EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich, and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

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TERMS
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Per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS
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NEW SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM LOVEDAY

Has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and has opened at his Store House in Easton, he thinks as good and handsome a choice of

SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS,

and on as good terms as he has ever been able to offer them; he therefore envites his friends and the public generally, to give him a call and see for themselves.

Easton, April 18 (W)

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 Jesse Scott, use of Nicholas Hammond, use of James Lloyd Chamberlain and Wife, against Thomas M. Cooper, will be sold at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 12th day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit: all the right, title, interest and claim of him, the said Cooper, of in and to the Farm situate in the Chappel district in Talbot county, called Ramsey's Forest, and Morgans Neglect, and containing the quantity of 82 acres of land, more or less, and adjoining the lands of Charles Morgan and William Benny, taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above named venditioni debt, interest and cost due and to become due thereon. Attendance by

WM. TOWNSEND, former Shff.

april 18 4w

PAINTING.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has two good plain House painters, which he would be glad to find employment for either in the town or country, at one dollar per day. Signs, Odd Fellows Aprons and Banners, Imitations of Wood and Marble Chairs, Stands &c. &c. neatly painted at the subscriber's shop, opposite McNeal & Robinson's grocery store. Also, Portraits and family Groups in miniature and life sizes on moderate terms. Likeness warranted, and painting well executed. A few specimens may be seen at his residence on dover street, until he can provide a room more suitable. Ladies and Gentlemen living in the country would be waited on, if preferring it. He respectfully solicits patronage.

EDW'D. S. HOPKINS.

april 18 3w (W)

MARYLAND HOSPITAL.

This Institution has recently undergone extensive alterations, which have materially improved its condition and is now open for the reception of patients. Continuing to be recognized as a general Hospital, (exclusive of contagious diseases only,) its various departments have been revised with a careful reference to the purposes they are severally designed to fulfill.

In the changes effected in the Lunatic Department, attention has been directed no less to matters bearing upon the comfort of its inmates than to the introduction of such plans of medical & moral treatment as are sanctioned by the experience of the most popular foreign Asylums

The department, destined for the reception of ordinary diseases, has likewise undergone important improvements. Its Fever Wards are capacious and well ventilated, and are capable of accommodating comfortably a large number of patients. Rooms have been fitted up specially for the treatment of diseases of the Eye. Distinct apartments have likewise been appropriated for diseases of a Syphilitic character. The Surgical ward has in like manner, received due attention.

Gentlemen of professional ability have been appointed to take charge of the Medical and Surgical departments, but under circumstances where there exists a preference for any Physician or Surgeon, not connected with this institution, the privilege of election will be permitted the patient. There is at all times present a Resident Physician.

The terms vary according to the circumstances, &c. of the patient, the lowest charge being two dollars a week. Comfortable private rooms can always be had at a moderate advance. For information apply to Dr R. S. Steuart, President of the Board of Directors, or to the Sister Superior of the house.

april 18 3m

☞The National Intelligencer and Globe, Washington, The Republican, Annapolis; the Whig, Richmond; the Herald, Norfolk, the Gazette, Easton, will publish the above once a week for three months, and forward their bills to the President of the Board, Dr. Steuart for payment.

☞NOTICE.

Retailers, Traders, Ordinary Keepers, Victuallers and all persons, Bodies, Corporate or Politic in Talbot county, and all persons whom it may concern, are hereby cautioned to obtain a License or renew the same according to the provisions of the act of assembly entitled an "act to regulate the issuing of Licences to Traders, Keepers of Ordinaries and others" before the 10th day of May next ensuing.

april 11 J. GRAHAM, Shff

To Rent for the ensuing Year

On Shares, 60,000 corn hills, within two and a half miles of Easton. For terms apply to the Editor or to the subscriber

THOS. BARROW.

March 31

EXTRACTS

From the Report of the Geologist, appointed by the State of Maryland to make a complete and minute geological survey of the State.

