

ON THE MANAGEMENT OF SHEEP. By the President of the Agricultural So-ciety of Stoben County, to the New-York Board of Agriculture.

There are two subjects, connected with the first are two subjects, connected with the raiting of sheep, to which I beg leave to direct your attention. The one is, the most proper time of the year to turn the bucks into the flock—the other is, the shearing of lambs. On the former subject my practice differs from most farmers. I am an advocate for talsing early lambs—The practice of keeping the bucks away till the fore part of November, I believe permitions; and one cause why so many flocks degenerate. It is unnatural. Providingly has pointed but the best season for an intals to breed; at that time the females are the eason; and two not believe we shall gain any thing by altering the course of nature. We sinfer every other animal to take its own course. My arguments in favour of the practice of suffering the bucks during the whole season, are the following: ing the whole season, are the following:—
When the bucks are turned into the flock
fait in the season, so many of the ewes are
in season at the same time, that the off-

in teason at the same time, and the spring are feeble. The cold winds and fre quant storms of the spring, together with the difficulty of keeping the sheep confined at that time of the year, I have found more destructive to lambs than the cold nights of winter. It is also more difficult to lite lambs over the next winter. Early lambs are also more apt to have lambs the first year. My practice is to keep my shrep sheltered from rain by open sheds, and shut up the sheep and lambs about one week in a warm stable; and when they are a month old they will eat hay with the flock But the sheep must be continually kept up with corn and succulent vegetables, or they will neither give milk for their lambs, or bear fine wool.

fine wool.

There is one more benefit which arises from the practice of raising early lambs which is the opportunity it gives for shear-ing them in the summer

I have had two years experience in that

clean, twenty ounces to the lamb, and sold for fifty cents a pound. The fleeces of the yearlings, having been well washed on the sheep's back, averaged about two pounds and a half. The word was the best I eyer shearest was of short staple, but seen and exceedingly fine and soft. It is well known to the growers of fine wool, that the fleeces of yearling streep are not good, be cause the outer ends of the wool are coarse and dead. Hence it is necessary to clip such fléeces, hefore they can be manufac-tured into fine cloth. This evil is wholly into fine cloth remedied by shearing the lambs.

The time for shearing lambs is general supposed to be about the first of August; if lambs are allowed to fall in the win ter. I think that almost too late. orght to be sheared as early as possible, that the succeeding fleece may have more time to grow, and that the lamb may be eased of its "cumbrous load," before the weather is in a measure past.

ON REARING AND FATTENING SWINE.

Notwithstanding their evil propensities filthy and mischievous habits, and insatia-ble voracity, Swine are a very profitable animal to a farmer. Indeed every family in which there is any cooking done, should keep at least one hog, always confined in a

keep at least one hog, always confined in a proper pen, in order to consume the washing of pots, dishes, refuse food, &c.

As much depends on the breed of swine as of any domestic animal, as it relates to the profit of keeping. O. Fiske, esq. of Worcester, an able, enlightened, and patriotic cultivator, says, willy hogs are of the Bedford breed, so called in England, and experience has proved, to my satisfaction. experience has proved. to my satisfaction, that this breed is far the best that has been introduced into our country. They are quiet in their nature, fat easy and with little expense or trouble. I have had some weigh, at 12 months old, about 350 pounds,

and a considerable number of 18 months old, 400 pounds."

In the county of Rensalaer, N Y some farmers assert that 'March pigs, killed a-bout Christmas, are the most profitable for pork.' Others say, 'Pigs ought never to

