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, SEPTEMBER 6, 1834. NO, 36.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY
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.

An Overseer Wanted.

The Subscriber wishes to employ for the next year, as an overseer, a sober, steady, industrious man, who is, in every respect, well qualified to conduct the business of a large Farm. A person who is acquainted with the use of Carpenter's Tools would be preferred.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Shoal Creek, near }
Cambridge Aug. 30. }

ROBERT EMORY A. B.

At the request of the Trustees of the FRANKLIN ACADEMY, Reisterstown, Md. has consented to take charge of that Institution as *Principal*. He will also, for the accommodation of pupils, open a boarding establishment, in which he will himself reside, and have the boarding pupils under his own immediate inspection.

This Seminary comprises three departments; viz:—*Classical, Mathematical and Common English*, in which pupils will be prepared for college, or be conducted through a complete college course, if desired. The building is a spacious two story brick edifice, beautifully situated in the rear of Reisterstown, 16 miles from Baltimore by the turnpike, and in one of the most healthy sections of our country. A post office is in the town, and the Western mail stage passes through daily.—The Terms are,—for boarding pupils,—including board, lodging, washing, mending, fuel, lights & tuition, $125 per annum; payable quarterly in advance.

Competent assistants will be employed to any requisite extent. Books and stationery furnished at the Baltimore prices to pupils not otherwise provided.

The exercises of the Academy will be commenced on Monday the 1st of September.

Reference—To the Prest. and Professors of Columbia College, New York, to Rt. S. Oxnard, Baker and Thos. E. Bond, Baltimore; or to either of the trustees, viz. Horatio Hollingsworth, Esq. Prest. J. Sumwalt, W. Dwyer, P. Reister, J. Ducker, N. Cromwell, J. R. Cockey, Esqs. and Dr. S. Larsh, Reisterstown.

Aug. 30 cow4w

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

Strayed or stolen from the farm of the subscriber, near Miles River Ferry, on or about the 17th of the present month (August) 18 head of Hogs, weighing from 130 to 140 lbs. each, 3 breeding sows, 10 shoats and 1 styhog—the ear mark is a slit and a crop in the right and a hole in the left—the flesh marks, white, with black spots. Any person giving information so that the subscriber may recover the above described stock, will receive a reward of Ten Dollars.

WM. SHEHAN.

Talbot co. aug. 30

Collector's Notice.

All persons indebted for county Taxes for the year 1833, will please take notice that they are now due, and the time specified by law for the collection of the same will not allow me to give indulgence, as I am bound to make payment to those who have claims upon the county in a specified time. Therefore it is expected that you will be prepared to pay them when called on. Those who do not comply with this notice may expect the letter of the law enforced against them without respect to persons; as my duty as an officer will compel me to this course. Persons holding property in the county and residing out of it will please pay attention to this notice.

John Harrington, Collector
of Talbot county.

Aug. 30

NOTICE.

The subscriber, having been appointed Standard Keeper for the ensuing year, by the Commissioners for Talbot County, will attend in Easton from the first of September until the the first of October next; at Wye Mill on the 1st October, on the 2nd October at the Trappe, on the 3rd October at St. Michaels, for the purpose of trying the weights and measures.

A. J. LOVEDAY.

Aug. 30. 3w W

N. B. Persons having Windmills, who wish their weights and measures tried, will please attend at the above mentioned places.

ATTENTION.

The subscriber expects in about a week or ten days to leave Easton, & earnestly requests all who are indebted to him to call and settle as speedily as possible, by so doing they will confer a great favor on their obedient servant

JOHN HARPER.

P. S. The Shop now occupied by me will be carried on by Mr. Thomas J. Earickson, who is an experienced workman and has done business very successfully in Centreville for the last two or three years, I doubt not but that the public will find in him a man that will suit them. J. H.

