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. XVII. EASTON MD. SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1834. NO, 29.

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SATURDAY MORNING
BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

TERMS

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

ADVERTISEMENTS

Not exceeding a square inserted three time for ONE DOLLAR; and TWENTY FIVE CENTS for every subsequent insertion.

SPRING GOODS.

WM. H. & P. GROOME
HAVE just received from Philadelphia nd Baltimore, their entire supply of
SPRING AND SUMMER
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, LIQUORS, HARDWARE, CHINA, &c.
which, added to their former Stock makes, their assortment very complete.
Their friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to give them a call.
may 3 6w

LOST.
A Yoke of Oxen—of good size—black and white, one a very fine ox—the other not so large, but marked with a scar near the shoulder. Any one who will give information of said oxen, or of either of them shall be suitably compensated.
M. SPENCER,
near St. Michaels.
July 12

MARYLAND,
Talbot County Orphans' Court,

10th day of June A. D. 1834.

On application of Josiah Chaplain, administor of George Stevens late of Talbot County, deceased, it is

ORDERED, That he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate & that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton, & also in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Baltimore.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' court I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this 10th day of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty four.

Test, JAS. PRICE, Register of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance to the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Talbot county in Maryland letters of administration on the personal estate of George Stevens late of Talbot county dec'd. all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of January next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 10th day of June 1834.

JOSIAH CHAPLAIN, adm'r. of George Stevens, dec'd.

June 21

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 freight 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

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

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 publ is generally, to call and see him.

Oct. 5.

NOTICE
TO STONE MASONS.

THE undersigned, a committee appointed to superintend the building of a Church at Miles River Ferry, near Easton in Talbot county Maryland, propose to build the same of stone—dimensions of Church 50 feet by 38—They invite proposals from Stone Masons of price and time, and will be prepared to receive them, addressed to the undersigned at Easton, Talbot county, until the first TUESDAY in August next.

R. H. Goldsborough,
Rich'd. Feddeman,
Rich'd. Spencer.

July 5.

$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

$30 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, living in Talbot county (Deep Neck) on Wednesday last, the 4th inst. (June) a negro fellow, who calls himself DICK or

DICK ANDERSON,

about 21 years of age. Dick is very black and square built, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high. He took away with him a large quantity of wearing apparel, and *I* have no doubt has made his way to Delaware or New Jersey. Dick is an outrageous scoundrel, having made an attack on me for reprimanding him for his negligence, in not being in place for hours after my other hands were at work. *I* will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery in the jail in Easton, Md. or secured in any jail so that I get him again.

FOSTER MAYNARD.

Talbot county Md., June, 1831.

THE DEATH OF MONK LEWIS.—It is the general impression that Monk Lewis, the author of several monkish romances, and, whose works are familiar to every novel reader this side the Atlantic, died of Sea Sickness. But it is stated in a late number of the London Metropolitan, that he perished of the Yellow Fever, and the following interesting particulars are given.

"He grew restless and impatient, continually pacing up and down the deck, and spouting forth Italian and German poetry in a wild and impassioned tone of voice, accompained with violent gestures. On the 13th of May these serious symptoms rapidly increased in him, and becoming every hour worse and worse at six o'clock the following morning he expired in the greatest bodily and even mental agony; for such was his delirum that loud and bitter groans and fearful imprecations burst from his lips whilst suffering the last pangs.

"*It* is very much to be regretted that the remains of this accomplished gentleman (and perhaps too celebrated an author) were not preserved and brought home to be buried in the sepulchre of his family, the dust of genius being in some measure sacred to the soil from which it sprung. But, on the contrary, the corpse of the deceased was carried on deck, almost as soon as the last breath had departed; and being rolled up in the ships colors, it was laid on the stern, where it remained until a slight shell of deal boards was nailed together by one of the carpenters.

