# 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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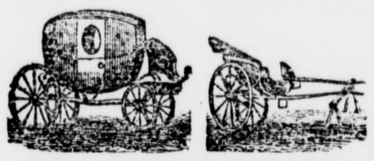
Great Bargains, Great Bargains
ARE NOW TO BE HAD AT THE
COACH, GIG & HARNESS



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

William Loveday

Has just returned from Baltimore with an additional supply of

NEW GOODS,

which he can offer to his friends and the public generally upon fair terms.

June 14. (W)

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

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.—he his house is situate in the most fashionable and pleasant part of the town, within a few paces 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 comfortable 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.

NOTICE.

There is now in preparation, and will be published as soon as practicable, a work entitled, the Protest; containing a series of observation and remark against the high claims of the Romish Priesthood, and all others who set up pretensions to ecclesiastical power by *Divine* appointment. Addressed, *generally, to every denomination of professing christians*, by

J FORMAN,
a Presbyter of the Protestant
Episcopal Church.

May 24

$100 REWARD.

RAN off from the subscriber between Saturday 17th and Wednesday the 21st of this month of May, a negro lad named

JACOB,

of tawney complexion and about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high—his countenance is rather mild, but changeable when spoken to—he shows his white teeth a good deal when he speaks—in his ordinary walk he is laboured and seems to work his whole body. It is supposed he went off on the Saturday before or Sunday of the Whitsuntide Holydays—He is a shrewd and specious fellow—whoever will deliver to the subscriber the said absconding servant, or secure him so that the subscriber can get him, shall receive the above reward.

ROB'T. H. GOLDSBOROUGH,
near Easton Talbot county
Eastern Shore of Maryland.

May 24

MAGISTRATE'S BLANKS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.


LOCUSTS.—This year being the regular septemdecennial period for the re-appearance of locusts in our country, and these insects having already made their *debut* in some places, we cannot do less than devote a brief space to their history and habits. Whether the locusts of the United States is of a different species from those which at various intervals have carried terror and desolation over large portions of the Eastern world, we cannot positively say: though it is certain that their visits have hitherto proved comparatively harmless. The history of the immense multiplication of locusts in some cases, and of the damage done by them, if it were not well authenticated, would be wholly incredible.

This has been chiefly in oriental countries, where the insect has accordingly a proverbial reputation. "The land," says the Prophet Joel, "is as the garden of Eden before them, and behind them a desolate wilderness—yea, and nothing shall escape them." Again—"they shall run like mighty men; they shall climb the wall like men of war, and they shall walk every one in his ways, and they shall not break their ranks, neither shall one thrust another."

This graphic description might by some be mistaken for a poetical exaggeration; but let us observe for a moment how remarkably it is accredited by the account the well known Dr. Shaw gives in his Travels, of the ravages of these animals in Barbary, in the spring of 1724, when they appeared in such numbers as absolutely to *darken the air*. After a while they retired into the plains to lay their eggs. These says the traveller, were no sooner hatched, than each of the broods collected itself into a compact body of a furlong or more square, and marching afterwards directly towards the sea, they let nothing escape them. *They kept their ranks like men of war*, climbing over, as they advanced every thee or wall that was in their way; nay, they entered into our very houses and bed chambers, like so many thieves." He then goes on to state that attempts were made to stop their progress by fires of stubble and heath, but all to no purpose, so numerous were the swarms.

In 1797, Southern Africa was overrun in like manner, the traveller Barrow being there at the time, and he states that the whole surface of the ground, for an area of nearly two thousand miles, was literally almost covered with them, while the water of a wide river was scarcely visible on account of the carcases of those drowned in endeavoring to come at the reeds on the banks. This was the third year of their continuance, and their increase from year to year was estimated at over a million fold. The year before, they had made great ravages, but were finally driven into the sea, which is their common fate, by a tempestuous north wind, and when they were afterwards cast upon the shore, Barrow says they made a bank three or four feet high, extending fifty miles in length, the taint of which was plainly perceptible at the distance of a hundred & fifty miles. It seems that during the night these insects discontinued their march and clustered together in large heaps; and at this time the farmers sometimes destroyed vast multitudes of them by driving among them a flock of several thousand sheep.

