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. IX. EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 29, 1826. NO. 19.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,
At Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum payable half yearly in advance.

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

Baltimore and Easton Packet.

THE SCHOONER
JANE&MARY.

The subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has taken on shares from Mr. Bennett Tomlinson, the schooner *Jane&Mary*, now in complete order, having been thoroughly overhauled and her cabin made larger for the accommodation of passengers; and intends running her as a REGULAR PACKET AND GRAIN BOAT, between *Easton-Point* and *Baltimore*. He intends leaving Easton-Point for Baltimore on SUNDAY the 26th of February, inst. and Baltimore on WEDNESDAY following, for Easton-Point, and continue to run the same days, during the season, leaving each place at nine o'clock in the morning. He has also taken the Granary and Wharf of Mrs. Vickars, which is in complete order for the reception of Grain: he has employed Mr. Parrott, who has for many years been in the habit of transacting business for the late Captain Vickars and others, as clerk. He therefore solicits a share of public patronage, and assures the public that nothing on his part shall be wanting to give general satisfaction.

He intends, when necessary, to consign the Grain entrusted to him for sale, to James Barroll, Esq. of Baltimore.

The Public's obedient servant,
SPENCER COBURN.

Easton-Point, Feb. 18, 1826.

N B. The subscriber, or Mr. Parrott will attend at the Drug Store of Messrs. Moore & Kelhe, every Saturday Evening, to receive Orders.

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

THE SLOOP
Edward Lloyd,
EDWARD AULD, Master.

Will leave Easton Point on WEDNESDAY the 22d February, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Returning, leaving Baltimore every SATURDAY at 10 o'clock, A. M. and will continue to leave Easton and Baltimore on the above named days, during the season.

The subscriber gratefully acknowledges the past favours of his friends and customers and the public in general, and hopes that his long experience in the business and his unremitted attention, will insure him a liberal share of public patronage. All orders left with the subscriber, or in his absence with Mr. Samuel H. Benny, his clerk, at his office, at Easton Point, and at Thomas H. Dawson's Drug Store, at Easton, will be thankfully received and faithfully executed.

Feb. 18. EDWARD AULD.

Baltimore&Centreville Packet.

The Sloop **GEN. P. BENSON**, is now painted and fitted up in a very superior style, for the accommodation of Passengers. Her Cabin is large and commodious, having 12 large births in her forward cabin; also two large state rooms, with 4 births in each—Passengers can be as comfortably accommodated as on board the steam-boat.

The General P. Benson will commence her regular route on Tuesday 4th of April, leaving Centreville every TUESDAY, at *nine* o'clock, A. M. and likewise leaving Baltimore, every FRIDAY, at the same hour, throughout the season. The subscriber thought it better to change his days of sailing, from Wednesdays and Saturdays, to *Tuesdays* and *Fridays*; giving persons from a distance, an opportunity of reaching home previous to the Sabbath; also, that persons in and near Centrevile may have an opportunity of being at the above place on Saturday, as it is the most public day.

All persons sending Grain, or for Articles, will please come on Saturdays for settlement—and those having Orders for Baltimore, will leave them at the store of Mr. Pere Granger, where the Packet business of the subscriber is transacted.

White Passengers, with accommodations $2
Coloured do. do. - - - - 1

The Cash will be expected in every case, where a previous understanding has not been had.

Both Forward and Back Freight, at the usual rates, and all orders accompanied with the cash will be strictly attended to.

The subscriber, returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public, for their liberal support, and, as he intends commanding on board in person, he flatters himself that from his strict attention to business, to receive a share of public patronage. With due respect, the public's obedient servant, NICHOLAS N. MEEDS.

N. B.—Passengers will be taken off, or set ashore, (weather permitting,) any where between Centreville and Love-Point—and those persons wishing to go to Philadelphia, can be placed on board the steam boat, in the bay proceeding for that city. N. N. M.

April 15 4w.

