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. XI. EASTON, (MD.) SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 23, 1828. NO. 8.

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.

MEDICAL.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

GENTLEMEN:—You have frequently served the cause of suffering humanity, by giving circulation to important discoveries made in the healing art. I beg your indulgence to state, for the good of the public, that since the winter of 1824-5, I have had three violent attacks of an inflammation of the liver, each subsequent attack worse than the former; that I have thrice undergone salivation, to the manifest injury of my constitution; that, soon after the effect of the third salivation was wearing off, I had an addition to my afflictions, of the most painful kind, viz: bleeding from the lungs; to check the progress of which, the first remedy resorted to, was that recommended by the immortal Doctor Rush—I swallowed as much fine salt as my situation would admit of. This generally checked the bleeding for a season. I also had recourse to blood letting from the arm, to the application of leeches on my breast, and to cupping; all of which, I know, by experience, to be serviceable for a time. I have also submitted to blistering which afforded some relief. In fine, from my first attack, till recently, I was under the full impression that the breast or lung consumption had taken fast hold on me, notwithstanding my family physician, Doctor Jones, assured me to the contrary, repeatedly, to whose opinion I now gladly assent.

As soon as I saw Doctor Hereford's publication of the beneficial effects produced by the drinking of the Liverwort tea, I determined to give the Liverwort a fair trial in my case, and accordingly procured a supply, which I have used for near three months as my only drink, nourishing liquids excepted. Since I commenced drinking the Liverwort tea, I have had no return of spitting of blood, and my strength has rapidly improved. When I call to mind my former situation, as before described, under the operation of salivation, blistering, the use of the lancet, and all the accompanying attendants on a debilitated constitution, not the least of which was the danger of strangling, from the great quantity of blood issuing from the lungs—to relieve me of which thirty leeches have been applied to my breast at one time, & thirty nine incisions made on my breast for the use of the cupping instruments—having experienced all this distress, and infinitely more than I can describe, during the past Spring and Summer, (as often as twice in one month) the distress arising from bleeding at the lungs, and now to find myself free from this alarming visiter, and all the other evils brought in its train, such as leeches, cupping, &c.—the whole benefit resulting from the use of the Liverwort tea, (for a period but little over two months) with my health and strength greatly improved—imparts to me a felicity truly gratifying and which I desire to make known, for the benefit of all who may be similarly affected. All such I exhort to give the Liverwort tea a fair trial, and be attentive to their diet: for I have the best ground for believing that it was reserved for the Liverwort, through the blessing of Divine Providence, to do for me what all other expedients had failed to effect. And, from the experience I have had of this healing plant, I am of the opinion that all those afflicted with that distressing complaint, the obstruction of the urinal passages should drink freely of the Liverwort tea: for it acts powerfully on the kidneys and those passages. They certainly would find it to their advantage. In conclusion, I would observe, that I have, for the last sixteen months, rigidly adhered to a milk diet. I have drank the Liverwort tea in its cold state as advised by Doctor Hereford, and have abstained from all teas and coffees in a warm state, and all other stimulating draughts, of every kind.

JOHN CONNELL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10th, 1828.

P. S.—*Directions for preparing the Tea, &c.*—A double handful of the Liverwort, after washing it clean, is to be put into a sauce pan, and half gallon of boiling water poured on the same; let the pan then remain on the hot embers, or stove, and simmer for about an hour and a half: then pour the whole into a proper vessel to drink out of. When cold, it may be drank as often as the thirst or state of the stomach will admit. The keeping the leaves in the vessel while using the tea, is necessary, to keep the same limpid.

WHITE MUSTARD SEED.

The white Mustard Seed is an almost certain remedy for all complaints connected with disordered functions of the stomach, liver and bowels, and has been eminently successful in the following cases:—In tendency of blood to the head, head ache, weakness of the eyes & voice & hoarseness; in asthma, shortness of breath, wheezing, cough, and other distressing affections of the chest; in indigestion, oppression after eating, heartburn, sickness, wind & spasms, cramp, and other uneasy affections of the stomach; in debility, uneasiness, pain and sense of tenderness and soreness in the interior, and particularly at the pit of the stomach, and in pain in the sides and the lower part of the body; in all complaints arising from bile, scirrhous liver, and other morbid affections of that organ; in deficient perspiration, gravel, scanty and unhealthy state of the urine, and other disorders of the skin and kidneys; and irritable bowels, flatulence, and occasional or habitual costiveness; in severe colds, rheumatism, lumbago, spasms & cramp in the body or limbs, partial and general dropsy, palsy, coldness of the limbs and feet, and in loss of appetite, failure of sleep, weakness of nerves, depression of spirit, and general debility of the system. In ague, gout, rheumatic fever, epilepsy, scorfuse scurvy, piles, erysipelis or St. Anthony's fire, in the dreadfully painful affection called the small pox, typhus and scarlet fevers, and other severe disorders, has likewise been taken with very considerable advantage. For the long round worms, as well as the small white ones, it is also incomparably the best remedy, inasmuch as both in children and grown up persons, it not only destroys those reptiles, but if persevered in long enough to restore the tone of the stomach and bowels, will entirely prevent their recurrence in future.