Pallas, in his Travels in Russia, gives a more minute description of their mode of march. After getting started in the morning, he says, they resemble a swarm of ants, all taking the same course, at small distance, but without touching each other ["*neither shall one thrust another.*"] They uniformly travel towards a certain region as fast as a fly can run, and without leaping, unless pursued. In their course they advance from morning to evening without halting, frequently at the rate of a hundred fathoms and upwards a day.—"When their progress is opposed by ditches they penetrate through them: their way can only be impeded by water as they are apparently terrified by every kind of moisture. Often, however, they endeavor to gain the opposite bank, with the aid of overhanging boughs; and if the stalks of plants or shrubs be laid across the water, they pass in close columns over these temporary bridges, on which they even seem to rest, and enjoy the refreshing coolness. As soon as they acquire wings, they progressively disperse, but still fly about in large swarms."

As long since as 1550, mention is made of a cloud of locusts in Russia, which entered the country in three different places; and it is stated in a volume of the English Library of Entertaining Knowledge, and elsewhere, that they afterwards spread themselves over Poland and Lithuania in such numbers, that the earth was covered and the air darkened with them: The trees bent with their weight in some instances and in others they were seen lying on the ground dead, to the depth of four feet.

In some regions of the world they populate and migrate almost as regularly as certain species of birds. Irby and Mangles, in their Travels in Egypt and Syria, speak of seeing at the southern extremity of the Dead Sea one morning, a swarm resting in a gully, in sufficient numbers to alter the color of the rocks they alighted on. The guides stated that they were on their way to Gaza, and that they passed almost annually. Volney also describes the movements of swarms which came under his own observation.

From Africa, which would appear to be the home of the animal, they have frequently come in former times especially, into Italy and Spain. In the year '59 a vast phalanx of very large ones ravaged the former country far and wide, until they were at length driven into the sea; and it is recorded that a terrible pestilence arose from their stench, which carried off an incredible number of both men and beasts. Their depredations are said to have been such in the Venetian territory, in the year 1477, as to have occasioned a famine in which 30,000 persons perished. There is certainly nothing improbable in this statement.

We cannot ascertain from the sources of information within our reach, that Great Britain has been infested by these insects to any considerable extent. They appeared in England, it is stated, in 1798, but fortunately disappeared without propagating.—*N. Y. J. Com.*

*From the Balt. American.*

The death of RICHARD LANDER, the discoverer of the great geographical problem of the course of the Niger, has added another to the numerous victims who have perished in the attempt to explore the interior of Africa. Accounts brought by the last English packet state he was murdered by the natives, several hundred miles up the river, whither he had gone on a commercial expedition.

The history of African Discovery is a history of unexampled mortality. Since the first feeble attempts of the Portuguese and English trading companies to penetrate into the interior, down through the numerous expeditions fitted out by the "African Association," and the British Government, how few,—two or three at the most,—of the travellers have survived the journey. Not one has survived a second attempt. Caille and John Lander are still living, though it would not be surprising if they should follow the example of their predecessors, and renew their efforts—to share a similar fate.—With this fatal prospect before them, there have never been wanting persons ready to embark in the same undertaking. A more remarkable evidence cannot be found, in history, of the unconquerable spirit of enterprise than the eagerness with which the places of the dead are filled up immediately by zealous competitors, at the risk of martyrdom, in the cause of knowledge.

Our own countryman, Ledyard, was the first adventurer, on this field, sent out after the establishment of the British "African Association." He arrived at Cairo in August, 1788, and died there shortly after.

The next was a Mr. Lucas, who penetrated but a little distance, and returned to Tripoli, abandoning the expedition.

The third was Major Houghton, the British Consul at Morocco, who undertook to reach the Niger by the route of the Gambria. After being robbed by the Moors, in the Great Desert, he was abandoned, and perished of hunger and fatigue, 1791.

The celebrated Mungo Park followed. The story of his first voyage, which he commenced in 1805, is well known.—He returned safely to England after an absence of three years. His second and fatal voyage commenced in 1805. The large expedition which he carried with him melted away before the pestilential influence of the African climate. Of thirty eight Europeans who started with him, five only were left, all sick and one deranged, when he embarked on board of his canoe, in November, 1805, on his voyage down the Niger; after which he was no more heard of with certainty until the voyage of Denham & Clapperton ascertained the particulars of his murder.

The Association had in the meantime despatched other travellers into Africa Horneman, who perished in 1810 by disease at a town on the Niger, & Mr. Nichols, who proposed to start from the Gulf of Benin, and died there of Fever. A German, named Roentgen; was despatched in 1809, under the same auspices. He reached Mogadore, but was robbed and murdered, a few miles from the place whence he set out.

The narratives of Riley and Adams, both Americans, are next in order.—They both survived a slavery in Africa.