EASTON HOTEL.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, from whom he has for so many years received the most flattering patronage, that he will continue to keep the Easton Hotel—where his customers will be accommodated with the best of every thing in season, afforded by the markets of the place—where they will receive, not only his sincere thanks, but the utmost and most diligent endeavours to please—and an assurance that their past kindness shall stimulate him to still greater exertions. The above establishment is large and very spacious with twenty one lodging rooms.

The public's obedient servant,
SOLOMON LOWE.

Easton, Dec. 25

N. B. Horses, Gigs and Hacks can be furnished to any part of the Peninsula at the shortest notice. S. L.

New Spring Goods.

Wm. H. Groome

Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a large and elegant assortment of

GOODS

Adapted to spring sales, consisting of a great variety of
PLAIN & FANCY DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
CUTLERY,
CARPENTER'S TOOLS,
GROCERIES,
QUEENS'-WARE, CHINA, GLASS,
&c. &c. &c.

All of which will be sold at the most reduced prices for Cash, or exchanged for meal, oats or feathers. March 25 tf

New Spring Goods.

Samuel Groome

Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore and is now opening at his old stand opposite the bank, an extensive supply of Spring Goods, to which he respectfully invites the early attention of his customers and the public generally;

CONSISTING OF
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES
HARDWARE & CUTLERY;
With a general assortment of
CHINA, GLASS & QUEENS' WARE,

Which he will sell at the lowest prices for Cash, or in exchange for feathers, corn, meal, oats, &c &c. March 25.

NEW GOODS.

William Clark

Has just received from Philadelphia—handsome *Calicoes and Chintzes, Ginghams, Cambric Muslins book and mull mull do. &c.* Also *Domestic Shirtings, Sheetings, Checks &c. &c.* Which in addition to his former stock, makes a complete assortment of seasonable and desirable Goods for the present season.

Easton March 25 tf.

Joseph Chain

Opposite the Union Tavern and nearly opposite the Bank, has just received and offers for sale the following articles, viz:

Superfine Flour, fine do. second quality do.
Butter Crackers, Water do.
Bologne Sausages, Bacon, Dried Beef and Beeves Tongues
Best Philadelphia Porter, Ale and Cider
Oranges, Figs, Prunes, Raisins, Anchovies, Olives, Capers, Almonds, Palm-Nuts, Filberts, English Walnuts, Ground Nuts, &c.
Cakes of different kinds, Candy do.
With a general assortment of patent Virginia Fish Hooks, and all kinds of Fishing Lines. April 22.

WOOL COMMISSION
WAREHOUSE.

J. & M. BROWN, & M. D. LEWIS,
No. 159 Market St. Philadelphia,

Receive on consignment, WOOL of all descriptions Being the Agents of a large number of Manufacturers, for the sale of

DOMESTIC WOOLEN GOODS,

they possess superior facilities for its disposal. Liberal advances made when required.

Refer in Easton to WILLIAM CLARK.
Philadelphia Nov. 26.

MARYLAND:
Talbot County Orphans' Court,
April Term A. D 1826.

On application of Thomas Bullen, Administrator, D. B. N. with the will annexed of William A. Abbott, late of Talbot county, deceased—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 21st day of April, in the year of our Lord, 1826.

JAMES PRICE, Reg'r.
of Wills for Talbot county.

In Compliance with the above Order,
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William A. Abbott, late of Talbot county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 24th of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 21st day of April, 1826.

THOMAS BULLEN, Adm'r.
D. B. N. of William A. Abbott, decd.
April 22 3w

AT THE SUBSCRIBER'S STABLE,
THE FULL BRED COLT,
Young Chance,

upwards of fifteen hands high, 3 years old in May next.

YOUNG CHANCE was sired by Chance Medley—his dam Wheeler's celebrated little grey mare by Canton, grand dam by Vingtun, great grand dam by Black and All Black—He will be limited to 20 mares, at eight dollars the spring's chance—fifteen dollars to ensure a foal—25 cents in each case to the groom. A few of Young Chance's colts will be shewn the ensuing spring. EDW'D. N. HAMBLETON.

