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AGRICULTURAL.

FEEDING STOCK.

As a further improvement in feeding of cattle, I would recommend the shucks to be well wet with brine, as they are stowed away in the fall. This was recommended to me the last winter, and was done in this way; as many shucks were thrown in the house at a time, as would raise it six inches, after being well trod down; and as soon as they were sufficiently trod, the surface was well sprinkled with brine, as many more were then put in, and the same process observed, until the whole were put away. In this way one bushel and a half of salt were applied to the shucks taken from a hundred bushels of corn, and the consequence was, my shucks were heartily eaten by my cattle, and until last winter, they never would eat them, as long as they could get pea vines. This is not all the advantage resulting from salting them; it was very evident that they were rendered much more nourishing, as the dry cattle which were fed on the shucks alone, were in nearly as good order as those which were fed on the vines. To do this properly they should be made so wet as to heat and mould. The expense need not be counted at all, as cattle, while those shucks are given to them will require no other salting.

As there is so little economy observed in fattening hogs in this part of the country, I beg leave to notice the subject, and point out a better and cheaper mode. The common practice is to put them in a large pen and throw the corn on the ground, in wet season they are soon up to their knees in mire, and not a dry spot to lay on. In this situation there must be much corn wasted, and they cannot possibly thrive but very slowly. My practice has been to make two square pens adjoining; they are both floored with rails, and one of them is so covered as to turn the rain and is well littered with leaves or straw, and fresh litter added at least once a week. In the other pen a trough is placed in which they are fed from twice to three times a day. One meal they are fed on peas, and the other two on corn; it is sometimes boiled and well salted, and at other times raw.—This has been my practice for three winters, and my hogs have always fattened very fast and at much less than those fed in the uncomfortable manner above described. Last winter after killing off half of my fattening hogs, the others were fed altogether on fine corn meal, and although the weather had got much more severe, they fattened much faster than they had done before, and ate still less.

Last winter when my fields were cut, I commenced feeding my little stock of out hogs on corn; their allowance was six quarts; but when the weather became severe, they fell away fast on this allowance. I then laid the corn aside, and had four quarts of corn meal boiled every day, in ten gallons of water, until it boiled down to about eight; in this a half pint of salt was occasionally thrown while boiling; when done it was taken up in a large tub, and given them the next day, and in one week from the day this practice was adopted, they looked much better, and from that time increased in flesh. When the spring opened, they were fed only three times a week, in the same manner, and in the month of May, reduced to twice a week, and by the middle of June it was discontinued. Had I persisted in giving them the six quarts of raw corn, I am satisfied more than half would not have seen the spring. I have also adopted the practice of grinding all my horse corn to fine meal, and find that I save a third after paying the toll.

I. D. GALLARD.

HENRY LAURENS.

The firmness and disinterestedness of our patriots are not now brought out into the severe trials of the golden time; but we trust that our youths will enter with a deeper feeling of reverence, and a nobler emulation of excellence, into such a character as is revealed by the facts related of Henry Laurens, than can ever be excited by those classic models, which though not less estimable in themselves, cannot be so dear to us; for we do not owe to them our dignity, our freedom and our prospects as a nation. Henry Laurens, a gentleman of property and high consideration in his native country, was deputed by congress, in the latter years of the war, to negotiate a treaty between the U. States of America and those of Holland. He was captured on his passage, and thrown into a close and grievous imprisonment in the Tower of London. Many propositions were then made to him, which were repelled with indignation. At length news being received that his eldest son, a youth of uncommon talents, exalted sentiments, and prepossessing manner and appearance, that a romantic interest is still attached to his name, had been appointed the special minister of Congress to the French court, and was there urging the suit of his country, with winning eloquence, the father was requested to write to his son, and persuade him to return to America; it being further hinted, that, as he was held prisoner in the light of a rebel, his life should depend upon compliance.—“My son is of age,” replied the heroic father of a heroic son, “and has a will of his own. I know him to be a man of honour. He loves me dearly, and would lay down his life to save mine, but I am sure he would not sacrifice his honour to save my life, and I applaud him.” This veteran was not many months after released, with a request from Lord Shelburne that he would pass to the continent and assist in negotiating a peace between Great Britain and the free United States of America, and France their ally.—“Colonel Laurens, his interesting son having executed his commission in France, returned to resume his place in the army. He was killed in the very last days of the war, in an insignificant skirmish just when the liberties of his country were decided.

Vandalia, (Illinois.) Aug. 7.

A duel.—At a special term of the Circuit Court for St. Clair county, holden at Belleville on the 26th ult. came on the trial of Timothy Bennett, for the murder of Alphonso C. Stewart, committed in Feb. 1819. It appeared that the dispute between Bennett and Stewart, arose from the loss of a mare belonging to Bennett, which he supposed to be killed by Stewart. The parties met at a tavern at Belleville, when it was proposed to Stewart to challenge Bennett, the proposers assuring Stewart that it should be a sham duel. The challenge was accordingly sent by Stewart, and accepted by Bennett. The seconds loaded the rifles with powder only, taking care to slip the balls, which were in their hands into their sleeves. Bennett was seen to put a ball into his rifle after his second had handed it to him. They went into the public street, took their distance and fired.—Stewart was shot through the heart and fell. Bennett was immediately arrested, examined, and committed to prison, from whence he escaped the evening previous to the day appointed for his trial.—About six weeks since he returned to the neighbourhood of Belleville for his family, and succeeded in removing them to the state of Missouri. He was apprehended near St. Genevieve, and again confined in the Belleville jail. The jury, after a patient investigation of the cause, returned with a verdict of Guilty, and he was sentenced to be hung on the 3d day of September.