The expeditions sent out by the British Government were not more fortunate than those of the Association.—A grand enterprise fitted out in 1816, was divided into two parties, one to descend the Niger, and one to ascend the Congo,—the last commanded by Captain Tuckey, and the former by Major Peddie, with numerous attendants.—Most of the officers of the Congo expedition perished. The captain, the zoologist, the botanist, the geologist, who accompanied it, fell successively. The other party fared no better. Major Peddie died early; his successor in command, Col. Campbell, soon followed; the third in command, Lieut. Stockoe, survived them only a few days. The miserable remains of the party returned in the fall of 1817.

The next enterprise was conducted by Messrs. Ritchie and Lyon. The former died at Fezzan, and the latter returned safe. Major Laing and Capt. Gray had a little while before made short expeditions into the interior, and returned without loss of life.

The important expeditions of Denham and Clapperton, accompanied by Dr. Oudney, and Mr. Toole, were the next in point of time. The journal of their first voyage is familiar to most readers. Mr. Toole and Dr. Oudney died on that journey. Clapperton's second voyage was accompanied by Dr. Morrison & Capt. Pearce. Their servant, Richard Lander, was the only survivor; the others died successively from the effects of the climate.

Major Laing, the next victim, was assassinated in the Desert.

The French traveller Caille, was the immediate predecessor of the Landers in their first and successful journey. He returned in 1828. Their first journey was terminated in 1831. The second has added the name of R. Lander to this long list of mortality. On looking it over, and marking with how few exceptions the attempts of travellers have been fatal to them, one cannot but wonder at the pertinacious spirit with which the attempts are repeated.

*A depopulated Village.*—The following is an extract of a letter from a traveller, dated St. Louis:

A few miles below Alton on the Mississippi, I passed a deserted village, the whole population of which had been destroyed by the "Milk Sickness." The hamlet consisted of a couple of mills and a number of frame houses, not one of which was now tenanted; but the dried weeds of last year choked the threshhold of the latter, and the raceways of the mills were cumbered up with floating timber, while the green slime of two summers hung heavy upon their motionless wheels. Not an object but ourselves moved through the silent town and the very crows themselves seemed to make a circuit around the fatal place when they came in view of the thickly sown burial ground on the skirts of the deserted village.

*Asthma.*—We learn from an intelligent friend, who has long been afflicted with this most distressing complaint that the fumes of burning paper, saturated with a solution of saltpetre, gives him perfect relief. He keeps a quantity of the paper—which has been simply soaked in strong saltpetre water, and afterwards dried—constantly on hand, and on the recurrence of a paroxysm obtains almost instant relief from burning half a sheet or a sheet in his room. Others who have been similarly affected, have tried it with corresponding benefit. In no case has it been known to fail, so far as his information extends. We deem the testimony sufficient to warrant the publication of the prescription, which certainly has the merit of simplicity. If it shall prove generally efficacious, its value is beyond price. It can readily be tested.—*Newark Daily Adv.*

In order to prevent injury from the bite of mad dogs, the City Councils of Philadelphia have passed an ordinance which provides that after the first of July next, instead of the leather strap now used, all dogs shall be muzzled with a substantial *wire basket*, placed so as effectually to enclose the mouth, and prevent snapping and biting. This muzzle adds the Philadelphia Gazette) is believed to be much easier for the animal than the strap now used, while at the same time it is more effectual. A dog with a strap is not prevented from biting, but with the wire basket, this will be impossible, as the whle mouth is enclosed. The apertures between the wires will enable him to drink with as much facility as if he were without a muzzle. In France, a regulation of this kind has long been in existence.

*Productive Small Farm.*—The Ohio Repository furnishes the following product of 15 acres of improved land.

Mr. Thomas Gibbons of Harrison co., Ohio, has a farm of twenty acres of land, 15 of which are improved. He keeps three cows, sells 12 lbs. of butter per week, and from 50 to 60 lbs. of cheese per annum. He killed 2,200 lbs. of pork; sold 1,723 lbs, and keeps 7 hogs over winter. He raised 109 bushels of wheat, and 2 1-2 acres of corn; mowed 3 tons of clover hay, and one of timothy; and has from 7 to 9 bushels of clover seed for sale. He keeps two horses and 10 head of sheep, has 3 children; and his hired labor costs him but $5.

It is computed that the number of deaths throughout the globe, in 33 years, is equal to the whole number of inhabitants. If we compute the population of the earth at 700 millions and the number of *births* in proportion to the number of inhabitants as 1 to 29 1-2, and *deaths* as 1 to 33, we shall have the following results, nearly:

| | *Births* | *Deaths* |
|---|---|---|
| In a year, | 23,729,000 | 21,212,000 |
| In a day, | 65,000 | 58,000 |
| In an hour, | 2,700 | 2,400 |
| In a minute, | 45 | 40 |

According to this calculation, the total annual increase of the population of the globe, were it not checked by war and epidemics, would amount to 2,517,000.

