# 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. X. EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 7, 1827. NO. 14.

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*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.



## *New Spring Goods.*

## Wm. H. Groome

Having recently received from Philadelphia and Baltimore an extensive and beautiful supply of

PLAIN & FANCY GOODS

Selected from the latest importations and adapted to the present season—begs leave to invite his customers and the public generally, to inspect his assortment—

AMONGST WHICH ARE,

*Broad Clothes, Cassimeres & Cassinetts*
*Marseilles, Black Silk, & other Vestings*
*Black & white & other Calicoes (new style)*
*Missolonghi and Oriental ditto.*
*Elegant Parisian Plaids*
*Black & White & other Ging'ams*
*Elegant black and white and fan'y colored Battiste*
*Plain Jaconet, Mull, Swiss & B'k Muslins*
*Figured do. do. do. do.*
*Handsome figured and plaid Silks*
*Black Italian Lutestring and other black Silks*
*Black and white Sattins and black Modes*
*Italian Crapes and Crape Lisse*
*Bobbinet, Pattinet and Gauze*
*White & col'd Merino Shawls* } unusually cheap
*do. do. Scarfs* }
*Black and white and fancy colored Ribbons (New Style)*
*Barage, Silk and other fancy Hand'chiefs*
*Bandanna, Flag and Madrass do.*
*Cambric, Book and Jaconet do.*
*Bobbinet, Thread and Silk Laces*
*White Jeans, Satteens, and Denim*
*Bombazetts, Bombazeene and Norwich Crapes*
*Black & colored Canton & Nankin do*
*Hosiery, Gloves, Piping, Cords, Braids Gimps, Combs, &c &c. &c.*

ALSO,

*Tow Linens Hessians*
*Oznaburghs, Burlaps*
*Dowlas, Ravens Duck,*
*Russia, Scotch & Irish Sheetings*
*Domestic Plaids & Stripes*
*Brown & bleached Muslins*
*Bedtickings. Table Diapers*
*Ironmongery, Cutlery*
*Carpenters' & other Tools*
*Groceries Liquors, Queens Ware. Glass, China, Stone Ware, Cut and Wrought Nails, Spades, Shovels. Hoes, Castings, Cart Boxes Frying Pans. Rope, Sperm. Oil, Salad Oil, Flax, Cotton Yarn, Candle Wick, Raw Cotton Wool Hats, Meal, Flour Salt Window Glass, Putty, &c. &c*

All of which will be sold at the lowest rates for Cash or exchanged for Meal or Feathers.

Easton, March 31 tf


### DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The co-partnership heretofore existing under the Firm of Green & Reardon was by mutual consent dissolved on the 6th instant. Lambert Reardon is duly authorised to close the concern—All persons indebted are requested to come forward and settle without further delay.

JOHN D. GREEN,
LAMBERT REARDON.

Easton, March 31.


The subscriber informs his friends and customers that he has taken the entire stock of goods of Green & Reardon, and continues to do business at their old stand, where he offers them at the most reduced prices for Cash, Hides, or Feathers, and that he has on hand a general assortment of Leather, which he also will sell low—he wishes to purchase this Spring 150 cords of Tan Bark, for which a liberal price will be given.

LAMBERT REARDON.

March 31.

## TAILORING.

## John Armor,

Grateful for the liberal encouragement which he has received in the above business, returns his sincere thanks to his friends, and the public generally, and takes this method of informing them, that he still continues at the old stand nearly adjoining Mr. Lowe's Tavern, where any orders with which he may be favoured will be promptly attended to. Having just returned from the City with the latest fashions and being aided by experienced and faithful workmen, he flatters himself that he shall be able to give general satisfaction.

March 31

## $100 Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber living in Caroline county Md. near Hunting Creek on the 24th inst. (March) 1827; a negro man who calls himself BRINGTLEY RICHARDS, 21 years of age, about five feet nine or ten inches high, dark skin & has lost the first joint off the fore finger on his right hand—*He* had on when he runaway a roundabout kersey jacket and pantaloons of the same and a fur hat about two thirds worn.

*A* reward of fifty dollars will be given if taken in Caroline county—if taken out of the county and secured so that the subscriber gets him again the above reward of one hundred dollars will be given.

NOAH ROSS.

