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, JUNE 30, 1827. NO. 26.

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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 GOODS.

CHEAPER & CHEAPER.

Jenkins & Stevens

Have just received from Philadelphia,
A FRESH SUPPLY OF *GOODS*,

Suitable to the present season, which will be offered low for the ready money—and which added to their former stock, makes their assortment very complete. Their friends and the public at large are invited to give them an early call. J. & S.

Easton, June 23 3w

NOW READY.

Brandywine Chalybeate

SPRINGS.

THE SPACIOUS AND ELEGANT HOUSE belonging to the company at these springs which was completed last fall, has just been opened, and is now ready for the reception of visiters and boarders, under the superintendence of the subscriber.

This Watering Place is finely situated in the high and healthy country, five miles west of Wilmington, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country, the river Delaware, and the neighbouring States. The grounds of the company afford pleasant and shady promenades, and are bounded by fine streams of water.

The virtues of the waters of those springs are those of the purest Chalybeate, according to the analysis of Professor Keating of Philadelphia. They have been particularly efficacious in Bilious and other fevers, and are celebrated as a fine tonic.

The near vicinity of Wilmington offers at all times access to an excellent market, and the daily intercourse by steam boat lines from that place and New Castle, to Philadelphia and Baltimore, affords a facility of communication not possessed by any other watering place.

Parties can be accommodated at a short notice with dinners, collations, ice-creams, &c. &c.

The Proprietor pledges himself that no exertion shall be spared on his part to gratify every want of the visiter to this pleasant and salubrious retreat.

Charges will be moderate.

CHARLES STANLEY.

June 23 3w

☞Carriages and gigs may be had at any time, and there are delightful rides over good roads to the neighbouring towns, villages, canal, &c. ☜Horses taken at livery. C. S.

Bank of Caroline,

June 19th, 1827.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders in this Institution that there will be an Election held in the Court House in Denton, on Monday the 6th day of August next, for seven Directors, to manage the affairs in closing said Institution—Said election to be between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN BOON, Agent
of the late Bank of Caroline.

June 23 3w (8)

Christ Church Burial Ground.

THE Public are informed that the Lot of Ground presented to the Episcopal Church by Doctor Ennalls Martin for a Burial Ground, has been laid off into Sections, which are now ready for sale. Persons wishing to purchase, are requested to call on Mr. Wm. H. Groome, who will exhibit the plan of the Ground and make known the terms of sale.

Easton, June 23 3w

TO BE RENTED

FROM THE FIRST OF JANUARY NEXT,

THE large Plantation in Poplar Neck, Caroline County, now occupied by Messrs. Meloney & Barton—Also several Farms in Hunting Creek Neck, in the same county. The rents will be very moderate, and Leases given for several years if desired—Application may be made to myself, or to Mr. Daniel Cheezum, of Caroline, at any time after the first of July.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Shoal Creek, June 23 tf.

WANTED

BACON and LARD, for which a liberal price in CASH will be given.

JOSEPH CHAIN.

Easton June 16 tf

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

In pursuance of a decree of Worcester county court as a court of Chancery, will be sold at public sale on Saturday the 21st day of July next, on the premises, a Saw & Grist Mill with a Farm & Cypress Swamp adjoining, containing about two hundred and 50 acres of land, situate in said Worcester county on the west side of Pocomoke River near Parker's Bridge, the property of William Pitts, deceased.

It is expected that persons wishing to purchase will view the Lands and see the advantages which the Mill and Situation will give previous to the day of sale.—The terms will be six months credit for one half the purchase money and twelve months credit for the residue to be secured by bond with good and approved security drawing interest from the day of sale.—Sold by

THOS: N. WILLIAMS, Trustee.

June 16.

Fourth of July.

The Ladies and Gentlemen of the Eastern Shore are informed that the Steam Boat Maryland will leave Easton Point on the morning of the 4th of July at 7 o'clock, on an excursion of pleasure; call at Cambridge and after remaining there one hour proceed up the river and return in the evening. Passage 50 cents—Dinner will be provided on board at a moderate charge, and a good band of music will be engaged for the occasion.

N. B. The Maryland will proceed on her regular rout to Baltimore, on Thursday the 5th, instead of Wednesday the 4th of July.

