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, (MD.) SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 27, 1827. NO. 42.

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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 or every subsequent insertion.

New Fall Goods.

WM. H. GROOME
HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with a very large supply of
GOODS
Adapted to Fall Sales, which being added to his former Stock renders his assortment unusually extensive and complete.—His customers and the public generally are invited to call and see them.
Easton, 20th October, 1827 tf

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS

Samuel Groome
Has received and is now opening his supply of
Fall and Winter Goods.
Consisting of a large and very general assortment of the various descriptions of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Liquors, Ironmongery, Cutlery, Castings, Stone Ware, Queens Ware, Glass, &c.
All of which will be offered at a small advance for Cash or in exchange for Brandy, Kersey, Linsey, Feathers, Meal, &c. &c.
Easton, Oct 20 6w

A CARD.
WILLIAM CLARK begs leave to inform his Friends and Customers, that he has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with an Elegant assortment of
Fall Goods,
Embracing every desirable article in the Staple and Fancy line, which he is now opening, and will offer at very reduced prices for CASH.
He respectfully invites his Customers and the Public generally to give him an early call and view the assortment.
Easton, Oct. 20, t

GERARD T. HOPKINS & MOORE,
HAVE now on hand, at their old stand, No. 1, LIGHT STREET WHARF, a supply of
GROCERIES,
Suited to Country Dealers, which they will sell on the most moderate terms to good customers.
They have also just received,
40 BUSHELS of first quality ORCHARD GRASS SEED.
10th mo. 20 3w

Clock and Watch MAKING.
THE subscriber feels grateful for the past favours of his friends, his customers and the public in general, for the very liberal encouragement he has received since his commencement in business, and now begs leave to inform them that he has just returned from the City of Baltimore with a new and elegant assortment of materials selected with care & attention by himself; all of which he is now prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice & on more reasonable terms than ever before; he has also on hand a beautiful assortment of
JEWELRY—*Such as*

Gold Breast Pins,	*Steel chains & seals,*
Do. Ear Rings,	*Plaid Ribbons and*
Gold Lockets,	*Gilt Seals,*
Gold Finger Rings,	*Steel Purses,*
Gold Seals,	*Steel Key Rings,*
Ditto Keys,	*Hooks and Eyes,*
Silver Pencils,	*Black Snaps,*
Silver Thimbles,	*Ditto Gilt,*

And a variety of other articles, all of which he particularly invites his friends, his customers and the public in general to call and view his assortment—Nothing on my part shall be wanting to please a generous public.
The Public's Ob't. Serv't.
JAMES BENNY.
Easton, Oct. 20.

Bennett R. Jones
Clock & Watch Maker.
BEGS leave to inform the Public, that he has commenced the above business in Easton, in the shop lately, and for many years occupied by Mr. Benjamin Willmott deceased, next door to the Bank; where he flatters himself from having served a regular time at the business with the above dec'd. that he will be able to execute his work in as good style as elsewhere. He has now on hand and intends constantly keeping, a good assortment of *Materials*, and he hopes from his punctuality, and attention to business, to obtain a share of Patronage.
N. B. The friends and customers of the late Willmott are particularly requested to give him a call. B. R. J.
Easton Oct. 20, 1827. 3w

The FIFTH Volume of the
Lady of the Manor,
By Mrs. Sherwood;
FATHER CLEMENT—*A* Roman Catholic Story, by the author of Decision—just published, and for sale at this office.
Oct. 20,

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.
By the Board of Trustees,
October, 18, 1827.

Ordered that the Friends of *Agriculture* who liberally subscribed to the Association entered into for the support of Cattle Shows at Easton for the term of five years be notified and requested to pay their Subscriptions for the years 1826 and 1827 to William K. Lambdin Esquire, the Treasurer of the Society, on or before the 31st. day of October instant; the same being necessary towards defraying the Expenses of the approaching Exhibition.
RICHARD SPENCER, Sec'ry.
Oct 20 2w

MIDDLETOWN ACADEMY,
Classical Department.