SECT. V.—*Of the different kinds of soil belonging to Caroline, Queen Ann's and Talbot counties; their natural susceptibilities to improvement; and the modes of amending them.*

To ascertain the exact nature of the various kinds of soil occurring in any district of country, and to circumscribe the limits of each, is a subject of considerable importance; but it is at the same time an investigation requiring much labor, and involving many difficulties. This is especially the case as regards that portion of our territory now under examination: being evidently a transported soil, we can only speculate about the causes that may have produced it, and can never fully appreciate the conditions under which these causes have operated.

The best way—perhaps the only way—of ascertaining the true nature of a soil, in reference to its agricultural value, is to deduce it from its produce, its facilities for improvement by the usual means, together with the knowledge of its chemical composition. This result requires the united observations and experiments of the farmer and the chemist. The general indications of fertility and barrenness of a soil, based solely upon chemical experiments, would necessarily be found to differ from a variety of causes, chiefly the circumstances of situation. Thus, the power of a soil to absorb moisture,—a principle essential to its productiveness,—depends greatly on the quantity of *aluminous* particles which it contains; but it will be evident that in situations where the soil is exposed to wash; it will require a larger proportion of this constituent than in a level country. The same requisite is demanded in places that are naturally dry and warm. Even the color of the soil, dependant upon chemical conditions not always appreciable, will be found to influence its productiveness far beyond any theoretical deductions So that, at least in the present state of the science, no certain system founded upon chemical data can be devised, independant of experiment. Empirical results, on the other hand, are equally unsatisfactory; because the object is not only to discover the inmate productiveness or unproductiveness of the soil, but likewise to ascertain the means of improving it. Both methods, therefore, must be resorted to—the analytical and experimental. The labor of the former method will be amply repaid by the certainty with which, under given circumstances, it denotes the best means of amelioration; but it is almost useless to attempt it without the concurrent indications of the latter.

Without pretending then for the present to assign the precise limits of all the varieties of soil that occur in the section of our state now under examination, their general characters in each county may be indicated as follows: East of the Choptank, in Caroline county, the soil is very generally sandy, greatly deficient not only in calcareous, but in aluminous particles, and yet astonishingly productive in Indian corn. It would be found no doubt very congenial to the growth of the Palma Christi, a plant said to be extensively cultivated in the lower counties of the State of Virginia, and the seeds of which (the castor-oil-bean) sell very readily in Baltimore at 150 cents a bushel. Those kinds of shell marl that have been designated as calcareous & clayey, and which have been indicated as occurring in the neighborhood of Denton, are admirably well calculated to improve the condition of the soil here. Farmers in the lower parts of the county, as in Poplar-neck, might probably avail themselves of the extensive deposites of marl on the Talbot side of the Choptank, especially that described as found a few miles below Dover bridge. West of the Choptank, and between it and the Tuckahoe, in the neck of land extending to the confluence of the two branches, the soil is more aluminous, in some places decidedly a clayey loam; hence it is better adapted to wheat crops. It would likewise be benefited by the application of such marls as occur in the neighborhood of Hillsborough. The upper portions of the county, again, present a light sandy soil; but in that part of it known as the Long Marsh, the soil is an alluvial deposite of black sandy loam well suited to the growth of corn in which it is exceedingly productive.

