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.

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TERMS

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ARE NOW TO BE HAD AT THE

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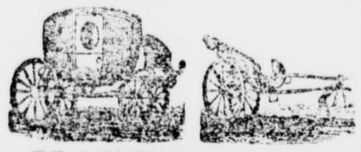

MANUFACTORY
OF
ANDERSON & HOPKINS
In the Town of Easton, Talbot co. Md.

THE Subscribers take this method of returning their grateful acknowledgments to those gentlemen of Talbot and the adjacent counties, for their liberal patronage, since they commenced the above Business: & beg leave to inform them, and the public generally, that they have now on hand,

a superior assortment of articles in their line

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Eight new Gigs,

price from 180 to 300 dollars, of various patterns & finish:—also SIX second hand ditto, of various prices, and too good

SULKIES

one of them is hung on Six Steel Springs, and a splendid assortment of

NEW HARNESS,

all of which will be disposed of on moderate terms, for cash or good paper, and liberal prices given for old Carriages in exchange.

They have under way a first rate Coachee, and a number of GIGS, in an unfinished state, which can be finished at the shortest notice and to any particular directions, according to order. They have also

a large assortment of

MATERIALS

in their line, of every description, from which by the assistance of the best workmen, and their own knowledge of the business, they are persuaded they can finish off as handsome and substantial COACHEES, BAROUCHES, GIGS, &c. &c. as any establishment in the State. All kinds of repairs done in a neat and durable manner, and steel springs of every description, made and repaired, all of which will be done at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

The Public's Ob't Serv'ts
ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

N. B. A. & H., have also for sale, a large & superior turning Lathe, and tools, which can be bought low. Two boys of good steady habits, from 13 to 15 years of age, will be taken as apprentices, the one at the woodwork, and the other at the trimming Branch of the Business. Letters addressed to Anderson and Hopkins, Easton, Talbot county Md specifying the kind of carriage wanting, will be promptly attended to, and the carriage brought to their own door.

A. & H.

Feb. 15 3m

The Eastern Shore Whig and Cambridge Chronicle will publish the above three months

Easton and Baltimore Packet, by way of Miles River,

SCHOONER—WILLIAM & HENRY,
JAMES STEWARD, MASTER.

The subscribers beg leave to inform the public that the above fine, fast sailing, new and substantially built, copper fastened Schooner, is now in complete order for the reception of frieght and Passengers; having a very commodious Cabin, she is well calculated for the accommodation of Gentlemen and Ladies.—She will commence running as a regular Packet between the above named places—and will leave Miles River Ferry on Sunday the 23d of March inst. at 9 o'clock, A. M., for Baltimore. Returning will leave Light Street wharf, Baltimore, opposite the store of A. B. Harrison, at 9 o'clock, A. M on the following Wednesday, and will continue to run on the above named days, during the season. She will take on board and land passengers at Wm. Townsend's; going to and from Baltimore.

All orders left at the Drug Store of Messrs. Spencer and Willis, Easton, or with Mr. Jas. Jorden, at the Ferry, will be strictly attended to. The Subscribers, intending to use every exertion to give general satisfaction, solicit the patronage of the public.

WM. TOWNSEND and
JAS. STEWARD.

N. B. For Capt. James Steward's capacity and attention to business, as a commander of a vessel, the public are referred to Messrs. Nicholas Goldsborough Tench Tilghman, Benjamin Bowdle and John Newnam, of this county.

March 5

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A law having been passed by the last General Assembly, and being now in force, to authorize Joshua M. Faulkner, late sheri of Talbot County or his assigns to complete his collection of fees &c., and the said fees being assigned by Faulkner to his securities who are with said Faulkner, under executions to the next court, May term. The subscribers being duly authorized and required by said Securities to complete said collections by next Court, hereby give notice to all concerned, that they will immediately enter upon said collections according to law, and will press them by order of said assigns to complete the collection by May Court—and the Securities hope and expect, that as they have a large sum to raise, and the collection of these fees is the principal source of relief for them, and the amount due from each individual being comparatively small, that there will be no difficulty presented in any quarter, as the collection must be made.

WM. C RIDGAWAY, District No. 1.
JNO HARRINGTON, Dictrict No. 2.
J. D BROMWELL, District No. 3.
EDWARD ROE, District No. 4.

april 19

NOTICE.

The subscriber gives notice to all persons interested, that it is necessary that business in his hands should be promptly closed, as he is determined that his securities shall not suffer by any delay.

