John Matthews

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. XV. EASTON, MD. SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 21, 1832. NO. 16.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY EVENING
BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

TERMS
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.

KENNARD & LOVEDAY,

HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening, at their Store House in Easton,

an extensive and complete assortment of

NEW AND FRESH GOODS,

To the inspection of which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally

THEIR ASSORTMENT CONSISTS OF

DRY GOODS
Of every discription
Groceries, Liquors, Hardware, Cutlery, China, Glass and Queens-ware, Wooden, Stone and Earthen Ware &c. &c.

They have also a few boxes of prime PORTER and ALE, and Fresh TEAS of superior quality.

Easton, April 14th (S & W)

LOOK HERE,

New Grocery and Clothing Store.

THE Subscriber has commenced carrying on the above business near the Market house, and intends keeping a General supply of

Groceries and Clothing,

which he offers low for cash or country produce, and solicits a share of public patronage the public's obedient servt.

WM. VANDERFORD.

N. B.—He respectfully informs his friends and the public that he still carries on his

BLACKSMITH SHOP,

on Dover street, and assures them that all work done at his shop shall be executed in a workmanlike manner and with dispatch.—He has in his employ an excellent workman for country work and who is considered a first rate hand at shoeing horses.

W. V.

April 14. 3w

HIGHEST PRZE $12,000.

THE following is the scheme of the Maryland State Lottery, No. 1, for 1832. To be drawn in Baltimore April 28th. The low price of the tickets combined with its other attractions renders it peculiarly advantageous to adventurers.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$12,000	41 prizes of	$100
1	5,000	51	50
1	1,270	51	30
5	1,000	102	20
5	500	102	15
10	300	1530	8
20	200	11475	4

13395 Prizes, $10,660.

Tickets $4 | *Quarters* $1
Halves 2

CLARK,

Would most earnestly invite his friends to be particular in either coming in person or sending to any one of his three offices, at the corner of Gay and Market street, or corner of Calvert and Market street, or corner of Charles and Market streets, where not only in the State, but also in all other Lotteries, he has tickets for sale in the greatest variety.

April 14

BANK AT MILLINGTON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Books will be opened by the Directors of the Commercial Bank of Millington, for subscriptions for Stock, at the house of Samuel R. Clayland, in the town of Millington, (formerly Head of Chester,) on Saturday the 5th day of May next, from nine o'clock in the morning, until five o'clock in the afternoon of that day. At Centreville, in Queen Anns county, at the house of Francis Arlett, on Wednesday the 9th day of May, from nine o'clock in the morning, until five in the afternoon, of that day. And at Chestertown, at the house of Charles Stranburg, on Tuesday the 15th day of May, from nine o'clock in the morning, until five in the afternoon of that day.

G. GARRETTSON, Sec'ry.

April 14. 3w

The Cambridge Chronicle and Princess Ann Herald, will copy the above and send their accounts to the Kent Inquirer for payment.

TOWN TAX FOR 1832.

NOTICE.—All persons concerned, are hereby notified that the town Taxes for 1832, are now due, and if not paid off in a very few days I shall be compelled to enforce payment however disagreeable it may be to my feelings & to those interested—I therefore request all those indebted to come forward immediately and make payment which will save trouble and costs and oblige

WM. VANDERFORD,
Collector of the town Tax,

April 14

NOTICE.

Retailers, Traders, Ordinary Keepers, Victuallers and all persons, Bodies Corporate or Politic in Talbot county, and all persons whom it may concern are hereby cautioned to obtain a License or renew the same according to the provisions of the act of Assembly entitled an "Act to regulate the issuing of Licenses to traders Keepers of Ordinaries and others" before the 10th day of May next ensuing

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

Easton, April 7th 1832.

NOTICE

To Bricklayers and Carpenters.