June 16.

BOOTS & SHOES.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Talbot county that he has taken the shop lately occupied by Mr. William Kemp in Easton nearly opposite Mr. Lowe's tavern and a few doors from the Bank where he carries on the BOOT & SHOE-MAKING business in all its various branches—he has now on hand a good assortment of prime materials and is prepared to manufacture Boots or Shoes in the best manner, in the most fashionable style and at moderate prices—He solicits a share of the Public patronage, and assures those who may favour him with their custom that no pains on his part will be wanting to give general satisfaction. THOMAS S. COOK.

Easton May 26 tf

Commissioners' Sale.

In pursuance of an order of the Honorable the Judges of Talbot county Court, passed at the last May term of said Court, will be exposed to public sale to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 7th day of August next, at the door of the Court House in the town of Easton between the hours of 2 o'clock and 4 o'clock, P. M. all the lands and tenements (clear of incumbrances) of which James Clayland late of Talbot county, deceased, died, seized and possessed, lying and being in Island Creek Neck in said county, known by the name of 'Bullen's Chance' containing about 150 3-4 acres of land more or less.

Terms of sale are, one fourth of the purchase money to be cash, and on the remaining three fourths, a credit will be given until six months after each of the remaining three heirs (being minors,) shall respectively arrive at the age of 21 years, whose ages, regulating the credit will be particularly made known on the day of sale.

Bonds with good and approved security will be required for the three fourths of the purchase money, to bear interest from the day of sale.

Persons wishing to purchase will be shown the premises and improvements by Nicholas Martin, Esq. or any of the Commissioners.

JOSEPH MARTIN,
SOLOMON DICKINSON,
JAMES CHAPLAIN,
PETER WEBB.

June 23.

INDIAN QUEEN & BALTIMORE HOUSE,

Situated in the centre of the city, on two beautiful and spacious streets, convenient to the wharves, steam boats and public buildings. This celebrated and extensive Hotel, fronting about 100 feet on Market or Baltimore street and 224 feet on Hanover street, has been elegantly improved and newly furnished in the first style. The public rooms are handsomely fitted up, and the chambers with neat and appropriate furniture. The parlors on Hanover and Market Streets, for families, (formerly two private dwellings, entrance distinct from the Hotel,) are elegantly furnished, and so publicly situated, as to command a view of the busy and gay crowds which throng this great, public, & fashionable street, (Market street.) The chambers attached; are private, convenient, and well furnished. *Families cannot desire to be more pleasantly, comfortably, and elegantly accommodated, and at charges lower than for years past.* The Bath Rooms are in fine order, the Reading Room is supplied with papers from various parts of the Union; a box for Post Office Letters; a general Stage Office, from which the Western, Southern, York and Philadelphia stages daily depart and arrive, & on an adjoining lot extensive Stables and Carriage Houses, with every other appendage necessary to a Hotel of the first rank. The removal of a house in the rear, on German street, which obstructed the light and air, the ornamental railing and pallisades substituted, the refreshing appearance of an extensive grass-plat, bordered with shrubbery and flowers, give a finish to the other improvements, no less pleasing to the eye than conducive to comfort. *It is universally admitted that the House and premises, in appearance, comfort, arrangement and style, are far superior to what they ever were, and so materially changed as scarcely to be recognized*; and in other material requisites, such as an abundant and choice Table, Wines, &c. attentive and obliging servants, and all that is comprised in a well arranged Hotel, those who have honored the house with their company have spoken in terms of commendation extremely flattering.

The undersigned renews to the Public his grateful thanks for their patronage, and, at the same time respectfully solicits the old friends and patrons of the House, and the public generally, to give this regenerated and superiorly located establishment a trial, *more especially as he is now enabled from the increased accommodations, improved state of the Hotel, and decreased rent, to entertain them in a superior style, and at charges lower than any of his predecessors.*

Gentlemen and Ladies arriving in the Steam Boats or Stages, any hour of the night, will be conducted to apartments always prepared, and their departure at any hour facilitated.

The Public's obedient servant,

G. BELTZHOOVER.

June 9 3w

TO BE SOLD

TO SERVE UNTIL THE YEAR, 1830.

