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 28, 1832. NO. 17.

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 description

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)

NEW GOODS.

WM. H. & P. GROOME

Have received and are now opening, a large and very complete assortment of

British, French, German, India & Domestic

DRY GOODS.

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CHINA, GLASS, QUEENSWARE, &c.

ALSO A GOOD LOT OF PENNSYLVANIA

TOW LINENS

and FRESH TEAS, of the latest importations.

Easton, April 21.

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

JAMES GARDETTE,

DENTIST,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

WILL REMAIN IN EASTON A SHORT TIME.

HE may be consulted in the various branches of his profession at Mr. Lowe's.

J. G. not having made suitable arrangement for receiving Ladies will by preference attend upon such as desire his professional services at their residences.—

Reference, John M. G. Emory, J. B. Eccleston, J. Wickes, 4th Esqrs.

March 24

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. CARRETTSON, Sec'ry.

April 14. 3w

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

AN ACT OF MARYLAND

For the protection of Oysters in the waters of the Eastern Shore of this State.

Whereas, The protection of Oysters in the waters of this State, is a subject in which the citizens thereof are deeply concerned, and the Legislature of Maryland by sundry laws passed for that purpose, have sought to secure the advantages resulting from that article of trade which have fallen short of the object they were designed to accomplish.—And whereas the citizens of this and other States infesting said waters, have continued to take and carry away Oysters in violation of the laws upon that subject enacted. And it is justly appreciated that Oysters in the waters of the State will be destroyed, not less by the immense number carried away, than by the destructive instrument used in taking them. And whereas the navigation of many creeks has been obstructed by the citizens of this and other States by means of the heaps of the refuse thrown into the waters of said creeks, in the process of picking the Oysters for market to the great injury of the good people of this State; therefore:

Sec. 1 Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the passage of this act, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to catch or take any Oysters on the Eastern Shore of the Chesapeake Bay, or any of the waters tributary thereto on said shore of said bay or any of the waters of the Eastern coast of this State with any scoop or drag or other instrument except such tongs or rakes as are now in use for that purpose, under the penalty of one hundred dollars to be received from each person for each offence.

Sec 2. And be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons who has or have not resided in this State at least twelve months immediately previously thereto, or take any Oysters in the said waters, under the penalty of one hundred dollars, to be received from each person so offending: Provided that nothing in this act contained, shall be construed to prevent the sale of oysters by any person or persons not prohibited by this act, to any other person or persons whatsoever.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That if any person or persons of any state shall in the manner mentioned in the preamble to this law, do any act to obstruct the navigation of any of the creeks or rivers on the Eastern Shore of the Chesapeake Bay tributary thereto they shall be liable to and incur the penalty that is imposed upon persons obstructing the highways of said State

Sec. 4 And be it enacted, that it shall be the duty of any Justice of the Peace of any county adjacent to said waters upon sight thereof, or upon information on oath, that any person or persons are violating the first or second sections of this act, to issue his warrant to the sheriff or a constable of the county in which he resides, for the apprehension of such person or persons, and if such person or persons upon apprehension being brought before the Justice of the peace shall stand convict; such person or persons shall incur the penalty prescribed for such offence, and if in the lapse of five days thereafter, such penalty be not paid, the boat or boats in which such person or persons shall have been found shall be sold after ten days notice, set up at two of the most public places in the neighborhood where the said boat or boats shall have been taken by the officer apprehending the same, and the proceeds arising from such sale after deducting the penalty and officers fees, shall be paid to the owner or owners of the said boat or boats; Provided nevertheless, if any person or persons belonging to or being on board of the said boat or boats, shall offer resistance to the said sheriff or Constable in the apprehension of such person or persons, the proceeds of such sale made as aforesaid, after deducting the penalty and the officers fees as aforesaid, shall be paid by the said officers to the commissioners of the school fund, to be applied to the use of the common schools of the said county, where the proceedings shall have been had.