In the white mustard seed are combined a valuable aperient and an equally valuable tonic; and thus, while it affords the most salutary and comfortable relief to the bowels, it never weakens, but on the contrary always strengthens, both those organs and the stomach, and ultimately the whole system. Its efficacy probably consists in a communication of energy and activity to those movements of the canal by which the aliment is propelled, and in this way perhaps, it operates in animating and improving those secretions of the stomach pancreas, and liver, by which digestion and chylification, those most important functions in the animal economy are effected. *It had very frequently succeeded when all other medicines have failed; it never loses its effect by use; it requires neither confinement to the house nor any particular attention to diet; and in the absence of decidedly inflammatory symptoms is always safe.* In order to take it with advantage the patient need only attend to its effects on the bowels, which, generally speaking, it is not designed to purge; but merely to maintain in an uniformly open and comfortable state; and in securing this effect, of which any one may easily judge for himself the whole art in the use of the medicine consists.

After what has been already stated it is almost superfluous to observe that the mustard seed is peculiarly adapted to the case of those whose habits, situations and conditions in life, render them more particularly liable to disordered functions of the stomach, liver and bowels with the endless variety of distressing maladies flowing from those causes.—Of this class are principally the studious and sedentary; persons whose constitutions have suffered from long residence in hot climates; mariners and sailors at sea; manufacturers and mechanics of every description; miners and such as work under ground; the indolent and intemperate; the poor who suffer from hard labour and scanty means of support, and persons advanced in years. To children also in the early period of infancy, the white mustard seed is highly beneficial not only as a remedy for worms, but as a means of obviating the extreme debility of the stomach and bowels, so frequently attached to their tender years.

The mustard seed is always to be swallowed whole, not broken or masticated; and either alone, or in a little water, or other liquid, warm or cold; and the best general rules for taking it are the following: Generally speaking; three doses should be taken every day without intermission; the first about an hour before breakfast, the second about an hour after dinner, and the third either at bed time or an hour before.

Each dose should contain that quantity which in the whole shall be found sufficient to produce a healthy evacuation of the bowels every day. Two or three large tea spoonfuls in each dose will generally produce this effect though with some constitutions much smaller doses will answer the purpose; but should that quantity fail each dose may be increased to a table spoonful; and in some instances a fourth table spoonful may be added between breakfast and dinner When the quantity fails to produce the desired effect on the bowels a circumstance which very rarely occurs; it will be proper to assist operation of the seed with a little Epsom salts or other mild aperient taken every morning, or every second or third morning, as occasion may require instead of the first dose of the seed, for the space of ten days or a fortnight or such longer period as may be found necessary And if the patient be troubled with piles, it will be advisable to relieve the bowels occasionally with a small tea spoonful of milk of sulphur, and an equal quantity of magnesia mixed together in a little milk or water taken at bed time, either with or after the dose of the seed.

In palsy, asthma, ague, diseases of the liver, rheumatism and worms, the seed should be taken some what more freely than in other cases; and in instances of long standing and great obstinacy to the extent of four or five large table spoonsful in the course of each day, if the bowels will bear that quantity without much inconvenience; and in these as in other cases the patient must have recourse to Epsom salts, or any other mild aperient, or to the mixture of sulphur and magnesia, if necessary. When the seed is taken as a preventive by persons of consumptive and delicate habits or otherwise constitutionally susceptible of cold, or by others for the purpose of preventing the recurrence of disease of any kind, or as a remedy for costiveness or any slight attack of disease, a dose thus taken every day about an hour before breakfast, or which is generally to be preferred, about an hour after dinner will very frequently accomplish the proposed object, provided it be sufficient in quantity to keep the bowels in an uniformly open and comfortable state.

I will close these observations by remarking; that a steady daily perseverence in the use of the mustard seed, according to the rules above recommended, for the space of two, three, or four months, and in many instances for a much shorter period, will seldom fail to convince the patient of the extraordinary efficacy and singular value of this very safe, cheap & simple medicine.

From the New York American.

THE TWO TRAVELLERS.

