proper time. By pursuing a proper degree of system in one's arrangements, it is an easy matter to become the master of our time, & thus have whatever we may desire to have performed, done at the most eligible period, and in the best way. Those who desire to be placed in this enviable position, will find the thing easily attained if they will keep a farm journal, and make it a point of duty each night to write out the work to be done the succeeding day so that no time may be lost in the allotment of its tools after the day shall have arrived. It should be the duty of such too, to see that all their tools are in their proper places and in good order, so that no delay may ensue in hunting them up, and in repairs. After the use of the implements and tools of the farmer they should always be examined with care, if found to be in order they should be put away under cover—if not in order, they should be repaired and when repaired, safely deposited for future use: and these kind of attentions should not be omitted under any circumstances, as a relaxation in the performance of his duty, and in his vigilant watching over his interest by the matter, never fails to beget neglect on the part of his hands, whereas punctuality on his part is ever the offspring of regularity on theirs. Therefore, it should be the business of all heads of families, to be punctual and exact in small things as well as great—and while they found restrain from exacting the performance of more than can be complied with, they should firmly insist upon all their orders being fulfilled to the very letter. With these remarks we shall direct your attention to certain things which we consider it to be proper to have attended to.

ON THE FARM

GETTING OUT GRAIN.—If you should not yet have thrashed out your last year's crop of grain you should go to work forthwith and have it done; for the longer it remains in bulk, the more will you lose from the depredations of vermin; but independent of this consideration, it is important that it should be got ready for market early, in order that you may be able to profit by its rising and falling.

FIRE WOOD.—As the comfort of one's family and hands depends upon a full supply of fire wood, we will again ask you—have you enough cut and hauled in to last you until next winter, with its cares, rolls around again? If not, send a force to your woods and have it cut and hauled in without delay—and rest not contented until you can say to yourself—"Look at my wood-pile—there's fuel enough to last me till next December—Come what may, I shall not have to take a hand from my next summer's work to send to the woods to pick up fuel."

WINTER PLOUGHING.—If there should be dry, open weather through the winter, and the ground in good condition to be turned over without the fear of its running into mortar, and if you have any stiff soil that you intend for spring culture, you should, by all means, plough it up, as such ground when ploughed in winter, in a proper state, is always greatly improved in its texture and capacity for production. But it is proper that we apprise you, that if stiff clay be ploughed in a wet state either in winter or summer, spring or fall, it may be said to be ruined for the season,

FENCING AND FARM LUMBER.—Get out all your fencing and other lumber during this and the next month. Let the bark be stripped off of all trees intended for fencing as soon as they may be felled, as that will facilitate the seasoning process. Upon the subject of posts we will make this passing remark. No post should be inserted in the ground until it is thoroughly seasoned—and, indeed, all lumber and plank of every discription should be seasoned before being used, and especially such as may be exposed to the weather.

GRAIN FIELDS.—All the surface drains in your grain fields should be periodically examined through the winter season, and have all obstructions to the free passage of the water removed, it being all-important to keep the plants as dry at this period of the year as possible, as it is their delight to be so kept, and it may preserve them from being spewed up in the spring.

STABLES.—See that your horses are abundantly littered throughout the winter besides greatly adding to their comfort and making your feed go farther, you will thereby add to your means of improving your lands and increasing its products.—You should recollect, that manure is the farmer's gold mine, and that unless you pay attention to this part of your duty you will suffer in your interests, not only for the time present, but for years to come as no soil, however fertile it may be, can continue to give in abundance unless it receive also in the same ratio. Recollect too, that every ton of straw or leaves that you give to your horses for bedding, will be returned to you in manure quadrupled. And while we are upon the subject of the stables, let us advise you to sprinkle plaster around your horses heels to absorb the ammonia from their liquid voidings; by so doing you will not only prevent the loss of a most valuable fertilizer, but add greatly to the comfort and health of your horses, as by absorbing the ammonia, the atmosphere will be kept in a healthful and sweet condition. If you have no plaster, charcoal, or marl, will answer, as the first of these is one of the best agents of absorption known, and has much affinity for ammonia and the latter mostly has a sufficient quantity of gypsum in it to act efficiently.

