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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AGRICULTURAL,

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

THE SMUT.

MR. GRAHAM,

Sir,—It is a matter of speculation amongst Farmers to know the origin and to find a preventative for the Smut It has been only of very late years that they have been so seriously affected by this new species of blast;—whether it is intended as a scourge, by the Almighty hand upon the farmers for their ungratefulness, as was with the Egyptians by a swarm of flies because they would not let the Israelites go I am not prepared to say; but one thing I know, tha. it has played havock upon the Wheat crops of this county, and will ultimately, I am afraid, as has been clearly demonstrated by some of the curious among the farmers, be a powerful impediment to the sowing this species of grain.

Some of them are of the opinion that it has a germinating quality—grows with or in the wheat, others again think that by washing the wheat in lime water, will effectually prevent it; though it may have had considerable smut mixed with it. I will give you an experiment of one of our neighbours, Mr. Benjamin Kirby, and who, by the way knows something about farming—He took fifty grains of good wheat and with that quantity he rubed in his hand twelve grains of smut, and in this condition he sowed it—the result was that twenty-eight grains grew and headed, and of that nineteen were smut; he says, however, that some were destroyed before heading out, otherwise, it is probable that there would have been an equal quantity of smut in proportion to the whole sowed. This experiment then, would go to prove a defect in the grain; but whether it would hold good in similar ones, is yet to be tested. I would say in conclusion, that I do not write to give out to elicit light on the subject, as I was requested to hand you through this medium the experiment and thought I would add a few words by way of introduction. I should be glad to hear from some of your experienced farmers on the subject.

If you think it worthy of a place in the columns of your paper, you can insert it.

Respectfully,

McJOCKLINLAYHAMMER.

June 19th, 1844.

HARVEST AND THE CROPS.

The papers from almost every portion of the Union give cheering accounts of the crops The Hagerstown News states that the crops of Washington county are in a thriving condition; many of the farmers have commenced harvesting, and many more will commence before the expiration of the week. [Last week] The harvest is full two weeks earlier than last year. In Frederick county the harvest is several weeks in advance of last year's, and the crop of wheat, in general, good. The Lancaster Intelligencer, speaking of the harvest prospects in that county, says rye and wheat are ripening very fast—The harvest will be earlier this year than last The crop will not be more than an average one. Corn looks advanced and healthy. A shrewd gardener assures us we shall have green corn on our tables before the 4th of July. The editor of the Fredericksburg (Va) Arena, after spending several days in the counties of Hanover, Caroline and Spottsylvania, returns to his post and reports that the farmers were cutting wheat in all; the harvest is promising. No man appeared shedding tears for the failure of his crop.

A letter from Sandusky, Ohio, to the New York Express, refers to the wheat crop as very abundant. The same letter says—'Since writing the above, I have conversed with a gentleman from Michigan, who has travelled through the wheat growing regions of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Iowa, which he says, is all, all wheat, and nothing else but wheat; and, as an assurance that a most tremendous crop is close at hand, the prices have receded from 82 to 75 cents within the last week and flour, in like ratio, sells slow at 3,50; wheat, in store 72 to 75; pork, mess, $8; prime no sale; hams 5 a 5¼; beef cattle 2¼ to 3¼; wool 30 to 36 and 40 cts. and much inquired for.

We have, says the Cincinnati Chronicle, from all quarters very favourable accounts of the great grain crops in Ohio In two or three counties there is some complaint of the fly, but the injury is very partial and not important As the rains recently have cleared up, with a cool atmosphere, we hope there will be little or no rust. From these indications we judge that this year's wheat harvest will be more abundant than in any former year.

ASHES OR LIME AROUND POSTS.—Where the articles are plenty and cheap it is good economy to put some lime or ashes around the posts of fences to prevent rotting. In some dry soils posts will become so rotten in four or five years, that they are easily broken off at the surface of the ground, while the tops will last for fifty years.

