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

VOL. VIII. EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 1, 1825. NO. 42.

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EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,

At Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per an num payable half yearly in advance.

Advertisements not exceeding a square in serted three times for One Dollar, and twenty five cents for every subsequent insertion.

New Fall Goods.

Samuel Groome

Has received from Philadelphia and Baltimore
A LARGE SUPPLY OF
GOODS,
comprehending all the *various descriptions* which are suited to the present and approaching seasons: All which are now open and will be sold low for cash or in exchange for Feathers, Kersey, Linsey, Meal, Oats, Corn, &c.
Easton, Sept. 24th, 1825. 6

New Fall Goods.

Wm. H. Groome

Has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with a large and beautiful supply of
FALL GOODS,
CONSISTING OF A VARIETY OF
PLAIN & FANCY DRY GOODS, IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, QUEEN'S-WARE, GLASS, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, CASTINGS, NAILS, STONE WARE, EARTHEN WARE, TIN WARE, ROPE, TOBACCO, SNUFF, SEGARS, COTTON-YARN, &c. &c.
Nearly all of which, he has the pleasure of saying he can now sell as cheap as at any former period.
He also intends constantly keeping
MEAL, FLOUR, SHORTS, OATS & SALT.
Easton, 17th Sept. 1825. 4w

WORTH THE PUBLIC'S ATTENTION.

Land for Sale.

The subscriber will sell on accommodating terms, the beautiful Farm on which he now resides—known by the name of
"MERCHANT'S FOLLY."
containing 175 Acres of land more or less, situated in Talbot county, Bay-side, and immediately on the Bay shore, commanding the most beautiful prospect of the Chesapeake Bay, and one of the most healthy situations in the county—It being the first established Ferry from the Bay-side to the Western Shore, would well deserve the attention of the steam boat company. It is deemed unnecessary to give a minute description of the property, as those wishing to purchase will call & view the same, any person wishing to purchase are requested to make immediate application to the subscriber, who will make known the terms of sale. The object of the subscriber in selling his land is to move directly to the State of Missouri.
D. L. HADDAWAY.
Sept. 17 3w
N. B. Should the above Farm not be sold before the 20th October, it will then be to rent, for the ensuing year. D. L. H.

A Farm for Sale.



In virtue of a decree of Talbot County Court, sitting as a court of equity, I will expose to Public Sale on the premises, on Wednesday the 5th day of October next, all that Farm of Dr. Henry D. Sellers, near Hillsborough, adjoining the lands of William H. Tilghman, Esq. which was mortgaged to the Rev. John Emory. This farm lies on Tuckahoe creek, in Talbot county. The terms of sale will be one-fourth of the purchase money on the day of sale, and the balance in equal instalments of six, twelve and eighteen months, with interest from the day of sale. Bond and security will be required—Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.
P. B. HOPPER, Trustee.
Sept. 17 3w

Easton Academy.

Notice is hereby given to Parents and Guardians in this district of the county, that Mr. Hugh O. Watts has been appointed Assistant Teacher in this Institution; and that his Department will be opened for the reception of Scholars on Wednesday morning the 14th of September instant. He professes to teach the English Language grammatically, Writing, Arithmetic, the lesser branches of the Mathematics, and Geography; and the character, and recommendation, of his qualifications for these useful portions of Education, and of his moral conduct, have induced the trustees to believe that he will discharge the duties of his office with high credit to himself, and with great advantage to the pupils committed to his care.
The present occasion is taken to apprize the Public that the Classical Department in the charge of Mr. Thompson is also open; in which Scholars will be admitted to receive that course of Instruction, which has so long rendered the principal Teacher the subject of general praise.
By order of the Board,
NS: HAMMOND, President;
Easton, Sept. 13—17 4w

Education.

The inhabitants of Hillsborough and its vicinity, are respectfully informed that the duties of the Academy in said borough will be resumed on Monday, September the 19th under the superintendence of Mr. DONNELLY.
Sep 17

Boarding House.