He also wishes to call attention to the notice of Joshua M. Faulkner, Esq. by which it will be seen, that all his business as late Sheriff, is placed in the subscriber's hands, for settlement and the TENTH of the present month is fixed as the time by which it must be closed.—Those who wish to avoid further cost and trouble will, it is expected, attend to this notice—those who neglect must abide the consequences.

JO: GRAHAM, Shff.

march 4—22 tf

AN OVERSEER WANTED

I wish to employ for the ensuing year (1835) an Overseer of the first order,—to manage a large farm, about 8 miles from Cambridge—I mean, a man of experience in Agricultural matters, and not *addicted* to politics: he may have joint stocks; or, be solely, *an overseer*: in either case, he may have, if he shall prefer it, the next year thereafter, the exclusive interest, or any part he may judge proper; or he may continue as overseer, solely:—provided, in either case, his management shall prove him qualified for the duties. *Good testimonials will be required, and early application to*

JOSEPH E. MUSE.

Cambridge, april 19 1834. 3w

MILLINERY.
MISS CATHERINE JACKSON

Takes this method to inform the Ladies of this and the adjacent counties, that she intends carrying on the MILLINERY and MANTUA MAKING, at the House heretofore occupied by Mrs. Ann Maria Faulkner for that purpose. She hopes the old customers of the House and the ladies generally will patronize her as she is determined to use her utmost endeavors to give general satisfaction.

april 19

NOTICE.

All persons having claims upon Elijah B. Wilson, (coloured man of Talbot county) or upon the property of Anthony Roberts (coloured man, late of said county) will present them, on or before the first day of November next, to the undersigned, Trustee.

Who takes this opportunity to forbid trespasses with dog or gun upon the grounds around his dwelling house.

ALEXANDER C. BULLETT.

May 3

THE UNION TAVERN,

EASTON, MARYLAND.

JOSHUA M. FAULKNER,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the above named property in Easton, Talbot county, Md., known as the "UNION TAVERN," on the corner of Washington and Goldsborough streets, immediately opposite the Bank, adjoining the office of John Leeds Kerr, nearly opposite to that of Wm. Hayward, Jr: and directly that of Wm. R. Price, Esq.—e his house is situate in the most fashionable T'd pleasant part of the town, within a few pa an of the Court House, and a market (I cannot hesitate to say,) equal, if not superior, to any of a like population in this State.—he is also gratified in assuring the public, that he has advantages this tavern never before had, viz: A aomfortable dwelling adjoining not heretofore attached to the property, and all the property is about to go through a thorough repair: which will enable him to entertain private families, parties or individuals in comfort—he intends keeping in his bar the best of Liquors, and his Table shall be furnished in season with such as the market will afford. He has provided attentive Ostlers and Waiters, and has determined nothing on his part shall be wanting to give satisfaction His Hacks will run regularly to the Steam Boat Maryland, for the accommodation of passengers, when they can be conveyed to any part of the adjacent county at almost a moment's warning Regular conveyances can be had from Easton to the principal cities—a four horse stage runs three times a week to Philadelphia via Centreville; the Steam Boat Maryland twice a week to Baltimore, besides other conveyances in the two Easton Packets—so that passengers cannot fail to find an advantage in passing this way. Boarders will be accommodated on liberal terms by the day, week, month or year—he solicits the old stomers of the house and the public generally, to call and see him.

Oct. 5.

Extract from the Report on the Geological Survey of the State of Maryland made at the last Session.

"If the observation be confined, for the present, to that portion of the Eastern shore which lies south of the river Elk, it is found comprising an extensive and irregular deposite of gravel, sand & clay; supported, perhaps, in its whole extent, by a substratum of clay, eveloping innumerable reliquiæ of many genera of testaceous animals. This substratum, the value of which is to a certain extent known is commonly denominated, and not improperly so, *beds of shell marl*; its utility for agricultural purposes—according to the species of shells which it encloses the degree of decomposition of these shells & the nature of the cement by which they are held together—being in some instances greater than, in most equal to that of the mineral species described in systematic works as offering two varieties namely indurated or *stone marl* and *earthy marl*.

These beds of shell marl occur at variable depths. They are sometimes covered by a thick stratum of gravel or sand, measuring from ten to thirty feet and upwards in thickness. At other times they reach nearly to the surface of the soil, & their limits, under this latter circumstance, are marked by a line distinctly undulating; whilst elsewhere the line of separation from the superincumbent soil is horizontal, and in some localities slightly inclined. In some places, the fossils in the marl bed, are its principal constituent; that is to say, consisting of numerous genera and species of shells, they are bound together by a cement of their own nature, which offers an admixture of foreign ingredients, either argillaceous, or siliceous not exceeding a ratio of fifteen or twenty per cent. Such beds are characterized by the great predominance of that species of shells known in popular language as *clam shells*. Other beds consist principally of *scallop shells*. Some contain both scallop and oyster shells; others oyster shells alone. Some beds are principally composed of these shells thickly imbedded in clay; while in others the shells, and more especially the *scallop shells*, are firmly agglutinated by an argillaceous and ferruginous cement. A portion of these beds of shell marl offers an inexhaustible supply of the best material that can be used for improving the soil, in an extensive circle around the spots on which they are deposited.