Queen Ann's county possesses a soil likewise best adapted to the growth of corn. A part of the Long Marsh is embraced within its limits, west of which and between it and Chester river, there is an elevated district of table-land found to be very improvable. The upper and central portions of the county although composed of light soil, are by judicious cultivation made to yield handsome returns; some of the neatest farms on the Eastern Shore of Maryland being situated there. The western division of the county, where the land is rolling, in the shallow but sometimes pretty broad valleys through which the small streams empty themselves into the Chester, there are beautiful situations for the formation of artificial meadows. Some enterprising and intelligent farmers have already taken profitable advantage of these situations; but the resource offered in this way to the agricultural interests of Queen Ann's county is no where better evinced than on the estate of Edward M. Tilghman, Esq., in the valley of Reed's creek, between Centreville and Queenstown, Similar improvements might be effected at the heads of Hamilton, South East, and Island creeks.—The neck of land known as Spaniard's neck, between the last mentioned creek and the Corsica, also consists of a light sandy loam very favorable to the growth of corn; and it possesses moreover in the extensive Indian deposites of oyster shells that occur on the banks of the Chester, and which will be more fully described in the succeeding section of this report, a resource of the greatest value. Similar deposites occur south of Corsica creek, and as already stated in the preceeding section, an abundance of excellent shell-marl. The flat land, on either side of this creek, partaking of the general character of the surrounding soils, improved in many places by the washings from adjacent hills, is found to be more congenial than the upland to the growth of wheat. This appears to be the character of the soil in that section of the county, on Chester river, lying between the mouth of Corsica and Queenstown. In Piney neck, situated between Back-Wye and the Eastern bay, the soil is mostly a clayey loam.—Such, likewise, is the nature of the soil in the greater portion of Kent island, fitted by proper management, and perhaps destined by the advantages of its situation, to become at least the subsidiary of Baltimore county for the supply of the growing wants of the great mart of the State: it should be covered with vegetable gardens and orchards. Wye neck, comprising Chew's island, contains soils of a lighter character, but very improvable, and naturally well adapted to the growth of Indian corn. It has already been stated that marls of various quality, and well suited to the wants of the soil occur in this division of the State Much benefit has also been derived from the use of the sediment deposited at the heads of creeks from the washings of the hills. This *marshmud*, as it is termed, is not, however, equally serviceable in every locality. It produced by the washing of a sandy soil, and to be applied to one already light, it is evidently more likely to prove injurious than beneficial. On a stiff soil, such a material is demanded; whilst, on the other hand, as will be readily understood, a *mud* composed principally of clayey particles should be applied under circumstances precisely the reverse.

Talbot county, as might be expected, presents us in some portions of its territory with soils similar to those of its limitary counties. Thus the soil in that portion of the county situated between Skipton creek & the Wye, partakes of the nature of that in Wye neck, Queen Ann's county. The country in this direction is likewise rolling, even hilly. East of this extending to the Tuckahoe, the soil is much lighter, and this is generally the character of the land in the upper and eastern portions of Talbot, following the course of the Tuckahoe and Choptank as far as Bolingbroke creek, and embracing the Chapel and Bamberry districts.—Some parts of these districts will, however, present, as a matter of course exceptions to the general character of the soil as just assigned. The best, the most improved, & the most improvable lands in Talbot county, are in its lower portions, composing the necks or peninsulas, formed by the innumerable inlets of the bay and rivers that penetrate the very centre of the county. Miles' river neck embraces a tract of land scarcely surpassed by any other in our State in its susceptibilities for improvement. Most of this neck is already highly improved, as evinced on the estate of the late Col. Lloyd, a gentleman acknowledged to have been one of the best farmers in Talbot county and whose elegant hospitality must render his memory dear to all who have had the good fortune to partake of it. On the east side of the river, where marl has been found, it has been applied with the gratest benefit. That part of the county known as the Bay-side, extending between Miles' river the Eastern bay and Broad creek, as well as the portions situated on both sides of Irish creek, and those between Miles' river and the Treadhaven, presenting a body of land almost a perfect level, generally composed of a stiff clay soil, is readily improvable by sandy-marls, beach-sand oyster shell lime marsh-mud, and sea-ooze, all of which have been applied with the greatest success, and have acquired for this division of Talbot county, the reputation of being one of its most flourishing districts The remaining portions of the county, comprising the necks formed by the numerous creeks that indent the country between the Tread-haven and the Choptank, have always been considered to possess the best constituted soil naturally of any on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. It has already been said of these necks, that they contain a great abundance of marl There are upon them in some places, also vast accumulations of oyster shells and the marsh mud, at the head of the branches has been put in many to the best account. It may be confidently stated of this portion of the state, that a more extended employment of its resources, and perseverance in the present judicious and active system of improvement pursued by its intelligent inhabitants, cannot fail greatly to enhance the value of property situated there, by raising the amount of produce from perhaps an overrated average at present, of ten bushels of wheat to the acre, to thirty bushels and more. Talbot county would again become a fruitful granary, its products vying in quantity as well as quality, with those of the most favored portions of our territory.

