The commissioners of f Annapolis, and educaday he id

William 3. Green, Clk Fifty Dollars Reward Ranaway from the subscriber life. ng near Brookville, Montgomery Coun-

y, Maryland, on the Slat 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 fva feet eight inches high, had on a cotton shirt, old hat and linen trowsers.

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 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. August 16, 1821. The Easton Gazette will copy the

## above six times, and rward their ac-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, fire 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 work out, the cost patched at the elbows. with new cuffs, nankeen 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 : dark bay Mare, saddle, bridle, and saddle bags-the mare has a star in her forehead, and a small snip on her nose -paces, trots and gallops, two hind feet white above the boof, also the fore right leg white. Thirty dollars will be prid for the man and mare, if taken in the state-if out of the state, the a. bove reward, if secured so that I get

RICHARD TUCKER. 50 Dol'ars 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, sucky, 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 re-markably fast and with great ease to 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 bas wife living in Baltimore named behild the property of Mrs. Cave W. Edelen, 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 facm, or who will seeme him in the Annapolis gaol.

Benjamin Scot, Manager, Sept 13.

Sept 13. Annapolis Jockey Club Races Will be run over the Annapolistics course on TUESDAY, the 9th of Obtober next, immediately after the Estton 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 coll's purse will be run for of not less thin \$ 150. Heats two miles cach.

On Thursday, the 11th, a sweet, stake of not less than \$100, hear three miles each, free for any horse, mare or gelding, the winning herse ca JAMES WILLIAMSON, Trest. The subscribers to the Jockey Clob

are requested to call and pay their repective subscriptions.

The members of the Clubwill meet at Williamson's Hotel the evening party.

igiho. vious to the races. Sept. 13.

PRINTING Of every description, neatly exscuted at this Office.

**的**是一个人们的 PRINTED AND PUBLISHED.

JONAS GREEN, OHUROH-STABLE, ANNAPOLISA

Price Three Dollars per Annum.

# AGBICULTURAL.

#### 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 shocks were thrown 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 ap. plied 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 nourisning, as the dry cattle which were fed on the shucks alone, were in nearly as good order as those which were fedon 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 fatting 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 ate much less than those fed in the uncomfortable manner above described.

Last winter after killing off half my fattening hogs, the others were fed altogether on fine corn meal, and although the weather had got much me severe, they fattened much faster then they had done before and ate sail less.

Last winter when my fields were cut, I commenced feeding my little stock of out hogs on corn; their alowance was six quarts; but when the weather became severe, they fell way fast on this allowence. I then aid the corn aside, and had four warts of corn meal boiled every day, ten gallons of water, until it boild down to about eight; in this, a alf pint of sale was occasionally hrown while boiling; when done it was taken up in a large tub, and givin them the next day, and in one week from the day this practice was dopted, they looked much better, nd from that time increased in lesh. When the spring opened, hey were fed only three times a! cek, in the same manner, and in he month of May, reduced to twice week, and by the middle of June was discontinued. Had I persisd in giving them the six quarts of w corn, I am satisfied more than palf would not have seen the spring. I have also adopted the practice grinding all my horse corn to fine al, and find that I save a third er paying the toll.

D. GALLIARD.

HENRY LAURENS.

The firmness and dieinterested. ness of our parflots are not how brought out into the severe trials of the olden time; but we trust that out youths will enter with a deeper feeling of reverence, and a nobler emulation of excellence, into such character as is revealed byithe 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 this his native country, was deputed by congress, in the latter years of the war, to negociate a reaty 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 his return to America; it being farther 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 negociating a peace between Great Britian and the free United States of America, and France their ally." "Colone! 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 libertics of his country were de-

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 doel. 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 it a Frenchman, the mother a Russian the eldest child a Maltese, the second a Sicilian, the third a Spaniard, and the fourth a Canadian.

Greek Prophet Tie Greeks France, whither he went in order to | Odo de Broke. The unfortunate have fong expected, with impatience and anxioty, the arrival of a myste rious personage, who was to deliver them and give them permanent in-dependence. This prophet, this measiah, is now among them, and they fancy themselves at the summit of prosperty. No positive and authen tic data respecting this person can be given. Under circumstances like the present, it is diffi ult-nay, impossible, to come to the truth amidst a thousand fictions. Every one rea sons after his own manner. A person, who does not know how lively, now volcanic the imagination of the inhabitants of these countries is, can form no idea of the enthusiasm which the arrival of this person has excited in Greece. All that appears certain is, that an American ship of 18 guns brought him hither. The vessel was pursued all the way from the Cape of Good Hope by several English ships; but the American was such a good sailer, that they could not overtake it: It has overcame all difficulties; and, griding over the waves with the rapidity of a bird, has arrived happily in the harbour of Rovarino. Little circumstances often produce great effects; and in a political view there is nothing indifferent in the conflict of human passions.

### KENILWORTH CASTLE.

The following entertaining account is from an old English Migizine. 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 sneriff 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 quar ters of breadcorn, charged 81. 85-26 little more than two pence per ushel; twenty quarters of barley, 33 41 .: an hundred hogs, 71. 10s. forty cows salted, 41; one hundred and twerry hve quarters of salt, 30s. What an amazing disparity between these and the present prices of the like provision.!

It is besides to be observed, that as the sheriff here acted as a commis sary 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 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 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 piaced in it for safety, the Prince, his son, sending an experienced officer, named Ralph de Normanville, 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 under went 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 rebuitt.

