EASTON GAZETTE.

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

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TERMS

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Wilson & Taylor

HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore and have opened their usual supply of

SPRING GOODS.

to which they invite the attention of the friends and the public generally.
april 25

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WOOD LETTER CUTTER AND ENGRAVER,

No. 21, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

Respectfuily announces to the Printers of the United States, that he has commenced the manufacture of WOOD LETTERS.

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Ornamental Letters of entirely new and most splendid patterns, for Heads of Newspapers, Title Lines, &c. from two lines Great Primer to any size larger.

His type will be made of materials of the the best assortment, well seasoned and prepared by machinery, invented for the purpose which ensures the most exact adjustmen

Specimens will be published as early as possible.

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Executed with neatness and promptitude Heads for Newspapers, Fac similes, Ornamental and plain Rules, &c. &c. cut with the greatest accuracy in type metal or wood.

Old cast metal cuts ornaments, &c. engraved over, and made equal to new for half their original cost.

A liberal discount for cash. Six months credit on the most approved security. Orders from the country promptly attended to.—All letters must be post paid.

☞Editors of papers in country who will give the above advertisement a few insertions, and forward a paper containing the same to the advertiser, will be paid therefor in any of the above mentioned materials.
May 9

New Wholesale and Retail

HAT STORE.

168, MARKET STREET, BALTIMORE,

Between Charles and St. Paul's Streets.

The subscriber having taken the store lately occupied by Bremond & Co. Hat Manufacturers, wishes to inform his friends and the public, that he has now, and intends keeping on hand, a good assortment of HATS, of various fashions and qualities, and such as he can, with confidence recommend to those who may be disposed to favor him with their custom. He respectfully invites Merchants and others, visiting the city, to call and see his Stock before purchasing elsewhere; and as he will employ none but experienced and faithful workmen, and will endeavor to sell no Hats, which he cannot believe, will give entire satisfaction, he hopes to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

FRANCIS S. CORKRAN.
Baltimore, 6th mo. 6th tf

Public Sale of Valuable Property.

THE undersigned commissioners appointed by Talbot county Court, to value and divide the real estate of Samuel Yarnall, late of Talbot county deceased, by virtue of an order of said Court, will offer at public sale on TUESDAY the 21st of July, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, the following property, to wit: the Dwelling House and Plantation of the late Samuel Yarnell, situate within one mile of the town of Easton, directly on the road leading to Centreville. This Farm, by a resurvey caused to be made by the undersigned, contains the quantity of 147 1-4 acres of Land. The dwelling is a large and commodious brick house. This place from its vicinity to Easton and its pleasant situation, offers many inducements as a residence. The place will be shewn to any desirous of viewing it by Ennalls Roszell, Esq now residing upon it. At the same time will be offered a Lot of ground near "Hook Town," containing 3 3-4 acres of Land—Also, a Lot of ground with the improvements thereon, situate on the west side of Washington street, adjoining the residence of the late Thos. Perrin Smith. This Lot has a comfortable Dwelling upon it and a front of 55 feet and runs back to West street. Also a town Lot situate on the south side of South street, numbered on the Town Plot as Lot No. 30,—also, another Lot near the above, numbered as Lot 34, on the Town Plot. These last named Lots are without any improvements upon them. Also, another Lot whereon Jerry Banning (negro) resides, the improvements there on belonging to said Jerry. The above property will be sold separate and distinct. The terms of sale are one third of the purchase money on the day of sale, the balance in two equal instalments of six and twelve months, secured by bond and sureties to be approved by the Commissioners, bearing interest from the day of sale. Upon the payment of the whole purchase money a good and sufficient title clear of all incumbrance will be given. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, and attendance given by

EDW'D. N. HAMBLETON,
JOHN EDMONDSON,
JOHN STEVENS,
JOHN M. G. EMORY,
SAML. T. KENNARD.
Commissioners.

June 27

WINES OF PALESTINE.