It seems proper, therefore, to take some care to prevent the rapid decay of posts just at the surface of the soil, where they are most exposed to alternate moister and drought.—It is the frequent wetting and drying that causes such rapid decay; for posts set in a wet meadow will hold sound at the bottom longer than at the top. And posts in a moist clayey soil will last three times as long as in a dryish gravel or sand Posts kept perfectly wet or dry will last longer.—Ploughman.

ADDRESS.

TO THE MINISTRY AND MEMBERSHIP OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE SLAVE-HOLDING STATES AND TERRITORIES.

The undersigned, delegates in the late General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, from thirteen annual Conferences in slave holding states and territories, would most respectfully represent, that the various actions of the majorrity of the General Conference at its recent session, on the subject of slavery and abolition, has been such as to render it necessary, in the judgment of those addressing you, to call attention to the proscription and disability under which the Southern portion of the Church must of necessity labor in view of the action alluded to, unless some measures are adopted to free the minority of the South from the oppresive jurisdiction of the majority of the North, in this respect.

The proceedings of the majority, in several cases, involving the question of slavery have been such as indicate most conclusively that the legislative, judicial and administrative action of the General Conference as now organized, will be extremely hurtful, if not finally ruinous, to the interests of the Southern portion of the Church: & necessarily produce a state of conviction & feeling in the slaveholding states, entirely inconsistent with either the peace or prosperity of the Church.

The opinions and purposes of the Church in the North, on the subject of slavery, are in direct conflict with those of the South, and unless the South, will submit to the dictation and interference of the North greatly beyond what the existing law of the Church on slavery and abolition authorizes there is no hope of any thing like union and harmony.—

The debate and action of the General Conference in the case of the Rev. Mr. Harding of the Baltimore Conference; the debate and action in the case of Bishop Andrews; and the opinions and purposes avowed and indicated in a manifesto of the majority, in reply to a protest from the minority against the proceedings complained of—together with hundreds of petitions from East, North and West demanding that slavery in all its form be separated from the Church;—these & similar demonstrations, have convinced the undersigned, that they cannot remain silent or inactive without hazard and injustice to the different portions of the Church they represent.

They have therefore thought proper to invoke the attention of the Church in the South to state of things they are compelled to regard as worthy the immediate notice & action of the Church throughout all the slaveholding states & territories. The subject of slavery and abolition, notwithstanding the plain law of the discipline on the subject was agitated and debated in the late General Conference, for five successive weeks and even at the very close of the session, the aspect of things was less satisfactory and more threatening to the South than at any former period; and under such circumstances of mutual distrust and disagreement, the General Conference adjourned.

Some time before the adjournment, however, upon a declaration made by the Southern delegation, setting forth the impossibility of enduring such a state of things much longer, the General Conference, by a very large and decided majority, agreed to a plan of formal and pacific separation, by which the Southern Conferences are to have a distinct and independent organization of their own in no way subjected to Northern jurisdiction. It affords us pleasure to state that there were those found among the majority, who met this proposition with every manifestation of justice and liberality. And should a similar spirit be exhibited by the annual Conferences in the North, when submitted to them as provided for in the plan itself, will remain no legal impediment to its peaceful consummation.

This plan is approved by the undersigned, as the best, and indeed all that can be done at present, in remedy of the great evil under which we labor. Provision is made for a peaceable and constitutional division of Church property of every kind. The plan does not decide that division shall take place but simply, and it is thought securely, provides that it may if it be found necessary Of this necessity you are to be the judges after a careful survey and comparison of all the reasons for and against it.

As the undersigned have had opportunity and advantages which those at a distance could not possess, to form a correct judgment in the premises, and it may be expected of them that they express their views fully on the subject, they do not hesitate to say that they regard a separation at no distant day as inevitable; and farther, that the plan of separation agreed upon is as eligible as the Southern Conferences have any right to expect at any time. We most respectfully therefore, and with no common solicitude beseech our brethren of the ministry and membership in the slaveholding states to examine this matter carefully, and weighing it well in all its bearings, try to reach the conclusion most proper under the circumstances. Shall that which in all moral likelihood must take place soon, be attempted now, or are there reasons why it should be postponed?