A stout, hearty, healthy, young negro man accustomed to Farming—He will be sold on accommodating terms—For particulars apply to Mr. James Gaskins, Easton.

June 23 w

From the Glasgow Free Press.

ANATOMY OF DRUNKENNESS,

By a Member of the Glasgow Medical Society.

This is a treatise which both drunkards and sober men should read—the former that they may thereby be reclaimed from the path that leads to physical as well as moral ruin, and the latter that they may be prevented by a salutary dread of its consequences, from ever entering upon that fatal path. The author, as he informs us, wrote the treatise in question merely as an inaugural essay to be presented to the members of the faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow; but, at the suggestion of his publisher, who is entitled to much praise for having discovered its merits, he has been induced thus to present it to the world at large. And grateful should the world be in consequence of his present, for it is calculated to become a burning and a shining light before the eyes of men—ay, and of women too—to warn them at all times from the ways of—*drunkenness* The science of the subject, which, in other hands, might have assumed a grave, and perhaps a dull character, is here finely reliered by a rich vein of humour, a happy turn for the burlesque, and, in many passages, a high degree of poetical fancy and feeling, that imparts a charm to the whole, sufficient to render it popular, and even independent of its intrinsic interest. What, for example, can better illustrate the last two of these enumerated qualities, than the following passages selected from that department of the work entitled, "causes of drunkenness."

"Men of genius are unfortunately addicted to drinking Nature, as she has gifted them with greater powers than their fellows, seems also to have mingled with their cup of life more bitterness. There is a melancholy which is apt to come like a cloud over the imaginations of such characters. Their minds possesses a susceptibility and a delicacy of structure which unfit them for the gross atmosphere of human nature; wherefore, high talents have ever been distinguished with sadness and gloom. Genius lives in a world of its own; it is the essence of a superior nature—the loftier imaginations of the mind, clothed with a more spiritual and refined verdure. Few men endowed with such faculties, enjoy the ordinary happiness of humanity. The stream of their lives run harsh and broken. Melancholy thoughts sweep perpetually across their souls; and if these be heightened by misfortune, they are plunged in the deepest misery. To relieve these feelings many plans have been adopted. Dr. Johnson fled for years to wine under his habitual gloom. He found that the pangs were removed while its immediate influence lasted, but he also found that they returned with double force when that influence passed away He saw the dangerous precipice on which he stood, and by an unusual effort of volition, gave it over. In its stead he substituted tea, and to this milder stimulus had recourse to his melancholy. Voltaire and Fontenelle, for the same purpose, used coffee. The excitements of Newton and Hobbes were the fumes of tobacco, while Demosthenes and Haller were sufficiently stimulated by drinking cold water. Such are the differences of constitution.