Such is the frailty and uncertainty of human life, that nearly one quarter of those who are born die the first year; as many as one third die the first two years; and only about one in ten arrives at the age of 70 years.

*Divorce.*—A debate arose a few days since in the House of Representatives of Connecticut, on the petition of an individual for a divorce from his wife, on the ground that she was in the habit of throwing hot water upon him, beating him on the head with the tongs, endeavoring to pick out his eyes with a fork, and of committing various other acts, of an equally objectionable character. In support of the petition it was urged, that it was the design of the marriage contract to promote happiness, very little of which had been enjoyed by the petitioner; that no good end could be answered by keeping the parties in their present state of union, and that there was much reason to entertain apprehensions for the life of the husband. On the other hand, it was insisted, that if disappointment & quarrelling were, to be a sufficient ground of divorce, the Legislature would be inundated with applications; that the woman was amenable to the law, which would afford the husband ample protection, and that an application of this sort, proceeding from the husband, was altogether novel in its character. The divorce, however, was granted ayes 113, noes 50.

*From the Centreville Times.*
TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

At a meeting of a number of the officers of the Temperance Society of Q. Ann's County, and of the Farmers of said county, convened at the Court-House in Centreville, on 12th of June 1834, according to previous notice, the Hon. P. B. Hopper President of the society, was requested to take the chair, and D. C. H. Emory was appointed Secretary. After prayer by the Rev. Dr. Crane, the following proceedings were had.

On motion, by Dr. Crane, the following resolutions were adopted;

Resolved, that this meeting do most earnestly recommend to the Farmers of this county to cut down their crops at the ensuing harvest, without the use of spirituous liquors.

On motion, of Dr. James K. Harper, It was resolved, that a copy of this resolution be handed to the several members of the gospel to be read and enforced from the pulpit.

On motion of the same, Resolved, that a committee of three be appointed by the chair, to draw up a petition to Congress in behalf of this society, asking congress to exempt Temperance papers from postage, and that other Temperance societies be invited to unite in this effort,

On motion of Mr. Wm. Chamber, jr. Resolved, that it be recommended to the members of this society not to aid or assist personally, or by their hands, in raising houses, or removing them, or in corn huskings, or in any thing of that kind, where ardent spirits are to be used.

On motion of Dr. Crane, Resolved that the secretary address a notice to each officer of the Q. A. County Temperance Society, who is absent, requesting him to attend the general meeting of the society in Centreville, on the 4th of July next, at 10 o'clock, or to signify in writing his acceptance or non acceptance of the appointment, or his disinclination to co-operate zealously in the good cause.

On motion of William Harper, Esqr. the following Resolution was offered, and on motion of Dr. Harper, was laid on the table until the 4th of July—Resolved, that a committee of three be appointed by the chair, to draft a petition to the General Assembly of Maryland, to prohibit the selling of ardent spirits in Taverns and grog shops on the Sabbath day.

Dr. Crane offered the following Resolution, which on motion of Dr. Harper, was also laid on the table till the 4th of July:

Resolved, that a committee of three be appointed by the chair to draft a petition to the General Assembly of Maryland, to pass a law, that in whatever town or village there may be a majority of voters against the retailing of ardent spirits, no license shall be allowed to issue for that purpose, and that the price of retailers licenses be increased where ardent spirits are sold.

On motion of Dr. Harper, Resolved, that the Editors of the Centreville, Easton and Chestertown papers, be requested to publish these proceedings. After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Greenbank, the meeting adjourned.

P. B. HOPPER, ch'n.
D. C. H. EMORY, Sec'ry.

THE STANDARD struck.—We have heard of flags being *struck*, but the Jackson party of the city of New York have actually struck their standard. This leading and *official* paper, although edited with distinguished tatent, has *failed for want of support.*

The party talk of starting a new paper to be called the *Times*—to go with the times, do they mean? if so it must be a sheer Van Buren concern.

*What a "Monster!"*—A man named Abraham Marks, who had been Postmaster at Haverstraw, N. Y. for ten or twelve years, and who had during that period never been suspected of any thing dishonest or dishonorable, was lately detected in *reading the New York Evening Star, and was heard to express himself friendly to its principles of the Whigs generally*, and in opposition to the course pursued by the Greatest and the Best! We need not inform our readers he was promptly removed from office, and an honest man put in his place.—*Lex. Obv.*

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