There is a family in Montreal the father of which is a Frenchman, the mother a Russian, the eldest child a Maltese, the second a Sicilian, the third a Spaniard, and the fourth a Canadian.

KENILWORTH CASTLE.

The following entertaining account is from an old English Magazine. Kenilworth Castle was built by Geoffrey de Clinton, Treasurer to King Henry I; but it continued not long in this family; for in the eleventh year of King Henry II, the sheriff of Warwick reckoned with the crown for the profits of the Park, and it was garrisoned by the King, on account of the rebellion of his eldest son; at which time there were laid in for stores, an hundred quarters of breadcorn, charged 8s. 2d. a little more than twopence per bushel; twenty quarters of barley, 3s. 4d.; an hundred hogs, 7l. 10s. forty cows salted, 4l; one hundred and twenty five quarters of salt, 30s. What an amazing disparity between these and the present prices of the like provisions! It is besides to be observed, that as the sheriff here acted as a commissary to the government, every thing was reckoned at least at the highest market price. At the same time a hundred shillings were allowed for making jail; and the next year the same sheriff, Bertram de Vardon, accounted for large sums paid for the garrison, which consisted of both horse and foot. About this period Geoffrey de Clinton son and heir of the founder, appears to have recovered, for a time, possession of this Castle; but he held it scarce seven years; and after that time it was never out of the possession of the crown, till granted by Henry III. to Simon Monfort, Earl of Leicester. In the beginning of the reign of King John, Henry de Clinton, grandson to the founder, released to the King all his rights in the Castle, with the woods, pools, and whatever belonged to it, excepting what he had in possession at the death of Henry; and towards the latter end of his reign that king caused the Castle to be garrisoned, and placed in it for safety, the Prince, his son, sending an experienced officer, named Ralph de Normansville, to command under William de Cantalupe, his steward, then governor. In the time of Henry III it was some time used as a prison, and had twice justices appointed to attend the jail delivery. In this reign much money was laid out, and the Castle underwent many considerable repairs and additions; particularly in the twenty sixth year of that king, the chapel was ceiled, wainscoted and adorned with paintings; handsome seats were made for the king and queen; the bell tower repaired; the queen's chamber enlarged and painted; and the walls on the south side next the pool, entirely rebuilt. Henry afterwards granted this Castle to Simon de Monfort, Earl of Leicester, and Eleanor his wife, during their lives. This Earl, joining with the Barons, was, with his eldest son, slain at the battle of Evesham; but the Castle was six months held against the king by Henry de Hastings; appointed governor by Simon de Monfort, son of the deceased Earl, he being absent in France, whether he went in order to solicit assistance to raise the siege. During this attack, the garrison defended themselves with great resolution, having engines which cast stones of an extraordinary bigness, and likewise making frequent and successful sallies. The king, finding a stouter resistance than he had expected, turned the siege into a blockade; during which time, in the town of Kenilworth, he assembled a Parliament; in order to mitigate the severity of the penalties enacted by that of Winchester, by which the estates of all persons, who had taken part with the Barons, were confiscated; this, he rightly considered, would make those, who had rashly embraced that party, become desperate. Here, therefore, was made that decree styled “Dictum de Kenilworth,” according to which, every person whose estate had thus been forfeited, Henry de Hastings and some of the heads of the party excepted, might redeem their lands on the payment of a pecuniary fine, not under two, nor exceeding the amount of five, years rent. On the first assembling of this Parliament, the king sent a messenger with the offer of advantageous terms to the governor and garrison; but this negotiation was not more successful than his arms; for although backed by the interposition and menace of Ottobon, the Pope's Legate, then in his camp, they not only rejected these offers, but, with a barbarity that disgraced their courage, basely maimed the messenger. The persons guilty of this breach of faith, was likewise properly exempted from the benefit of the “Dictum de Kenilworth.” The king greatly exasperated at this outrage, and tired of the blockade, resolved to storm the Castle—and therefore commanded the Sheriff of the Shire to assemble at Northampton, within three weeks, (namely on the 11th of Dec. 1266.) all the masons and other labourers within his districts, with their hatchets, pickaxes, and other tools, there to receive his further orders; but in the meantime a violent pestilential disorder breaking out amongst the garrison, and their provisions being nearly exhausted, they agreed, on certain conditions, to yield up the Castle to the king, unless relieved on a fixed day. A messenger was, by permission, despatched to acquaint Montfort of the agreement; but, before his return, the disorder increasing, they surrendered; Henry de Hastings, with the rest of the garrison, being permitted to go freely forth, with their horses, arms, and accoutrements; they had also four days allowed them for the removal of their goods. Bishop Gipson, in his edition of Camden, says, “Near this Castle they still find balls of stones sixteen inches in diameter, supposed to have been thrown in slings in the time of the Barons' wars; the balls were most probably designed for particular engines: Their weight, supposing them only of the same specific gravity as Portland stone, would be upwards of two hundred, by far too great a mass to be thrown by the strength of a human arm.” After the siege, the king bestowed the Castle on his son Edmund, and his heirs; he likewise granted him free chase and free warren in all his demesne lands and woods belonging thereto, with a weekly market and annual fair. Here, in the time of Edward I. was held a gallant assembly of a hundred Knights, and as many Ladies, headed by Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, to which many repaired from foreign parts. The Knights exercised themselves in tilting and other seats of chivalry; the Ladies in dancing. It is recorded, seemingly as an extraordinary circumstance, that these Ladies were clad in silken mantles. Their diversions began on the eve of St. Matthew, and lasted till the morrow after Michaelmas-day. They stiled themselves the Society of the Round Table, from one at which they were seated, in order to avoid contention for precedence. In the 15th of Edward II. this Castle was taken by the Crown, by the attainer of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, beheaded at Pontefract; when it was successively committed to the custody of Randolph Charot, Robert de Stoke, John de Hastings,

