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

TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS
Per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS

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ARE NOW TO BE HAD AT THE

COACH, GIG & HARNESS

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. 6w

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 Td 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 ettached 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 solicite the old stomers of the house and the publis generally, to call and see him.

Oct. 5.

COLONIZATION.

The subjoined sketch was drawn up by an English Friend, who spent some years in this country, on a religious visit, and enjoyed extensive opportunities of forming a correct estimate of the real tendency of the Colonization System.—The circulation of the sketch in England, excited considerable interest in behalf of Liberia, and to use the expression of a venerable female, who contributed several hundred pounds in behalf of herself and family, "first warmed her heart towards Africa." It may not perhaps be generally known, that a most interesting feature in the history of Colonization, is about to be presented to the benevolence of our citizens, under the following circumstances. The late Dr. Hawes, of Virginia, a gentleman of piety and benevolence, after manifesting a partial regard for the best interests of his slaves, bequeathed, them, (upwards of 100 in number) to the care of the American Colonization Society, for settlement in Africa. The funds of that society being inadequate to fulfil the will of the testator, the case must be speedily met or that law of Virginia, which requires the removal of the slaves within a year, consigns to *the slave market*. The Young Men's Colonization Society of Pennsylvania, which has lately been formed, desirous of averting their fate, appeal to the well known benevolence of their fellow citizens, to meet the emergency, and as soon as the necessary funds can be obtained, will locate them at Bassa Cove, a territory about seventy miles south of Monrovia, and celebrated for its salubrity, fertility, and fine harbour. The native King has become so fully convinced of the blessings conferred upon his neighbours, by the settlement of colonists among them, that he has repeatedly urged the establishment of a colony in his dominions.

This the Society now propose on the principles of *peace and temperance*, uniting agricultural and mechanic arts, with literary and religious instruction. We trust that this benevolent effort will warm the hearts of some of our own citizens and that the infant "Penn-Sylvan" may soon bear record of the united philanthropy and wisdom of its founders.—Subscriptions and donations of money, will be thankfully received by the Rev. Geo. Boyd, Coates street near Seventh; W. Scattergood, 354 north Second street; Rev. John Breckenridge, 124 north Ninth street; Lloyd Mifflin, 252 Spruce street, and Elliott Cresson, 30 Sansom street. Donations in provisions, clothing, goods, hardware, tools, books, &c. by Topliff Johnson, 175 Chesnut street, and Gerard Rolston, 8 south Front street.

The establishment in Liberia has had an extensive influence in checking the slave trade. In 1826, three Slave factors were destroyed within 10 miles of the town, and in doing this 116 miserable victims were rescued and carried to Monrovia, where they were fed, cloathed, and educated. The neighbouring tribes congratulated the colonists on their energetic measures; and shortly afterwards, not a Slavor durst attempt his guilty traffic for one hundred and forty miles along the coast. In exploring the surrounding country the settlers have had most ample and melancholy proof of the baneful influence of the Slave trade; it has spread its pestilental influence from one end of the continent to the other, undermining the foundations of social happiness, destroying confidence, rendering man an enemy to his fellow, and introducing the sordid love of gain as the end and object of all authority; and, as in every vitiating process, happiness receeds as iniquity advances, so has the once fertile soil of Africa become comparatively a waste; agriculture has been neglected, and in the vicinity of Liberia forests are now found which were once smiling cornfields.

The just, humane, and benevolent policy pursued by the colonists in all their intercourse with the native tribes, has given a great and increasing influence over them.—The agent says in 1829:—"We have practically taught them that one end of our settlement in their country, is to do them good.—We have adopted sixty of their children, and are bringing them up as the other children; and have shown a tender concern for their happiness and a sacred regard for their religious rights, and have thus given them a new and surprising view of the character of civilized man. Our influence over them is unbounded; thieves, and other malefactors have, in too many instances to be recited, been voluntarily given up to the colony for punishment.

The following address, prepared entirely by the colonists, without any assistance from the United States agent, present an interesting exhibition of the circumstances and feelings of the settlers.

"Address of the Colonists at Monrovia to the Free People of Color in the United States. "*Sept.* 4, 1827.

"As much speculation and uncertainty continues to prevail among the people of color in the United States respecting our situation and prospects in Africa; and many misrepresentations have been put in circulation there, of a nature slanderous to us, and in their effects injurious to them; we feel it our duty, by a true statement of our circumstances, to endeavor to correct them.