A TRUE STORY. The *Coupe* of the Paris and Havre Diligence on a certain time was occupied by three persons; one of them, Mr. Malaquet, a shopkeeper, in the RUE ST. MARTIN, and fat and stupid, slept very constantly and talked very little. A lady enveloped in her travelling cloak, and Mr. Lussac a *Gascon*, and of course a great talker, were the other two. The latter very adroitly insinuated that he was bearer of a considerable sum in bank notes, half of which he observed belonged to a rich merchant who had given him orders to purchase a quantity of colonial produce, (which intimated that he was trustworthy) the other half he said, it was his intention to vest in a country house, in tender care of the health of *Madame Lussac*—which further signified that he was a *snug man* Mr. Malaquet was less communicative: that he was going to Havre was certain; but that was all he chose to make known.

After passing PONTOISE, the horses of the Dilligence were changed and the *Conducteur* asked our travellers to alight, and walk up a hill just ahead to which they consented—the lady, of course, remaining behind. Supposing there was a steep hill to ascend, our travellers were not alarmed at the Diligence's preceding them; and although it began to grow dark, they walked very leisurely for a quarter of an hour, without coming to any ascent, and the Diligence appearing from the sound still at some distance. They began to run; but the faster they run, the more distant the rattle of the wheels, until, at last, they listened in vain—not a sound could be heard. Mr. Malaquet, in a deluge of perspiration, could only find breath to cry OUF; while Lussac, making gigantic strides, swore roundly; for a terrible idea had entered his brain. It is all over with me, thought he: the CONDUCTEUR has planned with this pretended shopkeeper, that I shall be left at his mercy in this deserted spot, and in the night too. —The fact is, there was no hill; and the CONDUCTEUR has neither waited for us, nor called. Well, one must be prepared for the worst; two or three banditti will no doubt, soon join my sulky companion, who sticks close to my heels, and I shall be murdered, like a fool as I am: but, whatever may happen, I will be on my guard; for, after all, if he is alone, I can outrun him. Mr. Malaquet, no less suspicious, was a prey to the same fears; and they from that moment acted and talked accordingly.

The muddy road, however, obliges them to walk side by side upon the foot-path; and in this situation, their eyes and ears are on the alert, and although mutually saying to each other that they must quicken their pace, they are trying which shall suffer his companion to go before. If Malaquet stops to pull out his pocket handkerchief, Lussac stops to tie his shoes. When Malaquet puts his hand in his waistcoat pocket for his snuff box, Lussac jumps aside in the mud. If one stops suddenly, thinking he sees a man behind a tree, the other resolutely doubles his fists, and prepares for action. "We must expect to be attacked," said Mr. Lussac, "but whoever robs me will not get much, for I have but just money enough to carry me to Rouen." "But," replied Mr. Malaquet, "did you not say in the Diligence, that you had 15.000 francs about you?" The cut throat has not forgotten thought Lussac, how imprudent I have been, "I meant to say," adds he, "that I expected to receive this sum at Rouen, to continue my voyage." Malaquet now believes that Lussac mentioned the 15 000 francs for the purpose of inspiring a confidence which he would soon endeavor to turn to account. "If we are attacked," said he, "I have my pistols about me, and am sure of bringing down my man," "It appears to me you observed that you travelled unarmed." "I did not wish to avow it, not having a lawful right to carry them." This looks suspicious, thought Lussac, and quickened his pace.

At last after an hour of unheard of terrors, they meet a man on horseback, who informed them that their diligence is on the road to Gisors, while they are on that of Magny. In short, they have turned to the left when they should have turned to the right, and they have yet two leagues to walk before arriving at a village. Not less suspicious of each other, they journey on *tete-a-tete*, until a stage-coach overtakes them; and they supplicate the CONDUCTEUR to give them places—they would even stand upon the steps. The CONDUCTEUR is however inflexible, and the postillion cracks his whip in their faces.

They finally reached a village, with swollen feet, and overcome with fatigue, but every body sleeps, except a poor sick woman, who cannot stir from her bed, but who directs them to an inn, which they find with difficulty. Here all the beds are occupied; the innkeepers will however, give them a miserable mattress, to accommodate both. After having supped, as well as their fear would permit; after having got comfortably warm before the fire, our companions in misfortune draw their travelling caps snugly over their forehead, and lie down lovingly side by side. Their mutual fears gradually disappear, and they make each other strange avowals. "Ah! sir, how you frightened me," said Mr. Lussac. "Is it possible? Well, sir, to be frank with you, you appeared to me to be confoundedly suspicious." "How then, do I look like a villain?" "And I?" Right. Well, never mind; no reproaches; let us thank Heaven that we were more scared than hurt." "Exactly; so now for a little quiet sleep; and that your's may be so, try not to dream of me.' "Nor you of me—good night."