NOTICE. The commissioners of Anne Arundel County will meet on the 16th of October next, at 11 o'clock, at the residence of William B. Green, Clerk, Sept. 16.

Fifty Dollars Reward. Ran away from the subscriber living near Brookville, Montgomery County, Maryland, on the 31st July last, a Negro Man who calls himself

JOHN TRIP. Aged about 19 years; thin face and high thin nose, light made, straight black, and very active, looks down and stammers when spoken to, about five feet eight inches high, had on a cotton shirt, old hat and linen trousers. He was raised on the Eastern Shore near Cambridge, and will probably endeavour to get there by the way of Baltimore or Annapolis. I will give the above reward for securing said negro, if taken out of the state, so that I get him again, and Twenty Dollars if taken in the State, and in either case I will pay all reasonable expenses if brought home.

Ephraim Gaither, N. B. All owners of Vessels, and others, are forewarned from receiving, harbouring, or carrying off said negro at their peril, as they will be dealt with according to law. E. G. August 16, 1821. The Eastern Gazette will copy the above six times, and forward their account.

50 Dollars Reward. Ran away from the subscriber living on the head of South River in Anne Arundel county, on the 4th day of September instant, a Negro Man named Bill, about 25 or 26 years of age, five feet four or six inches high, a scar above each eye, also one between the fore finger and thumb of the right hand, has a long head, large teeth, pleasant countenance, active and intelligent for a negro. Had on a grey coat with black buttons, the covers nearly worn out, the coat patched at the elbows, with new cuffs, unknit waistcoat with black buttons; he has no doubt changed his clothes. I am induced to believe he has been enticed away by a young white girl, about 15 years of age, with whom it appears he has been on intimate terms. He took with him a dark bay Mare, saddle, bridle, and saddle bags—the mare has a star in her forehead, and a small snip on her nose—pieces, trots and gallops, two hind feet white above the hoof, also the right leg white. Thirty dollars will be paid for the man and mare, if taken in the state—if out of the state, the above reward, if secured so that I get them again. RICHARD TUCKER. Sept. 13

50 Dollars Reward. Absconded from the farm of Mrs. Sarah Clements, on the South side of Severn River, near Annapolis, on the 8th instant, a negro man named JACOB, He is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, and his person though slender is muscular; his colour is not remarkably black nor lighter than usual; he has a stern, sulk, bold expression of countenance; speaks promptly when spoken to, and is rather more intelligent than plantation negroes generally are; his motions indicate considerable activity and strength, and he walks remarkably fast and with great ease to himself. He has large nostrils and a flat nose; has lost two of his front teeth, and has a small scar on his left hand just below the third finger. He has a wife living in Baltimore named Betty, the property of Mrs. Cave W. Edelem, whither it is likely he has gone. The above reward will be paid to any person who will deliver the said slave to the subscriber at the before mentioned farm, or who will secure him in the Annapolis goal. Benjamin Scott, Manager. Sept. 13.

Annapolis Jockey Club Race. Will be run over the Annapolis race course on TUESDAY, the 9th of October next, immediately after the Eastern races, a Jockey Club Purse of not less than \$300. Heats four miles each carrying weights agreeably to the rules of the club. On Wednesday, the 10th, a colts' purse will be run for of not less than \$150. Heats two miles each. On Thursday, the 11th, a sweepstake of not less than \$100, heat three miles each, free for any horse, mare or gelding, the winning horse on the first day accepted. JAMES WILLIAMSON, Treasurer. The subscribers to the Jockey Club are requested to call and pay their respective subscriptions. The members of the Club will meet at Williamson's Hotel on the evening previous to the races. Sept. 13. 1820.

PRINTING. Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.