"Into this humble coffin the body was then carefully fastened down by the lid, and four eighteen pounders attached to it, in order to sink it; a common white sheet, such as sailors use in their hammocks, finally wrapped round the whole, why or wherefore it is difficult to guess. Captain——, then proceeded to read over the burial service several of the passengers and most of the crew being present; after which in obedience to his commands, the deceased was committed to the deep. At the first plunge, the coffin disappeared entirely; but rising again, the sheet that had been fastened round it became partially disarranged, and the air introducing itself between its folds, inflated them; and buoyed the coffin up so that it floated on the surface of the waters, just like a boat with its sails full set. It was first observed by a few of the passengers, from a window in the front cabin where suddenly to their surprise and terror, they beheld this novel and spectre like object borne up by the swell of the sea almost on a level with themselves. Never shall I forget the thrilling sensation caused by so appalling an apparition—imagination can scarcely picture any thing more horrible, coming as it did so unexpectedly. I was that time a mere child almost an infant, but such impressions pass not away! Around the vessel that coffin-bark danced like a fearful mockery; then heaving heavily over the surf, as unwilling still to part from the living world, it bent its course towards the shores of the Havana, and was soon lost to the straining sight of the awe struck spectators, whether it arrived at those shores or was swallowed up in the whelming waves, we have never been able to ascertain.

"The impression that Mr. Lewis made on my parents was that of a very reserved yet very kind hearted man; he appeared to feel for the sufferings of any occasionally indisposed person on board and particularly for my eldest sister, who almost fell a victim to the fatal disorder which terminated his career.—Before it manifested itself in him, he used to come frequently, and rap at the door of our birth, and ask after her health in the gentlest tones, never forgetting to accompany such enquiries with some little gift for the fevered invalid, such as a shaddock or a bottle of soda water—articles of which he had brought on board a plentiful supply. He also possessed an old fashioned piano, bound with brass bands for travelling; and often did he while away the dreary hours ever attended on a long sea voyage, by his exquisite touch on that instrument."

"I must not forget to mention, that Mr. L. expired in the arms of the same person who was afterwards present at Lord Byron's death; and of whom his lordship speaks in his journal with the highest praise, as forming one of the most faithful servants of his household. His name was Baptista or Tita, (for short)—He was a Venetian by birth and certainly his attention and devotion to Mr. Lewis, during his fatal illness and in his last moments, fully deserve a similar tribute here; and with pleasure the writer bears witness to the unchangeable character of a dutiful servant, an humble friend, faithful unto death."

PERPETUAL MOTION.—The Mechanics' Magazine for June, which has just appeared, contains in addition to a great number of articles interesting to workingmen, and men of science, a chapter under the head of Robert Fulton, of course relating to the introduction of Steamboats on the rivers and lakes of America. The following extract in relation to the *perpetual motion* introduced in this city by Redheffer, possesses considerable interest.

Philad. Gaz.

It will be remembered by some of our readers, how long, and how successfully, Redheffer had deluded the Pennsylvanians by his perpetual motion. One of these machines was put into operation in New York in 1813. Mr. Fulton was a perfect unbeliever in Redheffer's discovery, and although hundreds were daily paying their dollar to see the wonder, he could not be prevailed upon to follow the crowd. After a few days, however, he was induced by some of his friends to visit the machine. In a very short time after Mr. Fulton had entered the room in which it was exhibited, he exclaimed, "why this is a crank motion." His ear enabled him to distinguish that the machine was moved by a crank, which always gives an unequal power, and therefore an unequal velocity in the course of each revolution; and a nice and practical ear may perceive that the sound is not uniform. If the machine had been kept in motion by what was its ostensible moving power, it must have had an equable rotary motion, and the sound would have been always the same.

After some little conversation with the show-man, Mr. Fulton did not hesitate to declare that the machine was an imposition, & to tell the gentleman he was an impostor. Notwithstanding the anger & bluster which these charges excited, he assured the company that the thing was a cheat, and if they would support him in the attempt, he would detect it at the risk of paying any penalty if he failed. Having obtained the assent of all who were present he began by knocking away some very thin pieces of lath, which appeared to be no part of the machinery, but to go from the frame of the machine to the wall of the room, *merely* to keep the corner posts of the machine steady. It was found that a catgut string was lead through one of the laths and the frame of the machine, to the head of the upright shaft of a principal wheel, that the catgut was conducted through the wall and along the floors of the second story to a back cock-loft, at a distance of a number of yards from the room which contained the machine, and there was found the moving power. This was a poor old wretch with an immense beard, and all the appearance of having suffered a long imprisonment; who, when they broke in upon him was unconscious of what had happened below, and who while he was seated on a stool, gnawing a crust, was with one hand turning a crank. The proprietor of the perpetual motion soon disappeared. The mob demolished his machine, the destruction of which immediately put a stop to that which had been, for so a long a time, and to so much profit exhibited in Philadelphia. The merits of this exposure will appear more striking, when we consider that many men of ingenuity, learning and science, had seen the machine; some had written on the subject, not a few of these were his zealous advocates, and others, though they were afraid to admit that he had made a discovery which violated what were believed to be the established laws of nature, appeared also afraid to deny what the incessant motion of his wheels and weights seemed to prove."