It is only incidentally the duty of the Geologist, to inquire into the healthfulness of the country which he may have under examination; although it will readily be perceived, that in a tract of land situated like the Eastern Shore of Maryland, much important information can be conveyed by ascertaining the condition under which parts of it become liable to be submerged, and pointing out the means of draining them. A great deal of information has already been obtained under this head; but it applies only very partially to those portions of the Eastern Shore which have been explored during the past year. Fully aware of the responsibility incurred in passing judgment in matters of this kind, a motive of mere justice requires, nevertheless, that some effort should be made to remove the unfounded prejudices existing in the minds of many of our fellow citizens, against the healthiness of those portions of the state now under review. The assertion is made, after deliberate reflection and from the purest motives, that the average of the health on the Eastern Shore of the Chesapeak bay, is fully equal to that on the Western Shore. The experience of upwards of a century, has shown that it is not more liable to epidemics than other sections of the country. Its endemical diseases are not of a severe character, and are very similar to those that belong to many spots in the lower counties of our state, situated on the bay or on the Potomac.—The range of these diseases is besides, much more limited than is generally believed, being principally confined to those districts at the head of tide. It is there too, that a system of drainage judiciously carried on, might remove the only objection to the selection of such situations as very desirable spots of residence. On the contrary, it may be averred of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, that presenting in numerous positions, great variety of agricultural resources, offering facilities no where surpassed, if equalled for transporting the produce of its soil, and for obtaining the necessaries and even many of the delicacies of life, with no serious obstacle to their healthful enjoyment, it required only a due estimate of these advantages to render it one of the most populous portions of our state.

SEC. VI.—*Miscellaneous Resources of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, for Agricultural and other purposes.*

Some of the other agricultural resources of the state, besides those derived from the use of marl, have been already alluded to in the preceding section.—There is one especially, scarcely inferior in value to the marl, consisting of extensive accumulations of oyster shells, evidently made by the aboriginal inhabitants of the country;—since they are found to enclose human skeletons, deer horns, tools, coarse pottery, &c. plainly significant of their origin. These accumulations are found in many parts of the Eastern Shore, and their principal localities are laid down in the Map, which is intended to illustrate every circumstance appertaining to the geology of the country of appreciable importance. For the section of country now under examination, it will be perceived that this resource occurs principally on Chester river, in Queen Ann's county; on the Tread-heaven, in Talbot county. On the Dorchester side of the Choptank, these shell banks are numerous; they are indicated upon the Map as occurring at Oyster shell point a few miles above Cambridge, and at Horn point, a few miles below this town. More extensive accumulations of this kind, are said to be met with at Worton point on the Chesapeake bay, in Kent county, and similar ones are indicated on Map B., as likewise occurring in several places on the Potomac, Western Shore of Maryland. They bear evidence, as previously stated, of being the sites of Indian settlements long since abandoned. They are composed of mouldering oyster shells, intermixed with a black soil or mould, highly charged with calcareous particles and which has proved to be extremely fertilizing. The decomposed shells themselves have been used with the greatest benefit; and when the expedient is resorted to of sifting out their finer parts, separating the coarser to be burnt into lime, they furnish a most valuable material for the improvement of all kinds of soil. To form an estimate of the value of these banks, it may be stated that as much as three hundred dollars have been given for the privilege of removing the shells from one acre only of such land.—This experiment was made by Col Emory, one of the best farmers in Queen Ann's county, with the most profitable success. Experiments made elsewhere, by Tench Tilghman, Esq. in Oxford neck, Talbot county; the late Gov. Goldsborough, and other gentlemen, in Dorcheter county, have proved equally successful. The proprietor of the banks on Worton point, has publickly announced the use to which he has very judiciously thought proper to apply them.