Caroline Co. March 31 3w (8)

## LOGAN.



The splendid horse, Logan, will be let to mares this season, at the moderate price of ten dollars the spring's chance, six dollars the single leap and eighteen dollars to ensure a mare with foal—but if paid on or before the first day of October, eight dollars for the springs chance, four dollars for the single leap, and 12 dollars to ensure a mare with foal—Twenty five cents in every case to the groom—No mare will be considered as ensured, but by agreement with the subscriber himself—Logan is sixteen hands high, a beautiful dark bay, five years old in May next, and for bone, muscular power, and action is equal to any horse on the Eastern Shore—*He* was sired by the imported horse Emperor, out of a Medley mare—He will be in Easton every Tuesday during the season, at the Trappe every other Thursday, and at St. Michaels every other Saturday; at the subscribers stable the rest of the time; Season to commence on the 3d of April and to end on the 25th of June. Logan was raised by Col. Thomas Hudgins, Matthews county, Virginia.

JAMES BARTLETT, Jr.

Talbot county, Md. March 31

## A CARD.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends that he is still inclined to continue the practice of Medicine and that he has never at any time had the least serious thought of a relinquishment thereof as has been reported through the malevolence of some enemy.—He also avails himself of the opportunity of returning to them his sincere thanks for the encouragement which he has received, and at the same time strongly solicits a continuation of their own custom, as also the extension of their neighbourhood influence. *He* also would be very thankful for an equal share of the indefinite patronage of his hundred—And he does hereby inform the public in general that he may be at all times found in or about his shop (at the residence of Mrs. Charlotte Nicolson, which is directly on the line of demarcation between Queen Ann's county and Talbot, and about half way from Hilisborough to Wye Mill,) except when he is engaged in the duties of his profession, then by following him or leaving word at his residence he will immediately attend to the call. He also assures and warrants by this instrument that he will regulate his Bills according to the necessities of all those who may at any time impose in him a sufficient degree of confidence to authorise them to entrust their precious lives in his hands. He will also have a single eye to the distressed Orphan, the afflicted Widow and the extreme Poor, to whom his attention shall be marked for the satisfaction alone which they as hospitably disposed citizens will be disposed to return him.

Respectfully, JOHN H. HOLT.

March 31 3w

N. B. He will vend *Medicines* at his shop for the cash at appothecaries rates, and therewith give written advice, but under other circumstances according to the above conditions.

☞The Centreville Times will insert the above 3 times, & send account to J. H. H


## Public Sale.

BY virtue of an order of Caroline county Court under a commission to divide or otherwise view and value the lands of Marcey Fountain, late of said county deceased, will be sold on Tuesday the first day of May next, at Abraham Griffith's Tavern, in the village of *Denton*, between the hours of 10 o'clock of the forenoon and 4 o'clock of the afternoon of that day, all the lands of which the said Fountain died seized. The lands lay in the neighbourhood of *Punch* Hall, those who wish to purchase can view the same.

The terms of sale will be, that the purchaser or purchasers execute Bonds to the several Representatives of the said Fountain payable in three instalments, that is to say the first instalment payable in six months from the day of sale, the second instalment payable in twelve months from the day of sale and the third instalment payable in 18 months from the day of sale, with interest on the whole sum from the day of sale. Further particulars made known on the day of sale.

SOL'N RICHARDSON,
JOHN CARTER,
LEVIN CHARLES, } Commissioners.
JOHN ROE,
TPOMAS MELVIN.

March 31 4w

*Orphans' Court, Worcester county.*
February Term, 1827.

On application of Zadok P. Henry, Administrator of Gertrude Purnell, late of Worcester county, deceased; It is ordered that he give the notice required by law warning creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, with the vouchers thereof, 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 Easton, Maryland.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of Worcester county, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the public seal of my office this 13th day of March, 1827.

LEMUEL P. SPENCE, Reg'r
of Wills for Worcester county.

### NOTICE.

All persons having any claims against the estate of Gertrude *P*urnell, late of Worcester county (deceased) are hereby warned and notified to present them to the subscriber, legally authenticated, on or before the 13th day of May next, or they will be barred by law. Given under my hand this 13th day of March, *A*. D. 1827.

ZADOK P. HENRY, Adm'r.
of Gertrude Purnell.

