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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LAWS OF MARYLAND.

CHAPTER 329.

AN ACT relating to the collection of State Taxes.

WHEREAS doubts are entertained of the power of Collectors of State Taxes to follow for the purpose of collection, personal property that has been removed from one collection district of a County to another district of the said County. Therefore,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That whenever personal property that has been assessed as the property of any individual in any collection district of any County of this State, and removed before the tax levied upon it shall have been collected, the Collector, in whose hands the levy has been placed for collection, shall have power to pursue said property, and collect the tax due upon the same, in the same manner as if said property still remained in his collection district.

By the House of Delegates, March 9th, 1844. This Engrossed Bill, the original of which passed the house of Delegates on the 9th day of March, 1844, was this day read and assented to.

By order, GEO. G. BREWER, Clerk.

(GREAT SEAL.)

By the Senate, March 9th 1844. This Engrossed Bill the original of which passed the Senate on the 9th day of March, 1844, was this day read & assented to.

By order, JOS. H. NICHOLSON, Clerk.

FRANCIS THOMAS.

STATE OF MARYLAND, TO WIT:

Be it remembered, and we hereby certify that the aforegoing is a true copy of the Act, entitled 'A further Supplement to the act passed at March Session, 1841, chapter 23, entitled an act for the general valuation and assessment of property in this State, and to provide a Tax to pay the debts of the State, which passed the General Assembly of Maryland, at December session, one thousand eight hundred and forty three.

Given under our hands at the City of Annapolis, this 15th day of March, 1844.

GEO. G. BREWER, Clerk House of Delegates of Md.
JOS. H. NICHOLSON. Clerk Senate Md.

April 18, 1844.

☞The Leonardtown Herald Upper Marlboro Gazette Rockville Journal Torch Light Pagerstown Herald Frederick Carrolltonian Carroll Co. Republican Annapolis Press Howard District Madisonian Havre de Grace Cecil Whig Kent News Centreville Times Pearl Denton Easton Gazette Cambridge Chronicle Herald Princess Ann Banner Snow Hill and German Correspondent Baltimore, will insert the above once a week for four weeks, and the Baltimore Sun, twice a week for three weeks.

D. CLAUDE, Treas. Md.

CHAPTER 364.

A FURTHER supplement to an act passed at March session, eighteen hundred and forty one, chapter twenty three, entitled an act for the general valuation and assessmen of property in this State, and to provide a tax to pay the debts of the State.

WHEREAS it has been represented to this General Assembly that several of the local authorities in this State have reduced the assessed value of the property directed to be assessed by the act to which this is a further supplement, contrary to the spirit and true intent and meaning of the said original act:

For remedy whereof—

SECT. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, that all deductions and abatements in the value of property assessed under the said original act, made by the Commissioners, the Levy Courts, and the Appeal Tax Court, in the city of Baltimore subsequently to the expiration of twenty days after the second Monday in November next after the passage of the said original act, as provided for by the twenty fourth section thereof, except as hereinafter provided be, and the same are hereby declared illegal and contrary to the intent and meaning of said original act.

SECT. 2. And be it enacted, that no deduction or abatement in the amount, for which any person or taxable may have been assessed shall be allowed, if made after the period mentioned in the preceeding section; unless such person or taxable shall have altered, transferred or lost the property proposed to be deducted, as provided for in the thirty eight and thirty ninth sections of said original act; and then only in the mode and manner, and upon the proof therein prescribed; or unless such deduction or abatement shall have been made in conformity with the opinion of the Court of Appeals, as directed by the thirty fourth section of said original act

SECT. 3. And be it enacted, that it shall be the duty of the Levy Courts and Commissioners, as the case may be, of the several Counties, and of Howard District, and of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, in laying and imposing the tax, under the provisions of the said original act and its supplements for the year eighteen hundred and forty four and for all future years, to be governed by the assessment and valuation made by the Assessors under the original act, as such assessment and valuation may have been corrected and adjusted, agreeably to the provisions of the twenty fourth, thirty fourth, thirty eighth and thirty ninth sections of said original act, and according to the true intent and meaning thereof, as herein and hereby declared.

By the House of Delegates, March 9th, 1844. This engrossed Bill, the original of which passed the house of Delegates, the 9th day of March, 1844 was this day read and assented to.

By order, GEO. G. BREWER, Clerk.

(GREAT SEAL.)

By the Senate, March 9th 1844. This engrossed Bill the original of which passed the Senate on the 9th day of March, 1844, was this day read and assented to.