THE Vestry of St. Peter's Parish, in Talbot county, having determined to give a thorough repair to the Parish Church near the Hole-in-the-Wall, instead of building a new one as at first proposed: Notice is hereby given to all persons concerned, that the job will be given to those who will find the Materials and do the work on the most reasonable terms. Carpenters and Bricklayers are therefore invited to meet the Vestry aforesaid, on Easter Monday 23d instant, at the Parish Church above mentioned, in order to take a view of the Church and to decide in conjunction with the Vestry, as to what Materials, &c. &c. it will be necessary to provide. It is proposed to build up the North end with brick, which is at present done with wood. The Pulpit and old Pews are to be taken down and new ones erected—the Doors and Windows are to be altered, and a Gallery erected in a different part of the Church. Further particulars will be made known at the time and place above mentioned.

JAS. Ll. CHAMBERLAINE,
Register of Vestry.

Easton, 7th April, 1832—3w

PHILADELPHIA HOTEL,

No. 95, North Second one square above Market street, Philadelphia.

THE Subscriber has the pleasure of informing his friends and former Patrons, as well as the public in general, that a large addition has been made to his former establishment, with a private entrance expressly for the accommodation of Ladies and families. This Hotel has been constructed in the most modern style, with all the conveniences appertaining to a first rate House containing upwards of seventy apartments, four spacious Parlours and a Ladies dining Room. The lodging rooms are mostly single bedded and well ventilated, with fire places and grates in each.

The location is convenient for merchants and men of business being in the immediate vicinity of Steam Boat Landings, Banks, &c. The charges will be found as low as

The Proprietor solicits the patronage of a generous public, which he will endeavor to merit.

D. R. BROWER.

Late proprietor of the Coffee House Hotel Baltimore.

Jan 21 3m

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned, that the subscribers of Talbot county, Maryland, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters of administration de bonis non, with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Nicholas Hammond, Esq. Attorney at law, late of Talbot county dec'd.—And also letters testamentary on the personal estate of the late Doct Nicholas Hammond, of the same county.

All persons having claims against the estates of the said deceased, or either of them, are hereby warned to exhibit them, with regular vouchers, to the subscribers, within six months from the date hereof; they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

All persons indebted by bonds, notes or otherwise to the deceased, or either of them are requested to make payment thereof, without delay.

ANNA CAROLINE HAMMOND.
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH,
Administrators and Executors as aforesaid.

Easton. Md. April 14 3w

An Ordinance to prevent the Parading Ungelded Horses, on the Public Square, or along the streets of Easton.

Whereas it has been represented to the Board of Commissioners, by petition, that the citizens of Easton are desirous that an Ordinance should be passed, prohibiting persons from leading and parading Ungelded Horses along the streets, to the great danger and annoysance of persons in the streets. Therefore, Be it enacted & ordained by the Commissioners of Easton, duly elected and qualified, That from and after the publication of this Ordinance, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons whatever, to lead and parade, for show, any Ungelded Horse, in or along any of the streets lanes, or alleys of the Town of Easton, or on the Public Square, near the Court House, and if any person or persons shall, from and after the publication hereof, lead and parade, for show, any Ungelded Horse, contrary to the Provisions of this Ordinance, every person so offending, shall forfeit and pay such sum, not to be less than five dollars, nor more than fifteen dollars, as shall or may be imposed by the Commissioners, for each and every offence.

And be it further enacted and ordained, That if any person so offending as aforesaid, shall be a slave, the penalty or fine, aforesaid, shall and may be demanded, sued for and recovered from or against the master or mistress, or employer of such Slave, in like manner as if the said master mistress, or employer had been guilty of the offence.

Enacted and ordained into a Bye Law, by the Commissioners of Easton, this thirtieth day of March, anno domini, Eighteen Hundred and Eighteen.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, President.
Test, SAM'L. PICKERING, Clerk,

All persons interested are requested to take notice that the above Ordinance will be strictly enforced, from and after this date. By order of the Commissioners.

JAMES PARROT, Clerk.

April 14 1832

Hood's Comic Annual.

IN DELINEATION OF CHARACTER, HOOD SURPASSES THEOPHRASTUS.