This Institution will be opened on Monday the 25th of October inst. under the care of the Rev. *Joseph Wilson.*
In this Seminary students will be thoroughly instructed in the different branches of a good English and Classical Education, viz: Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Composition, Elocution, Mathematics, and the Greek & Latin Languages. The terms of tuition will be; for the English branches, exclusive of Mathematics, $8 per session, or $10 including the Mathematics; for the Languages, including the English, $10 per session. Tuition money to be paid in advance.
There will be two sessions in the year, with a short vacation between each.
Good boarding can be obtained in respectable families in the village, at the rate of Forty Dollars per session; and a few boarders can be accommodated in the family of the Principal
JOHN EDDOWES, Sec'ry.
Middletown, Del. Oct. 13 3w

MARYLAND
Caroline County, Orphan's Court.
Tuesday, 9th day of October, 1827.

On application of Henry T. Dean, administrator of Charles E. Dean, late of Caroline 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 the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.
In testimony that the foregoing is truly and faithfully copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphan's Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the public seal of my office affixed. this 9th day of October, *A. D.* 1827.
Test, JAS. SANGSTON, Reg'r. of Wills for Caroline County

In Compliance with the above Order,
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the subscriber of Caroline county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county in *Maryland* letters of administration on the personal estate of Charles E. Dean, late of Caroline 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 20th day of April next, or they may otherwise by law; be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 9th day of October, *A. D.* 1827.
HENRY T. DEAN, Adm'r. of Charles E. Dean, dec'd.
Oct 20 3w

Notice.
Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, as a runaway, on the 8th of August, a negro man by the name of FRANK HABURN, who says he is free, and is about 50 years of age. He had on when committed a pair of linnen trowsers, a vest, a wool hat and shoes, and says that he was set free by Mr. Samuel Thomas. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward prove property pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.
THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.
Sept. 29.

Trustee's Sale.
Samuel Harrison, ag't. } By virtue of a decree of the Honourable Judges of
William Skinner. } Talbot county Court. I will sell at public sale, on Saturday the 10th day of November, at the Store of Mr. Thomas *Auld*, in the Town of St. Michaels, between the hours of 2 & 4 o'clock, all that FARM or PLANTATION, the late residence of William Skinner, near St. Michaels; being part of a tract of land called Rays Point, part of a tract called Advantage, and part of a tract called Skinner's Discovery, containing one hundred and sixty-one acres and three-fourths of an acre.—The Terms of Sale is Cash. On the payment of the purchase money & ratification of the sale by the Court, the Trustee will execute a good and sufficient deed to the purchaser, free, clear, and discharged, from all claims of the complainant, or of the defendant, or those claiming under them, or either of them.
SAMUEL HARRISON, Trustee.
Rich Neck, Oct. 20 4w

Cash for Negroes.
The subscriber wishes to purchase fifty or sixty likely young negroes from the age of twelve to twenty five years, for which he will pay the highest cash prices; persons disposed to sell will call on him at the Easton Hotel, or his agent Henry N. Templeton.
J. B. WOOLFOLK.
October 6