By order, JOS. H. NICHOLSON, Clerk.

FRANCIS THOMAS.

STATE OF MARYLAND TO WIT:

Be it remembered, and we hereby certify that the aforegoing is a true copy of the Act entitled 'An Act relating to the collection of the State Taxes' which passed the General Assembly of Maryland at December session, one thousand eight hundred and forty three.

Given under our hands at the City of Annapolis, this 15th day of March, 1844.

GEO. G. BREWER, Clerk House of Delegates of Md.
JOS H. NICHOLSON. Clerk Senate Md.

April 18, 1844.

☞The Leonardtown Herald Upper Marlboro Gazette Rockville Journal Torch Light Pagerstown Herald Frederick Carrolltonian Carroll Co. Republican Annapolis Press Howard District Madisonian Havre de Grace Cecil Whig Kent News Centreville Times Pearl Denton Easton Gazette Cambridge Chronicle Herald Princess Ann Banner Snow Hill and German Correspondent Baltimore, will insert the above once a week for four weeks, and the Baltimore Sun, twice a week for three weeks.

D. CLAUDE, Treas. Md.

CHAPTER 307.

A SUPPLEMENT to the act entitled an act to raise additional revenue to aid in paying the debts of the State by laying a tax on salaries, incomes, emoluments & profits, passed at December session eighteen hundred and forty one, chapter three hundred & twenty five.

Sect. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, that if the Levy Courts or Commissioners, as the case may be, of the several Counties and of Howard District, and the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore shall not have appointed assessors of all salaries, incomes, emoluments & profits, as directed by the third section of the act, to which this is a supplement, & the declaratory act of eighteen hundred and forty two, chapter two hundred and ninety four; and said assessors shall not have qualified on or before the first day of May next ensuing the passage of this act, then and in that case it shall and may be lawful for the Governor and he is hereby authorised and directed to appoint assessors for the County, District or City, in which such appointment shall not have been made; and said assessors so appointed by the Governor, shall, after having qualified, in the manner directed by the said original act, by taking and subscribing the oath or affirmation therein prescribed, & in other respects conforming to the requisitions of the said original act, proceed to the discharge of their duty by assessing the salaries emoluments, incomes and profits of all persons within their respective assessment districts, who are made subject to such assessment by the original & declaratory acts aforesaid, & to make returns of such assessment as in the seventh section of said original act is prescribed within two months from the time of their assessment.

Sect. 2. And be it enacted, that if the assessors first appointed by the Governor shall refuse, or omit to qualify, as provided by the said original act within thirty days from the time of their appointment, it shall be lawful for the Governor to appoint others in their place, and so from time to time after periods of thirty days, until duly qualified assessors shall be obtained; and the said assessors, proceeding in all respects in conformity with the original & declaratory acts, shall complete the assessments and returns by them to be made within the time limited, as aforesaid, for those first appointed.

Sect. 3. And be it enacted, that it shall be the duty of the Levy Courts or Commissioners of the several Counties, and of Howard Dist. and the Mayor & City Council of Baltimore, on or before the first Monday in June next, if they shall not have done so before, to appoint a collector or collectors of the said tax who shall give bond with sureties, as prescribed by the ninth section of the said original act, and in such penalty as the said Levy Courts, or Commissioners, or the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore may prescribe; and the said collectors shall thereupon proceed to the collection and payment of the tax to be levied under the provisions of the said original and declaratory acts in the manner hereinafter directed.

Sect. 4. And be it further enacted, that, if the Levy Courts, or Commissioners of the everal counties, and of Howard District, and sthe Mayor or City Council of Baltimore shall fail or refuse to appoint Collectors, as directed by the preceeding section, or the collectors, so to be appointed, shall not have qualified on or before the first Monday in July next, then and in that case, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, and he is hereby authorized and directed to appoint a Collector, or Collectors, in the County, District or City, so refusing or failing, or in which the Collectors may not have qualified, as aforesaid; and the said Collector or Collectors, of the appointment of the Governor, shall give bond as is prescribed by the ninth section of the said original act, and by this act and shall in all respects in the discharge of their duties, conform to the regulations applicable to the Collectors appointed by the Levy Courts, Commissioners or the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore.