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

MONDAY, Feb 11.

The house met. Were present, the same members as on Saturday. The proceedings of Saturday were read.

By Mr. Hitch, the petition of sundry inhabitants of Worcester county, praying an alteration in the mode of appointing the overseer of the poor of said county; which was referred to a select committee of five members, consisting of Messrs. Hitch, Hooper, Powell, Williams of Worcester, and Dennis.

The bill from the senate, entitled, An act respecting naturalization, was taken up for consideration; and in the progress of the second reading thereof,

Mr. Ruth proposed to strike out all of the first section, after the enacting clause thereof, for the purpose of amendment; and the question thereon being taken, it was determined in the negative. The said bill was then read through, passed without amendment, and returned to the senate.

On motion by Mr. Ely, the house agreed to consider the bill reported by him, entitled An act to incorporate a company for the establishment of a literary, scientific, and military academy in Baltimore county, and in the progress of the second reading thereof, was amended and passed.

The Clerk of the senate delivered the following message; which was read:

By the Senate, February 11th, 1828.

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates,

We have received your message informing us that in consequence of the resolution of the mayor and city council of Baltimore, authorising the mayor to convey to the state all the right and title of the city to the property known by the name of the Maryland or City Hospital; you have returned our resolution of the 23d ult. in relation to the same subject as unnecessary; and in this course we acquiesce.

We also agree to your proposal to appoint a joint committee to consider and report what further legislation may be required in consequence of the cession of this property to the state; and have appointed Messrs. Herbert, Kennedy and Thomas, to unite with the gentlemen named on the part of your honourable body for this purpose.

The house then adjourned until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

TUESDAY, Feb. 12.

The house met. Were present, the same members as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

Petitions, of the following titles were this day severally presented:—

By Mr. Williams of Worcester, the petition of sundry inhabitants of Worcester county, counter to the petition of sundry other citizens of Worcester and Somerset counties, praying for a law authorising the building of a draw-bridge across the Pocomoke river, from New town to Stephen's Ferry, presented by Mr. Williams of Worcester on the fourth instant; which was referred to the committee to whom was referred the said petition to which this is counter.

By Mr Dennis, the petition of the Vestrymen & Wardens of Somerset Parish in Somerset county, praying the passage of a law authorising the elections & meetings of the Vestry of said Parish to be held in the Church at Princess Anne; which was referred to a select committee of three members, consisting of Messrs. Dennis, Gibbons and Goldsborough.

The report of the Committee on Internal Improvement was read a first time and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Taney, submitted the following order for consideration; which was twice read, viz.

Ordered, That five hundred copies of the report from the committee on Internal Improvement, be printed for the use of the members of this house.

Mr. Gantt moved to strike from the order the words, 'five hundred,' and insert in lieu thereof, 'two hundred and fifty;' and the question thereon being taken, Will the house agree to strike out and insert as proposed? It was resolved in the affirmative.

Bills of the following titles, were this day severally reported:

By Mr. Millis, An act to suppress duelling.

By Mr. Mackey, An act regulating the service of process by constables.

By Mr. Montgomery, An act to authorise the drawing of a lottery for the benefit of the Maryland college, in the town of Belle-Air, Harford county.

By Mr. Dennis, An act to change the place of holding elections for vestrymen & church wardens, and the regular meetings of the vestry of Somerset parish, in Somerset county.

Which said bills were severally read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

The hour of twelve o'clock having arrived,

On motion by Mr. Teackle, the question was put, That all the orders of the day and the unfinished business, except that in relation to the bill entitled, An act to regulate sales by public auction, be postponed until to morrow? And it was resolved in the affirmative.

The house then resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of Friday last in regard to the said bill, entitled, An act to regulate sales by public auction.

And the question then pending, on the motion of Mr. M'Mahon, to strike out the enacting clause of the bill, viz.

'Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland,' being stated,

The debate thereon was continued.

And on motion by Mr. Teackle,

The house then adjourned until tomorrow morning ten o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13.

The house met Were present, the same members as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

Mr Donoho asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill, to be entitled, An act to establish district courts for the trial of assaults and batteries, and for other purposes.

Mr. M'Mahon chairman of the select committee to whom was referred the bill from the Senate, entitled, An additional supplement to the act entitled, An act for founding an university in the city or precincts of Baltimore, by the name of The University of Maryland, reported that the committee have considered said bill, and are of opinion it ought to pass, with the following amendment. In the third line of the first section, strike out "seven," and insert "nine."