Young Gentlemen and Boys can be furnished with genteel board and lodging, by applying next door to the Post Office, Easton.
Sept. 17

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,



The Brick Dwelling House and large Garden, formerly occupied by Peter Denny, Esq. deceased, and at present in the occupancy of Mr. James Neall, situate on Washington street, in the town of Easton—For terms apply to the subscriber. EDWARD ROBERTS.
Talbot county, Sep. 24.

To be Rented

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,
and possession given on the 1st day of Jan. next.



The House and Garden, situate on Goldsborough street, the property of Mrs. Susan Seth, and now in the tenure of Miss Harriott Sherwood. For terms apply to the subscriber.
JOHN STEVENS.
Sep. 24 3w

For Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,



That convenient Store House, Granary and Stable, situate in the village of Hillsborough, Caroline county, formerly occupied by Mr. Francis Sellers, and during the present year by David & Thomas Casson, who have declined business. The situation of this store is supposed to be one of the best on the Eastern Shore, and will be let on moderate terms to an approved tenant, by applying to
HENRY NICOLS.
Hillsborough, Caroline Co. Sep. 24.
N.B.—H. N. informs the public that his new MILL is now in excellent order, and that he has not experienced any inconvenience from the late drought. Persons having orders can have them executed without the least delay.

A Mill for Rent

IN TALBOT COUNTY,
Within three miles of Hillsborough, on a never failing stream, and in a good neighbourhood for custom.
The character of this mill for making both flour and meal, when managed with skill, stands among the best in the county.
The dwelling, kitchen and stable are all in good repair. The tenant will have the privilege of fire-wood and two lots for cultivation.
On the premises is a fine mineral spring, which has proved to be beneficial to those who have used its waters freely. For terms apply to
CATHARINE HOLT, Talbot county, or
JAMES HACKETT, Centreville.
Sep. 24 4w

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,
THE HOUSE AND LOT



at present occupied by John Bennett, Esq.—For terms apply to Mr. James M. Lambdin or the subscriber.
Sep. 17. ROBT. BANNING.

TWO FARMS in the Freshes, one of which has a good Fishery on it—Two Farms on the Salts, to Rent for the next year. For terms apply to SAML. HARRISON.

STEAM MILL will be in operation on Wednesday the 17th inst. *S. H.*
Canton, Aug. 13

FARMS, &c. TO RENT.
To be rented for the next year, that large and valuable Farm belonging to the heirs of the late Charles Goldsborough of Talbot county deceased, where Thomas Arringdale now lives; Also a small Farm near Hook-town, where William Barnes now lives; Also a very



comfortable and convenient Dwelling House and Garden at Easton Point, where John Tomlinson now lives. For terms apply to
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.
Easton, *Aug.* 6—

To Rent

For the ensuing year, and possession given the first day of January next.



THE HOUSE AND GARDEN, situate on South street, formerly occupied by Tristram Needles and near the Carriage-Maker's shop occupied by Mr. John Camper. Also, the House and Garden on South street, contiguous to the former, at present occupied by Mr. J. Armor. Also, an entire new House, with a Garden, situate on Port street, adjoining the property of William Needles, now in the tenure of Tristram Needles. Also, the House and Garden on Washington street, adjoining my residence, occupied at present by Mr. Edward Hopkins. For terms apply to the subscriber.
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.
Easton, *Aug.* 6

For Rent,



THE FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN, for the next ensuing year, now occupied by Mr. Richard Sherwood. The rent will be very low to an approved tenant. Apply to
JAMES WILLSON, Jr. Agent
for Mary I. Willson.
Easton, July 23 tf

Notice.

The Lottery and Exchange Business heretofore conducted in Baltimore, under the firm of *J. I. Cohen, Jr.*—in Richmond and Norfolk under the firm of *P. I. & M. I. Cohen*—and in Philadelphia under the firm of *J. I. Cohen Jr. & Brothers*, will for the future, be conducted in each place under the firm of
J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS.
Baltimore, Sept. 5, 1825. [Sep. 17. 4w]

PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE TERMS.

From the New York Statesman.

LETTERS FROM EUROPE—No. IX.

Liverpool, 20th July, 1825.