Notwithstanding the great diversity of soils, (according to localites,) which is observable on the Eastern shore of Maryland, it would be easy to show, that, excluding the vegetable and animal matter, contained in them, they may all be arranged under two classes, namely, those containing a predominance of sillicious ingredients, and such ascontain a predominance of argillaceous ingredients; in other words, *sandy* soils, and *clayey* soils. It is presumed that the great characteristic of the soil, in this portion of the territory of Maryland, is an absence, or deficiency of calcareous ingredients.

Taking this view, then of the constitution of the soil, in connexion with this well known fact, that to constitute a permanently good soil, there should necessarliy be present in it a due proportion of siliceous, argillaceous and calcarious particles; and, in connection too with the fortunate circumstances of the existance of the immense deposites of shell-marl, which have just been referred to, the undersigned remain pursuaded, that the system of Geological investigation, to be pursued for the Eastern shore of Maryland, in so far as its agricultural interests are concerned is a very simple one. It must consist—1st. in ascertaining and then delineating upon a map, the extent and limits of each class of soils; and 2dly, in discovering the position and ascertaining the extent and nature of the deposites of shell-marl.

In reference to the latter subject of investigation, it must be borne in mind, that, as already stated, the value of this marl as an amendment to the soil will depend upon the species of shells which it encloses, the facility with which those shells are susceptible of disintegration, and the nature of the cement by which they are sometimes held together, or the nature of the mineral deposites with which they are associated. Thus it has been found, that those beds, which consists principally of *Clam shells* usually associated with numerous varieties of other smaller bi-valve and many univalve shells, and containing very little admixture of foreign ingredients, yield a marl which exhibits its beneficial effects upon the soil in a very short time; because the calcareous particles are derived from shells which are very prone to disintegrate when exposed to the atmosphere. Marl-beds, composed entirely or principally of *oyster shells*, are much less valuable, because of the slow disintergration and decompositirn of this species of shell *Scallop shells*, which are a species nearly allied to the oyster, resist such decomposition still more obstinately than do oyster-shells, and when they occur, as they have been observed to do, in extensive beds firmly agglutinated by an argillo-ferruginous cement, they are useless in all soils, and may be positively injurious to some. The undersigned have had abundant opportunities of ascertaining, that beds of shell marl, thus constituted, occur in various localities, on the Eastern shore of Maryland—sometimes as distinct uniform deposites, but more generally in alternating strata, which might be described as so many varieties of shell-marl; the indiscriminate use of which has given occasion to some mortifying disappointments."

"From these considerations it follows, that the prominent features in a geological map of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, will be an exhibition of the various kinds of soil, circumscribed by accurate limits for each county, and of the extent of the whole shell-marl deposites, so far as this can be ascertained; and a location of such special deposites, as from their more accessible position and the nature of their contents, are calculated to afford the greatest advantage to the greatest number. The utility of a representation in this manner of the actual condition of the soil, and of the means of improvement which it possesses within itself must be apparent to every one: the application of these resources is within the competency of every intelligent farmer.

Another geological feature of interest belonging to the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and one which should be made of great prominence, is its extensive deposites of *bog-ore*.—These are found to embrace a portion of Caroline county, the eastern part of Dorchester county and a great part of Somerset and Worcester counties. As this ore of iron is of daily formation, being deposited from stagnant waters containing the oxide of iron, its beds may be said to be inexaustible. It commonly yields thirty to thirty-five per cent. of metal, which, though of a brittle nature, has nevertheless a great range of application.

The ore is extensively worked at the Naseongo furnace, in Worcester county. On Barren creek, in Somerset county, it occurs in great abundance; and, as it has been found to be advantageously used with other ores of iron, it is thence sent to Baltimore and other places to be thus employed. The Barren creek springs, which yield chalybeate waters are said to have been at one time much frequented. They are now quite neglected; but a careful inquiry into all the advantages which they may possess, might possibly lead to the foundation of some establishments that would diffuse benefits over a considerable vicinage."

From the New York Star.