Easton, March 4

The Natural Age of Man.—We have no hesitation in saying that the natural age of man is an hundred years. Those do not consider sufficiently the numerous circumstances by which death occurs, who fix the term of natural life at three score years and ten. But Physicians are well aware that in nineteen of twenty causes which terminate in death, the causes of the disease is known and related.—The patient almost always begins thus—'About a week ago I went out and wet my feet,' &c. or I have had a good deal of writing to do lately and set up late every night over the desk, and have taken no exercise—'I have been obliged to work hard and have over fatigued myself.' 'I ate for my supper last night some partridges,' or some such indigestible trash—'I have had my mind worried a good deal of late'—'I went into the *vapor bath* about a week ago, and it has laid me up ever since,' &c. &c. In almost every case there is some obvious cause, which might have been easily avoided. There are many cases in which although the immediate occasion of the disease which terminates life, is not recollected, the memory of early disappointments or early dissipation, will point out as clearly the cause, as if it happened but yesterday. These too, by prudence and discretion might have been avoided: and although poverty or misfortune may subject a man to bodily exposure or mental agonies, which unman his system, and make him an easy prey to the Destroyer, yet such cannot be considered fair cases in forming an estimate of man's natural life. The same remark will apply to those whose final dissolution is to be attributed to scrofula and other constitutional complaints, which were an unfortunate inheritance and beyond their control.

In forming our opinion on this subject we should consider how long a man would live in our climate, if born of a sound constitution, and avoiding all those circumstances which usually interrupt the processes of nature and thus produce disease and death; we should consider how long before life would go out, if removed from all those causes by which it is usually prematurely extinguished.

Examples of this kind are so rare that we must form our judgment, not from cases which have actually occurred, but from what we know of the causes of death among mankind. Every physician who reflects on this subject will remark that there are four destroying angels abroad among men—Idleness—Intemperance—Imprudence—and Sorrow. Let a man shun these four—let him take regular exercise in the fresh air; be temperate in eating, drinking, and all his habits; be prudent in avoiding exposure and quackery; and preserve an equable disposition, and uniform cheerfulness, and if he has not some consitutional disease which he has inherited from his parents, an hundred years are without doubt, his portion on earth. To this age, every one who has a good natural constitution, may attain by avoiding the four evils we have spoken of and cultivating the virtues which are opposed to them.

There is a carelessness among us about these causes of disease, which evidently shows that we do not reflect sufficiently on their wonderful influence. But when we remark that Nature has designed us for a century, and that a great majority of the human race scarcely attain to half that age, we shall see, in its true light, the power of slight causes, and the importance of regarding them more than we now do.

May you live a thousand years, is an Eastern salutation. Gentle reader—to wish you so many would be fruitless: but if you have not deviated from, and will continue to follow our injunctions, we can safely promise you an hundred.

Med. Intel.

Cobbett's Character of Himself.

From his Register, Feb. 11.

"What trouble have I not taken myself? What labours have I not performed? What risks have I not run? What perils have I not encountered: aye, and a numerous family along with me? And, if I had preferred ease to labour; if I had preferred interest to duty; how rich might I not have been; and in what complete ignorance might not the country have been of the cause of its calamities. Whatsoever else men may say of me, whatsoever else they may even think of me: there is not a man in the kingdom who will look another man in the face and say, that I might not have wallowed in wealth; that I might not have been covered with what the world calls honours, if I had chosen to aid in the work of delusion and oppression, instead of having, without the exception of one single act of my life, endeavoured to dissipate the former, and to put an end to, or mitigate the latter. It is agreed, amongst all descriptions of men, that I possess extraordinary powers, that I wield a pen more powerful than any other man now living in England. This is acknowledged by all. I have wielded it by turns against many descriptions of men; but in no one single instance can I be charged with wielding it for the purpose of furthering my own interest."

SOMETHING VERY IMPORTANT!

The following dialogue is supposed to have taken place between a Printer and one of his creditors—*supposed*, did we say? It has much more of reality in it than of *supposition*, as many Printers can testify.

Creditor. Why are Printers poor paymasters?

Printer. Because they have not the means of paying.