Sect. 5. And be it further enacted, that if the Collectors, so to be appointed by the Governor shall fail or refuse to qualify within thirty days after their appointment, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor to appoint others in the place of those refusing, or failing, and so from time to time, after every interval of thirty days, until duly qualified Collectors of the said tax are procured throughout the State

Sect. 6. And be it enacted, that it shall be the duty of the Clerks of the Levy Courts, the Commissioners and the Appeal Tax Court or the Register of the city of Baltimore, as soon as practicable, to place in the hands of the several Collectors of the said tax, copies of the certificates and returns, so directed to be made by the assessors as aforesaid, & in case of default, they shall be liable to indictment and shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars for the use of the State; and the said Clerks and Register shall also be liable to the same penalty to be recovered in the same way for a neglect or failure to perform any of the duties imposed upon them by this act.

Sect. 7. And be it enacted, that it shall be the duty of the said Clerks and Register, on or before the twentieth day of April next, after the passage of this act, to inform the Governor, by certificate, whether there are, in their respective counties, Howard district, and the City of Baltimore, duly appointed and qualified assessors of the said tax: and it shall also be their duty, on or before the first day of June next, to give the same information to the Governor, in reference to the appointment and qualification of Collectors of the said tax.

Sect. 8. And whereas, in some of the counties of this State, the tax directed to be imposed by the act to which this is a supplement, for the year Eighteen hundred and Forty-three, has not been levied or assessed, whilst the said tax has been regularly levied & assessed in others —therefore be it enacted that in the counties in which the said tax has not been so levied and assessed it shall be the duty of the Levy Courts or Commissioners as the case may be and the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, at the time of meeting for the purpose of levying taxes for the use of their respective counties, district, or city, in the year eighteen hundred and forty four; or whenever the assessors of the said tax shall have made their returns as aforesaid to levy the said tax for the year eighteen hundred and forty three, together with and at the same time that they make the said levy for the year eighteen hundred and forty four, and the said tax for the two years shall be collected and paid, one half on the first day of December next, and the other half on the first day of June eighteen hundred and forty five, and semi annually on the same days in every year thereafter.

Sect. 9. And be it enacted that the compensation of the said assessors and collectors shall be fixed and paid in the manner pointed out in the fifteenth section of the original act and the fifth and sixth sections of said declaratory act.

Sect. 10. And be it enacted that whenever any person, who may have been assessed under the provisions of the acts to which this is a supplement, shall make oath that his actual income has not exceeded the sum of three hundred dollars the Levy Courts or Commissioners of the several counties and of Howard District, and the appeal Tax Court of the city of Baltimore shall be authorised to exempt said person from the payment of the amount of tax with which he is chargable.

By the House of Delegates, March 9th 1844. This engrossed Bill the original of which passed the House of Delegates the 4th day of March 1844 was this day read and assented to

By order, GEO G BREWER, Clerk.

(GREAT SEAL.)

By the Senate March 9th 1844 This engrossed Bill the original of which passed the Senate the 8th day of March 1844, was this day read and assented to.

By order, JOS. H. NICHOLSON, Clerk.

FRANCIS THOMAS.

STATE OF MARYLAND, TO WIT:

Be it remembered, and we hereby certify that the aforegoing is a true copy of the act entitled 'a supplement to the act entitled an act to raise additional revenue to aid in paying the debts of the State by laying a tax on saleries incomes emoluments and profits, passed at December session eighteen hundred & orty one chapter three hundred and twenty five,' which passed the General Assembly of Maryland at December, session one thousand eight hundred and forty three.

Given under our hands at the city of Annapolis this 15th day of March, 1844.

GEORGE G. BREWER. Clerk House Delegates, Md.
JOS. H. NICHOLSON. Clerk Senate, Md,

April 20. 1844. 4t

☞The Leonard Town Herald Upper Marlboro Gazette Rockville Journal Torch ight Hagerstown Herald Frederick Carrollonian Carroll Co. Republican Annapolis Press Howard District Madisonian Havre de Grass Cecil Whig Kent News Centreville Times Pearl Denton Easton Gazette Cambridge Chronicle Herald Princess Ann Banner Snow Hill and German Correspondent, Baltimore will insert the above once a week for four weeks, and the Baltimore Sun, twice a week for three weeks.

D. CLAUDE, Treas. Md.

LAW OF MARYLAND.

CHAPTER 284.

An Act to tax the commissions of certain officers of this State.

SECT. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That hereafter separate commissions shall be issued to the several persons who may hold appointments in the State, except to the Justices of the Peace, and Coroners and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State, under the direction of the Governor, to transmit to the several Clerks of the County Courts all civil commissions from the Executive, for persons, within their respective counties, to be delivered by him to the appointees, on application therefor.