come until June; for the cost of earlier pigs exceeds the profit.' And further we learn that the methods proposed for fattening hogs by the different farmers in that county are very various. Gea. H. Bloffin 13. Plate were Col. Worthington Messre 11. Platt, esq. Col. Worthington, Messrs.
J. Phillips, A Bush, and some others, recommend keeping hogs in pastures with
some slops from the dairy, &c till near the
last of August—aome sav a little later. All
agree that near this time they manifest a
disrelish for grass. Small patches of peas,
or over of corn, will then be convenient to
turn them into for a few weeks. About trenthem into for a few weeks. About the first of September begin with boiled potatoes and pumpkins, mashed together, with a little Indian meal, ground oats and measure of the minimum attention of the minimum attention of the minimum attention. with a little Indian meal, ground oats and peas, or other grain, stirred into She mixture after it cools. From 2 to 4 weeks before killing time, the food should be dy Indian corn, and clean cold, water. Mr. Youghans fattehed his hogs in a large gard or field, with a shelter in it to which they might retire to sizep. But Elder Turner says, hogs should never know what liberty is, but should be kept close all their lives, and as juactive as possible. That with this method double the quantity of pork can be produced with the same expense of food." produced with the same expense of food." If one wishes to fatten hogs, and either from indolence or too much occupation does not expect to give them a constant and regular attention, perhaps he may, edept to advantage the following mode, pointed out by an English writer—"Mr. John A out by an English writer—"Mr. John A dams, of Cherrington, near. Nawport, has lattened eight pigs in the following cheap, a casy manner—he places two troughs in the sty, one he fills with raw two troughs in the sty, one he fills with raw potatoes, the other with peas, and gives no water, when the pigs are dry they eat the potatoes. The eight pigs were fattened so as to weigh from 16 to 20 score each, and some 200 hashels of potatoes. No doubt dry Indian corn and petatoes might be fed out in this way with as good an effect as peas and potatoes with a good an effect as peas and potatoes. The pear and potatoes with a good an effect as peas and potatoes in the way with as good an effect as peas and potatoes. The pear and potatoes in this way with as good an effect as peas and potatoes in the peasant peasant

symmer, my hogs chiefly run on clover. Swine feeding on bliver in the fields will thrive wonderfully; when those (sonf-

ned or not) feet on cul Pièves will fall away. In Indian histreet, the murine sara at corn should be picted out and greet in the heags as fast as they can eat them. Soft corn (as it is called) will do them anoth most good in a green than in a dried state, and is very difficult to dry it without its betting moul. Jy.

There is a great advantage in boiling, steaming of baking all corts of food, given to swine. The last American edition of the Domestic Encyclopedia informs that Me. Timothy Kirk, of York town, Penn leed one pig withboiled potatoes & Indian carn, and shother with the same stricles unboiling def. The two animals were weighed every The two animals were weighed every ed. The two animals were were them was 6 to 9. The experiment was continued several weeks, and the animals alternately fed upon boiled and unboiled food, with an anifolish two fresult which sufficiently showuniformity of result which sufficiently showed the very great profit arising from boiled

An English writer says other, fatten all their pork in the island of lersey with parsinps. They are much more eaccharine than carrots, and it is well known that nothing fattens a hog faster, or makes finer pork than the sigar cane;" and we are told that parsining suffered to remain in the ground parsnips suffered to remain in the ground where they grew through the winter, and drawn in the spring, and boiled tops and bottoms made most excellent food for swine when other food was scarce.

N. E. Farmer.

-0000 € 3000° = SOMNOLENCY.

A singular affection has been observed in a mendicant, aged 79, in the infirmary of Mentz This man slept without waking eighty days. When they sought to awaken him by violent shaking, he sometimes uttered an inarticulate sound, and wallow two or three spoonsful of wine or broth, and then relapse into his usual state All stimulants were applied in vain, and on the eightieth day he expired.—London pap.

THE CANAL.

We understand that the Hon. Dewitt Clinton, whose name is so honourably con-nected with the cause of internal improvements, is now at Morris Town, upon business relative to the contemplated canal ness relative to the contemplated contains through the northern section of this state. We are pleased to hear that Geh. Bernard, Col Totten, Captain. Beach, and several other gen lemen of science and experience, who have investigated the subject, unite in the opinion that the project is leasible, and that the expence of opening the canal will come within the estimate. N. J. Barles

A Lyceum is about to he established at Gardinier, in the state of Maine, the object of whice will be to give to Mechanics and Farmers such a scientific education as will enable them to become skillul in their professions. An act of incorporation has been obtained from the Legislature, and the Trustees have commenced the building of stone edifice. The plan of instruction will be commenced this winter.