And again under the head "Phenomena of drunkenness:"—

"What are the sensations of incipient drunkenness? First, an unusual serenity prevails over the mind, and the soul of the votary is filled with a placid satisfaction. By degrees he is sensible of a soft and not unmusical humming in his ears, at every pause of conversation. He seems, to himself to wear his head lighter than usual upon his shoulders. Then a species of obscurity, thinner than the finest mist passes before his eyes, and makes him see objects rather indistinctly. The lights begin to dance, and appear double. A gaiety and warmth are felt at the same time about the heart. The imagination is expanded, and filled with a thousand delightful images. He becomes loquacious, and pours forth in enthusiastic language, the thoughts which are born, as it were, within him. Now comes a spirit of universal contentment with himself and all the world. He thinks no more of misery; it is dissolved in the bliss of the moment. This is the acme of the fit—the ecstacy is now perfect. As yet the sensorium is in tolerable order. It is only shaken, but the capability of thinking with accuracy still remains. About this time the drunkard pours out all the secrets of his soul. His qualities, good or bad, come forth without reserve; and now, if at any time, the human heart may be seen into. In a short period he is seized with a most inordinate propensity to talk nonsense, though he is perfectly conscious of his doing so. He also commits many foolish things knowing them to be foolish. The powers of volition, the faculty which keeps the will subordinate to the judgment seems totally weakened. The most delightful time seems to be that immediately before becoming very talkative When this takes place, a man turns ridiculous, and his mirth, though more boisterous, is not quite so exquisite. At first the intoxication partakes of sentiment, but latterly, becomes merely animal After this the scene thickens. The drunkard's imagination gets disorderly with the most grotesque conception. Instead of moderating his drink he pours it down more rapidly than ever: glass follows glass with reckless energy. His head becomes perfectly giddy. The candle burns blue, or green, or yellow, and where there are perhaps only three on the table, he sees a dozen. According to his temperament he is amorous, or musical, or quarrelsome. Many possess a most extraordinary wit; and a great flow of spirits is a general attendant. In the latter stages, the speech is thick, and the use of the tongue in a great measure lost. His mouth is half open, and idiotic in the expression; while his eyes are glazed, wavering, and watery.—He is apt to fancy that he has offended some of the company, and is ridiculously profuse with his apologies. Frequently he mistakes one person for another, and imagines that some of those before him are individuals, who are, in reality, absent or even dead. The muscular powers are, all along, much affected: this, indeed, happens before any great change takes place in the mind, and goes on progressively increasing. He can no longer walk with steadiness, but totters from side to side. The limbs become powerless, and inadequate to sustain his weight. He is however not sensible of any deficiency in this respect; and while exciting mirth by his eccentric motions, imagines that he walks with the most perfect steadiness. In attempting to run, he conceives he passes over the ground with astonishing rapidity. The last stage of drunkenness is total insensibility. The man tumbles perhaps beneath the table, and is carried away in a state of stupor to his couch. In this condition he is said to be dead drunk."

The last paragraph of this latter passage affords also a good specimen of the author's turn for burlesque. We shall now quote two paragraphs of a different kind, illustrative of the delicate manner in which the author usually contrives to indulge a humor pregnant with conceits, and yet, at the same time, subdues it into strict subserviance to the general subjects:—

"*Hysteria.*—Female drunkards are very subject to hysterical affections. There is a delicacy of fibre in woman, and a susceptibility of mind, which makes them feel more acutely than the other sex all external influences. Hence their whole system is often violently affected with hysterics and other varieties of nervous weakness. These affections are not always traced to their true cause, which is neither more nor less than dram drinking. When a woman's nose becomes crimsoned at the point, her eyes somewhat red, and more watery than before, and her lips fuller, and less firm and intellectual in their expression, we may suspect that some thing wrong is going on.

"*Emaciation, &c.*—Emaciation is peculiarly characteristic of the spirit drinker. He wears away before his time, into the 'lean and slippered pantaloon' spoken of by Shakespeare, in his 'Stages of human life.' All drunkards, however, if they live long enough become emaciated. The eyes get hollow, the cheeks fall in, and wrinkles soon furrow the countenance with the marks of age. The fat is absorbed from every part, and the rounded plumpness which formerly characterized the body, soon wears away. The whole frame gets lank and debilitated There is a want of due warmth and the hand is usually covered with a chilly clammy perspiration.

"Malt liquor and wine drinkers are, for the most part, corpulent, a circumstance which rarely attends the spirit drinker, unless he be at the same time a *bon vivant.*—In drunkards, the first parts which becomes emaciated, are the lower extremities; they fall away even when the rest of the body is full. This is a bad sign, and a sure proof that the stamina of the constitution are gone.

"From the general defect of vital power in the system, the children of drunkards are neither numerous nor healthy They are usually puny and emaciated, and liable to inherit all the diseases of their parents. Their intellect is also, in most cases below the ordinary standard.'

The length of the above extracts forces upon our attention the narrowness of our farther limits at present, yet we cannot bid a temporary farewell to so rich a fund of instruction and entertainment, without also transferring to our columns the following specimen of accurate observation and refined feeling:—

"Some are drunkards by choice, and others by necessity. The former have an innate and constitutional fondness for liquor, and drink *con amore.* Such men are of a sanguineous temperament or coarse unintellectual minds, and of low and animal propensities. They have, in general a certain rigidity of fibre, and a flow of animal spirits which other people are without. They delight in the roar & riot of drinking clubs; and with them, in particular, all the miseries of life may be referred to the bottle.