"The first consideration which caused our voluntary removal to this country, and the object which we still regard with the deepest concern, is liberty—liberty, in the sober, simple, but complete sense of the word—not a licentious liberty, nor a liberty without government, or which should place us without the restraint of salutary laws. But that liberty of speech, action, and conscience which distinguishes the free, enfranchised citizens of a free state. We did not enjoy that freedom in our native country; and from causes which, as respects ourselves; we shall soon forget for ever, we were certain it was not there attainable for ourselves or our children. This, then, being the first object of our pursuit in coming to Africa, is probably the first subject on which you will ask for information. And we must truly declare to you, that our expectations and hopes in this respect have been realized. Our constitution secures to us, so far as our condition allows, "all the rights and privileges enjoyed by the citizens of the United States; and these privileges are ours. We are proprietors of the soil we live on, and possess the rights of freeholders. Our suffrage, and what is of more importance, our sentiments and our opinions have their due weight in the Government we live under. Our laws are altogether our own; they grow out of our circumstances; are framed for our exclusive benefit, and administered either by officers of our own appointment or such as possess our confidence. We have a judiciary, chosen from among ourselves, we serve as jurors in the trial of others and are liable to be tried only by juries of our fellow-citizens ourselves. We have all that is meant by liberty of conscience. The time and mode of worshiping God has prescribed us in his word and dictated by our conscience, we are not only free to follow, but are protected in following.

"Forming a community of our own in the land of our forefathers, having the commerce, and soil, and resources of the country at our disposal; we know nothing of that debasing inferiority with which our very color stamped us in America; there is nothing here to create the feeling on our part—nothing to cherish the feeling of superiority in the minds of foreigners who visit us. It is this moral emancipation—this liberation of the mind from worse than iron fetters, that repays us ten thousand times over, for all that it has cost us, and makes us grateful to God and our American patrons for the happy change that has taken place in our situation. We are not so self-complacent as to rest satisfied with our improvements either as regards our minds or our circumstances—We do not expect to remain stationary. Far from it. But we certainly feel ourselves for the first time, in a state to improve either to any purpose. The burden is gone from our shoulders; we now breathe, and more freely; and know not (in surveying your present state) for which to pity you most; the empty name of liberty which you endeavor to content yourselves with, in a country that is not yours; or the delusion which makes you hope for ampler privileges in that country hereafter. Tell us which is the white man who, with a prudent regard to his own character, can associate with one of you on terms of equality? Ask us which is the white man who would decline such associations with one of our number, whose intellectual and moral qualities are not an objection? To both these questions we unhesitatingly make the same answer, There is no such white man.

"People now arriving have comfortable houses to receive them; will enjoy the regular attendance of a physician in the slightest sickness that may await them, will be surrounded and attended by healthy and happy people, who have borne the effects of the climate, who will encourage and fortify them against that despondency, which alone has carried off several in the first years of the colony.

"But you may say, that even health and freedom, as good as they are, are still dearly paid for when they cost you the common comforts of life, and expose your wives and children to famine, and all the evils of want and poverty. We do not dispute the soundness of this conclusion neither—but we utterly deny that it has any application to the people of Liberia. Away with all the false notions that are circulating about the barrenness of this country—they are the observations of such ignorant or designing men as would injure both it and you. A more fertile soil, and a more productive country, so far as it is cultivated, there is not, we believe, on the face of the earth. Its hills and its plains are covered with a verdure which never fades; the productions of nature keep on in their growth through all the seasons of the year. Even the natives of the country almost without farming tools, without skill, and with very little labor, raise more grain and vegetables than they can consume, and often more than they can sell.

"Cattle, swine, fowls, ducks, goats and sheep, thrive without feeding, and require no othar care than to keep them from straying. Cotton, coffee, indigo, and the sugar cane, are all the spontaneous growth of our forests, and may be cultivated at pleasure; to any extent, by such as are disposed. The same may be said of rice, Indian corn, Guinea corn, millet, and too many species of fruits and vegetables to be enumerated. Add to all this we have no dreary winter here, for one half of the year to consume the productions of the other half. Nature is constantly renewing herself, and constantly pouring her treasures, all the year round, into the laps of the industrious. We could say more on this subject, but we are afraid of exciting too highly the hopes of the imprudent Such persons, we think, will do well to keep their rented cellars, and earn their 25 cents a day, at the wheelbarrow, in the commercial towns of America, and stay where they are. It is only the industrious and virtuous that we can point to independence, and plenty, and happiness, in this country. Such people are nearly sure to attain, in a very few years, to a style of comfortable living, which they may in vain hope for in the United States. And however short we come of this character ourselves, it is only a due acknowledgment of the bounty of Divine Providence to say, that we generally enjoy the good things of this life to our entire satisfaction.

"Our trade and commerce is chiefly confined to the coast, to the interior parts of the continent, and to foreign vessels. It is already valuable and fast increasing. It is carried on in the productions of the country, consisting of rice, palm oil, ivory, tortoise shell, dye woods, gold, hides, wax, and a small amount of coffee; and it brings us in return, the products and manufactures of the four quarters of the world. Seldom, indeed, is our harbour clear of European and American shipping; and the bustle and thronging of our streets, show something already of the activity of the similar sea ports of the United States.

"Mechanics of nearly every trade are carrying on their various occupations; their wages are high, and a large number would be sure of constant and profitable employment. Not a child or youth in the colony, but is provided with an appropriate school. We have a numerous public library, and a court house, meeting houses, school houses, and fortifications, sufficient, or nearly so, for the colony in its present state. Our houses are constructed of the same materials, and finished in the same style, as in the towns of America. We have abundance of good building stone, shells for lime, and clay, of an excellent quality for bricks. Timber is plentiful, of various kinds, and fit for all the different purposes of building and fencing.