HAVANA. A letter from Havana of 30th September says:—"Gen. Morales is at Cuba with 1600 men. He wrote a saucy letter to the Governor, demanding money to support his troops with. There is none here. The consequence has been, that the Government have opened a loan of \$250,000, at 12 ment have opened a loan of \$250,000, at 12 per cent interest, to pay which, an addition al. duty is levied now, of 25 cents on each box of Sugar, and .5 cents on each quintal of Coffee that is exported!!! The Intendant, when called upon to do his duty in this case, very honestly said, that the publictreasury could not be offered as a guarantee, hecause it has lost all credit with these

inhabitants. A truth."
The same letter says that in Cuha there are now three distinct and unalliable par-ties—the slaves to the Holy Alliance, the friends of the Constitution, and the friends

of Independence.
The Diary of the 30th September contains a decree, by which, during the war in which Spain is now engaged, and two months after, a free commerce is permitted between the mother country and her provinces, by vessels under a friendly neutral flag, on the payment of the established du ties and charges, with the addition of 4 per cent, if in Spanish bottoms, and 6 per cent f from foreign ports.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Thursday the 20th November next, has been appointed by the Governor and Council of New Hampshire, to be observed as a ving throughout th

Messrs. Corlet & Staines, of Winslow, Bucks, have cultivated poppies for opium, with much success. In 1821 they produced 60 pounds of solid opium, equal to the best Turkey, from rather less than four acres and a half. The seed was sown in Fabruary, came up in March, and the gathering commenced in the latter end of July, when the poppies had fost their petals, and were commenced in the latter end of sty, what the poppies had lost their petals, and were covered with a bluish white bloom. By horizontal incisions, opium was procured from them daily, until the produce would no longer bear the expense; 97 pounds one once were obtained for £31 11s. 2 12d. no longer bear the expense; 97 pounds one ownee were obtained for 23 I 1s. 2 1 2d. which, when properly evaporated yielded 60 pounds of dried opium. The poppies stood till they became yallow, about the middle of August; they were then pulled and laid in rows on the land, and when dry, seeds were got from them amounting to 13 cwt. which was expected to yield 71 1-2 gallons of oil. This vilcake was used with great advantage in feeding cattle. From the capsule from which the seed is obtained, an extract may be got, by cold water, eight grains of which are equal to one of opium, an acre producing 80 pounds of it, and the poppy straw, when laid in the yard in a compact heap, makes axiellent manure.

The quantity of opium consumed in this rountry annually is about 50,000 pounds, which could be easily raised in many parts where there is dry land and a superfluous where there is dry land and a superfluous population. On the moderate calculation of ten pounds per acre, \$,000 acres would be sufficient, which would employ about 50,000 people. 50,000 people.

ANECDOTE

ANECDOTE

A Jockey at a fair, who had burgained with a Countryman for a horse that happened to tare a said face, observed to the latter, that he looked pale in the face. Yes, said the countryman, and if you had looked through a batter as long, as he has, you would be pale in the face look.

PISHERY.

The editor of the Nantucke' Inquired vision the following remarkable facts reactive to the extent of the Whale Fishery from that port.

At this moment there are employed if the Southern whale fishery from the port of Nantucket alone, viewrit twice at many ships as are engaged in that fishery thom all the ports of Sugland and France—and the most of the whaling ships belonging to both these countries are commanded by persons from Nantucket and Naw Bollows, who have been drawn from their homes by oreign silurements.

COMPLIMENT.

COMPLIMENT.

The following handsome compliment to the free institutions of our country, is from Bell's (London) Weekly Mestenger;

"We explain hope to live to see the time when the European Continent will become as free as the United States of America are at the present duration. This bid. merica are at the present instant. Thinking, and speaking as Englishmen, it is amazing to us, that the common sense of the conti-nental nations should so long remain the lupe of the ignorance and absurdity of the feudal systems; and should have imagined, and still continue to imagine, that such bo and still continue to imagine, the second dies and such infittintions, such a mob of nobility, and such swarms of privileged classes, such counts, such princes, such diets, and such chamberlains and courts. diets, and such chamberlains and

diets, and such chamberlains and courts, in an infinite number, should be necessary to manage them better and wiser than councils and presidents selected more immediately amongst ourselves.