"A horse dealer is a double dealer, for he dealeth more in double meanings than your punster. When he giveth his word, it signifieth little, howbeit it standeth for two significations. He putteth his promises like his colts, in a break.—Over his mouth, truth like the turnpike man, writeth up 'No trust.' Whenever he speaketh his spokes has more turns than the fore wheel. He telleth lies, not white only, or black, but likewise grey, bay, chesnut, brown, cream and roan—pyebald and skewbald. He sweareth as many oaths out of court as any man, and more in; for he will swear two ways about a horse's dam. If, by God's grace, he be something honest, it is only a dapple, for he can be fair and unfair at once. He hath much imagination, for he selleth a complete set of capital harness of which there is no traces. He advertiseth a coach, warranted on its first wheels, and truly the hind pair are wanting to the bargain. A carriage that hath travelled 20 summers and winters, he describeth well seasoned.

He knocketh down machine horses that have been knocked up on the road, but is so tender of heart to his animals, that he parted with none for a fault; 'for,' as he saith, 'blindness or lameness be misfortunes.' A nag proper only for dog's meat he writeth down, but crieth up, 'fit to go to any hounds;' or as, may be, 'would suit a timid gentleman.'—String halt, he calleth 'grand action,' and kicking, 'lifting the feet well up.' If a mare have the farcical disease, he nameth her 'out of comedy;' and selleth Blackbird for a racer because he hath a running thrush. Horses that drink only water, he justly warranteth to be 'temperate,' and if dead lame, declareth them 'good in all their paces,' seeing that they can go but one. Roaring he calleth 'sound,' and a steed that bloweth in running, he compareth to Eclipse, for he outstrippeth the wind. Another might be entered at a steeple chase, for why—he is as fast as a church. Thorough pin with him is synonymous with 'never hack.' If his knees be fractured, he is, 'well broke for gig or saddle.' If he reareth, he is above sixteen hands high' If he hath drawn a tierce in a cart he is a good fencer. If he biteth, he shows good courage; and he is playful merely though he should play the devil. If he runneth away, he calleth him 'off the Gretna road and has been used to carry a lady.' If a cob stumbleth, he considereth him a true goer, and addeth, 'the proprietor partieth from him to go abroad.'

Thus, without much profession of religion, yet is he truly christian like in practice, for he dealeth not in detraction, and would not disparage the character even of a brute. Like unto love, he is blind unto all blemishes, and seeth only a virtue, meanwhile he gazeth at a vice. He taketh the kick of a nag's hoof like a love token, saying only, before standers-by, 'Poor fellow—he knoweth me!'—and is content to pass rather as a bad rider, than that the horse should be held restive or over mettlesome, which discharges him from its back. If it hath bitten him beside, and moreover bruised his limb against a coach wheel, then, constantly returning good for evil, he giveth it but the better character, and recommendeth it before all the steeds in his stable. In short, the worse a horse may be, the more he charteth his praise, like a crow that croweth over Old Ball, whose lot it is on a common to meet with the common lot."

A case for the Soothsayers.—The circumstance described in the communication which follows, was noticed by a writer in this paper, some days ago; but so imperfectly, that one acquainted with the particulars, was induced to write the annexed account. A visit to that part of the country, enables us to confirm the statement upon the testmony of unexceptionable witnesses. There is one inaccuracy however. In their first descent to the earth, the negro did make an attempt to capture the eagles. Failing in this, they rose and renewed the fight in the air, when descending a second time, in the ardor of battle, he approached and threw himself upon them, without alarm on their parts; and conceiving them to be wild geese, wrung their heads off. What adds to the singularity of the incident, is, that from the clearing up of the county, the eagle has been for many years a rare bird in that part of Virginia. In time, the omen would have been averted by ablutions and sacrifices to the Gods, and have figured in Livy and Plutarch.

Rhmond Whig.

From the Whig.

SINGULAR OCCRRENCE.