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

GREAT CAVE OF KENTUCKY.
For a very interesting account of this stupenduous cavern, which is unparalleled in the history of subteraneous wonders we are indebted to Dr. Naham Ward, published in the Monthly Magazine of October 1816. It is situated in Warren county and in a territory not mountainous, but broken, differing in this respect from all other caverns hitherto known. The Doctor provided with guides, two large lamps, a compass and refreshments, descended a pit forty feet in depth, and one hundred and twenty in circumference; having a spring of fine water at the bottom, and conducting to the entrance of the cavern.—The opening, which is to the north, is from forty to fifty feet high, and thirty in width. It narrows shortly after, but again expands to a width of thirty or forty feet and a height of twenty, continuing these dimensions for about a mile, to the first *hopper*, where a manufactory of saltpetre has recently been established. Thence to the second of these hoppers, two miles from the entrance, it is forty feet in width and sixty in height. Throughout nearly the whole of the distance, handsome walls have been made by the manufacturers, of the loose limestones. The road is hard and as smooth as a flag pavement. In every passage which the doctor traversed, the sides of the cavern were perpendicular, and the arches, which have bid defiance even to earthquakes, are regular. In 1802, when the heavy shocks of earthquakes came on, which were so severely felt in this part of Kentucky, the workmen stationed at the second hoppers, heard about five minutes before each shock a heavy rumbling noise issue from the cave, like a strong wind. When that ceased the rocks cracked, and the whole appeared to be going in a moment to final destruction. However no one was injured, although large portions of rocks fell in different parts of the cavern.

In advancing into the cavern, the avenue leads from the second hoppers, west one mile: and thence southwest to the chief area or city, which is six miles from the entrance. This avenue throughout its whole extent from the area, is from sixty to one hundred feet in height, of similar width, and nearly on a level, the floor or bottom being covered with loose limestone, and saltpetre earth. "When," observes the Doctor, 'I reached this immense area, (called the chief city,) which contains upwards of eight acres, without a single pillar to support the arch, which is entire over the whole, I was struck dumb with astonishment. Nothing can be more sublime and grand than this place, of which but a faint idea can be conveyed, covered with one solid arch at least one hundred feet high and to all appearance entire.'

Having entered the area, the Doctor perceived five large avenues leading from it, from sixty to one hundred feet in width, and about forty in height. The stone walls are arched and were from forty to eighty feet perpendicular in height, before the commencement of the arch.

In exploring these avenues, the precaution was taken to cut arrows, pointing to the mouth of the cave, on the stones beneath the feet, to prevent any difficulty in the return. The first which was traversed, took a southerly direction for more than two miles; when a second was taken, which led first east and then north, for more than two miles further. These windings at length brought the party, by another avenue, to the chief city again, after having traversed different avenues for more than five miles.

Having reposed for a few moments on slabs of limestone near the centre of this gloomy area, and refreshed themselves and trimmed their lamps, they departed a second time, through an avenue almost north,—paralleled with the one leading from the chief city to the mouth of the cavern; and having proceeded upwards of two miles came to the second city. This is covered with a single arch, nearly two hundred feet high in the centre, and is very similar to the chief city, except in the number of its avenues, which are two only. They crossed it, over a considerable rise in the centre, and descended through an avenue which bore to the east, to the distance of nearly a mile, when they came to a third area, or city, about one hundred feet square, and fifty in height which had a pure and delightful stream of water issuing from the side of a wall about thirty feet high, and which fell on a broken surface of stone, and was afterwards entirely lost to view.

Having passed a few yards beyond this beautiful sheet of water, so as to reach the end of the avenue, the party returned about one hundred yards, and passing over a considerable mass of stone, entered another, and smaller avenue to the right which carried them south, through a third, of an uncommonly black hue, somewhat more than a mile; when they ascended a very steep hill about sixty yards which conducted them within the walls of the fourth city. It is not inferior to the second, having an arch which covers at least six acres. In this last avenue, the extremity of which cannot be less than four miles from the chief city and ten from the mouth of the cavern, are upwards of twenty large piles of saltpetre earth on the one side, and broken limestone heaped up on the other, evidently the work of human hands.

From the course of his needle, the Doctor expected that this avenue would have led circuitously to the chief city, but was much disappointed when he reached the extremity at a few hundred yards distance from the fourth city. In retracing his steps, not having paid a due attention to mark the entrances of the different avenues he was greatly bewildered, and once completely lost himself for nearly fifteen or twenty minutes. Thus, faint and wearied he did not reach the chief area till ten at night: but was still determined to explore the cavern so long as his light should last.