The mischief of this folly, we have often had occasion to say, is not that it promotes or occasions any actual tyranny, but that by the means of taxation, it takes two parts out of three of every man's subsistence, and impoverishes whole nations for the benefit of the few. Almost the whole police ser-Almost the whole police ser vice in America is performed by an unpaid militia instead of having those vast standing armies, which Austria, Prussia and Russi are compelled to keep up in order to con trol the people. Who can reflect npon the recent events in Portugal, for example without the most painful feeling? The an cient despotism fully triumphant. Again we say, we hope to see these things at ar

From a New York Paper. POLICE.

POLICE.

On Monday last, a huge rabble of the profanum vulgus, consisting or at least an hundred and fifty persons of all ages, and as many colours as there may be from the deep as the transparent of the street of the pulce office, conducting a poor young Irishman, who was charged by the clerk of one of the markets with stealing a string of black fish, which Pat withen and there' held in his hard. As he ascended the stand in front of As he ascended the stand in front of the bar, he was interrogated substantially as follows: Magi-trate. What is your name.

M. How long have you been in this city, and where did you come from?

A. I have been here five days, and came from Donegal by the way of Nova Scotia.

And why did you steal the fish.

I did'nt steal it.
Explain the circumstances then, by which you became possessed of the fish.

A. "The fish, your honor! Why as to the matter of that, I was doon this morning upon the wharf, and I saw a man com upon the wharf, and take a little net—and then he opened a little bit of a trap door, and he put down his net into a nice little (a car) and caught a fine mess of fish. And is that kind of fishing fraa in this country, said I to the man, and he told me it was—and so d'ye see I thought a fine mess of black fish would be very good up-on an empty stomach—and so I took hould of it, (the net) and when I put it down in-to the little coffin, I caught all these fine

fish, your honour."

The poor fellow wept piteously upon being told that he had committed a crime, and it was evident to the magistrate. that and it was evident to the magistrate, that he had been the object of sport by some wag, and was utterly unconscious of having committed any felony in taking the fish, but only a trespass in using the net. He was therefore dismissed with a suitable admonition-promising very faithfully, never to fish in the little coffins again.

From the National Gazette. We do not recollect to have read of any Water Spout, so destructive as the one described in the following article, which we have translated from the Paris Journal des Debats, of the 30th August.
"To the Editor of the Journal des Debats.

"Sir, - A meteor extraordinars for its vio lence, rapid movement and injurious effect, has just spread alar several parts of the district of Dreux et Mantes. On the 26th August, about three o'cluck, P. M. the great heat of the atmosphere produced a storm which took the di from the south west, towards the village of Boncourt: not far from this place there appeared suddenly, a water spout of extraordinary dimensions, whose broad-base rested upon the ground, while lis top was lost in the chouds: it appeared to con sist of a thick and black vapour, in the cen-tre of which flames werefrequently perceiv-ed in several directions: Moving impetu ously with the storm, through the upper val-lies and over the mountains, it uprooted or dashed down, in the compass of a league seven or eight hundred trees of different sizes; and, in reaching the village of Mar-chefray, demellshed in an instant one hall of its houses. The walls shaken to their foundations, fell in on every side, and the ruins were scattered to the distance of half a league, before the small torrent. Some of the inhabitants who remained in the villages were crushed or wounded by the fall of the liouses; those who were working in the fields (luckily the greater number) were thrown down or borne along by the whil pool, that destroyed at the same time the harvest and the cattle. It discharged hail as large as the fist, stones and other foreign bodies, which struck some persons & cans ed severe contasions. Wagons heavily lalen were dashed to pieces; wheels of the largest size, torn off, were found at the dis-tance of three or four hundred lest from the places in which they were struck.

Oparpigin Gasette.