C. Why then do they go in debt?

P. To carry on their business.

C. But have they no income?

P. Yes—But it comes in too slow to defray current expenses.

C. What would make them punctual as other men?

P. Other men can compel payment, but a Printer cannot.

C. None of your mysteries—A Printer cannot compel payment! Where is the law?

P. Of the law he does not complain. But how is it possible for him to collect his accounts, scattered as they are to the four winds of heaven, and attend to the duties of his office at the same time? Answer this.

C. I see it all I pity you. But I must have my pay. [Exit Creditor]

P. (Solus) Oh, that I had never been a Printer! Would that my voice could reach every delinquent subscriber. I would ring in his ears the sad tale of all my cares. But cheer up; I will write fifty duns this very night, and wait for the return of the mail. [Exit.]

The mail returns; and no answer.—Another, and another comes, but it bears no greeting to him. He sighs and sighs again;—but he sighs to the winds.—[Here out of pity to the publisher, the curtain drops and conceals the melancholy catastrophe.]

A novel and curious exhibition has just been opened in New York, which is thus described in the Commercial Advertiser. The Chess-Player is the same which has astonished and baffled the most skilful players of that game in Europe.

AUTOMATON CHESS-PLAYER.

The first exhibition of Mr. Maelzel's Wonder of the World, took place last evening, in the spacious hall attached to the National Hotel, and was witnessed by from two to three hundred spectators, who departed equally astonished and delighted. We have not room this evening for a full account of the exhibition, but must despatch it briefly. The wonderful figure, whose movements, or rather the cause of whose movements, has baffled the inquiries of the learned and curious of Europe for many years, sits by a table in an erect attitude, with great gravity and composure. He is in Turkish costume, with a long heavy black beard, and large grey eyes.—The table stands upon castors, and was repeatedly moved about, showing conclusively that there was no connection with any other apartment, but that the machine is perfect in itself. Two accomplished chess-players played jointly against him, but were beaten with great ease. When he check-mated them, he articulated "*echec*," with the promptness of an accomplished player; and when false moves were made by his antagonists, he rapped upon the table with his right hand, and shook his head in displeasure, while with his left he replaced the chess-men as they stood before. He looks around upon the audience occasionally, but intently upon every movement in the game, his eyes moving with the quickness of life. But wonderful as this part of the exhibition is, it is not the whole of it. There is the automaton trumpeter, an elegant figure in the military costume of the French lancers, who blows the French and German Ordinance in the greatest perfection, with the accompaniment on the piano forte. We never saw or heard a living and breathing trumpeter who could compare with him.—Then we have another wonder in the automaton rope dancers. Hunter, great as he is, is a clumsy fellow in comparison with these little fellows upon the slack rope; and were it not that with the chess-player, thought must in some way be made to counteract tho't, we should put the rope-dancers down as the greatest wonders. They execute the most surprising feats with the greatest agility, and without any apparent mechanism.

TRICKS IN TRADE.—Two rogues in the city have been making a laughable experiment enough upon the force of truth, or puff, between them; and I believe the matter is to end in an application to the Court of Chancery; but, for the time, the imposter has carried the day. One of these people, who are both hair-dressers, and live opposite to each other, near the Exchange, is—or was lately—thriving, by selling the fat of bears as a kind of cosmetic. The other (his neighbour) knowing that it was just as good to sell any other material in pots, with "Bear's Grease" for a label, as genuine bear's grease, immediately started with the same "pots," filled with an inexpensive unguent, in opposition. The true dealer, who keeps forty live bears in his cellar, and has himself taken up once a week before the sitting alderman, as a nuisance, by way of advertisement, killed a bear upon this, hung him up whole in full sight in his shop, and wrote in the window, "A fresh bear killed this day!" The impostor, who had but one bear in the whole world, which he privately led out of his house, after dark, every night, and brought him back (to seem like a new supply going in) in the morning continued his sale, writing in his window, "Our fresh bear will be killed tomorrow." The original vender then—determined to cut off his rival's last shift—kept his actual bears, defunct, with the skins only half off, hanging up always at his door, proclaimed all bear's grease sold in "pots" a "vile imposture;" and desired his customers to "walk in" and see theirs, "with their own eyes, cut and weighed from the animal." This seemed conclusive for two days; but, on the third, the opponent was again in the field, with a placard, "founded on the opinion of nine doctors of physic," that bear's grease "obtained from the animal in a tamed or domestic state," would not "make any body's hair grow at all." In consequence of which he "has formed an establishment in Russia (where all the best bears come from) for catching them wild, cutting the fat off immediately; and potting it down for London consumption." And the rogue actually ruins his antagonist, without going to the expense of a bear skin, by writing all over his house, "Licensed by the Imperial Government—Here, and at Archangel?"