Having entered the fifth and last avenue from the chief area, and proceeded southeast about 9 hundred yards, he came to a fifth area, the arch of which covers upwards of four acres of level ground, strewed with limestone, and having fire-beds of an uncommon size, surrounded with bands of cane interspersed.—Another avenue on the opposite side led to one of still greater capacity, the walls or sides of which were more perfect than any that had been noticed, running almost due south for nearly a mile and a half, and being very level and straight, with an elegant arch. While the Doctor was employed at the extremity of this avenue, in sketching a plan of the cave, one of his guides who had strayed to a distance, called on him to follow. Leaving the other guide, he was led to a vertical passage, which opened into a chamber at least 1800 feet in circumference, and the centre of the arch of which was 150 feet in height.

It was past midnight when he entered this chamber of eternal darkness; & when he reflected on the different avenues through which he had passed since he had penetrated the cave at eight in the morning, and now found himself buried several miles in the dark recesses of this awful cavern—the grave, perhaps, of thousands of human beings—he felt a shivering horror. The avenue, or passage, which led to it, was as large as any he had entered; and it is uncertain how far he might have travelled, had his lights not failed him. All those who have any knowledge of this cave, he observes, conjecture that Green river, a stream navigable several hundred miles; passes over three of its branches.

After a lapse of nearly an hour, he descended by what is called the 'passage of the chimney," and joined the other guide. Thence returning to the chief area or city, where the lamps were trimmed for the last time, he entered the spacious avenue which led to the second hoppers. Here he met with various curiosities, such as spars, petrifications, &c. and these he brought away, together with a *mummy*, which was found at the second hoppers. He reached the mouth of the cave about three in the morning, nearly exhausted with nineteen hours of constant fatigue. He nearly fainted on leaving it, and on inhalling the vivid air of the atmosphere, after having so long breathed the pure air occasioned by the niter of the cave. His pulse beat stronger when withinside, but not so quick as when on the surface.

Here the doctor observes, that he has hardly described half the cave, not having named the avenues between its mouth and the second hoppers. This part of his narrative is of equal interest with what has been already given. He states, that there is a passage in the main avenue, upwards of nine hundred feet from the entrance, like that of a trap door. By sliding aside a large flat stone, you can descend sixteen or eighteen feet in a very narrow defile, where the passage comes on a level, and winds about in such a manner as to pass under without having any communication with it, at length opening into the main cave by two large passages just beyond the second hoppers.—This is called the "glauber salt room," from salt of that kind being found there.

Next come the Sick-room, the Bat-room and the Flint-room, together with a winding avenue, which branching off at the second hoppers, runs west and southwest for more than two miles. It is called the "haunted chamber," from the echo within: its arch is very beautifully incrusted with limestone spar; and in many places the columns of spar are truly elegant, extending from the ceiling to the floor. Near the centre of this arch is a dome, apparently fifty feet high, hung in rich drapery, festooned in the most fanciful manner, for six or eight feet from the hangings, and in colours the most rich and brilliant. By the reflection of one or two lights, the columns of spar and stalectites have a very romantic appearance. Of this spar, a large cellar, called "Wilkins' armed chair," has been formed in the centre of the avenue, and encircled with many smaller ones. The columns of spar, fluted and studded with knobs of spar and stalectistes; the drapery of various colours superbly festooned, and hung in the most graceful manner; these are shown with the greatest brilliancy by the reflection of the lamps.

In the vicinity of the 'haunted chamber,' the sound of a cataract was heard, at the extremity of the avenue was a reservoir of water, very clear and grateful to the taste, apparently having neither inlet nor outlet. Here the air, as in many parts of the cave was pure and delightful. Not far from the reservoir an avenue presented itself, within which were several columns of the most brilliant spar, sixty or seventy feet in height, and almost perpendicular, standing in basins of water; which, as well as the columns, the Doctor observes, surpass, in splendour and beauty, every similar work of art he had ever seen.