Annapolis, Thursday Oct. 23, 1826

PROPOSALB FOR PUBLISHING THE MARYLAND GAZETTE AND

Upon a new and Improved Plan. The Editor of the Maryland Gazetta. aigns making a considerable change in the plan and character of his paper. The rea-sons which induce him to adopt this mea-sure are various, and they shall be briefly stated.
The Maryland Gazette was established in

The Maryland Gazette was established in the present editor. It was preceded in its publication, but by three other papers on this Continent, all of which it has survived. It is therefore at present the oldest paper in America. From the period of its establishment, until the year 1813, it preserved that are character and the same tiller. ed the same character, and the same title anterior to this period, it was strictly a vo-hicle of general intelligence—it was not de-voted to the views and objects of any particular party, but its columns were accessible to all. At the commencement of that year (a most momentous period in the his year (a most momentous period in the nis-tory of our country.) it was deemed neces-sary to give to it a new character; and the better to detignate its future course, an ad-dictional title also; it was henceforward call-ed the Maryland Gazette and Political In-telligencer. At this period great political weitement prevailed, and party spirit raged excitement prevailed, and party spirit raged with uncontroled violence—our country men were divided into two great parties the one approving, the other condemning the measures of the general government. Being forced by this state of things to take part in the political contests of the day, the editor, alter the maturest deliberation and with the fullest conviction of his under standing, resolved to advocate, exclusively, that policy which was recommended by the tederal party. If he differed from a majotederal party. If he differed from a majority of his country nen, he differed honestly; and whether his views and sentiments were erroneous of not, they were the dictates of the pulsationariolism, and proceed ed from an arder desire to promote, what he conceived to be, the best interests of his country. But these scenes have passed away times have changed -& the situation of ou country is now very different. We are in the full enjoyment of almost every nationa blessing—we are not only exempt from the berrors of war, but we are every where blessed with plenty and abundance. Our commerce, our agriculture, and our manu factures are comparatively flourishin armore so perhaps than in any other quarter of the globe. But above all, the demon of

party spirit is now laid, and we trust for ever; the "era of good feelings" has now, we hope, indeed arrived, when the only we hope, indeed arrived, when contest will be, who can do his country most service; and when in appointment to office, the only questions asked will be, Is he hope to be a pable? Is he virtuous?" To the only questions asked will be, is no nonest? Is herehable? Is he virtuous?". To Mr. Mod the much praise must be accorded for that said of harmony, which has for some time has been the course of policy that he has pursued, that he has satisfied all parties, and let us nothing to dispute about. So and lett us nothing to dispute about. So great then has been the change of circumstances which a few years have produced, not only in our own country, but in rope also, that the Editor deems it no longer necessary to continue his paper as the advocate of any particular political party. Its columns will henceforth be open to all who may choose to avail themselves of them without any other restrictions than requir ing decency of language, the avoiding of personalities, and correctness of composi-But it will be the peculiar object the Editor to render his paper subservient to the best interests of his own state. He wishes to make it emphatically a State Pa per By this expression, he means a paper per By this expression, he means a paper, whose province it will be to uphold and maintain the honour and dignity of the state—to promote her prosperity by diffusing such information with regard to her resources and her means of internal improvement, as he may be enabled to obtain As an indication of the future character of his paper, he has given to it the new title of State Register. It will infuture become the repository of all state documents, and of such other information as may tend to elucidate the history of the state, or promote its improvement and prosperity—It will also be the object of the Editor to present his patrons with the earliest intelligence, foreign or domestic; and he will be particularly careful to devote a due portion of his paper to the intelests of Agriculture, Manufactures, and Dunestic Economy.—With this ststement of his objects and his views, the Editor submid his plan to the whose province it will be to uphold with this statement or his objects and his views, the Editor submid his plan to the patronage of the public—Should it be favoured with their support he will endead your not to disappoint the depoctation that may be excited.

may be excited.

If sufficient encouragement but forded, the paper will be enlarged to an imperial size, and printed with a new type.