The drunkard by necessity was never meant by nature to be dissipated. He is perhaps a person of amiable disposition, whom misfortune has overtaken, and who instead of bearing up manfully against it, endeavours to drown his sorrows in liquor. It is an excess of sensibility, a partial mental weakness, an absolute misery of the heart, which drives him on. Drunkenness with him is a consequence of misfortune; it is a solitary disposition preying upon him in silence. Such a man frequently dies broken hearted, even before his excesses have had time to destroy him by their own unassisted agency.

Some become drunkards from an excess of indulgence in youth. There are parents who have a common custom of treating their children to wine, punch and other intoxicating liquors. This, in reality is regularly bringing them up in an apprenticeship to drunkenness. Others are taught the vice by frequenting clubs, &c.

These are the genuine academies for tippling. Two thirds of the drunkards we meet with have been there initiated into that love of intemperance and boisterous irregularity which distinguish their future lives. Men who are good singers are apt to become drunkards, and in truth, most of them are so, more or less, especially if they have naturally much joviality, or a warmth of temperament. A fine voice to such men is a fatal accomplishment "

After a perusal of the above extracts few will deem any comment necessary upon the work from which they are taken. Its two most distinguished characteristics, are its concealed, yet searching satire, and the scientific details upon which that satire is founded. Shafts of this nature, levelled at a prevailing vice, have a two-fold tendency to reform, by appealing not less forcibly to the feeling of self-preservation, than to the sense of ridicule; and it were therefore greatly to be wished, that in the practice of such moral archery, these shafts were more frequently used. The ancient Spartans successfully employed example as a safeguard against drunkenness; but with us, to whom such examples are too familiar to be regarded, the only corrective is ridicule, accompanied with such a demonstration of physical evils resulting from the habit, as is given in the work before us.

Anecdote founded on fact.—In a small village of the state of Georgia a quarrel recently occurred between two Frenchmen, one, a meagre little physician, who looked as if he lived on his own drugs—the other a sturdy grocer, who as a cannibal, could have taken the little Mr. D. at a meal. In the progress of the dispute, the doctor, wrought up to the sticking point, and as warm as a cataplasm, exclaimed vehemently, '*I will be dam if I no kill you*'—to which the grocer replied, with a coup chalance of the most ludicrous contrast, *No Doctaire.* I be dam if you do, for I shall not employ you.'

A MIRACLE.

Translated for the New York Morning Courier from the French, (by a Correspondent)

FRANCE!!—Literal copy of a part of the reports lately published by order of my lord the Bishop of Poitiers on the apparition of a cross in the Parish of Migne.

We Pasquier, curate of St. Porchaire, and Marsault, Almonier of the Royal College of the City of Poitiers, adjunct to Mr. Boin Beaupre, curate of Migne's to administer to his parishioners the exercises of the Jubilee, have the honor to communicate to his greatness the Bishop of Poitiers, the extraordinary event of which we have been the witnesses at the termination of our said duties.

The humility and fervor of the greater number of the inhabitants of this commune were extremely gratifying, but still we had to lament the resistance of several persons which rendered the efforts of our zeal inefficacious as to themselves. On Sunday the 17th day of the present month, we thought proper to communicate the Jubilee, by the erection of a cross, a sacred and holy ceremony in which about three thousand persons from the parish of Migne and other adjoining parishes assisted.—When behold, as soon as the cross was erected, and at the very moment that one of us was addressing to the faithful bystanders an exhortation retracing to their memory the miracle of the cross which appeared in front of Constantine's army, on its march against Maxentias, there appeared in the *inferior* region of the atmosphere and over a small square (*petite place*) opposite to the main door of the church, a luminous cross about 100 feet above the surface of the earth and about 80 feet in length. Its proportions were very regular and its form correctly drawn, was perfectly delineated on a clear sky, which, however, was growing dark, it being nearly 5 o'clock in the evening. This cross of silver colour, extended horizontally in the direction of the church, its foot to the eastward and its top to the west. The same colour prevailed on the whole of its extent and it remained without any alteration about half an hour; but when the procession had re-entered into the church it disappeared.

It is impossible to conceive the impression, which the cross produced most their hands ginning sus, lor This which is signed th equally be present an bad the m very evenin day, many u

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