Blackwood's Magazine.

From the Saturday Evening Post.
PETER SINGLE'S ESCAPE FROM MATRIMONY.

"For what is wedlock forced, but a hell,
An age of discord and continual strife,
Whereas the contrary bringeth forth bliss,
And is a pattern of celestial peace."

King Henry VI. Act 5th.

We are all subject to disappointment, says my aunt, with a sigh—true, we are, I answered; but you surely don't pretend to call mine a disappointment? What else, you blockhead? Why an escape aunt; a wonderful, a miraculous escape. Why these are strange words, Peter. No more strange than true, my good aunt—and every day's observation makes it more so.—How so—Merely peeping aunt—Peeping? Aye, peeping aunt—looking into the hearts—the secrets and houses of those that are married, and I am taught then the true blessings of liberty. 'Tis a gift of Heaven, bestowed on man by his divine creator—and all animated beings free from the thraldom of slavery, sing together for joy—for why—because they are free. Why Peter, you seem inspired. I am aunt, when speaking of liberty. Then you don't regret the loss of Dolly. Not a fig—not a fig—did you ever hear the reason of our separation, aunt? No! Well I will tell it to you—'tis an excellent joke, I assure you—we were on our way to the church for the awful crime of matrimony—trudging along the path leading to the Holy Pile, quite loving and affectionate, when all of a sudden Dolly looks up in my face and cries, Peter, Peter; What, Dolly, says I—Peter, says she, who is to make the fire after we are married?—You, of course, Dolly, I replied—that you must be aware is a female's place—her duty; Mr Single, I tell you it is unmannerly, ungentlemanlike, and it is unhusbandlike too, to say I must make the fire; do you think I will get up of a cold frosty morning, while you are sleeping in bed, and make your fire, Sir?—Why Dolly, my dear this is strange conduct—and I went on to tell her, that I would prepare the wood over night, and have every thing ready for her—and Dolly you know my business will call me out early. I don't know, nor I don't care, Mr Single, make the fire I will not. You wont make the fire, Madam?—No Sir. Then Dolly, curse me if I have you.—Then Mr. Single, curse me if I care. And so you parted.—Yes, on the spot—and I have rejoiced at the event ever since. I sign myself with great pleasure,

PETER SINGLE.

The annexed advertisements are copied from a late number of the London Morning Herald.

Matrimony ——A gentleman of family, 29 years of age, and who is almost immediately going out to India, wishes to meet with a lady willing to be united to him, and share his fortune. She must have the immediate command of £4,000: if possessed of more the surplus will be entirely at her own disposal. By a union with the advertiser, the lady will be mistress of a most comfortable and respectable establishment, and will have the entre into the best society the country affords. The most satisfactory references will be given, and secresy and honor will be observed. Letters (post-paid,) addressed to No. 256, Post-office, Bristol, will be attended to."

To Noblemen, Members of Parliament, and Gentlemen.—The advertiser, a solicitor of good education, appearance, and address, who is well versed in the law on elections, qualifications of voters, &c. is desirous of being employed as a *Private Secretary* or *Amanuensis*, or as an Agent to any nobleman or gentleman who is likely to be engaged in a contest at the approaching election, *possessing a talent for composing electioneering songs, squibs, speeches, &c and capable of addressing a meeting with effect*, his services in the latter capacity would be truly valuable. Personal applications, or letters free of postage, addressed S. H. at No. 4, Leicester-place, Camberwell New Road, will be duly attended to."

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