My last letter, forwarded by the Pacific informed you of our arrival at this place. We have now been here a week, and before leaving for London I proceed to give a hasty sketch of Liverpool, premising that the heat of the weather, which appears to me more oppressive than I have ever felt it in New York, and the necessary fatigue of rambling over the town, have unstrung my nerves and left no inclination for writing. For several days the thermometer has stood at about 90° in the shade; a phenomenon scarcely without a parallel in the annals of the place. Such a temperature is here the more intolerable, since it was unexpected, and the inhabitants are not so well prepared to encounter it, as with us; having no awnings to shade the buildings and side-walks, and nothing cool to allay thirst. A cargo of ice would be worth, in Liverpool to day, twice as much as a cargo of Cotton.—The former would find a ready market, while the latter is at present rather a drug. Some of the wealthier citizens have large and commodious ice-houses, which are entirely empty, owing to the mildness of the last winter.

But to return from this unique introduction: It would be sheer affectation in me to pretend that I felt on landing at Liverpool any of those high and intense emotions, which have thrilled through the hearts of others. The first step upon the shores of our ancestors, the land of story and of song, which has occupied so much of our thoughts from the days of boyhood, awakened few of the ten thousand trains of ideas, with which the island is associated. There was no kneeling to kiss the parent earth, and less enthusiasm at our debarkation, than was anticipated. Indeed, I can yet hardly realize, that I am in the land of Shakspeare and Milton, Newton and Locke, Chatham and Fox.—The apathy of feeling may perhaps in some measure be accounted for from our gradual approach. A ride through Ireland; the habit of gazing day after day upon the ruins of castles and other antiquities; a survey of scenery not dissimilar and equally consecrated by genius; had doubtless in some degree blunted the edge of feeling, and rendered curiosity less intense.

Another reason may be found in the external appearance of Liverpool, which is comparatively a modern town, not unlike New York, although it was founded eight hundred years ago yet the greater part of it has sprung up within the last half century. By a comparison of its number of houses and population at different periods, I find that its recent growth has been nearly as rapid as that of our metropolis. Not a vestige of its ancient appearance now remains. A spirit of improvement, an accession of population, and the conveniences of commerce have swept away every relic of antiquity, and left no monuments to carry the mind back to other times. Even taste has in many instances yielded to a spirit of enterprise, and been violated by a thirst for gain. The castles of the Molyneuxs and the Stanleys have been demolished and removed even to the last stone: new churches are erected on the sites of ancient structures; and the mariner, as he spreads his canvass to the breeze, no longer bends to the image of St. Nicholas which once rose near the harbour, as the tutelar divinity of the port, to whom the sailor made an offering and implored a blessing upon his voyage. Light-houses, beacons, manufactories and wind-mills (the most unpoetical of all imagery) crown the neighbouring heights, and disappoint the eye in search for any thing venerable.

The streets, houses, shops, and public buildings are in keeping with these outlines. They are of brick and stone, all in the modern style, and differing very little from those of New York. A moist climate and the great quantity of coal smoke has given the town a dingy aspect. The streets are quite as irregular as ours; and Kickerbocker might here find a second edition of his cow-paths. There is also the same bustle—the same noise—the same activity through the town. Every one moves with a hurried step, in straight lines, and with an air of business depicted in his countenance. The display of goods in the shop windows is remarkably neat, resembling that of Broadway and Cornhill. When to these circumstances are added similarity of dress and manners in both sexes, and an actual mixture of population in the two places, the difference becomes so slight as to be scarcely observable; and since our arrival at Liverpool, we have in all respects felt ourselves very much at home. The intercourse is in fact so frequent, and the interchange of inhabitants so common, that the resemblance between New York and Liverpool is much more striking, than between remote parts of our own country.

The first objects, which arrested our attention on arriving at this place, were its splendid docks. These far exceed any thing of the kind I had before seen, or which I shall see, to whatever countries my tour may extend. The disadvantages of nature have more than been counterbalanced by the works of art; and what seemed an insurmountable barrier to the conveniences of trade has led to its greatest facilities. Such are the achievements of wealth, enterprize, and perseverance. The tides in the estuary of the Mersey, which rise twenty five or thirty feet are so rapid that vessels cannot with any kind of convenience lie along its shores, to take in their cargoes. At low water, their docks would be fifteen or twenty feet below the wharves along which as one walks, he sees boats sailing far beneath him.