aug. 30 cow3w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed, against John H. Holt and Mary E. Holt, his wife, at the suit of Ann C. O. Martin, will be sold at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 9th day of September next, for cash, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. of said day, the following property, to wit: all that House and lot in the town of Easton, conveyed by a certain William Bromwell to Susan Seth, and the undivided third part of the Lot or parcel of Land, called Turkey Neck, which was sold and conveyed by a certain Mary Stevens, and the said Ann C. O. Martin to a certain William Arringdale, with their appertenances, which descended to the said Mary E. Holt, formerly Mary E. Seth, from her deceased mother Susan Seth, that is to say, all and singular that parcel of land and ground, formerly in the occupation and possession of the said William Bromwell, and lying and being in the town of Easton and County aforesaid, on Goldsborough Street, and adjoining the property of George Martin, being part of a tract of land called Long Acre, beginning for the said parcel of land at a corner post standing on the north side of Goldsborough street, and at the intersection of Tanners Alley, then running with the said Tanners Alley, north seventeen perches and nine feet; thence East five perches and five feet to a stooping branch willow, thence running with the division line, and fence made and agreed upon by the said William Bromwell & George Martin in exchange; South five degrees, West seventeen perches and seven feet to a cedar post standing on Goldsborough Street aforesaid, and the corner and division line between the aforesaid Bromwell and Martin, thence East five perches and six feet to the aforesaid place of beginning, be the quantity what it may, more or less. And also one undivided third part of a certain tract of land called Turkey Neck, containing the quantity of seventeen acres of land, which lies to the north of the Farm heretofore purchased by John Arringdale deceased, of Thomas Martin, Trustee for the sale of the lands of Baynard Wilson deceased, and also one undivided third part of all that part of the said tract of land called Turkey Neck, containing the quantity of ten acres and fifteen sixteenths of an acre, which lies on the south side of the said farm, the whole of which last parcels of lands are situate, lying and being in Talbot county aforesaid and are contiguous to and adjoining each other; all seized and taken to satisfy the above mentioned fieri facias and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

Jo. Graham, Shff.

Aug. 12

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county court, and to me directed, at the suit of the President, Directors & Co. of the Farmers Bank of Maryland against William Hayward, will be sold at the front door of the court house, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 9th day of September next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. & 4 o'clock, P. M. of said day, for cash, the following property, viz:—all that farm where William Anderson formerly lived, situate near Tuckahoe creek, and adjoining Lewistown, consisting of the following tracts or parts of tracts of land, to wit: "Hampton," "Loveday's Purchase," "Frances Plains," and "Parker's Farm," supposed to contain in the whole, the quantity of five hundred acres, also all that part of a tract of land called "Partnership Resurveyed," situate between the waters of Third Haven creek, and St. Michaels creek, on the north of the road leading to the Bayside, adjoining the lands on which the said William Hayward now lives, supposed to contain fifty acres of land, more or less, all taken as the lands and tenements of the aforesaid William Hayward, to satisfy the above mentioned venditioni exponas and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

Tho: Henrix, former Shff

aug. 16

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of five writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, and to me directed, one at the suit of Thomas Perrin Smith, and four at the suit of the Farmer's Bank of Maryland, against William Hayward, will be sold at the front door of the court house in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 9th of September next, for cash, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock, P. M. the life estate of the said Wm. Hayward in the farm whereon he now resides, also his life estate in a lot on Washington street, also the fee simple in a lot on the point road,—sold to satisfy the above 5 writs of venditioni exponas, and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon. Attendance by

E. N. Hambleton, former Shff.

aug 16

Dissolution of Partnership.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of

Bainton & Bancroft

is this day dissolved. JOHN BANCROFT Jr. having purchased the interest of Chris. Bainton in the concern, the business will be continued by John Bancroft, Jr. at the old stand, corner of 3d and Orange streets.

All persons indebted to the old firm are requested to make early payment, and those having claims to present them to John Bancroft, Jr. who is duly authorised to settle the business.

Chris. Bainton,
John Bancroft.

Wilmington, Del. Aug. 16 2w

MAGISTRATE'S BLANKS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

IMPORTED HORNED CATTLE.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

A few days since we attended, upon invitation, the private exhibition of a herd of full blooded English cattle, just imported, and destined to graze upon the rich prairies of the Scioto. Our highest expectations were realized—for it may well admit of doubt whether the animals who cropped the herbage of the rich plains of Judea, some three thousand years ago, surpassed in beauty, according to the most approved standards of agricultural taste, the bevy of cornuted animals to which we allude, from the other side of the Atlantic. They were imported under the auspices of a society established in the State of Ohio, for the furtherance of agricultural improvement.

It seems that at the "Agricultural Fair and Cattle Show of Ross County Agricultural Society," held in Chillicothe, in October last, a discussion was had upon the expediency of forming an association for the purpose of introducing English cattle in this country by direct importation. The proposition was favorably received; and the requisite funds to justify the undertaking were, in a few hours, subscribed. A meeting was subsequently called, and an association organized to carry it into effect. After some deliberation, it was resolved to empower the President and Directors to employ an agent or agents for the purpose, with liberty to control and distribute the funds according to their best judgement and discretion. But, previous to any definite action on the subject, letters were written to the Hon. Henry Clay, and other distinguished individuals, soliciting their opinions upon the course most proper to be pursued. They united in recommending that an intelligent agent be appointed to repair to England, & make the proper selections! This advice was followed, and *Mr. Felix Renick*, was appointed to the trust, to be accompanied by one or two young men as his assistants.