Sect. 2. And be it enacted, that when the said commissions are delivered to the respective appointees, therein named they shall severally pay to the said Clerk the sums following, to wit: Each Judge of the County Court, fifty dollars; each Clerk of the County Court, each Register of Wills, the Clerk of the Court of Appeals Register in Chancery hereafter to be appointed, the sum of fifty dollars; the Clerk of the Court, and Register of Wills in Baltimore City, each, two hundred dollars; the Clerk of Baltimore City Court, two hundred dollars, and the Clerk of Frederick County and Register of wills of Frederick County, one hundred dollars each; and the Chancellor, hereafter to be appointed, one hundred dollars; each Sheriff the sum of twenty dollars; the Warden of the Penitentiary the sum of fifteen dollars; each Commissioner of Lotteries, teach Commissioner of Insolvent Debtors, each Tobacco Inspector of the City of Baltimore, each Inspector of Flour in the city of Baltimore, the sum of twelve dollars; each Judge of the Orphans' Court for Baltimore County, each Inspector of Fish, in the city of Baltimore, each Inspector of sole leather in the city of Baltimore, each Gauger of Casks and Inspector of domestic distilled spirits in the city of Baltimore; each Inspector, Measurer and Marker of Lumber in the city of Baltimore, and in Cecil County; each Inspector and Corder of fire wood in the city of Baltimore; each Inspector of Shingles, the sum of ten dollars; each Inspector of Lime in the city of Baltimore, each Inspector of Plaster of Paris in the city of Baltimore; the Weigher of Live Stock in the city of Baltimore, and the Examiner General of the Western Shore, the sum of eight dollars; each Notary Public in the city of Baltimore, the Armorer at Annapolis, the Inspectors of Green Hides and Skins in the city of Baltimore, the State Wharfinger in the city of Baltimore, the Inspector of ground black oak Bark in the city of Baltimore, each County Surveyor, each Tobacco Inspector in the several Counties, each Wood Corder in the several Counties the Wreck Master in Worcester County the sum of five dollars; each Judge of the Orphans' Court in Howard District and the several Counties, except Baltimore, each Notary Public, out of the city of Baltimore, the Armorer at Frederick, the Armorer at Easton, the sum of three dollars; and all other persons holding annual civil appointments, under the Executive, the sum of one dollar.

Sect. 3. And be it enacted, that the said commissions shall not be delivered by the said Clerks to any person or persons unless the sums respectively provided, in the 2d section be paid at the time of delivery thereof; and all sums so received by the said Clerks, shall be paid into the Treasury of the Western Shore within twenty days after the same shall be received by them: and for the purpose of providing a check on the said clerks, it is hereby provided that the Secretary of State shall annually furnish to the Treasurer of the Western Shore a list of all commissions issued & sent to the respective counties; and the Clerk's bonds may be put in suit for any monies received under this Act; and the account of the Treasurer shall be evidence of the receipt of said monies, unless said Clerks show by the production of the Commissions remaining in their hands, the amounts with which they may be actually chargeable.

Sect. 4. And be it enacted that the appointments of Justices of the Peace, and Justices of the District Courts may be included in one or more commissions, as heretofore; and it shall be the duty of the Clerks of the County Courts to issue to each of said Justices, on application, and the payment of one dollar, a certificate of his appointment as such; and he shall thereupon, be authorised to qualify, and proceed in his duties, as Justice of the Peace, or Justices of the District Courts as the case may be.

Sect. 5. And be it enacted that the Justices of the Peace, and of the District Courts, shall not be authorised to qualify, or act in their official capacity, unless they shall first have procured a certificate, as heretofore directed; and any Justice who shall qualify, or act in such capacity without such certificate shall be subject to presentment, and be punished by fine, at the discretion of the County Courts, and all his Acts, as such shall be null and void.

By the House of Delegates. March 9th 1844. This engrossed Bill the original of which passed the House of Delegates on the 5th day of March 1844 was this day read and assented to.

By order, GEO. G. BREWER, Clk.

(GREAT SEAL.)

By the Senate. March 9th 1844. This Engrossed Bill the original of which passed the Senate the 7th day of March 1844 was this day read and assented to

By order, JOS. H. NICHOLSON, Clk.

FRANCIS THOMAS.

STATE OF MARYLAND, TO WIT:

Be it remembered, and we hereby certify that the aforegoing is a true copy of the Act entitled 'An act to tax the commissions of certain officers of this State, which passed the General Assembly of Maryland at December session, one thousand eight hundred and forty three.