Sec. 5. And be enacted, That if resistance be made to or apprehended by the officer directed as aforesaid, to execute the law by any person or persons offending against the same it shall then be the duty of said officer to summon the posse comitatus, armed with fire arms, ball shot and powder, and charter a vessel at the expense of the county from which the warrant to such officer shall issue, and proceed therewith without delay to execute his duty under such warrant, and if resistance be made, besides the penalty prescribed in the foregoing section, the person or persons so resisting may be sentenced by said Justice of the Peace to confinement in the Jail of said county for a period of not less than twenty, nor more than sixty days, Provided nevertheless the said owner or owners, or any person concerned, may appeal from the decision of the said justice, by giving bond in the penal sum of two hundred dollars, conditioned for the prosecution of the said appeal with effect to the next court of the county in which he or she shall be entitled to a trial by Jury, the said appeal as aforesaid shall supersede the sentence for confinement; and when the officer shall find it necessary to summon the posse upon the apprehension and conviction of the party against whom a warrant shall issue, the proceeds arising, shall be applied as prescribed in the third section of this act, after deducting the whole expense incurred in the apprehension of the offender.

Sec. 6. And be it enacted, That if any Sheriff or Constable to whom warrant shall issue, for the apprehension of any person or persons charged with offending against the first or second sections of this act, shall in the discharge of his duty, board the vessel of the party charged; and if the said officer shall find on board any boat or boats, the owner or owners whereof has or have resided in the State of Maryland twelve months immediately preceding, any scoop, drag or any other instrument used for taking or catching oysters, except tongs or rakes, it shall be considered *prima facie* evidence of the violation of the first section of this act; and if the said officer shall find on board any boat or boats, the owner or owners whereof has or have not resided in the State twelve months immediately preceding, the proof of which residence shall rest upon the defendant or defendants, any oyster scoop, drag or any other instrument that is used for the purpose of taking or catching oysters, it shall be considered *prima facie* evidence of guilt by the said Justice of the Peace; and if such party shall deny that he is guilty of such charge, it shall be the duty of such party to prove his innocence before the magistrate before whom he shall be arraigned, otherwise he shall incur the penalty prescribed in the first, second and third sections of this act.

Sec. 7 And be it enacted, That all fines and forfeitures under this act, shall be recovered before a Justice of the Peace, in the same manner that small debts, out of court are now recovered.

Sec 8 And be it enacted, That in all cases where the owner or owners of any boat or boats or any person or persons found on board the same, shall think him or themselves aggrieved by the judgment of any Justice of the Peace, he or they shall be at liberty to appeal to the next county court, before the Justices thereof, who are hereby, upon the petition of the appellant or appellants, in a summary way, empowered and directed to hear the allegations and proofs in the cause, without any unnecessary delay, and the said appellant or appellants may demand a trial by jury before the court at his or their election.

Sec. 9 And be it enacted, That no execution upon judgment to be rendered by any Justice of the Peace, shall be stayed or delayed, by any appeal, unless the person or persons appealing, or some other person in his or their behalf, shall immediately upon making such appeal enter into bond, with two sufficient securities, approved by the said Justice, in double the sum imposed as a fine, conditioned, to prosecute his or their appeal with effect, to the next court of the county, where the proceedings shall have been had.

Sec. 10 And be it enacted, That all laws heretofore passed on this subject inconsistent with or repugnant to the provisions of this act, so far as they relate to the Eastern Shore, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

From the New York Farmer.

ON THE CULTURE AND VALUE OF LOCUST.—Among the great variety of subjects discussed in your valuable publication, connected with agricultural pursuits, I have not seen any notice of that most valuable of all the different kinds of wood known to our country, the common yellow locust. The most valuable, because of all the varied productions of our forests, no one species of wood is in so many ways preferable to all others.

In ship building, and in house building, for fences and for fuel, the locust is in almost all respects as good as any other, and in many particulars so decidedly superior, as scarcely to admit of comparison.

The value of this wood being generally [illegible] our primitive forests, and the cultivation of it but little attended to in the new and recently settled parts of our State, is probably the cause why it has attracted so little of general interest. The soil in which the locust appears to thrive best is that kind which is generally found upon the necks and promontories on the north shore of Long Island—a light and somewhat sandy loam. It thrives best in the deepest and richest soils of this description, but grows very well in those that are so gravelly and uneven as to be of little or no value for the plough.

It may be grown from the seed, first subject to the action of boiling water, and planted in nurseries, to remain for two or more years previous to transplanting; or when fallen, after having attained some size, numerous sprouts may be obtained by wounding or separating the roots with a plough, which extend for a considerable distance from the body, and run near the surface. In this way an acre may be covered with more than will arrive at maturity, from a dozen well grown trees scattered over that surface.