They left Chillicothe in January last—embarked in this city in February and arrived at Liverpool on the 24th of March. After arranging their money transactions, they proceeded to the interior, and visited most of the agricultural districts celebrated for raising fine cattle.

It may be proper, in an article of this sort, designed especially for our agricultural readers, to relate the observations made by our western farmers upon the various races of cattle they examined in different parts of England.

They were at one time highly pleased with the long horn or Lancashire breed, distinguished from all others by the length of their horns, the thickness and firm texture of their hides, close hair, large hoofs, with coarse leathery thick necks, and varied in color, with a white streak along the back.

Again, the Devonshire cattle were recommended to their attention, with the bright red color and ring around the eye, fine bone and clean in neck, thin faced and fine in chops, thin-skinned, silky in handling, and fine models for the yoke. Again, they were led to view the Galloway hornless breed—broad on the back and loins, with hooked bones, projecting knobs, with bodies beautifully rounded, deep in chest and short in leg—& clean in the chop & neck—with heavy eye brows, calm and determined look. Thus they moved on, receiving every where the kindest attentions and most obliging hospitality; and having seen and weighed the "points" of rival breeds, they could not hesitate in giving their preference to the *short horned* breed, to which we have alluded as coming under our personal observation. These are sometimes called the Dutch breed, and are known in England by a great variety of names according to the districts where they are raised, such as Holderness, the Teeswater, the Yorkshire, Durham, Northumberland, &c. The Teeswater, raised in the vale of York, on the River Tees, are held in the highest estimation, & are the true short-horned breed. Bulls and cows of this stock, purchased at great prices, are spread through the north of England & the border counties of Scotland—and of this breed is the present importation.—We have never seen so fine bone, head and neck, as those cattle present—the hide is thin, chin full, loin broad, and the body throughout well proportioned and comely; the flesh of which is said to be equal or superior to any other breed. The cows are remarkable for yielding a large quantity of milk, not unfrequently twenty four quarts in twenty-four hours, during the grass season, & sufficient for making no less than three firkins of butter during the summer.

This breed was deemed in many respects best adapted to American soil.—The growth is quite equal, if not superior, to any other breed; their great weight of edible flesh, in proportion to bone and coarse flesh—the facility with which they can be fattened, at any age, and to almost any extent, besides being considered the best milkers in England—seemed to give them a decided preference over all others. Purchases were accordingly made from the finest specimens, without reference to cost—giving as high as £170 sterling for a bull calf of ten months old, and 150 guineas for a yearling heifer. Eleven were embarked for Philadelphia, in the ship Allegheny, and the remaining nine, under charge of the agent in person, were put on board the ship Portsmouth, which, on the 4th of June, sailed for this city. Having two hundred steerage passengers on board, the Captain, with the view of avoiding sickness on his passage, took what may be called a northerly track, and, after much suffering and encountering some heavy *blows* and rough weather, arrived in this city, and landed the animals, in fine condition, on the 26th July, the other division having previously reached Philadelphia in safety.

Great care is observed in England by the breeders of fine cattle, to preserve the blood untainted and unmixed. They have their regular Herd Book, by means of which they can trace the *genealogy* of their animals almost as far back, from sire to sire, as the aristocratic sportsman his stud, racers, or as a sprig of nobility would count the names and genealogy of the ancestry of which he boasted.

The two bulls which arrived here were three years old, & were by far the noblest animal of the species that we saw. They were ten or twelve feet long—not measuring the tails—and fourteen or fifteen hands high—very large, and of beautiful form and proportion.—One of them weighed 2,114 lbs. and the other upwards of 2,000 lbs. The heifers were also of very remarkable size for their ages. The two year olds were larger than our common full grown cows. Ohio has already become distinguished for the enterprise of her herdsmen, and her dairies are producing rich returns. But if she sees her luxuriant prairies and her rich valleys with cattle like these, the other western states must needs soon bestir themselves, or they will be left far in the rear by the noble spirit of western competition.

Mr. Renick being anxious to proceed with his valuable charge, remained but a few days in this city. Many repaired however, to see his fine cattle, and liberal advances were offered on cost. Five hundred dollars were proffered for a bull calf only a few months old; but the company, having higher objects in view than immediate gain, were not disposed to sell them. We wish Mr. R. a safe arrival to the Great Valley of the Scioto. It has been said that he who makes two blades of grass grow on the spot that had only produced one is a greater benefactor of the human race than the whole herd of politicians put together. With equal justice may the compliment be paid by the people of the West to the authors of this enterprise.