GOOCHLAND, March 23d, 1832.

Gentlemen:—The following singular, perhaps unparalleled occurrence, may be interesting to some of your readers. On the second day of this month, a negro boy belonging to Mr. Sam. Cragwall of this county, while at work, was suddenly startled by a noise in the air resembling thunder. Upon looking up to discover whence it proceeded, he saw two birds at an immense height in the air, engaged in a desperate combat; the rustling of whose wings occasioned the noise which had so much alarmed honest pompey. They began gradually to descend, until they actually fell upon the ground within a few steps of him, when he had leisure to observe that their talons were interlocked so closely as to render their separation almost impossible. From the great desperation with which they fought & the little regard which they paid to his presence, he concluded it not so safe to disturb them, and accordingly permitted them to rise again to a short distance, and (in the words of the famous humorist,) "continue to fight in peace!" They soon fell again, however, and he discovered that they had shifted their hold, and that the talon of one was fixed in the thigh of the other, and *vice versa* the other talons remaining as before.—Cuffee, now assuming more boldness, approached, threw himself on them, and after a deperate struggle, succeeded in twisting the necks of these inveterate foes. Being ignorant of their species, he carried them to his master, when to the utter astonishment of several persons, who happened to be present, they turned out to be eagles! yes gentlemen, Bald eagles!! The fact is incontestable, and if doubted, can be proved by the evidence of at least fifty persons. In these days of moralising the feat has been considered omnous of the fate of the proud republic of which this noble bird is the emblem. The battle in the air, is the strife destined to take place between the two great sections of the Union. Cuffee represents his own ebona race, slipping in upon us while engaged in mortal combat and wringing the necks of both. What think you gentlemen? and what would an old Roman have thought? It is surprising how many persons drew the same [illegible] municating with each other.

You will receive by the gentleman who hands you this, a quill from the wing of one of the birds. I had forgotten to mention that they measured each from tip to tip, seven feet and a half, and weighed the one nineteen, the other twenty-one pounds.

H. R. P.

I certify to the truth of the above statement. W. P.

Letter from a Tennessee Schoolmaster.—The present winter will long be remembered on account of the intense and hitherto unparalleled, severity of the weather. All the concentrated frosts of the icy poles, have been let loose upon us, and have played such fantastic tricks with our Italian atmosphere that a Russian or a Norwegian might here have fancied himself some twenty degrees north of his accustomed latitude. We have indeed, had winter and summer in delightful contact. One day oppressively hot, the next as cold as if the sun had been instantaneously annihilated.

What think you, courteous Bostonian, of twenty degrees below zero, here in Nashville, forty miles nearer the equator than sultry Algiers? The 25th of January was the coldest average day we ever experienced any where. We were nearly frozen in riding a quarter of a mile on horseback. And our juvenile Greeklings looked so, that we could not find in our hearts to scold them for not threading the mazes of Euclid or Euripides. By the way—Old Nick was a fool, or he would have made Job a school-master; and then, if he had not triumphed we are no conjurors.

That our winters are gradually becoming milder, and that our climate is ameliorating, we utterly disbelieve. The clearing of our dense forests will render the seasons more inclement and uncertain. Our own experience satisfies us that the cold is greater on this side of the mountains, than in the corresponding parallels of latitudes along the Atlantic coast. Tennessee is most unfortunately situated. It is liable to all possible changes; to late frosts in spring and to early frosts in autumn; to blasting heats by day and to chilling damps by night—to every form and type of the torrid zones, at all times and seasons. Nothing here ever reaches perfection. We have no good fruit; no good melons; no sweet potatoes; no good wheat, beef, mutton, fish, fowl or venison; no good garden vegetables; no good butter, cheese, nor pumpkin pies; nothing but cotton, tobacco, corn, whiskey, negroes and swine, and these not worth the growing. Every thing degenerates in Tennessee. Doctors are made by guess, (anatomical dissection is a penitentiary offence,) lawyers by magic; parsons by inspiration; legislators by grog; merchants by mammon, farmers by necessity; editors and school masters by St. Nicholas, to do penance for the sins of their youth; mechanics are too cunning to live amongst us. We cannot naturalize a shoemaker or a tailor. We import our ploughs and saddlebags.—We send to England or Barbary for our horses, and to Mexico for our asses, (a work of supererogation in all conscience.) We get our *notions* from the Yankees; our fashions from travelling milliners and pedlars, our flints, clocks, and nutmegs, from Connecticut. Our colleges & schools are like fires kindled upon icebergs, their light is scarcely visible before they are extinguished.