The following extract from an article in a late number of Silliman's Journal on a subject on which there has lately been not a little discussion will be read with interest:—

'In the discussions which have recently taken place concerning the chemical nature and effects of wines, some opinions have been advanced, concerning wines of Palestine, which deserve a little consideration. It has been supposed, that the wine spoken of in various parts of sacred history, was far less spiritous than that of modern times; & some have even gone so far as to assert, that *all* modern wines are *brandied*, and that to this circumstance is to be ascribed the large proportion of alcohol, which they are found to contain. Upon consulting the original papers of Mr Brande however, it will be found that that acute chemist was not ignorant of the fact that many wines are artificially brandied, and as the very object of his researches was to prove the existence of ready formed alcohol in natural wines, he would, of course, be careful to select those which were free from admixture. Indeed, he expressly states, that he used this necessary precaution; and moreover Gay Lusac, though in the very country where many of the wines analyzed by Mr Brande were produced confirms and quotes his results, without expressing the least doubt of their accuracy from this cause. It is therefore probable that in most of the wines which were examined by Mr. Brande and by myself the whole amount of alcohol was due to the fermentation of the *must*. The differences in this amount depended upon the kind of grape and upon the influence of climate, soil and culture—These facts being assumed, we shall have some guide in our subsequent inquiries.

The wines of Palestine, are generally represented by modern travellers, as being of excellent quality.—The sweet wines are particularly esteemed in the East, because they are greatfully to the taste, very exhilerating, and will keep, some of them for a long time. They were, therefore preferred by those addicted to drinking, and commonly selected for the tables of Kings—(*Paxton's Illustrations.*) The prophet Joel, accordingly, by the figure of mountains dropping down new, or more correctly, *sweet* wine.—(iii. 18.) Their inebriating quality, is alluded to by the prophet Isaiah; 'I will feed them that oppress thee, with their own flesh; and they shall be drunken with their own blood as with sweet wine.'—(xlix. 26) And the privation of this enjoyment, is placed by the prophet Micah, among the judgments, which the Almighty threatened to bring upon his ancient people for their iniquity.—'Thou shalt tread the vintage of sweet wine, but shalt not drink wine.'—(vi. 15)

Thus the testimony of travellers, concerning the spirituous nature of the wines of Palestine, accords with that of the sacred writers. The ancient wines are said to have been mixed with water, for common use, but it is evident that this practice did not prevail among the Jews for Isaiah, in mentioning a mixture of wine and water, evidently meant to express by the phrase, the degenerate state of his nation. 'Thy silver is become dross, thy wine mixed with water—(i. 22) It is observed by Thevenot; that the people of the Levant, never mingle water with their wine at meals, but drink by itself, what water they think proper, for abating its strength. While the Greeks and Romans, by mixed wine understood wine united and lowered with water, the Hebrews, on the contrary, meant by it, wine made stronger and more inebriating, by the addition of powerful ingredients, as honey, spice, &c, or wine inspissated by boiling it down to two thirds or one half of the quantity, myrrh, opiates, and other strong drugs being added.—(*Paxton's Illustrations.*) And severe denunciations against the use of this drink, are contained in various parts of the sacred scriptures.

Moreover, the grapes of Palestines were remarkable for their size and richness. The account given by Moses, of the bunch of grapes brought by the spies to the Israelitish camp, (*Numbers*, xiii. 24,) is confirmed by the statements of several travellers. Doubdam assures us that in the valley of Eschol were bunches of grapes, of ten or twelve pounds. Foster tells us, that he was informed by a religious, who had lived many years in Palestine, that there were bunches of grapes in the valley of Hebron so large that two men could scarcely carry one. (*Calmet's Dictionary.*) Indeed, travellers generally concur in their high commendation of the grapes of that country.

To these facts I will only add, that the wines of Palestine were generally kept in bottles made of leather or goat-skins, firmly sewed or pitched together. In these, the process of fermentation took place, and the wine acquired its proper degree of strength.'

PRINTING

Of every description executed at this office, on the most reasonable terms.

A RENCONTRE.

A few years since, the officers of our frigate; then lying in Mahon, were invited to join in the funeral ceremonies of paying the last tribute of respect to one of their departed messmates. At the appointed hour we assembled on board the Dutch ship, and shortly after took our station in a line of some ten or twelve boats pulling minute strokes, with colors half mast. Landing at fort St. Philip, the procession in the following order, our band in the van, playing a funeral dirge, the Dutch Marines, then the coffin, borne by eight men, a division of sixty sailors followed by the Dutch & American officers and a number of citizens. In this order we commenced our march up to the burying ground, with slow and martial tread. It was certainly an imposing scene, and one well calculated to call forth sober and solemn feelings, and reflections of a melancholy cast. When about midway in our passage, a scene took place which the pen, the pencil or the tongue is inadequate to describe, changing our gravity to mirth, and upsetting all our gloomy meditations. We came to a sudden halt, the music ceased, and was seen retreating to the rear, the Dutch marines, from the 'reverse arms,' brought their pieces to a 'charge,' with bayonets fixed, the swords leaped from their scabbards and glistened to the sun and with the clattering of instruments, the clash of arms, and the 'war shout' of our party, we received the enemy.—He came down upon us, under a cover of a cloud of dust, breaking through the troops, capsizing the coffin, trampling some under foot, tossing others in the air and dispersing the rest of the party; and in his furious charge, turned round, and, with a look of inexpressible amazement, reared aloft his noble head, and died covered with wounds.