For the Maryland Gazette.
THE POTOMAC CANAL. Ma. Ganza, In the Maryland Republican of Saturday last, some adventurous hero has come for ward as the champion of the corporation ward as the champion of the corporation, and endeavoured to justify that body, in the appointment they have made of delegates to attend a meeting to be held at Washington, on the subject of the Potomac Canal. ton, on the subject of the Fundate Canality He also endeavours to answer some remarks which were made in your paper of Thursday list, on that subject; but so completely has, he failed in his undertaking, that it might be deemed altogether an useless task might be deemed altogether an useless task to notice his production, were it not that it miguires some importance from the subject to which it relates. He says, that this proceeding of our corporation is justified by the example of almost every other—Wonderful discovery! And pray, where has this example been given, save in George Town, Washington and Alexandria And mynn. example been given, save in George Lown, Washington and Alexandria; And nowhn der that in these places the corporate and thorites have assumed the power, because they knew that every individual in their respective cities, was in favour of the Causi, and that if completed, it would come to their man doors, and here from its arrangement. places in which they were arried upon a tilekin, beavy vehicle was carried upon a tilekin, which was razed. A steeple, several ham lets, a number of detached houses, some new walls, were tumbled down, and other villages than time mentioned, suffered toon elderably. To judge from the devistation which it spread this water spout must have heen about 600 feet dismeter at the base. It has deprived a multipude of individuals of their means of subsistance.

FOURCAULT

their way of the western country. It was watered too the western country. It was watered upon the western country. It was watered upon the western country. It was to get it was a water and the western country. It was to see a set of the western country. It was to see a set of their corporations, I doubt very the water in the Maryland Republican, wise as he is in his country. It was a set of the circular the Maryland Republican, wise as he is in his country. It was a set of the circular the Maryland Republican, wise as he is in his country. It was a set of the wealth of the western country.

Republican, wise as he is in his country to water any thing in the charter of the circular the winter in the wealth of the

strire, whether and, this he reason why
she writer tought built with the corporation,
was became it had overtanked him in may
ing she selection of delegater. Egyptom
indeed would have been his vality, and
his for a moment have indeliged the expentation of receiving from that body, any apointment conferring ether distriction of polutment conforms either distinction of emolement. But this professed gantleman seems to think it very peersumptuous. In the writer to express his belief, that this used may tion of payer on the part of the corporation would not meet with the approbation of the citizens. Netwithstanding his luminous arguments to prove the conference of this position, the writer must be permitted intil to remain of the same opinion. That, the writer in the Maryland Republican; whatever may be the fancies of others, is in his own estimation, the most "important personage" in the community, there can he no doubt—that his opinions will be required with all the respect, which is due to enabled wisdom and pre-eminent talents, is equally wisdom and pre-eminent talents, is equally

certain.

He proceeds to say: that the opinions of Messrs Hughes and Carroll, with respect to the canal, are well known, because they advocated the measure at the last session of the legislature, and the people having against re-elected them, therefore the people are in favour of the canal, and must consequently favour of the canal, and must consequently, approve of, the proceedings of the corporation. But was the canal ever made a tub-ject of discussion during the electionerries canvas? Was it made the turning point of the election? Or rather was it not in a or the recurrence of the word of the gentlement of the people? And may not the people? And may not the views of the gentlemen elected, have undergone thanks on this subject since the last session. change on this subject, since the last session of the legislature? And has not one of the gentlemen declared, that his views on this subject have in some respect undergone, a change? How then can any inference he drawn by the corporation from the election of these gentlemen to the legislature, that the people are in favour of the canal? There are many points connected with the subjects of this canal, upon which the people expressed no opinion, either by the election of their delegates to the assembly, or in any other way. The people may be in favour of the canal—but have they said whether they. wish the state to tax them for the purpose of making this canal? Have they said, that they wish the canal made, whether a crossto be made of the country from the eastern branch to Severn and South rivers to accept the practicability of in that direction? Have they expressed any opinion whether they would be willing to take a simple charter of incorporation from the state, if no money can be