March 31 3w

### NOTICE.

The MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL Board of Examiners for the Eastern Shore, will meet at Easton on the second Wednesday of April for the purpose of granting licences to candidates to practise Medicine and Surgery in the State of Maryland agreeably to law.

*March* 31

## INSURRECTION OF THE FIFTH OF OCTOBER.

ATTACK ON THE PALACE OF VERSAILLES.

The American Quarterly Review, which has just been issued from the press at Philadelphia, contains an able summary of the Preliminary Sketch of the French Revolution, prefixed by Sir Walter Scott, to his forthcoming Life of Napoleon Buonaparte. The editor of the Review having been permitted, by the proprietors of that work, to select for publication some of its most interesting passages, we take the opportunity to lay before our readers the account which a gifted and eloquent historian has presented, of the terrible attack of the populace on the palace of Versailles on the 5th of October, which resulted in the forcible transfer of the royal family to a nominal residence in, but an actual imprisonment at, the Thuilleries in Paris.—We regret that our limits will not permit us to publish the whole of this sketch, as it is contained in the Review, and which is every way worthy of its distinguished author. The most material parts of it, however, are given below, and will frequently remind the reader of a kindred description of a similar scene, by the same hand in the admirable tale of the Heart of Mid Lothian.

After speaking of the immediate causes of this terrible eruption he goes on to state:

That of the 5th of October, 1789, was of a singular description, the insurgents being chiefly of the female sex. The market women, Dames aux Halles, as they are called half unsexed by the masculine nature of their employments, and entirely so by the ferocity of their manners, had figured early in the revolution, With these were allied and associated most of the worthless and barbarous of their own sex such disgraceful specimens of humanity as serve but to show in what a degenerated state it may be found to exist. Females of this description began to assemble early in the morning, in large groups, with the cries for 'bread,' which so easily roused a starving metropolis. There were observed amongst them many men disguised as women, and they compelled all the females they met to go along with them. They marched to the Hotel de Ville, broke boldly through several squadrons of the National Guard, who were drawn up in front of that building for its defence, and were with difficulty dissuaded from burning the records it contained. They next seized a magazine of arms, with three or four pieces of cannon, and were joined by a miscellaneous rabble, armed with pikes, scythes and similar instruments, who called themselves the Conquerors of the Bastile. The still increasing multitude re-echoed the cry of "Bread, bread!—to Versailles! to Versailles!"

The National Guard were now called out in force, but speedily showed their officers that they were too infected with the humour of the times, and as much indisposed to subordination as the mob to disperse which they were summoned Lafayette put himself at their head not to give his own but to receive their orders. They refused to act against women, who they said were starving and in their turn demanded to be led to Versailles, to dethrone—such was their language—'the king, who was a driveller, and place the crown on the head of his son.' Lafayette hesitated, implored, explained but he had as yet to learn the situation of a revolutionary general. 'Is it not strange,' said one of his soldiers, who seemed quite to understand the military relation of officer and private, on such an occasion, "is it not strange that Lafayette pretends to command the people, when it is his part to receive orders from them?"

Soon afterwards an order arrived from the Assembly of the Commune of Paris enjoining the commandant's march, upon his own report that it was impossible to withstand the will of the people. He marched accordingly in good order, and at the head of a large force of the National Guard, about four or five hours after the departure of the mob, who, while he waited in a state of indecision, were already far on their way to Versailles.

It does not appear that the King, or his ministers had any information of these hostile movements.—Assuredly, there could not have been a royalist in Paris willing to hazard a horse or a groom to carry such intelligence where the knowledge of it must have been so important. The leading members of the Assembly assembled at Versailles, were better informed. "These gentlemen" said Barbantanne, looking at the part of the hall where the clergy usually sat, 'wish more light—they shall have lanterns, they may rely upon it.' Mirabeau went behind the chair of Mounier, the president. "Paris is marching upon us," he said.—"I know not what you mean," said Mounier. 'Believe me or not, all Paris is marching upon us—dissolve the sitting.' 'I never hurry the deliberations,' said Mounier.—'Then feign illness,' said Mirabeau, 'go to the palace, tell them what I say and give me for authority. But there is not a minute to lose—Paris marches upon us.' 'So much the better,' answered Mounier, 'we will be a republic the sooner.' Mounier must be supposed to speak ironically, & in allusion not to his own opinions, but to Mirabeau's revolutionary tenets.—Another account of this singular conversation states his answers to have been, 'All the better. If the mob kill all of us—remark, I say all of us, it will be the better for the country.'