The mysterious enemy proved to be as noble a looking bull as ever nature gave liberty to roam the prairies. He was large, powerfully built, and of a perfect symmetry, with a coat of black-matted curly hair about his short carved neck and tremendous shoulders, his body smooth and of a glossy black—his horns were stout, short, and well pointed. He was grazing quietly in a field, when his attention was attracted by the music, but the sight of the scarlet uniform of the band soon roused his passion, and he commenced pawing the earth, thrashing his tail, and showing other signs of increasing anger, when he would make one or two fearful bounds, plough up the earth with his horns, and throw himself into a thousand attitudes, at last, as the procession neared him, his rage became ungovernable, and clearing the wall with a graceful leap, he came bounding along the road with his head down, his nostrils distended, his eyes glaring fire, the foam flying from his mouth, bellowing most furiously, and with his tail well 'peaked up,' dashed through our ranks with all the force and gallant bearing of Murat's cavalry, and one might say with equal effect!—I never witnessed a more ludicrous scene, or heard such a burst of laughter as came from our ranks!—Oh! how I wished for Hogarth to have sketched that inimitable scene! The subject, "a Quixotic bull routing a military funeral!!!" It took some time to get order again, I mean in regard to position, for our risibles were too highly charged not to render an occasional 'blow off' absolutely necessary, the weight of gravity was too light to keep the valve closed, and when it did start up, there was a bursting forth that convulsed the whole party, how the ceremony was performed, I do not know. I only remember the full vent we gave to our feelings on reaching the ship.—*Monthly Magazine.*

A GENUINE GHOST STORY.

The following is from the 'Journal of the Heart,' by the late Mrs. Damer, edited by Lady Charlotte Bury; it is given as genuine:

A Mr. Cox, (commonly called Jumper Cox,) being at Lady Rothers near Oxford, was desired by her to pronounce a few Latin sentences by way of persuading her servants, who supposed the house to be haunted, that he was a conjuror, and had banished the ghost to the Red Sea. "You must excuse me," said he, "for in truth, I am not myself convinced of the absurdity of such persuasions; and my reason is because I once fancied that I saw my mother-in-law come to my bed side and undraw the curtains, she then told me that my wife would die before the end of the year.—'As for myself,' she added, you will never see me again, for I was buried last night: I was not dead—but all is over with me now!"

The next morning I hastened to Walingford, where my mother in-law resided; I found that she had been seized with a contagious fever, had died, and had been buried immediately; exactly on the night and at the hour the ghost had mentioned. I wished to have had the coffin opened: the clergyman representing that it could be of no use and might create great discontent among the populace, I desisted. But what surprised me much was that though I mentioned the circumstances to no one but the Clergyman, whose interest it was to conceal it, several weeks afterwards a young lady in a distant part of the country said to me, unless me. Mr. Cox, I had the strangest dream last night. I thought your mother in-law came to my bedside, and told me that she had been buried at Wallingford!"

A CANCER.

Mr. Thomas Tyrell, of Missouri, advertises that a cancer upon his nose, which had been treated without success by Dr. Smith, of New Haven, and the ablest surgeons of the western country, had been cured in the following manner: He was recommended to use a strong potash made of the ashes of red oak bark boiled down to the consistence of molasses, to cover the cancer with it, and in about an hour afterwards to cover it with a piece of tar, which must be removed in a few days, and if any protuberance in the wound apply more potash to them, and the plaster again; they shall disappear, after which wound with common salve, and the knife had been previously used in vain. This treatment effected a speedy and perfect cure.

N. Y Com. Adv.

MASILLON.

The celebrated man has seldom been surpassed in learning or eloquence. His sermons are remarkable for their simplicity and the elegance of the language, as well as for the affecting eloquence and originality of the sentiments; and his manner as a preacher was suited to the style of eloquence he adopted. D'Alembert of this distinguished man "Upon entering the pulpit, he appeared deeply penetrated by the great truths which he was about to utter, with his eyes cast down, modest, yet collected air, without any violent motion, & almost without any gestures, but animating the whole with a voice of sensibility, he diffused over his audience that religious emotion, which his exterior indicated, and made himself to be heard with that profound silence, by which eloquence is better praised than by the loudest applause."