had from it, and whether they would be

willing to take stock created for this purpose? This is information which, with

out derogating from the wisdom of the cor-

poration, or the dagates whom they have appointed, it may safely be presumed, nelther of them are in possession of It is in for-mation too, which it is ersential and impor-tant to any gentlemen who may attend the-meeting at Washington, to be in possessi-on of-without it they will be mere cyphers there. And how is this information to be obtained but by a meeting of the peoplet And why this jealousy of a public meeting? Wise and enlightened as may be the four-teen members of our corporation, wet they ther of them are in possession of It isin forteen members of our corporation, yet they might still perhaps receive some instruction from the suggestions of their constituents. The author of the piece in the Republican, expresses his surprise that the writer should have said any thing about the corporation defraying the expenses of the delegates, and intimates that he should have little respect infor the head or the heart of him, who in contemplating a great national object, could stoop to so pitiful a consideration." It may be that our city treastry is overflowing with wealth—it may be that the corporation have paid all their debts—that they have funds more than adequate to all their levitifunds more than adequate to all their legitimate expenditures - such may be the case; but if it be so, the writer knows it not. But he humbly conceives, that it is the doty of the corporation to husband their funds, to spend them judiciously and economical-ly for the improvement of the city, and the employment of its industrions poor, Such are the views of the head and, heart of him that dictates these lines, Whether they are worthy of respect or not, he leaves to the judgment of those, whom he respects. He sed with the importance of this great national object, and who contemplates it with proper views, would cheerfully, freely, and gratuitously lend his aid in earrying it into effect. But it seems too, that great offence has been given by the writer, in saying that he could see no good result that could arrand the masting at W. acturing of additional information. And what reply does the writer in the Republican make to this? Why truly none—his simply says. (and simple indeed he is it saying so,) that it would be neither modest. saying so,) that it would be neither modest. or generous to invite delegates to come from Pennsylvania, Virginia and the Discrete of Columbia, to attend a meeting in Annapolis and the because the writer cannot go to them the wishes them to come to him. Annapolis and the because the writer cannot be him. As a much to be famented, that the modesty of this gentleman should be so extremely great—his generosity too is of a peculiar kind; but as he seems to think, that the writer of these lines, is possessed of that the writer of these lines, is possessed of that the writer of these lines, is possessed or neither, he spears to be under great ap-prehension least his arrogance and his me-pudence should so far prevail as to get his appointed a delegate to Washington, Now, to relieve him from any fears of this kind, the writer seriously assures him, that he never entertdined any wish or expectation, of being appointed a delegate to Washington, and that if the appointment had been offered him, either by the corporation of the citizens, his modesty would have industrial ed him to decline it; so sensible is he of his ed him to decline it; so sensible is ha of his nability to discharge the duties of it. At to his generosity, he can only say, that although he is opposed to distraying the expenses of any delegate to Washington difference of the city treasury; yet he would cheering your that the founds of the city may be appropriated to their legitimate expanditure and the poor of our only find some employment, and obtain some reteams of support during the severales of winter.

But the principal orgament in favour of But the principal argument in favour at macting of the people, on this subject has been entirely overloaded by the willing in the Republicas, and he has attempted as reply to it. The principal object of helding public meetings bu this subject, is to her the people in it, by diffusing information respecting it. The object is now it. Maryland, and but little understood by its

people generaly. And is it on a impact that the phopole should understand that the just, is will at their delegator. It imply cased to expected that they will interest Mann to rote for the Cenar, without finding any thing about it. If public meeting any thing about it. If public meeting equal to frequently beld on the subject. In different pairs of Maryland, they no doubt would do much good, they would tend to comove many prejudices which proceed from the Canal; prejudices which proceed from the canal convertation—this would lead to inputity and investigation; and the more it is examined and understood, the more to inquiry and investigation; and the more it is examined and understood, the more clearly will it appear to be the interest of Maryland to engage ardebtly and zealously in this great and all important enterprise. With respect to the meeting at Washing ton, the writer is gratified in having it in the power to state, that the opidion he expressed of it, coincides with that spiressed by a distinguished gentleman, who has been an active supporter of the Canal, who has been an active supporter of the Canal, who have been appointed a delegate from the control of the control of the meeting at Washington, and who, if ahir to rattend, with probably be one of the most useful members of that meeting. Haloo express members of that meeting. He too express' ed the opinion that Annapolis would be the ed the opinion that Annapolic would be the best place for, a public meeting, similar to the ane contemplated in Wathington And why, is it sold because it is it portant to interest the people of Marsland in this subject, and they would pre'er having a meeting within the limits of their own state, in order to ascertain in what manner they would be benefitted by the canal. Anna would be benefitted by the canal. order to ascertain in what manner they would be benefitted by the canal. Anna polis too, is quite as easy of access to the gentlemen of the western section of our country, as Washington, and much more so country, as Washington, and much more so to those of the Eastern shore of Maryland And is it not highly important to interest the citizens of that large and espectable portion of our state in the success of this measure if practicable? They have complained, and justly too, that although we have object, that they are never invited to any of our consultations or public meetings. Some remarks which lately appeared in the Eastern Gazette on this subject, were very necession. ton Gazette on this subject, were very per-

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FORMA REV

The writer is far from disapproving of the meeting at Washington—he expects some benefit will, and he hopes much may result from it.