We deprecate all excitement; we ask you to be calm and collected, and to approach and dispose of the subject with all the candor and forbearance the occasion demands. The separation proposed is not schism, it is not secession. It is a state or family separating into two different states or families, by mutual consent. As the Methodist Episcopal Church will be found North of the dividing line; so the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church will be found South of the same line.

The undersigned have clung to the cherished unity of the Church with a firmness of purpose and force of feeling which nothing but invincible necessity could subdue. If, however, nominal unity must coexist with unceasing strife and alienated feeling, what is likely to be gained by its perpetuation? Every minister and member of the Church in the slaveholding States must perceive at once that the constant, not to say interminable agitation of the slavery and abolition question in the councils of the Church, & elsewhere must terminate in incalculable injury to all the Southern Conferences. Our access to slave and master is to a great extent cut off The legislation of the Church in conflict with that of the State—Church policy attempting to control public opinion and social order—must generate an amount of hostility to the Church impossible to be overcome, & slowly but certainly diminish both the means and the hope of usefulness and extension on the part of the Church.

Disposed, however, to defer to the judgment of the Church, we leave this subject with you. Our first and most direct object has been to bring it fully before you and giving you an opportunity to judge and determine for yourselves, await your decision. The majority from the South in the late General Conference were most anxious to adjourn the decision in the case of Bishop Andrew, with all its attendant results, to the Annual Conferences and to the Church at large, to consider and decide upon the next four years, as no charge was presented against the Bishop, and especially as this measure was urgently recommended by the whole bench of Bishops, although Bishop Hedding subsequently withdrew his name. The proposition, however, to appeal the whole subject to the Church was promptly rejected by the majority, and immediate action demanded and had. But as all the facts connected with the equivocal suspension of Bishop Andrew will come before you in other forms, it is unnecessary to detail them in this brief address, the main object of which is to place before you in a summary way the principal facts and reasons connected with the proposed separation of the Southern Conference into a distinct organization.

Adopted at a meeting of the Southern delegations, held in New York at the close of the General Conference, June 11 h, 1844, and ordered to be published.

[Signed on behalf of the Kentucky, Missouri, Holston, Tennessee, North Carolina, Memphis, Arkansas, Virginia, Mississippi, Texas, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina Annual Conference]

NOTICE. The late General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church having appointed S. Olin, J. P. Durbin, L. L. Hamline, G. Peck, and C Elliott, to reply to the protest of the minority against the decision of that body, in the case of Bishop Andrew; and the reply signed by J. P. Durbin G. Peck and C. Elliott, having been endorsed by the Conference by an order to be spread upon the journal and published, as the manifesto of the majority, the undersigned as the writer of the protest, in behalf of the dissenting Conferences in the premises, takes the liberty of saying to the parties more immediately interested in the controversy, that at his earliest leisure this report by authority, in reply to the protest will be properly attended to, & the misstatement of law and facts—the sophistry and inconclusive reasoning, as well as disorted and unjust views of the protest, with which it abounds, will be attended to, as they deserve. The Christian Advocate and Journal, and other papers publishing the reply to the protest are respectfully requested to give this note an insertion. H. B. BASCON.

New York, 11th June, 1844.

PEPPERING A MORMON

A morman prophet, who held forth his doctrines at Hagerstown, last week, was subjected to a quiet mode they have there of proving their dislike of this lazy tribe of impostors. The 'News' says:—

'Just in the midst of the sermon when the speaker had fully broken forth in an eloquent declaration of his ability to perform miracles, they assailed him with that most effectual weapon so peculiar to Hagerstown—red pepper. This was done by burning, in one corner of the room, a ball of raw cotton over which Cayenna pepper had been sprinkled. In an instant every spectator and the prophet too, was seized with an irresistible sneezing & coughing, and the scene was truly ludicrous. The dose was repeated over and over again, until the fumes grew so dense as to come well nigh producing strangulation. At this crisis a citizen stepped forward, and very gravely informed the holy messenger that this was a performance peculiar to Hagerstown, and that they called it peppering. A burst of laughter succeeded the communication of this information, & hissing, hooting & hallooing took the place of order.'