All the world here is migratory, and fitful, and chaotic like the climate. We have players, buffoons, rope dancers, harlequins, giants, pigmies, caravans of wild beasts, circus riders, fiddlers, tumblers, fire eaters, steam doctors, picture venders tooth makers panaceists; all sorts of lions, stars, showmen, lecturers, teachers and holders-forth; but they are all birds of passage. They pocket our cash, and then are off by the first steamer. We are fleeced by all the charlatanry, and necromancy, and impudence, and craft and knavery, and jugglery, and cockneyism, which can muster the locomotive ability to reach this most gullible, tropical, polar, nondescript, and uniformly variable territory of ours—whereof, Nashville is, and ever will be, the splendid golden, august, munificent, refined, literary, freezing and boiling metropolis.

Nashville Herald.

From the Delaware Journal.

SENATOR SMITH.

Old politicians chime on wisdom past,
And otter on in blunders to the last.

We all remember what a mortal coil the application of this couplet by Mr. Clay to Gen. Smith, caused in the Senate some weeks ago. The venerable Octagenarian jumped upon his feet and stamped and raved again at the idea that he who deemed himself the Mentor of the Senate, should be suspected of blundering. The following Comedy of Errors which was exhibited in the Senate on [illegible] was no mistake in the application to Senator Smith. It is one of many such scenes in which the venerable old Revolutioner, as the Globe calls him, has figured during the present session.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. SMITH rose to make an observation or two, premising that what had fallen yesterday from the gentleman from Maine, rendered it necessary for him to state facts. The gentleman from Massachusetts had stated that the act of Parliament introduced by Mr Herries, imposed a higher scale of duties than that which existed under the act of 1825. He (Mr. S.) had stated that this act never passed; but that another act had passed, imposing duties on immaterial articles, but leaving all material articles, such as flour, meal, rice, &c. untouched. The word "inconsiderable" had been commented on by the gentleman from Maine. Mr. McLane had protested against the bill of Mr. Herries, & the act which passed did not impose the duties which are contained in that bill.

Mr. WEBSTER said that when this subject six weeks ago, was before the Senate, it did not seem to be known, with any certainty, if any act had passed.—The Senator from Maryland did not then inform the Senate of the fact. He (Mr. W) could not find the act; and he had accordingly written to a friend in New York, who forwarded to him a copy of it. That copy he had shown to a friend, and by this friend it was communicated to the Senator from Maryland.

Mr. SMITH, I know that: you all heard it.

Mr. WEBSTER resumed: The Senator from Maryland said that the Herries Bill had failed when the Wellington Administration went out of power; and had further said that no law had passed. Now he tells us that he knew all about it. He [Mr. W.] thought he had reason greatly to doubt the accuracy of the Senator's recollection; and he thought it would be a becoming act, if that Senator could himself be brought to question it. The gentleman now says that he well knew that Lord Grey's Administration imposed new duties, yet, at the same time, he tells us that he knows of nothing done by that Administration unfavorable to American interests. If the Senator knew all this before, why had he not communicated his knowledge to the Senate? The Senator was not given to be so little communicative of what he knows. But the fact is, that the recollection of the gentleman is so much overloaded, that it cannot bear every thing which is imposed on it. The gentleman had evidently confounded the laws with each other.—Had he informed the Senate of the existence of the act, he [Mr. W.] would not have taken the trouble to write all over the country to obtain it.

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