A SUBTERRANEAN VILLAGE.—A subterranean Indian Village has been discovered in Nacoehee Valley, in Georgia, by gold miners, in excavating a canal for the purpose of washing gold.—The depth to which it is covered varies from seven to nine feet; some of the houses are embedded in a stratum of rich auriferous gravel. They are 34 in number, built of logs from six to ten inches in diameter, and from ten to twelve feet in length. The walls are from three to six feet in height, forming a continuous line or street of 800 feet. The logs are hewed and notched as at the present day. The land beneath which they were found, was covered, at its first settlement by the whites, with a heavy growth of timber, denoting a great antiquity to these buildings, and a powerful cause which submerged them. Cane baskets and fragments of earthenware were found in the rooms. The account is contained in a letter to the editor of the *Southern Banner*, from which the following further particulars are extracted:

"The houses are situated from 50 to 100 yards from the principal channel of the creek; and as no further excavations have been made, it is more than probable that new and more interesting developments will be made when the land is worked for gold.

A great number of curious specimens of workmanship have been found, in situations which preclude the possibility of their having been moved for more than a thousand years. During my mining operations last year, I found, at one time, about one half of a crucible, of the capacity of near a gallon. It was ten feet below the surface, and immediately beneath a large oak tree, which measured five feet in diameter, and must have been four or five hundred years old. The deposite was diluvial, of what may be termed table land. The stratum of quartz gravel, in which the vessel was imbedded, is about two feet in thickness, resting upon decomposed chlorite slate.

It is not difficult to account for the deposit of those substances in alluvial soil, for the hills are generally very high and precipitous, and from the immense quantity of rain which falls, the streams are swollen to great heights, sweeping every thing with them, and frequently forming a deposite of several feet in thickness in a season; but some of the diluvial land is from 10 to 50 feet above the present level of the streams. These deposits exhibit appearances of as great attrition as those recently formed.

There was a vessel, or rather a double mortar, found in Duke's Creek, about five inches in diameter, and the excavation on each side was nearly an inch in depth, basin like, and perfectly polished. It was made of quitz, which had been semi-transparent but had become stained with the iron which abounds in quantity in all this country.—*In* the bottom of each basin was a small depression of half an inch in depth and about the same diameter. What its use could have been, is difficult to conjecture. Some suppose it was used for grinding paint, &c. or in some of their plays or games. The high finish and its exact dimensions, induce me to believe it the production of a more civilized people, than the present race of Indians. Respectfully yours. M. S."

SNAKE STORY.—The story of the *late marvellous feat of the Anaconda in* the New York Museum, in swallowing a seven quarter blanket, is fully confirmed by the testimony of Mr. Peale, who avers that his snakeship does not appear to be in the least degree incommoded by his extraordinary supper. A still more extraordinary story is related by the New York Times. It is as follows:

A number of years ago, a gentleman who had charge of a public museum in Baltimore, exhibited among his other living curiosities a couple of beautiful garter snakes. There is something about a garter snake peculiarly attractive, perhaps from the associations connected with its name. They are the most voracious of all the small sized snake family, and pounce upon their prey like starved hawks. They have a truly French appetite for frogs, and it was upon these slimy amphibials that the garter snakes in question chiefly made their suppers. The keeper of the museum was one evening giving them their daily rations, when he observed that the big snake was so voracious as to devour all the little snake's supper. He accordingly separated the two animals by a thin partition, and threw a frog to the younger and weaker of the two. The little snake seized the animal and commenced swallowing it, and had succeeded in bagging its head, fore paws, and the greater part of its body, when the partition was taken away, and the big snake made a dash at the hind legs of the frog, which yet protruded from the mouth of his younger brother. He obtained a hearty grip of these projecting members, and slowly swallowed his way towards the head of his supper companion, who clung sturdily to his savory mouthful.