It was now night, and the armed rabble of both sexes showed no intention of departing or breaking up. On the contrary they bivouacked, after their own manner upon the parade, where the soldiers usually mustered. There they kindled large fires, ate, drank, sang, caroused and occasionally discharged their fire arms. Scuffles arose from time to time, one or two of the Gardes de Corps had been killed and wounded in the quarrel, which the rioters had endeavoured to fasten on them; besides which this devoted corps had sustained a volley from their late guests, the National Guard of Versailles. The horse of a Garde de Corps which fell into the hands of these female demons, was killed, torn in pieces, and eaten half raw and half roasted. Every thing seemed tending to a general engagement when late at night the drum announced the approach of Lafayette at the head of his civic army, which moved slowly, but in good order.

A band of the rioters found means to penetrate into the palace about three in the morning, through a gate which was left unlocked and unguarded. They rushed to the Queen's apartment and bore down the few Gardes de Corps who hastened to her defence. The sentinel knocked at the door of her bed-chamber, called to her to escape, and then gallantly exposed himself to the fury of the murderers His single opposition was almost instantly overcome, and he himself left for dead. Over his bleeding body they forced their way into the Queen's apartment but their victim, reserved for farther and worse woes, had escaped by a secret passage into the chamber of the King, while the assassins, bursting in, stabbed the bed she had just left with pikes and swords.

The outside of the palace was still besieged by the infuriated mob, who demanded with hideous cries, and exclamations the most barbarous and obscene, to see the Austrian, as they called the Queen. The unfortunate Princess appeared on the balcony, with one of her children in each hand. A voice from the crowd called out. "No children!" as if on purpose to deprive the mother of that appeal to humanity, which might move the hardest heart. Maria Antoinette, with a force of mind worthy of Maria Theresa, her mother, pushed her children back into the rooms, and turning her face to the tumultuous multitude which tossed and roared beneath, brandishing their pikes and guns with the wildest attitudes of rage, the reviled, persecuted and denounced Queen stood before them, her arms folded on her bosom, with a noble air of courageous resignation. The secret reason of this summons—the real cause of repelling the children—could only be to afford a chance of some desperate hand among the crowd executing the threats which resounded on all sides. Accordingly, a gun was actually levelled, but one of the bystanders struck it down, for the passions of the mob had taken an opposite turn and astonished at Maria Antoinette's noble presence, and graceful firmness of demeanor, there arose, almost in spite of themselves, a general shout of Viva le Reine.

But if the insurgents, or rather those who prompted them, missed their first point, they did not also lose their second. A cry arose, 'To Paris!' at first uttered by a solitary voice, but gathering strength, until the whole multitude shouted 'To Paris—to Paris!" The cry of these bloodthirsty bacchanals, such as they had that night shown themselves, was it seems, considered as the voice of the people, and as such Lafayette, neither remonstrated himself, nor permitted the King to interpose a moment's delay in yielding obedience to it: nor was any measure taken to put some appearance even of decency on the journey, or to disguise its real character, of a triumphant procession of the sovereign people, after a complete victory over their nominal monarch.

The carriages of the royal family were placed in the middle of an immeasureable column, consisting partly of Lafayette's soldiers, partly of the revolutionary rabble whose march had preceded his, amounting to several thousand men and women of the lowest and most desperate description, intermingling in groups amongst the bands of French guards, and civic soldiers, whose discipline could not enable them to preserve even a semblance of order.

Thus they rushed along, howling their songs of triumph. The harbingers of the march bore the two bloody heads of the murdered Gardes de Corps, paraded on pikes, at the head of the column, as the emblems of their prowess and success.