Given under our hands at the city of Annapolis this 14th day of March 1844.

GEO. G. BREWER. Clerk House of Delegates Md.
JOS. H. NICHOLSON, Clerk Senate of Md.

May 4 1844.

☞The Leonard Town Herald, Upper Marlboro Gazette, Rockville Journal, Torch Light Hagerstown, Herald Frederick, Carrolltonian Caroll Co, Republican Annapolis, Press Howard District, Madisonian Havre de Grace, Cecil Whig, Kent News, Centreville Times, Pearl Denton, Easton Gazette, Cambridge Chronicle, Herald Princess Ann, Banner Snow Hill, and German Correspondent Baltimore, will insert the above once a week, for four weeks, and the Baltimore Sun twice a week for three weeks.

D. CLAUDE, Treas. Md.

Matthews; charged with piracy, has been acquitted in New York.

A PRACTICAL SPEECH.—The Hon. John Wethered, of Maryland, gave the House of Representatives on Wednesday 24th inst. a sound practical demonstrative speech, on the subject of the tariff. It contained no fine spun theories; no bold assumptions; no speculative opinions.—Being a practical manufacturer, and thoroughly acquainted with the effects produced on the various interests of the country by the tariff, he was well fortified with facts in support of the protective policy. We hope that his speech will be published at large in pamphlet form, and circulated throughout our state, that farmers and others may have a correct text book on the subject of the tariff.

We give some extracts from the speech and regret our inability to publish it in extenso. The report is from the National Intelligencer.

'Now, with reference to the article of wool, (continued Mr. W.) by the old tariff upon that costing 7 pence per pound & under, there was a duty of 5 per cent.; the gentleman who reported the bill proposed a duty of 15 per cent., and one of the members of the committee proposed a duty of 30 per cent. (which was the amendment now before the committee.) This (said Mr. W., exhibiting a lock of wool) is a sample of the wool that comes in at 5 per cent. at present; not a single pound of it is raised in this country; this (referring to another lock) is the coarsest American wool; any gentleman can see the difference between them.—Now, if the gentlemen had informed themselves, they would never have reported such a bill as this. He found that blankets, an article for which this wool was used, by this bill were suffered to come in at an advalorem duty of 10 per cent. If the bill was framed for revenue, it would utterly fail, for not one single pound of the wool would be brought into the country if they destroyed the manufacturing of it; it would go to Europe & be manufactured, & come here in the shape of Blankets.

The gentleman from Alabama (Mr. Payne) had asserted that protection was an exclusive privilege to the owners of the spindle, shuttle and hammer. Now, Mr. W asserted that protection was necessary to every interest of the country —to the laborer, the man of business, the mechanic, & even the cotton planter. Take away the duty on sugar and he would leave Southern gentleman to calculate what—that valuable interest having been destroyed—would be the amount of that article brought into market in addition to what was already brought in.

The gentlemen from Indiana (Mr. Wright) asserted that the agriculturists were injured by the protective policy that the consumer paid additional prices for all that he used, and got less prices for all he raised Mr. W. denied that the protective policy would have the effect of raising prices upon any thing scarcely that was manufactured in this country. The shirt which he now wore cost twelve & a half cents per yard; he defied gentlemen to have purchased as good a quality before the article was protected at double the price. When such goods were imported from Calcutta, many years ago they sold at twenty-five and thirty cents per yard. Mr. W. also compared the present prices of pantaloon & coat cloths, of boots, of hats, with their prices before their manufacture was protected in this country—showing that all of them were now nearly one half lower. He exhibited samples of mousselines de laine (as the reporter believes) which, when first sent into this country by the French manufacturers, had sold at twenty and twenty-five cents per yard, but were now produced by our manufacturers at twelve and a half or sixteen cents he also exhibited samples of other goods with like intent. Gentlemen asked why it was that they put a protective duty on goods in order to reduce their prices.—He answered, that protection was not wanted so much to ensure high prices as to secure a market for our goods; the manufacturers only wanted regular trade and employment for every individual in the community. When that was the case, they could run the whole of their machinery the whole time; but when they had a precarious, fluctuating market, they were obliged to stop one half, three fourths, or perhaps the whole of their machinery. That was the reason; the manufacturers above all things, wanted steadiness of legislation; this vacillating policy did more to break up manufacturers than any thing else.