Henry afterwards granted this Castle to Simonde Monfort, Earl of Leicester, and Eleanor his wife, duing their lives. This Earl, joining with the Barons, was, with his elest son, slain at the battle of Eves. hm; but the Castle was six months hild against the king by Henry de lastings; appointed governor by Smon de Monforr, son of the de-

solicit assistance to raise the siege. During this attack, the gattison de. fended themselves with great resolucion, 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 seige into a blockade; during which time, in the town of Kenil. worth, 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 Barone, 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 negociation was not more successful than his arms; for although backed by the interposition and menaces 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 person, guilty of this breach of faith, was likewise properly exempted from the ben-fits of the "Dictum de Kenilworth." The king greatly exasperated at this outrage, and tired of the blockade, resoived to storm the Costie-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 isbourers within his districts, with their hatchets, pickaxes, and other tools, there to receive his further orders; but in the meantime a violent pestilential disorder break ing out amongst the garrison, and heir provisions being nearly exhausted, they agreed, on certain conditions, to yield up the Castle to the king, unless relieved on a fixed lay. 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 stonessixteen inches in diameter, supposed to have been thrown in slings in the time of the Barons" wars; the balls were most probably designed for particuar 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 warres in all his demense 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 Narch, to which many repaired from foreign parts. The Knights exercised themselves in tilt. ing and other seats of chivalry; the Ladies in dancing. It is recorded, seemingly as an extraordinary circumstance, that these Ladies were clad in silken mantless. 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 sested, in order to avoid contention

Lancaster, beheaded at Pontefrad; ample room for reflection, to the custody of Randolph Charot, tournaments, the princely shows and cased Earl, he being absent in Robert de Stoke, John de Hastings, seports, which were once so proudly

Edward, being deposed by his Queen, was here kept close prisoner, and stterwards removed in the night to Berkly Castle, where he was short-

ly after cruelly murdered. In the 80th of Edward III. Henry, brother and heir to the Earl of Lancaster, beheaded at Pontefract. had all his brother's estate festored to him; among which was this castle. His son leaving only two daughters on a partition, the Castle fell to Blanch the younger, who married John of Gaunt, by whom, towards the latter end of the reign of Richard II was built that pare of the Castle still called Lancaster's buildings.

In the disputes between the houres of York and Lancaster, this fortress was alternately taken by the adherents of the Red Rose and the White, but what has made it the most remarkable in history, was the celebrated Fete Champetre given there by the Earl of Leicester to Queen Elizabeth, which, for expense and magn ficence, is said to have exceeded any thing of the kind ever known in these kingdoms. Earl had previously repaird the Castle in a most noble manner, and it contained arms for a garrison of 10, 000 men.

The Fete Champetre, unlike those of modern date, lasted ten-days. The Queen, with a numerous train of courtiers, according to Sir William Dugsdale, arrived there in the middle or July, 1575, and was surprised at her entrance with the sight of a floating island on the large pool there, bright blazing with torches, on which were clad in silks the l.ady of the Lake and two nymphs waiting on her, who made a speech to the Queen, in metre, of the ansiquity and owners of that Castle, which was closed with cornets and other music .- Within the base court, was a noble bridge set up, of twenty feet wide, and seventy feet long. over which the Queen passed; on each side whereof, on posts erected, were precents on them to her by the gods, viz. a cage of wild fowl, by Sylvanus; divers sorts of fruits, by Pomona; of corn, by Ceres; of wine, by Bacchus; of sea fish, by Neptune; of all habiliments of war, by Mars; and of musical instruments, by Phoebus. Also, during the several days of her stay, various rareeshows and sports were exercised, viz. in the chace, a savage man with satyrs bear beatings, fire works, Italian tumblers, a country bride ale, with runnings at the quinting and morice daneing; and, that nothing might be wanting which those parts could afford, the Coventrymen came and acted the ancient play, long since used in that city, called Hock's Tuesday, setting forth the destruction of the Danes in King Etfielred's time, which pleased the Queen so much, that she gave them a brace of bucks. and five marks in money, to bear the charges of a feast. Likewise on the pool there was a Triton riding on a Mermaid, eighteen feet long; as also Arion on a Dolphin, and rare music The costs and expenses of these entertainments may be guessed at by the quantity of beer then drank. which amounted to 320 hogsheads of the ordinary sort; and for the greater honour thereof, Sir Thomas Cecil, son and heir to the Lord Burleigh, Lord Treasurer, Sir Henry Cotham, Sir Thomas Stanhope, and Sir Thomas Treshman, were then knighted; and the next ensuing year the Earl obtained a grant of the Queen for a weekly market at Kenilworth, on the Wednesday, with a fair yearly on Midsummer day.

After the revolutions of the reign of Charles I. this piece of antiquity gradually fell to decay, till it became

the awful ruin it now appears. The principal gate way of the caseis has been converted into a farmhouse and is indeed the only part of the rains that is intow inhabited. On entering into the laner court, the beholder is struck with the sight of many mouldering towers, which preserve a sort of magnificence even in their ruins. On the west side of Table, from one at which they were the court is a broken tower, which leads to a pathway on the top of the for precedency. | walle, from whence a most delighter la the 15th of Edward II this ful prospect of the country may be Castle escheated to the Crown, by seen around. To a thinking mind, the attainder of Thomas, Earl of this noble piece of antiquity gives when it was successively committed now, one might ast, are the tilts and