The said bill, with the proposed amendment, was then read the first and by a special order, the second time, passed with the proposed amendment and returned to the senate.

On motion by Mr. M'Mahon, The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole house on the unfinished business of Monday last, in reference to the bill from the senate, entitled, An act to incorporate the Baltimore and Susquehanna rail road company, reported by the committee on internal improvement, to whom it was referred, with the amendments proposed by said committee, and after some time spent therein, the speaker resumed the chair, when Mr. Hawkins the chairman stated, that the committee having according to order, had the said bill, with the proposed amendments, under consideration, he was directed to report the said bill, with several amendments proposed thereto, and adopted by the committee.

The hour having arrived for taking up the orders of the day,

On motion by Mr. M'Mahon, the question was then propounded, That the said orders of the day, and also the unfinished business of yesterday, in reference to the bill, entitled, An act to regulate sales by public auction, be suspended, for the purpose of considering the said report of the committee of the whole house? And it was resolved in the affirmative.

On motion by Mr. Teackle, the house was then called, and the door keeper sent for the absent members, in the city.

The door keeper having returned and reported, that all the members in the city were attending, except those confined by sickness, the house proceeded to consider the report of the committee of the whole house on the bill of the senate above mentioned, entitled, An act to incorporate the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road Company. And in the progress of the second reading thereof, the amendments proposed by the committee of the whole house, as above stated were severally concurred in.

On motion by Mr. Thomas of Cecil, the question was propounded, Will the house agree to adopt and propose to the senate, as a further amendment, to come in at the end of the 16th section of the bill, the following as an additional section? viz.

"And be it enacted, That if the said company should neglect to provide proper wagon ways across said road as required by the 16th section of this act, it shall be lawful for any individual to sue said company, and be entitled to such damages as a jury may think him or her entitled to, for such neglect or refusal on the part of said company.'

And it was resolved in the affirmative.

The bill having been read through, the question was propounded, Shall the said bill pass with the amendments proposed and adopted by the house, as above?

And it was resolved in the affirmative.

And the house then adjourned until tomorrow morning ten o'clock.

THURSDAY, Feb. 14.

The house met. Were present, the same members as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

's Sale.
n that pursuant to ounty Court at Oe signed commission- Real Estate of *Pe*- d county deceased, n Saturday the 23d the premises be- nd 2 o'clock in the said Estate consist- one of the heirs ac- act of land called *Ea* rest Range, (other- ak,) containing 312 s mostly woods and s adjoining lands of Sarcust and a part of Frederick Harrison, edit of one two and chaser giving bond earing interest from
Commissioners.
(S)

Notice.
arrears for county the years 1826 and cited to make im- further indulgence rst day of February e of that month all from the Collector, he different persons t the county for the fter that time I shall execute every per- arrears for county nust take to prevent against the county ting myself, which reatened to do, as their power.
CER, Collector.

CE.
Caroline county, has ministration with the personal estate of ett, deceased, late of persons indebted to Judgement, Bond, requested to come same without delay. Claims against the to produce the same ettlement.
GHLETT, Ex'rx.
ard Hughlett, dec'd. n. 26

way.
the jail of Washing- th December last, as ulatto man, who calls DANIEL, about 55 9 inches high—has a s left eye. Had on, drab domestic sourtout mington striped waist- fur hat. Says he be- Hill near Richmond, of Benjamin Barrett The owner of said slave e and take him away, d according to law.
INGEN, Shff. W. C.
4w

Sale
n known by the name o- on Treadhaven Creek, about six miles from said bout nine by land—It is nded by water, and two nce will enclose the said e shores abound in the as to improving the pro- igh state of improvement this farm two hundred & re will be about one hun- hels of Wheat seeded on ; there is but few situ- to excel it—Fish, Oys- heir season, are plenty; o better shooting ground person wishing to pur on, can now suit himself, on at Newyear's Day—for pply to the subscriber.
JOHN DAWSON.

tice.
ving claims against the Willson, late of Talbot are hereby notified t- the Register's office on day of March next.
CHEL WILLSON.
828.

& SHOES.
BER having just returned re with a handsome and MATERIALS in his line nvites his friends and the give him a call and view hopes from his long expe- ination to pay the strictest ss he will be able to render posed to purchase boots ll as he will turn his atten- rly to that part of the busi- imself that he can furnish ome and as good boots as else where.
s Ob't Serv't
JOHN WRIGHT.

r Negroes.
wishes to purchase fifty oung negroes from the age y five years. for which ghest cash prices; persons ill call on him at the Eas- agent Henry N. Temple-
J. B. WOOLFOLK.

RATES' BLANKS
E AT THIS OFFICE.

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