In answer to the gentleman from Indiana (the Representative of the agricultural district,) Mr. W would endeavor to show that this protective tariff was the very thing his constituents wanted. Gentlemen might not understand it, but he thought their constituents would. The duty on wool under the present tariff was 3 cents per pound and 30 per cent ad valorem and on woollens it was the the same, the gentleman represented this duty on woollens as for the exclusive benefit of the manufacturers. Now Mr. W. asserted that the manufacturer of woollens had a protection of only abut 15 per cent. One-half the cost of the cloth was wool; the wool-grower then certainly got one half of the protection; the foreign manufacturer or shipper cheated us out of at least one-quarter of the remaining duty, which left to the manufacturer barely a protection of 15 per cent. Mr. W. entered into a statistical comparative estimate of the number and value of sheep in this country, with the capital connected with thir raising, and the amount and value of agricultural products and capital invested in connection therewith, from which he drew the conclusion that (spending within bounds) for every hundred dollars of woollen manufactures in this country seventy-five dollars went into the hands of the farmer. He also referred to the statement of the working of a cotton mill in his district, to illustrate the importance of the cotton manufacturers to the agricultural interest. From calculations made in connexion with this, it appeared that every hand employed consumed forty dollars' worth of agricultural products yearly, and that the consumption of agricultural products, at this one establishment, amounted to more than the whole exports, the growth of the State of Maryland during that period. Nearly the whole costs of the manufactures of cotton (he said) went into the hands of the planter and farmer. With reference to the iron interest Mr. W. showed that for every ton of iron manufactured in the United States there was consumed twenty-seven dollars and seventy three cents of agricultural products. He alluded to the whole number of persons employed in the iron manufactures in Maryland and to the vast amount of agricultural products consumed by them and with reference to Mr. Brinkerhoff's statement of the surplus-agricultural products of the West, said there was one establishment in his district that would consume the whole surplus products of the gentleman's district. Between four and five millions of persons, including their families and dependants, (Mr. W. was understood to say) were interested in manufactures, to support each of whom it required at least twelve and a half cents' worth of agricultural products per day.—They did not raise any thing for themselves—they bought all they ate: but break up the manufactures, as this British bill would, and they would be obliged to become producers themselves or to starve.

After these facts, would any gentleman get up here and assert boldly that the agriculturist was not benefitted by a protective tariff? It was the very life and soul of agriculture—this system of protection: the home market was worth all the markets in the world.'

Mr. Wethered was followed by the Hon. John P. Kennedy, who made an able argument against the tariff bill now before the house.

CULTURE OF CRANBERRIES.

From the American Agriculturist.

Having been frequently addressed by gentlemen in your State upon the subject of cultivating the cranberry, I beg leave through your paper to answer them, by replying to the following queries of one of my correspondents just received.

1. Are the plants obtained from the berry? It is my opinion they are not, as I have repeatedly tried the experiment of endeavouring to grow them from the seed and have known others to do the same but without success.

2 Is manure necessary in the rows or hill? I should think it was not, for our greatest yield of cranberries in their wild state is obtained from cold sour lands.

3 What time in the spring or fall should the roots be planted? I had always followed planting in the spring till the fall of 1842. The vines planted that fall yielded a few berries the succeeding autumn of 1843 but not so abundently according to their time, as those planted in the spring. This, however, may be owing to the cold season we had; for the cranberry here, generally, was cut short last year.

4 The manner which I commenced the culture of them, and succcess up to this date? In the spring of 1840, I planted half an acre with roots, put out in drills 18 inches apart, and 2 inches from each other in the drills. The following autumn, 1841, I gathered 12 quarts of fine cranberries. The next autumn I gathered 28 boxes, measuring one half bushel each box, of which six boxes were sent to the American Institute, and were awarded a diploma. The fall of 1842, I gathered 81 boxes from the half acre, and again was awarded a diploma by the American Institute for such as I showed.—The past two years have been very bad seasons for the cranberry, the crop having fallen short of its usual yield greatly but not so much as the common wild cranberry. I have set out plants every year since 1840, taking the most thriving which I could find, and have always had a good yield when the season was reasonably favorable.

Any one wishing to obtain roots will please address me, stating the number of square rods they wish planted, when I will give my prices for the same.

SULLIVAN BATES.

Bellingham, Mass. Jan 25th 1844.

Mr. Pakenham, now Minister to the United States, has had a valuable service of plate presented to him by the British merchants of Mexico in recognition of his valuable services while Minister to that republic. The service is certainly of the most splendid description. It weighs about 4 000 ounces, and the cost is between £3,000 and £4,000.

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