The geological constitution of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, which has been so frequently alluded to, plainly indicates that the *mineral* recources of this portion of the state, south of the Elk, are very limited. Hopes were entertained, that some deposites of *clays* suited to the various purposes of the arts, might be discovered, but none have, so far, been observed. They are in truth, more likely to occur in the northern sections of the peninsula, which have not yet been explored. *Bog iron ore* was said on a previous occasion, to be found in abundance in the lower counties. It has been since met with of good quality, on the north-west fork of the Nanticoke, in Dorchester county near Federalsburg; in Caroline county at the Nine bridges; in Queen Ann's county at the heads of Hamilton and South East creeks. A series of analyses now in progress, intended to exhibit the per centage of metal, and the foreign ingredients which the ore may contain likely to affect the quality, will, when completed, enable the owners of such beds to form a correct estimate of their value. It is proposed to furnish a table of the result of these analyses, similar to the one hereto appended, exhibiting the chemical constitution of the marls.

Mineral springs, that always excite a good deal of interest wherever they occur, have been indicated in many places on the Eastern Shore. That known as Lloyd's spring in Talbot county, about six miles from Easton, had, at one time, considerable celebrity. Its waters have been analysed, and were found to contain only small proportions of oxide of iron and muriate of soda: they cannot, therefore, be thought to possess any great medicinal virtues. The water, however, is wholesome, and as it issues from a shaded dell, and flows through a thick grove of trees, the spot would, if improved, afford a delightful resting place after an afternoon's ride. On the estate of Robert H. Goldsborough, Esq. at Myrtle Grove, on Miles' river, there is a similar spring, which emits a slight odor of sulphuretted hydrogen. In Queen Ann's county at the residence of Mr. Lewis Tascall, there is another, but more charged with ferruginous particles than either of the preceding. The localities of these springs, are indicated upon the Map; none of them can be supposed to have such decided medicinal properties, as that mentioned in a preceding report to occur at the Barren spring, in Somerset county; the last being a strong chalybeate.

MARCH.

Mr. Jenks, who is *Senatorizing* in Boston, thus writes to his *locum tenens* in Nantucket:

Lo! the winter is almost "over and gone"—and "the time of the singing of birds" draweth nigh. The snow hath disappeared and the ice also—and there remaineth only that residium upon the pavement vulgarily denominated mud—the which "is being" taken off by thrifty horticulturists, wherewith to enrich their cabbage grounds and strawberry plots in the city's environs.

No man parts reluctantly with a month like that which is now closing. A most turbulent and uncarious quaternity of weeks hath it proved—rife and exuberant in all sorts of ugly weather; now a storm, "freezy, sleezy, whezy" then a streak of sunshine flaring in upon this section of the globe's surface, for a few hours—just long enough to make us feel the loss on its departure, and to entrap the unwary into hazardous experiments.—Anon, as the light and heat faded, would come up those hateful blasts from the East, that are engendered in the artic circle: these passing along the shores of our continent, fall into Massachusetts Bay, between Capes Cod & Ann; thence are drawn into Boston Harbor, and let lose upon the metropolitans for their especial dolour and disparagement. Now bandannas encircle the jaws of the shrinking pedestrian, and extra flannels encompass his frame. The air is pregnant with ague, and rheumatism, and catarrh, and sciatica, and lumbago and other blue devils.

Something, certainly, has occurred in the material system, to disturb the wonted order of things. A comparative view of the meteorological phenomena of the present and the last past months of March, will show a large balance against the former, on the score of human comfort: the average daily temperature being at least 8 degrees of Fahrenheit below that of March 1834. There are probably more individuals on the sick list at this season, than in any former spring for the space of half a century. They say that a comet's tail is sweeping its appendant scourges across the path of our luckless planet—and that all the physical evils falling upon mortal man—peradventure sundry moral maladies likewise are dropped from that malignant source. To what other cause may we ascribe most of the mysterious events the disastrous as well as the ridiculous that have filled the world hereabouts, and the people thereof, with grief and bother tion!