These embarrassments induced the merchants to construct artificial channels resembling the locks and basins of canals, extending into the very heart of the town, and to the doors of the warehouses. Vessels go in at flood tide; the gates are then closed; and sufficient water is retained for purposes of navigation, from one wharf to another. These are called wet docks. In other basins vessels are high and dry at ebb tide. The latter are distinct from the docks, where ships are caulked and repaired with as much ease as they could be on the stocks. It is in vain for us to look for the same conveniences at New York; as the tide is not equal to the depth of the hull. The difficulty may however in some measure be obviated by excavations, and by work of art. There is scarcely any thing, which the ingenuity of our countrymen has not been able to accomplish, and there is no deficiency of enterprise, I believe, in the Dry Dock Association.

The Liverpool docks are constructed of large stones, accurately hewn, and adjusted with most exact masonry. Their sides are as smooth and as handsome as the walls of a house. Vessels move or lie by the side of them, without the slightest attention. Some idea may be formed of the expense of these gigantic works, when it is known that upwards of four miles of artificial wharf has been constructed in this way with a perpendicular wall thirty feet in height. For the greater part of this distance the channels are artificial, in some places excavated, and in others filled up. On the walls, the feet are marked from 1 to 30, corresponding to the marks on the prow of the ships, so that the depth can be ascertained at a glance. Across the channel, swing bridges, like the locks of a canal some of them of cast iron, are placed at convenient distances. The piles along the wharves are also in some instances of iron. In short, the whole structure seems calculated to endure for ages.

The view of these docks, filled with the commerce of the world, and presenting a forest of masts, rising among the houses and stores in various parts of the town, is at once strikingly novel and interesting. It is by far the most peculiar and prominent feature in the town. The most rigid regulations are enforced in the police, of the docks. A fire would be destructive not only to the shipping in the basin, but would also endanger the neighboring stores and houses. Such accidents are guarded against, by prohibiting the smoking of cigars upon the wharves, the importation of gunpowder within the docks, and other regulations equally strict.—The officers live in buildings erected purposely along the quays, and are constantly upon the alert. To one who takes an interest in commercial affairs, or in naval architecture, a walk by the side of the wharves, where vessels may be seen from almost every port on the globe, is both instructive and agreeable. Prince's Dock is the most splendid; and it so happens that this is the rendezvous of vessels from the United States. They are decidedly the finest ships in the port, both externally and internally. You may tell a Yankee vessel, as far as you can see her. She sits like a swan upon the water, with her deck forming a beautiful curve, and her bow not so round and full as those of other nations.

In many places by the sides of the docks, open buildings in the form of markets, have been erected to protect sea-faring men and merchants as well as their merchandise from the inclemency of the weather, in loading and unloading vessels. Some of the warehouses also have piazzas, which are extremely convenient in case of rain. In short, no expense has been spared in promoting and facilitating the commerce of the port. The stores are spacious and commodious, some of them being 12 or 14 stories high, with tackles for raising articles expeditiously to the upper lofts.

Between the range of docks and the Mersey is an extensive walk, called the parade, with a massive brick wall something like ten feet in height, and about a mile in extent. Its utility is not obvious, & certainly it is very little conducive to ornament.—The one on the immediate margin of the river, forming a railing to the perpendicular wall, is apparently more necessary, to prevent persons in the night from tumbling down a precipice of 30 feet. At convenient distances along this high embankment are flights of stone steps, and in one place, there is a road passable with horses, to the edge of the water, forming a place of embarkation, in the steam boats and other vessels.