They are digging in the Wall street church yard, probably to erect a building in front of the sessions room, which may rent for 800 or 1000 dollars per annum, to accomplish which, they have invaded tombs and sepulchres, and we saw a dozen skulls gathered together and tossed in a heap in one corner.—We thought we recognized the small well turned head of a splendid girl, whom we remember when a youth, as the admiration of the *pave* in front of Trinity Church, as she walked in beauty like the starry night, graceful and accomplished. She was the girl of all others, who was the dazzling attraction of the ball room, and happy was he who could secure her hand for a cotillion, or encircle her slender waist in a waltz; many a glass has been drained of its ruby liquid to her health and happiness, and wherever she appeared there was a charm thrown around her person and the graces might have contended with her for witching precedence.

She was accustomed to attend divine service in the church near which her remains are not permitted to repose in peace, and when the old chime of Trinity bells proclaimed the hour of prayer on the tranquil Sabbath, she was seen, with meek and pious look, wending her way down the aisle, her mild blue eye piously and pensively cast down, with her white cambric handkerchief carefully enveloping the crimson covered prayer book; and when the choristers lifted up their voices to the loud swell of the deep toned organ, her liquid notes floated through the fretted vault above, and ascended like pure incense to the throne of Grace. She was intuitively modest; and if by accident any one took the freedom of this lady's chamber and found even a curl deranged, or a boddice, out of place, deeper than the fragrant rose would her blushes speak her embarrasment: and yet, an omnibus driver, with his sooty hands, his rude and vacant stare, was twirling round that skull, thus sacriligiously exposed to the gaze of the curious and prying world, and thrusting his dirty fingers in those sockets which were the casement of eyes that once beamed with goodness and love. *Vanitas vanitatum.* The cupidity of man is every where alike; the *aurisacra fames* embraces every object dead or alive; and they who deposite the body in the sepulchre, under the prayer that it may repose until the last trumpet shall sound, will sell the land, and the sacred bones it contains, to erect a building which shall yield ten per cent. per annum; and if the speculator can count his gains thereby, he will run a street through the middle of the church yard, though he scatter the bones of all that was good and lovely on earth, which may impede his passage, to the right and left of him. Such violations of the grave among *Turks* are punished with *death*—with us, who boast of a purer faith, we make money out of it.

How fortunate it is that Westminster Abbey is not in the neighborhood of Wall street, or within the reach of Corporation improvements. The bones of Addison, Gray, Parnel, Goldsmith, Johnson, Chatham, Canning, Nelson, Abercrombie, Pitt, Fox, Burke, and hundreds of immortal spirits, whose remains lie there, quietly and triumphantly inured, would be tossed in promiscuous heaps, for every lounging vagabond to kick over, or picked up for phrenological virtuosi, to be scraped and cleaned, and made decent, for the purpose of adorning a shelf in their study.

A most awful tornado passed over a part of Virginia on the 5th instant.—We derive the following account of its devastating effects from the Petersburg Intelligencer of the 8th inst.

"The most terrific tornado ever witnessed in this part of Virginia, occurred on Monday last. The destruction of human life and of property of every kind is truly appalling. It would be impossible to give more than a faint outline of its desolating fury. The scene is represented by those who had an opportunity of witnessing it, as of surpassing and inexpressible grandeur and sublimity. Every thing in its range was laid prostrate; the largest trees were torn up by the roots and carried a considerable distance; dwelling and out houses were levelled with the earth, & their fragments scattered in every direction. The day had been cloudy with occasional showers. About 3 o'clock the clouds assumed a black and lowering aspect: in a few minutes after the whirlwind commenced its ravages. A correspondent who witnessed its violence, says "It was in the form of an inverted cone, and every cloud near seemed to rush into the vortex. As it approached, you might see the limbs of the forest careering thro' the darkened air. Its duration at any point, was not more than one or two minutes." Its general course was from West to East; its width varied from two hundred yards to half a mile; and, from what we have already heard of its destructive march, its extent could not have been less than seventy miles. The following details will, we fear, present but a very imperfect sketch of its devastations.

A gentleman writes us that the tornado "appears to have commenced in the county of Lunenburg, near Hungry Town, where almost all the heavy timber was torn up by the roots, and where it proved very fatal. Near this place, it seems that the poor (who live in log houses) were the principal sufferers, several negroes and children were killed.—Hence it passed by Nottaway Courthouse where the storm instead of abating increased—the public road being utterly impassable. From Nottoway Courthouse, or near that place, the wind passed in a North-east direction, reached the plantation of Mr. R. Fitzgerald where great injury was done, but no lives lost. Near his residence was that of Mr. John Fitz who suffered immensely, having one negro killed, another's arm broken, and various others injured. Hence it pursued the same course to the house of Mr. Justice where great injury was likewise sustained, several persons severely injured, and the life of one despaired of. The next death was that of Joshua Hawks, an honest, upright citizen, who was literally crushed, his wife at the same received injury so severe, as to leave but little hopes of recovery.