It was of Masillon, that the celebrated actor Baron said one day, when leaving church, 'this man is an Orator: and we are only players."

In 1702, Masillon was appointed to preach at Versailles before the Court. It was the first time that he was ever listened to by that proud Monarch Louis XIV. "The exordium of his discourse, the address, eloquence, and apostolic fidelity. "Sire," said he to the King, "if the world were here speaking to your Majesty, it would not say to you 'blessed are they that mourn;' (the words of the text.) Blessed, would it say to you, the Prince who has never fought but to conquer who has filled the universe with his name; who in the course of a long and flourishing reign has enjoyed with splendor all that men admire—the greatness of his conquests, the love of his people, the esteem of his enemies, the wisdom of his laws. But, Sire, *Jesus Christ speaks not as the world speaks.*"

MEASURING CORN—The following rule for ascertaining the quantity of shelled corn, in a house of any dimensions, is by Wm. M. Murray, esq of South Carolina, and was read before the St. John's Colleton Agricultural Society, and communicated by them for publication in the Southern Agriculturist.

Rule. Having previously levelled the corn in the house so that it will be of equal depth throughout, ascertain the length, breadth and depth of the bulk; multiply these dimensions together, and their products by 4, then *cut off one figure* from the right of this last product. This will give so many bushels and a decimal of a bushel of shelled corn.—If it be required to find the quantity in ear corn, substitute 8 for 4, and cut off one figure as before.

Example. In a bulk of corn in the ear, measuring 12 feet long, 11 feet broad and 6 feet deep, there will be 316 bushels and 8 tenths of a bushel of shelled corn, or 633 bushels and 6 tenths of ear corn—as:

12	12
11	11
132	132
6	6
792	792
4	8
3168	6336

Mr. Murray demonstrates the correctness of his rule thus:

In a cubic or solid foot there are 1728 cubic inches. Suppose the solid content of a bulk of ear corn to be 792 cubic feet, as in the above example, it is plain, if we multiply this sum by 1,728, we reduce it to cubic inches; divide this product by 2,150, (rejecting the two-fifths as unimportant, and we evidently have the number of bushels of ear-corn in the bulk, *i. e.* about 636½ bushels, or about three bushels more than was obtained by the operation of the rule. But conceive 1728 and 2150 to constitute together a vulgar fraction thus, 1728-2150—in order to arrive at the true number of bushels, we have multiplied by the numerator 1728 and divided by the denominator 2150. Now the vulgar fraction 8-11 is a very near approximation to the fraction 1728-2150, therefore, to multiply by 8 and divide by 10 would produce very nearly the same result this we have in effect done by multiplying by the decimal 8, the demical 4 is used when the object is to find the quantity in shelled corn, because that decimal is the half of the decimal 8, & it requires two bushels of ear corn to make one of shelled corn. In using those rules a half bushel should be added for every hundred, that amount of error resulting from the substitution of the decimals.

THE WHEAT AND ROOT CROPS.

We believe it is no longer a question, that the *wheat crop*, will prove a *short one* and that from present appearances, in many districts heretofore distinguished for superiority in quality, and greatness of yield, not much more than the seed can be expected to be returned, and that in others, all seem to think, as if by common consent, that if half a crop should be realized, it will be a source of profound thankfulness.

With such prospects ahead, we feel it our duty once more to remind our agricultural friends that it is *now time* they were turning their thoughts upon the subject of *root crops*, generally. *Potatoes, Carrots, Parsnips, Mangel Wertzel* and *Beets*, require immediate attention. A few acres of these, placed in ground well manured and prepared, and well attended to, will secure comfort and plenty for both man and beast; during a long winter, and backward spring. And as the period for *turnips* is coming on apace, the judicious farmer will, of course look around him, take time by the forelock, and put the ground he has allotted for that prolific root, into a proper state to receive and nurture it. Nor should it be forgotten, that now is the time to set out *cabbage plants*. An acre with a plant on every 2 feet six inches, by 3 feet, would grow 5 808 cabbages, which would require but 3 hoeings from the time of transplanting, until they would be fit to be put away for winter. These at two cents a piece, would bring, in the gross, $117.16 cts., if sold; and if fed out to the milch cows, through the winter, would greatly tend to increase the profits of the dairy, the comforts of the house, and the luxuries of the table. It is impossible to keep the cows to their milk upon dry food; and every farmer should, therefore, see that potatoes, turnips, mangel wertzel and cabbages, to give them when they are cut off from the green vegetation of the clover fields and pastures. If the milk should be injuriously affected by any, or either of the vegetables named, a small piece of saltpetre thrown into the pan, when the milk is freshly strained, will correct the flavour.