FENCES.—Have all your fences examined and repaired—that is examine them yourself.

CATTLE SHEDS AND YARDS.—We have, time after time, admonished you upon these heads. But lest you may not have provided yourself with good dry warm sheds for your cattle, let us again say, that such accomodations for cattle are indispensable alike to their comfort and health; and lest you may not have taken our former advice, we will again remind you, that if you wish to be an example to your neighbourhood, and to thrive in your pecuniary affairs, it is essential that your cattle yards be well covered with litter of some kind, susceptible of being converted into manure,—Straw, coarse hay, corn stalks, weeds, mould and leaves from the woods, pine shatters, the scrapings of wood yards, lanes and roads, marsh and river mud, the refuse matter around shores; in fine, any thing either vegetable or animal, are all fit matters to be deposited therein, and when convenient to every farm, there are to be found so much of them, it ceases to be an excuse for any farmer to say he is deficient in a supply of manure; for with proper industry and enterprise, he can always obtain an ample quantity of the raw material to be converted into manure by his stock.

MILCH COWS.—As it is unreasonable to expect these creatures to yield milk & butter unless they are fed with such food as will enable them to secrete both, it should be the care of every farmer and planter to possess a plentiful supply of good succulent food for them. *Dry hay* will keep body and bones together, but it is unnatural to expect that a cow which is confined to that diet alone can be a liberal yielder of milk When roots are not available cows should be given slops made of meal & chupt hay, which meal would go farther if it were cooked, as the cooking besides rendering it more nourishing and easier of digestion, expands its volume greatly, a very desirable result in the feeding of cattle. Besides, however, nourishing feed, cows as do all other animals, require to be kept warm and dry through the winter, When we say warm and dry, we do not mean that they should be kept in a tight stable—on the contrary—and we speak from an experience in both ways of keeping—we believe that a comfortable shed facing the South, is preferable to a tight stable.

WORKING OXEN.—These animals, in addition to their fodder, should receive daily feeds of grain and be cleaned, either by being carded or well rubbed with a whisp of straw.

SHEEP—No one should attempt to keep sheep through the winter without a good shelter and plenty of bedding for them. Besides hay, they should receive portions of roots or meal, be regularly watered and salted, and have a trough, under cover, wherein was a mixture of tar and salt to resort to at pleasure—and have pine boughs occasionally thrown to them to browse upon. By such keeping their fleeces would be 25 per cent better than if poorly kept.

STORE HOGS & IN-PIG SOWS.—See that these have comfortable lodgings, plenty of bedding, which should be often changed, and food enough to keep them in good thriving condition.

YOUNG STOCK.—Although we are not the advocate of stuffing young stock, we confess ourself the opponent of that wretched system which some times prevail—of keeping them on an insufficient supply of straw. No young animal can grow when it is kept under a regimen so meagre as always to be hungry. The animal that is expected to grow and develop its bones and muscles, must have the cravings of hunger kept from its stomach. Semi starvation never did yet, nor never will, make a fine animal. The farmer with a view of improving his stock goes to an extra expense to buy fine animals, keeps their progeny upon short allowance, and is disappointed because they are not as good as their parents; such disappointments are as unnatural, as it is unphilosophic to expect an animal to grow to the full development of its size and perfection upon what barely keeps it alive.

SALTING OF STOCK.—Stock of all kinds should be regularly salted through the winter. A mixture of equal parts of salt, hickory ashes and lime would be cheaper and better than salt alone, especially for horses, as we have seen this mixture not only give a slick coat and loose hide to the horse but cause him to void botts & other worms

TOOLS & IMPLEMENTS.—You should always keep an inventory of all your tools and implements of every kind, and make a close examination twice a month to see that none were missing; all in good order and out of the weather. If you have not made such investigation, do so at once, and repeat it often; whatever you find needing it, have repaired without delay—putting off until to morrow what should be done to day, is bad policy in any occupation, but fatal to that of the husbandman—his policy should be to do every thing at the right time and do it well.