MUTINY AND MURDER,

ON BOARD SHIP SALADIN AT HALIFAX.

We stated some days since that apprehensions were entertained that mutiny and murder had been committed on board the ship Saladin, of Halifax. The following particulars from the St John (N. B.) News of Saturday 15th confirms the suspicion and gives a thrilling account of the horrible piracy, with the subsequent merited death of the ringleader:

By the Halifax Mail, which arrived in Saint John, on Friday, we are put in full possession of the horrible piracy, which took place on board the Saladin, which vessel, it will be remembered, was cast away near Halifax a fortnight since.—We take the following interesting articles from the Post the Recorder, and the Journal.

Since our last number, the community has been startled with the information that two of the prisoners of the Saladin have turned Queen's evidence and have disclosed a tale of blood which makes the heart thrill with horror.

On Saturday morning, two of the prisoners, Carr and Galloway, sent for the Hon Mr. Tobin, and before him and the Attorney General, and other proper officers, made a confession to the following effect:

The Saladin sailed from Valparaiso about the 8th February, with a complement of twelve persons, including officers Some of these were new men, four of the crew who had gone out to Valparaiso, having left her there. A Captain Fielding whose vessel had been siezed for smuggling a cargo of guano, and his son, a lad about 15 years of age, were taken on board as passengers. This man, it appears, instigated all the mischief. His plan, suggested by avarice—for he must have been aware of the valuable freight on board—was to kill the captain and officers, seize the ship, and proceed with her to the St. Lawrence, on the shores of which they were to land, divide the plunder, and then separate, to enjoy as they best might their unhallowed gains. Unhappily, he prevailed.

The bloody drama happened on Sunday night, the 14 of April. The first mate whose watch it was, had been unwell, & had laid down to sleep on the hencoop of companion, and was the first victim of Fielding, and those of the crew he had persuaded to join in his iniquity.

Having fully commived themselves to the worst atrocity by this treacherous act some of the villians went below for the purpose of despatching the captain whom they found asleep—but his dog, (so trifling was the incident that averted their purpose,) being at his side probably with an instinctive consciousness of their intention, which they perceived, they retired without effecting their purpose.

The second mate then came on deck, was seized upon and thrown over. While in the water he called out 'murder!' and Fielding, fearful perhaps that such an alarm might have put the captain on his guard, raised the cry, 'a man overboard.' This awoke Capt. McKenzie, who rushed on deck, when the Swede, (Anderson) one of the prisoners, struck at him as he was emerging from the companion.

He was seized upon, and his existence terminated without raising any alarm among those below. After the captain was dead, the rest of the crew who were not implicated in the conspiracy were despatched in cold blood without being able to make any resistence, as each made his appearance on the deck, and their bodies thrown overboard. Fielding then assumed the command called the men aft, harrangued them in a speech, in which he assured them of being under a commander who would not bully them as 'Sandy' had done, and explained his designs with regard to their future destination, as we have before stated.

It pleased the Almighty to crush this daring villian, ere the exultation attendant upon his success had subsided, by the very instrument through whom his unhallowed designs has been executed.—Dark hints of there being yet too many on board, led each one to consider his own safety involved, and to suspect the designs of their tyrant. To prevent, it is supposed, any fatal results which might ensue from the quarrelsome disposition of such a gang of desperadoes, all the fire-arms, all weapons whatever, at his suggestion, were thrown overboard with the exception of the Captain's gun,

Fielding however, had concealed weapons for his own defence, in case of need. These had been discovered in a berth—it is said a pair of loaded pistols and a knife were still in his posession.—The men questioned his intentions, and not being satisfied with his replies, they seized upon and bound him one whole night in the cabin. After a serious consultation the next morning, (the Tuesday succeeding the murder of the Captain,) they determined to throw him overboard which was soon effected, and thus the villian perished by a similar death to that by which he had sent his innocent and unsuspecting victims to their last account.

The distruction of the father involved that of the son. The poor lad had taken no part in the horrible scenes; though a witness of them, and perhaps consenting so far as he might be allowed. He entreated them piteously to spare his life, but the shrieking victim met the same miserable fate as his parent. Nothing extraordinary appears to have occurred between this time and the wreck of the vessel, save the scenes of riot and dissipation that might have been expected.