"Truly we have a goodly heritage; and if there is any thing lacking in the character and condition of the people of this colony, it never can be charged to the account of the colony; it must be the fruit of our own mismanagement, or slothfulness, or vices."

In 1827, as may be seen by the foregoing address, this sable community had risen completely above the pressure of urgent necessities. Several fresh towns were already springing up in this flourishing settlement; and the capital, Monrovia, was rapidly improving in accommodations and magnitude. Besides many other public edifices, these too often despised negroes had built a public library, and stocked it with 1200 volumes, together with a reading room and museum—they had also erected "two beautiful chapels, each sufficient to contain several hundred worshippers, on the confines of a lately gloomy forest consecrated to the demon worship of the natives; and whilst these chapels are held by christians as new and joyful landmarks of the widening empire of the Son of God, they are regarded by the neighboring tribes as monument of the incipients overthrow of their superstitions.

The recaptured Africans sent back to Africa by the Government of the United States, have been placed in a very salubrious situation; Dr. Randall expresses much pleasure in the improvements made by them; they had built themselves comfortable houses, enclosed their lots, and had luxuriant crops growing around them.

The most recent accounts from Liberia are exceedingly encouraging as to the health; commerce, and prosperity of the colony.—Fresh emigrants are constantly arriving, who are immediately supplied with employment, or if sick, removed to a spacious Infirmary. Many of these having been just liberated from galling bondage, must be expected to carry with them the vicious morals connected with slavery; yet the pity of the first settlers has continued to spread its blessed leaven; and the standard of morals consequently remains to be high.—The Sabbath is carefully regarded, every child enjoys the benefit of instruction, and notwithstanding the multiplied occupations of the settlers, they have not been satisfied without attempting something for the benefit of the native children, for whom two sunday schools have been established.

A disposition in the United States of America to emancipate slaves for the purpose of enabling them to partake of the comforts of liberty in the land of their forefathers, is making progress with a rapidity far exceeding the means of the Colonization Society. Many planters are now only waiting to restore these injured beings to their natural rights, till the means of transporting them to Liberia can be found! and though it does not average more than thirty dollars a head; the sacrifice incurred by the masters in giving freedom to their slaves is all that they can generally afford to do. Doubtless, benevolent individuals in England, who have the ability, will be glad to contribute something towards enabling these to secure for themselves a retreat from oppression and contempt in the well regulated establishment of Liberia: a colony described by an excellent individual, who sacrificed his health and life to the welfare of the settlement, as, "in deed and reality a christian community. The faith of the everlasting gospel has become the animating spring of action, the daily rule of life, and the source of ineffable hope and enjoyment to a large proportion of the Colonists. I have seen the proudest and profanest of foreigners that ever visited the coast trembling with amazement; almost literally they find, in the descriptive language of St. Paul, the secrets of their hearts made manifest; and so falling down on their faces, they will worship God, and report that God is in us of a truth."*

* I Cor xvi. 25.

FROM MAJOR JACK DOWNING.

SENATE CHAMBER,
WASHINGTON 16th May, 1834.

To my old friend Mr. Dwight of the New York Daily Advertiser.

You may look out for me nigh upon as soon as you get this letter, for I guess you must begin to think I belong to the Post office committee or some other committee, in Congress that dont like to make no report, seeing that you haint heard nothin from me ever since I writ to you about the Gineral's 2d Protest, and telled you that are story about "*Old Sile*" and the rest on 'em down East there, at old Miss Crane's Tavern, when they *tried an experiment* in wiping out the chalk marks agin 'em. But, my good old friend, I haint ben idle since that time, but I have been nockin about here evry day pretty much arter the old fashion all day; and then at night talkin over all matters with Mr. Clay who has treated me so kind ever since I have ben at his house that some folks begin to think that he is *putting up* with me instead of my *puttin up* with him.

When the Gineral come to hear where I was and what I was busy at, he has ben in a pesky worryment, and almost every day I would get some kind of a coaxing hint, from some of his friends here in Congress, that he would like to have me back agin with him. And Mr. Clay has telled me over and over that I need'nt make no bones on't but as soon as I thought I would be better off with the Gineral, I could pack up and go back agin, and he would'nt think a bit hard on't.

But I am detarmined to let the Gineral see that I haint got as good an opinion of the folks about him as he has and *I* would sooner hoe potatoes all day than submit agin to mix up with sich a set of chaps as he has all the while about the Government; and the last time the Gineral sent me a message, and asked me the reason I would'nt quit the Senate and Mr. Clay and go back to the White House, *I* set down and wrote to him every word of that are story about old Deacon Whittlesy's two sons and the flock of sheep. You remember when the old Deacon died, about a year afore the Embargo, he left two sons, Ezra and Ichabod, and telled 'em in his will they might have all his property equally atwixt 'em. Ezra was a pretty sly, cute critter and Ichabod warnt quite so much so, but was good natured, and

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