From the American Daily Advertiser.

MR. POULSON,—The disgraceful scenes exhibited during the last week in our southern suburbs are over, and it is hoped are not soon to be repeated. Their demerits will be the subject of judicial investigation, and the causes which led to or provoked them may perhaps be satisfactorily disclosed. In the meanwhile the reputation of our neighborhood, and justice to those of either color, who have been apprehended, and are to be put on their trial, both demand that exaggeration and misrepresentations of facts, which have already, it would seem, been too much indulged in, should be discouraged and suppressed. They are in truth bad enough, heaven knows

But the occasion is one which calls for sober reflection. That the colored population of the city and its neighborhood has been for years, and is at this time especially, very rapidly increasing, is a matter of universal remark. Whence comes it, and what is generally the character of its composition? Certainly it is not a natural increase; and it strikes the writer that no other source of supply can be pointed to but the slave holding states. Some of the new comers may be orderly industrious men, but it is apprehended that too many are of a very different sort. The factious runaways, and even they who have but just gained the possession of liberty, are by no means desirable, but the contrary, in any society.

Prospectively, the coming of still greater numbers of dangerous people, which is more than probable, is not without cause of uneasiness. The change which is rapidly going on in the West Indies will set loose many, who will doubtless press to Pennsylvania as their land of promise. These will comprise, not the sober and orderly, so much as the adventurous, the restless, if not the desperate. It is said that already not a few such have come among us.

It is not to be concealed that they are to be distinguished not merely as strange faces, but by a behaviour often exceedingly improper and sometimes offensive; and that some others seem to be too prone to follow bad examples. How are these people honestly to support themselves, or how do they now, without any apparent means of livelihood! Their dress, very often of the most expensive kind, most ostentatiously displayed; their excursions in coaches, their entertainments, in private, and in places of crowded resort,—all these must cost money, but how is it to be earned?

But *present* evils, they are very grievous. Curiosity has sometimes led the writer through various parts—in the very heart of the respectable Districts of Southwark and Moyamensing, where the black population swarms. Particular instances of loathsome disease, exhibitions of nudity or something near to it; intemperance, profanity, vice and wretchedness, in all the most disgusting forms,—these are so numerous, that they are lost in the general appearance of things. How do these wretched people get bread to eat? Who ever sees them engaged industriously in any of the employments of life? I have been uniformly a friend to the African race, but indeed Mr. Poulson, I cannot perceive how it is possible for the virtuous and industrious of our citizens in that vicinity, to endure grievances so hazardous to life and property, so destructive to morals and every comfort associated with decency and good order.

It may be said we have a magistracy, the courts are open, the laws may be executed. But, sir, the evil is of a kind and of a magnitude which seems to place it beyond the reach of ordinary remedies. What punishment is it to such as I have described to be sent to Arch street prison, condemned even to the Penitentiary for a few months. God forbid that a remedy should ever spring from the occurrence of dangers which are apprehended, or from a repetition of mob law—so detestable a measure of retribution. But the remedy will, I trust, be found in the united counsels and action of the good and virtuous. These concentrations of debauchery and vice must be removed. There is nothing known among the most profligate of our white population which is to be compared with them, and if there were, they would not be tolerated. The tenants of these filthy hovels must be set at large from these confines of wretchedness, and encouraged and induced to separate, and pursue a more virtuous course of life. In a word, the principles of the Colonization Society, which, I verily believe, are the most wise and charitable, as regards white men and blacks, that have ever been proposed, must be applied to this miserable portion of the vice which has been referred to, and our neighbouring districts be relieved from a pestilence no longer tolerable. If moral influence is not sufficient, and existing laws are not adequate, he will be a public benefactor who shall devise any scheme which may prevent the lawless catastrophe which threatens us.

A CITIZEN.

From the Balt. Gaz. of the 30th ult.

We are indebted to the politeness of a friend for the following extracts from a letter, dated

MONTPELIER, (Va.) Aug. 25th 1834.

I rejoice to find that the illustrious Madison has improved in health, notwithstanding the excessive & protracted heat of the summer, which is unexampled in his recollection for the last sixty years. There is now every reason to anticipate many additional years of usefulness to this ultima Romanorum.

Having read various accounts of the President's deportment on his route to Tennessee, I enquired of a highly respectable landlord what were the facts, in regard to Gov. Poindexter. He stated that when the stage came up to his door, the Governor declined getting out, on ascertaining that Gen. Jackson was an inmate—the General being informed of it, said, "I will indemnify you for the loss, and pay you in better coin than he paid his wife, whom he induced to marry him by a promise of twenty thousand dollars, and *her dowery* has been stripes."