The figure head was disguised and the name of the vessel covered with painted canvass—her guilty crew must also have carefully avoided speaking vessels on their voyage. One of their boats they sank probably as a precautionary measure against any portion of the crew escaping in her.

The prisoners will be tried by the High Court of Commissioners, a Court distinct from the Court of Vice Admiralty, and appointed to take cognizance of crimes of mutiny and Piracy upon the high seas. The name of the prisoners are—Carr, Galloway, Johnston, Hazelton, Anderson and Jones—the last a Swede.

We cannot state positively when the trial will come on, but believe that there will be no unnecessary delay in furthering the ends of Justice.

[From the Acadian Recorder.]

We believe the victims were put to death one by one, and none was given the least warning of his doom until the assassin held the knife to his throat.—For the sake of humanity we hope the tragedy was not so dreadful as the number of persons missing leads us to imagine.

Five o'clock, P. M.—The examination is over, and every body relates a different version of it—one party says the informers state Captain McKenzie killed six men with his own hand before he fell, and his wife and two children were also sacrificed So far as we can learn from good authority, it appears the tragedy was commenced by throwing the chief mate; who was unwell, overboard, and that Captain McKenzie was next enticed out of the cabin by the report of a man overboard, when Anderson, a Swede, struck him on the head with a hatchet; the blow only stunned him a little; he rushed upon the assailent, when Fielding and Johnson seized him, and Anderson finished him with repeated strokes of the hachet. The murder of the second, mate carpenter and three seamen, succeeded the butchery of the captain—There was no woman on board.

Fielding was the instigator of the plot but after his hellish design was accomplished, the accemplices conceiving that they were in danger from his treachery seized him, tied his neck and heels together and threw him alive into the deep and then treated his son, who was with him, aged 14 years, in the same manner. Fielding was the Captain, who took passsage in the Saladin from Valparaizo.—Capt. McKenzie would have been murdered in bed, only his dog strange to say got into the berth with him on the occasion, and the conspirators were afraid to attack him while so guarded The atrocious murders arose from the accursed love of gain; the perpetrators calculated they had acquired a desirable possession without toil or delay, but the unlawful prize is unexpectedly wrested from their grasp, and thus they were disappointed from their enjoyment of the booty after this sacrifice of nine lives to secure their own safety.

THE CASE OF BISHOP ANDREW.

The members attached to the Methodist Episcopal Churches in Charleston, S. C. have held a meeting and passed resolutions disapproving the proceedings of the General Conference in the case of Bishop Andrew. We give a portion of the preamble and the resolutions adopted.

We feel it to be an act of justice, and it affords us unfeigned pleasure to state, that we heartily approve of the sentiments expressed by our venerable senior superintendant the Rev Joshua Soule, in his speech delivered in behalf of himself and Bishop Andrew. It give us pleasure to state further, that the conduct of Bishop Andrew, both in the premises, and during the progress of the discussion, and in his final determination, has been such in our judgment, as *demands* the undiminished esteem and unlimited confidence of the whole Church.

Furthermore—while we deplore the incautiousness of those ministers residing in non-slaveholding States, and have embraced the dogmas of abolitionism; and while we wish all things to be done in a manner suitable to a christian community we do solemnly declare it to be our deliberate and honest belief that nothing but a complete separation of the Southern Church from those portions holding the views expressed above, can secure her peace and prosperity—Therefore

1. Resolved, That the action of the majority of the late General Conference, in the case of Bishop Andrew, is unconstitutional, injurious, and cannot be tolerated.

2. That we consider Bishop Andrew's course, as an officer of the Church, wholly irreproachable, and in entire accordance with our ecclesiastical order.

3 That he is most earnestly and affectionately requested to comply with the wishes of the Southern and South western delegations, viz: to attend their respective Conferences and *preside* in them as heretofore, as he and Bishop Soule may arrange and divide the work.