In the older parts of the State, where the quantity of woodland is reduced to the desired limits, this wood may be advantageously substituted for other kinds, by introducing it among the sprouts, on woodland recently cut off, in which way, five and twenty trees, on an acre, and in a soil adapted to their growth, would at the expiration of as many years, when the wood was again subjected to the axe, take the place of the other timber, if care were taken to destroy or retard the growth of the sprouts.

For fence posts, the locust is invaluable, it being durable beyond any other kind of wood. How long it will last, used in this way, is perhaps somewhat uncertain; but it does not admit of a doubt, that an originally sound post, of five inches in diameter, will be good at the expiration of fifty years.

For sills, posts, and those parts of the frame of a building that are subjected to dampness, or exposure to the weather, it is perhaps as durable as iron similarly exposed; and if it should ever become so plentiful as to admit of being used for the outside covering of buildings, as well as for frames, stone itself would have but few advantages over it.

In ship building, its value is well known for certain parts of the frame, and for trunnels, it being incomparably of more value than any other kind of wood used.

For fuel, it is of equal value in all respects, with walnut or the best white oak.

In a kindly soil, there are but few kinds of wood that grow more rapidly than the locust. The walnut, oak, elm, and other kinds of hard wood, are decidedly inferior to it in that respect; but the chesnut and tulip tree, (the common white wood,) particularly the last, will overtop it. Great care, consequently, is required when it is young and growing among sprouts of this last description, to prevent them from destroying it. In good soils, in twenty years from the seed, and fifteen years from good roots, it will attain a liberal size for fencing uses.

The money value of locust depends, like all other productions of the soil, upon its proximity to a market. On this island, a post five inches in diameter, and 6½ or seven feet long, when divided will make two five-rail fence posts, is worth at least fifty cents; ten and twelve feet long, for yard posts, seventy-five cents. Trees from twelve to eighteen inches in diameter, are worth from fifty to seventy-five cents per cubic foot; and it is no unusual circumstance for the standing wood on an acre of fair growth, to sell for two hundred and fifty and three hundred dollars.

The leaf of the locust possesses an eminently enriching quality, as is evinced by the improved state of the pasture on worn out soils, where this tree is planted. When planted out at regular distances, like a fruit orchard, the grass under and around them on the most indifferent soils is improved rapidly, and converted into a beautiful green turf, a favorite walk with cattle.

Among the various subjects which address themselves to the attention of our enterprising countrymen, but few are more deserving the interest of farmers and capitalists, than the cultivation of the locust. What better method of investing money, than placing fifty dollars where, in fifty years, it would be worth five hundred dollars? What better inheritance could a farmer provide for his children, than a property of this description? Stick a tree in the ground now and then, was the advice of an old Scotch Laird in one of the Waverly novels, for, said he, "it will grow while ye are asleep"

R. W. M.

From the Marietta (Ohio) Republican.

Expedition West of the Rocky Mountains.—We have been informed that during the session of Congress for 1820–21 an act was passed authorising the raising of a company of 42 men to explore the Rocky Mountains and north from the Mexican line, the Behring Straits, and 88 degress north latitude. We have endeavored to lay our hand upon the act, but have not succeeded in so doing, although assured by many of our citizens that it is within their recollections.—From the long time the company have been absent (nearly 11 years) all hopes of their return was abandoned, as it was supposed they had either fallen victims to the savages or the severity of the climate.

On Wednesday evening the 15th, one of the party, Mr Wm. Clawson, stopped at the house of a gentleman in Fearing township, in this county, on his way homewards, (Northumberland county, Penn.) who has politely furnished us with the following particulars obtained from Mr. C.

The company consisting of Col. Henry Leavenworth, commandant, from near Albany, New York; Scipeo Hasler, a native of France, Topographical engineer; James Watson, from Baltimore, M. D. Professor of Chemistry; Drs. Henry Williams, from Baltimore, and John Gittis, from near Philadelphia, physicians—under pay of $80 per month and 37 privates under pay of $20—organized in Washington City, and left there in July, 1821, from thence they proceeded to Erie, where they went on board the topsail schooner, Capt. Birdsell, landed at Green Bay and wintered—went by Prairie due Chien to St. Anthony's falls, Mississippi—went up to St Peter's 300 miles in search of lead mines, where they discovered very valuable ones—wintered there—went down the same river & down Mississippi to the mouth of the Missouri, thence up the Missouri to the foot of the Rocky Mountains—wintered there and continued to the middle of August—then crossed the Mountains, and were west eight years. While travelling by the Frozen Ocean, and having been over into Asia, south towards the head of Columbia river, they were overtaken by a snow storm and compelled to build houses and stay there nine months, six of which the sun never rose and the darkness was as great as during our nights. The snow, part of the time, was 14 feet deep, and the company were compelled to eat 41 of their pack horses to prevent starving, whilst the only food the horses had was birch bark which the company cut and carried to them by walking on the snow with snow shoes. Each of the company was armed with a double barrelled rifle, made for the purpose, a brace of pistols, sword, butcher knife, and a tomahawk, with an edge and three spikes. Added to these they carried on a horse a small brass piece of ordnance taken from Gen. Burgoyne in the revolution. After passing the mountains they passed 386 different Indian tribes, some perfectly white, some entirely covered with hair, (denominated the Esau Indians who were among the most singular,) and so wild that the company were compelled to run them down with horses to take their dimensions, which was a part of their duty, whilst others evinced the most friendly disposition.