HOUSE FOR TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS.—Have you such a convenience? If not, get one; keep it locked, and whenever your tools and implements are not in use, see that they are in the house out of the way of injury from weather, and beyond the reach of those who live by stealing.—Temptation leads to theft, as neglect does to poverty.

GEARING OF ALL KINDS—Have these cleansed, oiled and put safely away.

We have thus far enlarged upon subjects connected with the farm, and as it may not be in your power to do much in the garden, we will merely say to you, that if there be any stiff clay beds therein, have them spaded up the first open dry time—get all your tools ready for early action, and provide the proper seeds, and when the time comes we will talk to you by the card. A happy New Year and many returns.

FOREIGN NEWS

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA ENQUIRER.

We proceed to glean from our files by the last steamer, a budget of paragraphs, which cannot but prove interesting to many readers.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE AMERICAN TARIFF.

Much alarm is expressed in some of the London journals as to the effects upon British manufactures of the American Tariff. One of them before us, contains an article entitled "Threatened Danger to the English Manufacturing System." It commences:—"The magnitude of our trade with the United States of America renders the intelligence contained in the latest New York journals of immense importance to the people of England, so nendent as they have become, and must continue to be, upon their foreign trade. We have seen our intercourse with the United States materially affected by the last American Tariff, without feeling much uneasiness. We were buoyed up by the expectation that it was only a temporary measure, which passed into a law under peculiar circumstances, arising from the state of parties at the moment. Our hope in an early revision of the tariff has, however, been considerably weakened by the opinions recently expressed by the leading American Statesmen who are apt to temper their addresses to suit the desires of the majority, and to be guided by, rather than to lead public opinion." The editor concludes the article by remarking that "competition with the American manufacturers in every market in the world must, however, be ultimately encountered by us, and must bring our manufacturing population gradually into a dreadful state of privation—not a temporary stagnation for a season, to be palliated by a general subscription, but a stagnation which will increase from year to year. To prepare for this mighty change must soon engage the minds of our political sages."

THE PARIS FORTIFICATIONS—A Paris letter states that the Chief Committee of Fortifications in concert with the War office, has prepared a statement relative to the bastilles, which is not without its interest and importance. The Parisian citadels are to be garrisoned in all by nearly 25,000 men, who, together with the armament engaged in defending the city of Paris, will form a complementary garrison of 60,000 men.—The fortresses will be armed with 1,260 cannon, composed partly of 80-pounders, and partly of mortars, all capable of throwing their projectiles into the very heart of Paris.

IRELAND—O'CONNELL—THE MINISTERS—THE FRENCH.