Returning by a beautiful pool of water, the Doctor came to the second hoppers, where he had found the mummy before alluded to. It had been removed from another cave, for preservation, and was presented to him by his friend Mr. Wilkins, together with the apparel, jewels, music, &c. with which it was accompanied. It has since been placed in the Washington museum, the proprietor of which thinks it probable that this mummy is as ancient as the immense mounds of the western country, which have so much astonished the world.
Worcester's Sketches.

The following letter was communicated during 'the month of politics,' but knowing that no other journalist could anticipate us, we delayed the publication to a convenient season. It comes from a native of Pennsylvania, who, actuated by a spirit of romantic adventure, has left a good mill in Montgomery County, to wander in the wilds of the west.

[*Philadelphia Gazette.*

SWEET WATER LAKE, July 8th, 1827.

Shortly after our arrival last fall in winter quarters, we made preparations to explore the country lying south west of the Great Salt Lake. Having but little or no winter weather, six of us took our departure about the middle of February, and proceeded by forced marches into the country by way of the Eutaw Lake—which lies about 80 miles south of the Sweet Water Lake, is thirty miles long and ten broad. It is plentifully supplied with fish, which form the principal subsistence of the Eutaw tribe of Indians. We passed through a large swamp of bull rushes, when suddenly the Lake presented itself to our view. On its banks were a number o buildings constructed of bull rushes, and resembling muskrat houses. These we soon discovered to be wigwams, in which the Indians remained during the stay of the ice. As there is not a tree within three miles, their principal fuel is bull rushes.

This is a most beautiful country. It is intersected by a number of transparent streams. The grass is at this time from six to twelve inches in height, and in full bloom. The snow that falls seldom remains more than a week. It assists the grass in its growth, and appears adapted to the climate.

The Eutaw Lake lies on the west side of a large snowy mountain, which divides it from the Leichadu. From thence we proceeded due south about thirty miles to a small river heading in said mountain, and running from S. E. to S. W. To this I have given the name of Rabbit River, on account of the great number of large black tail rabbits or hares found in its vicinity. We descended this river about fifty miles to where it discharges into a small lake, the size of which I was not able to ascertain, owing to the marshes which surround it, and which are impassable for man and beast. This lake is bounded on the south and west by low Cedar Mountains, which separate it from the plains of the Great Salt Lake. On the south and east also, it is bounded by great plains. The Indians informed us that the country lying south west was impassable for horses, owing to the earth being full of holes. As well as we could understand from their description it is an ancient volcanic region. This river is inhabited by a numerous tribe of miserable Indians. Their clothing consists of a breech cloth of goat or dear skin, and a robe of rabbit skins, cut in strips, sewed together after the manner of rag carpets, with the bark of milk weed twisted into twine for the chain. These wretched creatures go out barefoot in the coldest days of winter. Their diet consists of roots, grass seeds, and grass, so you may judge they are not gross in their habits. They call themselves Pie-Eutaws, and I suppose are derived from the same stock.

From this place we took an east course, struck the river near its head, and ascended it to its source. From thence we went east across the snowy mountain above mentioned, to a small river which discharges into Leichadu. Here the natives paid us a visit, and stole one of our horses. Two nights afterwards they stole another, and shot their arrows into four horses, two of which belonged to myself. We then started on our return. The Indians followed us, and were in the act of approaching our horses in open daylight, whilst feeding, when the horses took fright, and ran to the camp. It was this that first alarmed us.—We sallied forth and fired on the Indians, but they made their escape across the river.

We then paid a visit to the Eutaws, who are almost as numerous as the Buffaloe on the praire, and an exception to all human kind, for their honesty.

* * * * * * * * *

There is a poor prospect of making much here, owing to the evil disposition of the Indians, and the exhorbitant price of goods. For example:

Powder,	$2 50 per lb.
Lead,	1 50

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