We copy below the remarkable advertisement of Messrs. Tinkham & Hart, of New York. The pleasure-voyage which they offer might be made to realize the visions of some of the Italian poets. That it is feasible, no one can doubt; and that; if it should be successfully prosecuted, it will be repeated in many instances and prove beneficial in various respects, seems to be highly probable. What historiographer will be appointed for the expedition? A practised writer of talents could frame a narative, which would defray all his reasonable expenses and afford much gratification to the reading public."—*Nat. Gaz.*

For the principal Ports in Spain, France, Italy Egypt, Syria & Greece.

YACHT ASSOCIATION TO THE MEDITERRANEAN.

A fast sailing ship of the first class, of about 400 tons burthen, will sail from New York, on or about the 15th of May, for the Mediterranean.

This ship will carry no merchandize, but is to assume the character of a yacht or vessel of pleasure, & will be completely fitted out for the object in view, & will proceed immediately to the coast of Italy, Egypt and Syria, where the parties will have opportunities of visiting Leghorn, Florence, Rome and Naples, Vesuvius and Pompeii, the Nile as far as the Pyramids, Jerusalem and Damacus, after which, if the season is not too far advanced, it is proposed to visit Smyrna, Athens, pass through the Gresian Archipelago, touch at Malta, and return to the United States in the autumn.

The expedition will be placed un the command of an officer of the United States' Navy, whose intimate acquaintance with every part of the Mediterranean eminently qualifies him for the responsibilities here proposed. He has very recently returned from a cruise, in which he visited the coasts of Spain, France, Italy, Egypt, Syria, and Greece, and is an experienced seaman and navigator.

Terms for each passenger, $200 per month; for which sum Stores, Bed and Bedding of the best kind will be furnished. Servants, one third price.

Persons wishing to join the association, will please apply immediately, as the number will be limited; and in order to have it the more select, will not extend the expedition. Application to be made to

TINKHAM & HART,
No. 97 Pine street, New York.

In *Crockett's Tour* recently published is the following notice of the Internal Improvements of Pennsylvania.

'The marks of industry and enterprise are very visible in Pittsburg. It is a perfect workshop, & is increasing every year in extent, beauty, and population. The aqueduct, and other splendid works terminating the canal from Philadelphia speaks highly for Pennsylvania foresight and perseverance. What signifies the debt incurred by her; but it is no debt in my mind. It is a *noble imperishing and increasing investment for posterity; and they will, to the remotest ages, bless the men who have sustained so much abuse by the pack out of office, and will consider them as the greatest benefactors of their state, and of the nation.* I say of the nation; for this canal is a new artery in the body politic, through which the life-blood of its future prosperity and union will flow forever. Its present facilities have brought a part of the state of Ohio, in point of cost of transportation, within two day's drive with a wagon of the city of Philadelphia, and it will be lower still. Is not this national in its operation?—Who can doubt it?

"I had heard it said particularly in New York, that this same canal never could get along, because their great western canal would carry all the produce and merchandise; and I took some pains to hear a little about it, and am fully persuaded such is not the fact, and never can be. I was informed that the trade on the Pennsylvania canal was four or five times what it was when the first year ended, and in a few years would be a profit to the state; and to me it seems clear that no one south of Pittsburg, in Ohio and elsewhere, are going to send their merchandise away round by the New York canal, and run the risks of the lake, when they can put them long into a boat at Philadelphia, and land them safe, without risk, in Pittsburg.—I wish I could agree with the Pennsylvanians as well in other respects as I do on internal improvement. What will she not do for her inhabitants in a few years, when the twenty odd millions, invested in all her works and various improvements, shall yield but a moderate profit. Her roads will be paid; her rivers and creeks made navigable; her schools be free for high and low, and her inhabitants free from taxation!! Reader, these events are sure to come.'

Our readers are aware (says the Baltimore Gazette) that a contest has been going on for some time, between John Randel and the Chesapeake & Delaware Canal Company and others, in relation to the right to collect the tolls upon the canal. Mr. Randel having a judgment for a large amount, has proceeded to demand the tolls accruing from the use of

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