The heads of the two animals met, and the issue of the struggle for a moment seemed doubtful, when the big snake's mouth expanded & slowly closed on the head of the small one, & again he went rejoicing on his swallowing course.—Slowly but surely he went ahead the longitudinal dimensions of the young serpent, constantly becoming less as they were sucked into his maw, until he had swallowed him from nose to tail. After displaying this unnatural preference for his own flesh and blood, the garter snake coiled himself up for his nap, and took a comfortable snooze. The next morning the keeper called to view "the two single gentlemen rolled into one," when to his astonishment he found that the younger snake had left his close quarters and was gambolling about by the side of his big play-mate. The only reasonable way of account for the manner in which he had managed to leave his prison house is that he coiled himself regularly round and left his lodgings by the same door through which he entered them. He could not have backed out for his scales would not have permitted him, nor was an egress in any other manner at all possible. The fate of the poor frog was matter of grave speculation; but the probability is that the little snake held fast to him and secured not only a snug night's lodging but a hearty supper.

The above account is strictly authentic. We received it from a gentleman who was an eye witness to the transaction. Immediately after its occurrence he prepared a statement for one of the journals of the day, but he was dissuaded from publishing it on the ground that it was too marvellous to be believed. As the late fete of the Anaconda has opened the eyes of the public to what snakes can do, we publish it as a well substantiated *snake story*.

From the N. Y. Daily Adver. July 10.

RIOTS AND DISORDERS.—In consequence of an annunciation, that a meeting was to be held in Chatham st. Chapel, for the purpose of furthering the interests of the Anti-slavery Society:—a crowd assembled around the door, long before the hour of meeting, prepared to act efficiently in the event of any outrage being committed on public opinion! Happily, however, from an intimation made in a morning paper the blacks were deterred from assembling and but a few of the whites who had been instrumental in getting up the meeting were found to be in attendance.

In consequence of the disposition that existed, to prevent any meeting in favor of immediate emancipation, as evinced by the crowd that assembled, no effort was made to carry the avowed objects of the meeting into effect, although a crowd of officers had been assembled to protect the convocation from anticipated injury and abuse.

From the non-assemblage of the persons who had designed to occupy the Chapel, it was evident that the objects of the meeting had been abandoned, and the friends of colonization thereupon entered, organised a meeting, passed resolutions in favor of their own opinions, and peaceably dispersed.—This business was brought to a close *before 9 o'clock at night.* But a much more formidable difficulty existed farther up in the city. Mr. Farren, Stage Manager of the Bowery Theatre, had been represented as having cursed the Yankees, called them jackasses, and that he would gull them whenever he could. This declaration, whether true or false, had been sworn to by Mr. Sentis, a butcher, before the *Police*, by virtue of whose affidavit Mr. Farren had been arrested.

From the attempts of Mr. Farren to deny his declarations and his published allegations on the subject, charging his accuser Mr. Sentis with perjury, a number of persons highly respectable had predetermined to prevent his appearance on the Bowery Board. As an adjunct of the corps for his own benefit, which was conspicuously announced for last night, at which Mr. Forrest was to be present and to appear in the character of Metamora. The play commenced at the usual time, and Mr. Forrest a favorite son of the stage, had reached the second act when a rush was made from the crowd in the street, consisting of more than 1000 persons, who broke the front doors, & making their way into the Theatre, soon filled the boxes, pit, and stage, and ejected the actors therefrom.

The crowd continued to pour in their swarms until every nook and avenue of the Theatre was filled, & the females of the stage & the audience, were happy to escape from the house through the rear door of the building Efforts were made by the actors to address the audience, but they were unsuccessful until it was announced that Mr. Farren was dismised from the Theatre, after a speech from Mr. Forrest, when tranquility, in some measure was restored.

Still the crowds occupied the entire theatre, including the stage for a long time, and the civil authorities were unable to expel them.

In a short time however, about 100 watchman of Capt. Stewart's and Captain Asten's command, assembled, and under the direction of His Honor the Mayor, Ald. Ferris and Labagh, Asistant Ald. Ballagh, Judge Lownds of the Police, and a powerful body of the Police, efforts were made to dislodge the occupants of the house. Violence had not been resorted to by them, and it was resolved that no violence should be exerted against them. They were addressed by Mr. George Dixon and others, and requested to go home, but still lingered when a body of 100 watchmen headed by the Mayor and Aldermen, appeared on the stage, and very soon succeeded by pacific measures, in dispersing the vast numbers that had assembled.

They retired peaceably, having effec-

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