4. That the delegations named in the third resolution, have by their firmness of purpose, by their unconquerable zeal, by their unanswerable advocacy of the truth, and by their sagacity and prudence, sacredly maintained the interests confided to them.

5. That we cordially approve of the measures they have adopted for a speedy and amicable separation of the Northern and Southern portions of the Church.

6. That we entertain a high regard for the moral worth and uncompromising integrity of those delegates from non-slaveholding States, who voted with the South, rather than violate the laws of the Church under which they had taken orders as ministers of the Gospel.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrival of the Acadia.

SIXTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steam ship Acadia, Captain Ryrie arrived at her moorings at Boston on Wednesday the 19th inst at half past one o'clock. She left Liverpool on the 4th inst. making the passage from Liverpool to Boston in sixteen days—her passage was somewhat delayed by strong westerly winds which she encountered during the whole passage, added to which she was delayed off Halifax some hours by a thick fog.

Sentence had been passed on Mr. O'Connell and the other traversers—particulars of which will be found below.

The most absorbing event of the last fortnight, with the exception of Mr. O'Connell's imprisonment, has been the contest for the seat in Parliament for South Lancashire. Mr. Brown, of the well known firm of Brown, Shipley & Co. stood on the free trade, and Mr. Entwisle on the agricultural interest. It was a warm contest, which ended in the return of Mr. Entwisle by nearly 600 votes.

Nothing of the least interest to the trans-Atlantic world has occurred in the British Parliament since the last packet sailed The debates upon Sir Robert Peel's new currency project have been of a highly interesting description.

The Liverpool cotton market continues in a very depressed state. During the last four weeks prices have receded 1¼d per lb in that which terminated on Saturday, the retrogression amounted to more than 1-8th. The continued prevalence of easterly winds keeps the vessels laden with the staple from arriving in great numbers, but occasionally vessels do drop in. In this state of things, all speculation is suspended; all export has disappeared.

The general state of the English crops is good; though some of the better agricultural districts have suffered from drought.

Switzerland has been the scene of a civil war.—Turkey shows symptoms of the internal disease which is fast wearing away its vitals. Albania is in arms, the inhabitants disposed to peril life in asserting their independence, and, in a conflict with Ali Bey, 800 Albanians were left dead upon the field.

The subject of the annexation of Texas continues to be a prolific theme of discussion in the English papers Some of them have wasted a good deal of indignation upon it.

The King of the French has postponed for the present his visit to England.

The appearance of the Emperor Russia in London, most unexpectedly, has startled the quidnuncs and the sight gazers. He has travelled with amazing speed since leaving his own capital, stopping only a few hours on his route to visit the crowned heads of Prussia and Holland, anxious, no doubt, to bring the intelligence of his own arrival in England. It was rumored some time back, that the Emperor intended to visit us, but great uncertainty prevailed as to the time, and all expectations of his appearance were in abeyance, when lo! the great Czar presents himself at the palace of England's Queen. It is well that he has taken the nation by surprise, for the suddenness of his appearance has given to it an eclat which his deliberately announced arrival would have failed to create. The British nation, in its reception of the Emperor of Russia, will be puzzled to draw the line between extending a courteous affability on the one hand towards an illustrious stranger, one of the great ones of the earth; and on the other, the suppression of any enthusiasm at all indicative of personal respect for the man or for the iron despotism by which he upholds his power. The object of his visit, it is said, is to ensure a practical acquaintance with the great mechanical and other improvements in which England is in advance of all the world. The Emperor has a taste it seems for mechanical science; and during his stay in this country, he will have ample opportunities of gratifying it.

IRELAND

STATE PROSECUTIONS—COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

Trinity Term opened on Wednesday 22d ult but sentence was not pronounced until Friday, when there was a full attendance. On the sitting of the full Court on that day, the case of 'The Queen against Daniel O'Connell & others' having been called

Mr. Justice Perrin proceeded to deliver his judgment.

Mr. O'Connell, accompanied by Mr. Smith O'Brien M. P., and by Mr. Steele entered the traverser's bar at half past ten; and a scene ensued which we believe is altogether unprecedented in a court of justice. All the barristers of the

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