Whilst west of the mountains they fell in with a tribe denominated the Copper Indians who receive their name from owning extensive Copper mines; 800 of them armed with bows and copper darts, copper knives and axes, attacked the company in day time; a severe action ensued, and only about 30 of the Indians escaped—the rest were killed or wounded, with a loss of two of the company and several wounded

Among the various discoveries made by the company we have only room to mention those of extensive beds of pure salt the largest of which was 18 acres, several inches deep on the borders found to be pure and wholesome, also innumerable beds of alum, iron lead, copper, gold and silver ore, the gold almost pure.—Among the animals, Mr. C. describes the grisley grey bear, as the most ferocious, and lord of the forest.

The weight of several killed by the company varied from 60 to 125 pounds. Their strength was surprising, and tales told of it was almost beyond belief.

The remains of the company started for home in August 1831. They recrossed the mountains on to the heads of the Missouri river, there built a boat, and those who were lame went on board, the rest on foot. Capt. Leavensworth being lame, rode or horse back with those on foot, and is supposed to be in Washington city by Mr. C. Of the company five died by sickness, one by breaking a wild horse, one by the fall of a tree, and fifteen killed by the Indians—total 22. Among them was Dr. Williams, who was killed by the Blackfoot Indians, three miles from the Rocky Mountains on the way out. He was found by the company, shot tomahawked and stripped naked.—Three of the fifteen were never found, supposed to have been killed near the head of Columbia river.—ten of the nineteen of the survivors are lame, some by the Indians and some by accident. Capt. Leavensworth is among the number. He was on horseback half a mile distant from the camp, when he was shot by an Indian, which broke his thigh and dropped his horse—the horse fell upon the injured leg and broke it again below the knee. The horse continued to hold him thus, whilst the Indian ran up to scalp him, when Capt. L. seized a pistol from his saddle and shot him dead, after which he was got safe to camp.

We are aware the above sketch is very imperfect and far from being satisfactory, but it will at least prove interesting. The notes taken by the company will be published, and we look with some anxiety for a notice of their arrival in Washington. It cannot fail of being gratifying to the citizens of the country to know that even a part of the company have returned, besides, the joy it must give their relatives and friends.

Gold Mining.—We have read with considerable interest, an article in the March No. of the American Quarterly Review relating to the gold districts of our country, and which also gives some account of the mining operations now carried on in the state of North Carolina It appears that the mining prospects in that state are very flattering, both as regards the ores, and the small capital requisite to carry on the business compared with the mines of Mexico and South America. It seems singular that the veins have lain undiscovered for so many years, as it is only within the last two or three years that machinery of any consequence has been erected for the purpose of working the vein mines; and indeed, it may be said, that the establishments are not yet quite completed. It is true, that pieces of gold weighing 28, 16, 12, 10, 8 and less pounds have occasionally been found in Cabarras county for 20 years past, and in Mechlenburg county last spring a lot of gold in pieces from 11lbs. to very small grains, making together 70 to 80 lbs. was found in a space of about six feet square and about that depth below the surface of the ground; but as before remarked no one felt warranted in putting up expensive works until the *vein* mines were discovered, and we perceive that the legislature of North Carolina, has this year granted charters in order to facilitate the working of their gold mines. The yearly increase of gold received at the mint from our gold districts, gives evidence that the enterprise of the miner meets with its reward though we are informed the quantity received at the mint is no criterion to judge of the whole amount obtained, as a great part of the gold is sold immediately to the consummer or exporter The mines of our country are attracting considerable attention among British capitalists.—*New York Enquirer.*

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