He expatiated freely on the great advantages to result from the substitution of gold for rags, and stated the gain to be precisely *forty-nine* per cent. A shrewd store keeper among his auditory said, "Pray, Mr. President, instruct me how to realize this gain. I have received a great many U. S. Bank notes in payment for goods—when I go to Richmond to make my purchases, the Bank will give me gold or silver for them, *dollar for dollar*; but then I can't get at the 49 per cent.—how is it to be done?"—'O.!' replied the President, 'I never made the calculation; but you will find it all in Benton's Report—read that, and you will *know all about it*.' Senator Bibb, of Kentucky, passed by a few days afterwards, and felt excessively indignant at the calumnies heaped on Mr. Poindexter and his lady, and desired the landlord to pronounce it false and slanderous. I have known the Governor for years; he is a generous, high spirited man, incapable of treating any lady with disrespect, much less one so estimable and exemplary as his wife. I am in daily habits of intercourse with them and pronounce the assertion base and unfounded.

Western Virginia is redeemed and disenthralled. Formerly at the country towns you met with nothing but 'Enquirers'—now 'Whigs' are universal. Darkness thus substituted for light, proclaims the dawn of a glorious day in our political firmament.

It is certain that Gov. Cass retires: Col. Benton has been offered the appointment, but declines it. He proposes entering into the practice of the law at N. Orleans. I have reason to believe that Mr. Taney would have been confirmed for any other situation than the Treasury. It is untrue that he made the remark contained in the elder Duane's journal, disrespectful to the Senate. He declined a nomination, firmly but respectfully.

In my estimate of the expenditure made by travellers on the great Western route through Virginia, terminating at Guyandotte, *I* fixed it at $360,000. I have since satisfied myself from sources qualified to make an accurate calculation, that it exceeds one million. Messrs. Beldon, Porter & Co. run a daily line of stages each way; in addition, there are one, two and three extras—but supposing that the daily average is one full stage, this makes 20 passengers, whose fare is $50 each, amounting to $365,000. At the White Sulphur, $60,000 will be received—at the Warm, Hot, Salt, Sweet, & Red & Grey, about $200,000, to which add the expenses of those who travel in their own carriages, and the aggregate greatly exceeds one million. As the Editor of the Richmond Whig has noticed my previous communication with some very apposite remarks, *I* shall be pleased if this corrected data will induce him to take additional interest in the improvement of their ways in Virginia. If public sentiment is once roused, it can be readily accomplished, for their means are ample—when there is a will there is a way.

It was a favourite maxim of Cardinal Richelieu when ordered by Louis le desiree to execute any arduous project—"Sire, if possible, you may consider it done already; if impossible, it shall be done." But it appears that one of the most accomplished jugglers in this age of great political humbug, has acknowledged one thing to be impossible. Having made a successful effort to balance four 56's on the point of a stick resting on his chin, in the presence of our worthy Postmaster General, he expressed some doubts as to the accuracy of the weights. The juggler, somewhat nettled, replied, "Sir, if you and every man in the room will get on the pole, I will sustain your weight. I have physical powers capable of sustaining any thing, always excepting the Post Office accounts, and the devil himself would not have the hardihood to undertake them."

THE BLACKS.—The Woodbury Herald of Tuesday last says, that the upper part of Gloucester, N. J. "is literally overrun with blacks, driven by the violence of an infuriated mob from their homes and property in Philadelphia, to seek shelter and protection among the farmers of our county. Their numbers previous to this influx had become in some places troublesome—in others a burthen, and a nuisance. A temporary sojourn among us, considering the circumstances of the case, may be borne with—but the first indication of a permanent residence should and we feel confident will, call fourth a rigid enforcement of the statute against the admission of blacks into our boundaries."

ANECDOTE.—A negro preacher was lately laboring with his audience for the purpose of inducing them to look out for a better residence than this vale of tears. He told them that if they secured their passage to heaven, "they would get plenty of bacon and greens and twenty-four drams a day!" One of his smutty listeners, wishing to test his sincerity asked him if he had ever been there; he answered in the affirmative, & was then asked if he saw any negroes. His answer was; you dam brack fool! tink I went into de kitchen."

PIRATES ARRIVED.—The English gun-brig Savage from Pourtsmouth, Eng. having on board sixteen *pirates* said to have robbed the Mexican, of Salem sometime since, arrived at Salem on Wednesday. They were to be taken to Boston for trial.

PRINTING
Of every description neatly and expeditiously done at this Office.

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