In the femarks which were made in your

appear, nothing has been said disrespectful

appear, nothing has been said disrespectful to the corporation, or the delegates, appointed by them. He thought that, that had been said their judgment in adult. In the third said their judgment in adult. In the said himself of the privilege of a freeman, to tell them so. For doing this, he has been endely assailed in the Maryland Republican; and the purity of his motives oulled into question. He has, in justice to himself, repelled the unfounded insinuations of that writer, and he now takes leave of the subject. the subject.

For the Maryland Gazette.

The conduct of public hodies should at I times be subject to the free examination of those for whom such bodies are appoint ed to act. In this principle, which is main-tained in the hill of rights of our state, consists one of the most important privileges which belongs to a free people. It puts down "the doctrint of nonresistance," down "the doctrin of nonresistance," which by education we have been target to which by education we have been targht to believe is "destructive of the good and hap piness of mankind," and leave us to cor rect in a lawful way every striance which may disturb us. The dispassionate exercise of this right has at no time resulted in injury to the community, but has always operated as a salutary check upon those to whom the concerns of the public are entrusted.

It is not my intention in the few observa tions which I purpose making relative to the proceedings of our city corporation, to single out the proceedings of our city corporation, to single out the particular individual to whose fruitful and scheming mind, my peaceful fellow citizens stand indebted for the truly fellow citizens stand indebted for the truly economical and saving project which a vestitem three city constants are not on the majority of the where measures suggested by one member are adopted by the majority of a delegated body, that majority are as equally accountable to their constituents as such mainter is. The pressure of the times and the scarcity of money for three years past, have been causes of general complaint; yet within that term, the citizens of Amapolis have been taxed higher than they ever were before. Yes, higher than they were even when governed by the than they were even when governed by the Boyal charter of Queen Anne; to which some good people to tensciously cling when the memorial asking the present a mendment to it, was exclusing for signa-Was it not for the misapplication of the high taxes to which we have been sub-jected since the change in our charter took place, the burthen would not be so griev-ous to bear. But under present circum-stances and in the present state of things, a different application of the different application of them is what we have little reason to expect. Popularity seekers seldom look to the public good; actuated by selfish feelings, all their feesares and all their actions have an immediate or indirect tendency to, promote their own fatent ands. Is a time like this, when mo ney is acarce and business dull, a proper time to create additional salary officer? Look, at the, what property belonging to the city, would it not have been doing her greater satisfies to have appropriated the taxes towards repairing it, than to have voted them away to need by mainfaltured officer? That property might be put in such a condition as to make it productive; and the profit affaing from it might be applied to the improvement of other parts of the town. The wharves a bout our dock are in a ruinous and falling state; the dock itself is rapidly shouling, and property and the property and state; the dock itself is rapidly shouling, and property and the property manner and property different application of them is what we other parts of the town. The wharves a bout our dock are in a ruinous and falling state; the dock itself is rapidly shoating, and properly about the wharves declining in value; and all in consequence of the dock being neglected. I will not myself, say, that the expression have omitted to take this important subject into consideration, because they were afraid of offending certain individuals who side with them at elections, and who wished to see the takes expended in importanting other sections of the city. And furthermore, f will not even say, that the members of that body, who hold wharf or water lots situate a few yards beyond the entering of that body, who hold wharf or water lots situate a few yards beyond the entering of the dock, think, that the second is in filled up, the veget will say, abob people begin to think that Latimer to the default of will say, abob people begin to think the chings for them.

But it no other objection existed to the appointment of additional constables, the appointment of additional constables, the appointment of the default of the constables of the constables of the default of the constables of the con

Memoirs of the New York Board of Ag-