The next place from which we have any authentic particulars, is Custis' (formerly Reese's) on Cox road, where the storm appears to have been equally destructive. Mr. Curtis writes us, "that every house on Mr. Reese's plantation, except his dwelling house, is blown to atoms; Mr. Frank Reese, the overseer, and 8 negroes lost their lives; several other negroes badly crippled; his waggon, which was nearly new reduced to atoms even the wheels broken to fragments, and the hubs blown two or three hundred yards. Mrs. Jincy Crowder had every house on her farm, (dwelling house and all) torn to pieces. Old farmer Reams lost every house except his dwelling house. No lives lost at either of the two last named places. I understand from a gentleman traveller, that it passed in the neighborhood of Col. Jeter's. Several lives lost in that neighborhood. I also hear that it has done considerable damage in the neighborhood of Thos. Jordan with loss of lives, &c. It appears that it passed from west to east near on the north side, and nearly parallel with Cox Road."

We have no certain accounts of the ravages of the tornado after it passed the neighborhood of Curtis, until it reached the plantation of Wm. E. Boisseau, about four miles from town. The scene at this place baffles every attempt at description. Here its desolating fury spared nothing. The dwelling house, kitchen, barn, &c. separated into fragments and scattered over the farm in every direction. Nothing is left to mark the site of a dwelling house but a small portion of the brick foundation. The family escaped from the house and attempted to take refuge in the garden, but were overtaken by the whirlwind, and knocked down by the flying wreck of their former dwelling. Mr. B's. brother, a fine youth of about 14 years of age, was killed; and Mr. B., his wife and four other inmates of his family, were wounded though not dangerously. In the negro quarters the injury was equally severe—one woman was killed, and six or eight others were wounded, one very dangerously. The loss sustained by Mr. B. is very great. The persons who have subsequently visited the place describe it as though the genius of destruction had made it his temporary abode.

From Mr. Boisseau's it passed along near the Southern boundary line of this town, without doing much injury until it reached the plantation of Mr. Augustine Burge, in Prince George. A friend has given us the following account of its devastation in that direction:—"At Mr. Augustine Burge's it blew down his stable, and almost all his negro houses; fortunately no person was killed, but several were slightly hurt. At Halls Field, the plantation of Mr. Wm. Baird, every house was blown down except the dwelling a two story house near it, a kitchen or two, and the machine house—The wagoner, John a faithful servant, was killed in the woods by the falling of a tree; the two horses in the wagon were likewise killed. At Hickory Hill, the residence of Mr. Wm. Shands, Jr. a cotton gin, a stable and kitchen were blown down. There were two negro men in the kitchen, both of whom were badly hurt; one of them was carried with the wreck of the house at least fifty yards. So tremendous was the storm, that, from Walnut Hill, J. V. Wilcox's country residence, to Preston, the residence of Mrs. Ann Thweat, you have a vista scarcely interrupted by a solitary tree, a distance of four or five miles. The forests too, through which the tornado passed, were wooded with as majestic a growth as can be found probably in Virginia."

At Preston, the residence of Mrs. Ann H. Thweat, there is not a house except the dwelling and one small out house left standing. One negro was killed and ten or twelve wounded. A gentleman who has seen the effects of the storm on this plantation says, that it presents the appearance of having been visited by a heavy freshest.

We have no further particulars of its progress to the East, but we learn that it crossed the James River between Tarbay and Coggin's Point.

Bargain and Corruption.—We were not a little amused on Monday last the sorrowful day when the Bank of Maryland stopped payment, with two sons of Erin; who were bargaining for a 5 dollar bill which one of them held in his hand.

"I'll sell it to ye cheap, Jem,"—says Pat, "you shall have it for four dollars."

"Och!—it's the Susquehanna Bridge Bank, honey," says Jemmy,—"and they say it's not worth a potato peel. Niver mind, Pat, you're my friend—and so I'll make a fair swap with ye;—here's five dollars honey."

"It's a fair bargan,"—said Pat giving his five for Jemmy's—which turned out to be a note on the Bank of Maryland! It is no knowing which profited most by the trade.—*Balt. Visiter.*

Prescott, who recently escaped with another from the Goal at Keene, N. H. by the aid of a pewter key, of "domestic manufacture," returned voluntarily a few days since and demanded readmittance Prescot excused himself for taking the unceremonious furlough, by stating that he had some important private business to transact and concluded it best to attend to it himself.

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