There is a striking peculiarity in the carts and dray-horses of this town. Both are heavy beyond any thing which has met my observation. One of the carts, I should think, would outweigh four of ours, forming a load for an ordinary team. They are apparently more unwieldly than Pennsylvania waggons. The horses, however, are proportionably large, being of the real Brobennagg breed.—Their legs are like mill-posts. They are well fed, strong, but clumsy. They lumber along the streets, with a jar like the carriages of heavy artillery, carrying sometimes three or four tons at a load. It is said these horses degenerate, when exported to other countries. An anecdote was related to us, which, if it were strictly true, would be strongly illustrative of their strength. A carman it is said was employed with his span in drawing lumber from a ship: the Captain was provoked with the tardiness of the process, and ordered the driver to whip up his team; the horses had in tow a large stick, and in quickening their pace carried away the stern of the ship! I do not record this as an absolute matter of fact; it is enough to say that the dray horses in this city are of very extraordinary size and strength.

Soon after our arrival a gentleman who came passenger with us, and to whose polite attentions we are greatly indebted, conducted us to the Exchange, which is on a scale commensurate with the other commercial conveniences of the town. It is in truth a magnificent pile of buildings, said to be unequalled by any thing of the kind in Great Britain or perhaps in the world. It is almost as well known in the United States, as it is in England, and any notice of it may seem to be superfluous. But should my letters embrace only what is new to our readers, they would be as laconic as the correspondence between Sam Foote and his mother; for I am treading at every mile a beaten track, over which tourist after tourist from our country has travelled. I am actually afraid to look at the sketches of my predecessors, lest indolence should lead me into temptation, or the perusal of other journals disclose to me, how stale must be the materials of my own. Our readers must permit me to write, as if I were the first traveller, instead of the last. They must expect 'a bushel of chaff to a kernel of wheat,' in a series of sketches, written *currente calamo*, embracing topics both new and old. So here comes the Liverpool Exchange, described perhaps for the five hundredth time.

This beautiful edifice occupies three sides of a square, which is 197 feet by 178, and paved with flags. It is two stories high, built of a kind of free stone from Foxteth Park resembling that in the rear of our City Hall or the Academy at Albany, though lighter coloured and not so handsome as either. Its proportions are uncommonly fine, and the Corinthian pillars, as well as the magnificent arches supporting the piazzas, show to very great advantage, being rich chaste, and highly ornamental. The lower story of the eastern wing is thrown into a spacious room for the accommodation of merchants and the transaction of business. It is furnished with newspapers, and mercantile conveniences of every description. On the wall is an index, in the form of a clock, showing the direction of the wind; the hand shifting with every gust—An accurate registry is kept of all the arrivals, and of vessels below, communicated by signals. Here also the state of the market may be learned from a record of the public sales, and the articles entered at the Custom House. In the second story is Lloyds room; and adjacent are a coffee room and other apartments for the use of merchants. The remainder of the building is occupied by the counting rooms and offices of individuals.

In the centre of the area is a monument commemorative of the four naval battles of Lord Nelson—St. Vincent, the Nile, Copenhagen, and Trafalgar. It is built of Westmoreland marble, of a Sombre hue, suited to the character of the ornament. The device appeared to me to be very bad taste, but the execution admirable. From the basement rises a circular pedestal, around which are ranged four naked images *in chains*, in the attitude of weeping their captivity. Over the head of each, on the circular column, are four times repeated the memorable words of Lord Nelson, before the battle of Trafalga—"*England expects every man to do his duty.*" As much as to say, it is the duty of England to keep the rest of the world in chains. The device is a barbarous expression of power, without its attendant of either justice or mercy. It was gratifying, however, to find no emblem of America in the group of captive nations. As a work of taste, the monument appeared to me too crowded and wanting in simplicity. Nelson is represented in a dying attitude. Death's skeleton hand is extended from the folds of a flag, and placed upon his breast; and above, the figure of Glory is putting the fourth crown of victory upon his sword. There is also an incongruity in the design. A british sailor, full armed, is in the act of leaping forward to avenge the death of Nelson—for what? for conquering his enemies and confining them in chains! The whole expense of this pile of buildings, with its appertenances, cost about 200,000*l.* raised by subscription.

THE JACKOBITE BARBER.

There is a tolerably well authenticated incident, in connexion with the rebellion of 1745, related of an inhabitant of Hawick, whose rational qualities are said to have been in frequent subjection to his choler, and who would rather have carried a mus-

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