The rest of this body, worn down by fatigue, most of them despoiled of their arms, and many without hats, anxious for the fate of the royal family, and harrassed with apprehensions for themselves, were dragged like captives in the midst of the mob, while the drunken females around them bore aloft in triumph their arms, their belts, and their hats. These wretches stained with the blood in which they had bathed themselves, were now singing songs, of which the burthen bore—"We bring you the baker, his wife, and the little apprentice;" as if the presence of the unhappy royal family, with the little power they now possessed had been in itself a charm against scarcity. Some of these Amazons rode upon the cannon, which made a formidable part of the procession. Many of them were mounted on the horses of the Gardes de Corps, some in masculine fashion, others encroupe. All the muskets and pikes which attended this immense cavalcade, were garnished, as if in triumph, with oak boughs, and women carried long poplar branches in their hands, which gave the column, so grotesquely composed in every respect, the appearance of a moving grove. Scarce a circumstance was omitted which could render his entrance into the capital more insulting to the King's feelings; more degrading to the royal dignity. After six hours of dishonour and agony, the unfortunate Louis was brought to the Hotel de Ville, where Bailli, then mayor, complimented him upon the "beau jour," the "splendid day," which restored the monarch of France to his capital; assured him that order, peace, and all the gentler virtues, were about to revive in the country under his royal eye, and that the King would henceforth become powerful through the people, the people happy through the king;—and "what was the truest of all," that as Henry IV had entered Paris by means of re conquering his people, Louis XVI had done so, because his people, had re-conquered their King. His wounds salved with this lip-comfort, the unhappy and degraded Prince was at length permitted to retire to the Palace of the Thuilleries, which long uninhabited, and almost unfurnished, yawned upon him like the tomb, where alone he at length found repose.

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In consequence of the low price of Cotton, some of our agriculturalists, we learn, are about turning their attention to the cultivation of the vine and silk. We have no doubt of the suitableness of our climate for both, and the limited experiments which have been made, prove it. The culture of silk is attended with many advantages peculiar to it, which if known, might induce numbers to engage in it. It requires no capital; the poorest man who could procure silk worms and access to a few mulberry trees, may make silk. All the necessary labor may be performed by children or superannuated persons. A crop of silk is the work but of 40 days, the first twenty of which occasion but little trouble. As a number of Mulberry trees grow spontaneously, in many parts of the State, it is evident they may be multiplied at pleasure by culture. It is a tree easily propagated, and known to possess the property of enriching the soil where it is planted. Its berries are good food for hogs and poultry, and it yields leaves large enough to feed with, in three or four years from sowing the seed. To the rich, the culture of silk will be a pleasing amusement, and to the poor a subsistence.—*Raleigh Register.*

The success of the High School for *Girls* in New York, equals the expectations of its most sanguine advocates. No establishment of the kind has edified us more in its general aspect and routine. In the three great divisions, comprising several hundred female children of respectable parents—the monitorial system is applied with remarkable order, facility and advantage —Besides the usual rudiments of the best English education, needle work of every kind, French, and drawing are effectually taught: and it has been found by the intelligent Ladies who preside over the School, and who have had much experience in the common academies, that nothing is lost in this institution with respect to manners and morals. Notwithstanding the number of the pupils, the dicipline may in fact be such as to produce the habit of greater propriety and delicacy of demeanor. We mention these particulars now, merely to excite public attention to the subject; sincerely wishing that the good example of New York in the formation of the Female High School, may be followed here as readily and beneficially as it has been in the case of the High School for boys.

*Phila. Nat. Gaz.*

### A GIANT TREE.

The following is given in the Reading Chronicle, as the dimensions &c. of a poplar tree which was felled a short time since in Berks County; Height, 117 feet—circumference at the butt end, 20 feet 7 inches, or 6 feet 9 inches diameter—the length from the butt to first limb, 64 feet—7 cords of fire wood were cut from the top exclusive of the trunk, which, together with the bark which has been taken away without measurement it is calculated would make at least 15 cords more, being a total of 22 cords, the tree being perfectly sound, with the exception of a very small decay in the heart, where it was cut from the stump. Its age, according to the circles on the end of the trunk, is 292 years, without an allowance for the decayed part, which in all probability, would increase its age to at least 300 years. This was the largest *solid* tree that we ever saw or heard of, and when standing among the other trees with which it was surrounded, it was indeed a *giant of the forest*. As it was in perfect health and vigor, it is a pity that its owner, Mr. John Moser, suffered it to be destroyed, as it would undoubtedly have continued to grow for ages yet to come. Can any one inform us of its equal?

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