With regard to the affairs of Ireland, nothing of great importance had occurred since the proclamation and arrests.—With the exception of the discontinuance of the monster meetings,' we can discover no evidence of a subdued spirit, either on the part of the leaders, the people or the press. The meetings of the Repeal Association take place as usual, and very important and influential accessions to the ranks of that body, have recently been made. A correspondence was in progress between Joseph Sturge, on the part of the 'Complete Suffrage Society' of England, and O'Connell, which it was thought, would result in the conversion of the former to the cause of Repeal.—The 'State trials' have been postponed to an early day in January; and the opinion seemed to gain ground that the Government would fain abandon the prosecutions altogether. This opinion, however, by no means accords with the determination evinced by the counsel for the Crown, for we find them battling most pertinaciously every inch of ground with those for the defence. So far many important advantages have been gained by the latter, to the no small gratification of the Repealers throughout the country. The array of legal talent employed by the accused, has rarely, if ever, it is said been equalled in the kingdom. While on the other hand, the friends of the Government are loud in denouncing the prosecuting counsel as bunglers, and utterly unfit for the emergency. The 'Agitator' himself did not seem to entertain any idea that the Government were about to retire from the field, but on the contrary, as well as we can infer from his speeches, indicated a desire to prepare the minds of the people for the most unfavorable result. He advises them, even should the prison be his fate, to abstain the more rigidly from the slightest violation of the peace; and says that though within grated windows, they should hear from him as usual, and as effectually as if at large. If they keep the peace and follow his advice to the letter, he promises them in one of his latest speeches, that a strong probability exists of a parliament being assembled in Dublin, in less than three months! The press generally, excepting a few of the more uncompromising of the Tory class, predict an unavoidable discomfiture for the government in this business, and assert that even should a conviction & imprisonment take place O Connell would not only remain unsubdued, but that the magnitude of his power and influence would be enhanced a thousand fold by such a result. It is clear, that not withstanding the transcendent talent of his counsel, he (O'Connell) himself is the master spirit, & that he will conduct his own defence. It is intimated that his speech on the occasion will be one of the most studied & energetic efforts of his life, and that he will embrace the occasion to arraign before the judicial representative of Her Majesty, the whole conduct and policy of the British Government with regard to Ireland, as well as to dissect and analyze the history of the Act of Union—its origin, progress and tendency. When we recollect the boldness and scope of Curran's Speeches on State trials, and in times too materially different as regards the freedom of speech the effort of O Connell on this occasion may be looked for as the crowning effort of his surpassing genius and great mind. The government organs have been throwing out significant hints recently that the first measure of the approaching Parliament would be to endow the Catholic Clergy of Ireland, that is, to pay them salaries out of the National Exchequer, instead of leaving them dependent as they have been, on the voluntary offerings of the people. The intimation was sufficiently strong to induce a convocation of all the Irish Bishops, whereupon they unanimously resolved for themselves and on behalf of their clergy, to receive no pecuniary aid in any shape or form whatever from the government. This is a stumbling block in the first step towards concession by Sir Robert Peel. Many of the Irish newspapers are measureless in their abuse of Louis Philippe and his Ministers and openly accuse them of having advised the course the government of England has pursued, and some of the Paris papers have also asserted the same thing. The vehemence of some of the French newspapers on the subject of Repeal, surpasses that of the Irish themselves, and indeed go so far as to point to the approaching dissolution of the present aged monarch by way of infusing energy into Irish agitation. Inasmuch as the subject is to be the prevailing theme & absorbing topic in transatlantic politics for some time to come, we may in a few days give some extracts from the foreign Reviews and French papers, which will be found highly interesting.

IMMENSE LOSS BY FIRES IN ONE WEEK—THE WORK OF INCENDIARIES.

On Monday morning, 1st, a portion of the extensive factory belonging to Messrs. Robinson & Co., in Lower Eaton-place, Pimlico near Buckingham Palace, was destroyed by fire. Loss £10 000. It was the fourth time the premises had been on fire,

On the same day, at the village of Stotfold, near Bladock, in Hertfordshire, a dreadful fire took place at 10 o'clock at night, at the farm of Mr. Bryant Gibbons, and raged the whole night, consuming three ricks of peas, one rick of peas and beans mixed, two stacks of wheat five stacks of barley, one stack of straw, one barn and cottage filled with wheat, &c., the produce of 58 acres of land. Another large barn, also full of grain of different descriptions, a range of stabling, cow-houses, chaff houses, granary, brew house, chaise house, seven pigsties, and other out houses. The loss exceeds £6000.

On the following morning a destructive fire levelled to the ground Rowden Hall, the seat of Sir James Nugent, Bart. near Teignmouth, together with the whole of the property therein. Loss estimated at £7000.

On the same morning, at St. [illegible]day Mu- per an- the coast of Cornwall, an inc[illegible]2 stock place at the Red Lion [illegible]8 at the end destroyed property to the

At Billington, near L[illegible]ill be forwarded same day, an extensive [illegible]ates; 3 copies for wheat, the property of a & VAN WYCK, Garrett, was burned [illegible]treet, Philadelphia. to be £4[illegible]0.

At Arlington, on th

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