Farmer & Gardner.

Green Vegetable Manure.—The value of green vegetables as manure was strikingly proved by me in the spring of 1833. I had a trench opened of sufficient length to receive six sets of potatoes, under three of these set, I placed green cabbage leaves, but the other three had nothing but the soil. When the crop was dug up, the plants over the cabbage yielded about double the produce of the other.—*J. D. Parks, Dartford Nursery, January 1835.*

EMIGRATION TO ILLINOIS.

The following vivid description of the unparalleled emigration to Illinois, is taken from the 21 number of the *Chicago American*, of 13th inst published in the village of Chicago, by *Thomas O. Davis*, recently of this city. Indeed the 'Chicago American' is itself a striking evidence of the rapid growth, and increasing importance of that country, as it is but a few months since its enterprising proprietor was an *apprentice*, and more recently a journeyman in this city; in both of which stations he did himself credit, as we are confident he will in his present capacity, as proprietor, publisher and editor of a journal in this miniature city of the 'far West.'

[N. Y. American.

'THE CRY IS STILL THEY COME.'—The tide of emigration which is flowing in, this season far exceeds that of any former period. The floodgates of enterprise seem to be let loose upon us, and multitudes are crowding on to this young land, as if the pestilence were behind, eager to find a better home, where they can build their hopes and enjoy the plenty which our fat fields yields to the hand of industry. In addition to the actual emigrants that are now pressing into this region, the approaching land sale is bringing into our town a crowd of strangers, and capitalists ready to avail themselves of the benefits of the rapid rise in value of the real estate of the country. The actual population of Chicago, we cannot estimate with any degree of accuracy, but it is now supposed to be between 2500 and 3000. Strangers, to the amount of some hundreds more, fill our public houses and streets, our wharves are covered with men, women & children, just landed from the vessels, and even some store houses have been thrown open to receive the unsheltered emigrants, who had else remained under the open sky upon the wharves. Some build tents upon the spot where they are landed from the boat, in the middle of our streets, then raise them and move on.—The cry is 'Westward Ho!' and they press on still deeper in the interminable prairies; history seems to be filling up the prophecy of the Bishop of Cloyne; the 'Star of Empire is taking its way westward, and in its *last* ascendant shall shine upon the noblest kingdom.' The emigration to Illinois this season, is chiefly crowding into the northern part of the State. Cook county, which two years ago exhibited a few scattered dwellings, along the groves or the streams is now rife with thriving settlements; and some smart villages have arisen too, as by enchantments.—The solitary inhabitant of a grove, has seen a community suddenly gather around him.—Schools are actually in successful operation, where a year since was but a solitary emigrant. But we have land enough yet which offers itself to the moulding hand of the emigrants—yet untouched, and invites the hand of cultivation.

La Salle, and other neighbouring counties at the north, are receiving a similar influx of emigration, though perhaps less abundantly than Cook. We are informed that they are rapidly settling in the Rock River country—a beautiful, fertile, and healthy region, and that hundreds have within the last few months, occupied the region before inhabited by a dozen or more. We rejoice in the fair prospect and rapid growth of our State. Our fat fields will soon be reduced to culture and we trust, too, that our rivers will be deepened and brought into communication with each other and with the great commercial marts of the nation; by artificial channels or roads; and thus our produce be made valuable by the convenience and facilities of good markets. Let emigrants come—we have an immense domain for them. More than twenty millions of acres of land in Illinois are spread out before them. Richer fields were never bared to the sun.

We welcome them to our young home of enterprize and prosperity. We welcome them to partake with us the pleasure as well as the hardships of a new country, and to enjoy with us the fond hopes in prospect.

Mourning.—In England and the United States, mourning is carried to excess. A traveller, from the European continent, is surprised at seeing so many people dressed in black in both these countries. I met one day a lady [illegible] the sea-shore not far from New York.—She was in mourning; she told me the reason of her sombre dress; some distant relation had died. But, "said I, "I saw you in mourning half a year ago: for whom was that?"—"we were then in mourning for—Mary, my dear," turning to her sister, "for whom were we in mourning, then?" You may easily imagine that the effect of this *naivete* upon the whole circle was the opposite to the lugubrious.

A proper regard for our departed friends, shown by external signs is undoubtedly, becoming for a civilized man and agrees with our feelings. But if mourning is carried to such an extent as England and the United States, it has no more meaning than the going into mourning of a court, ordered by high a chamberlain for some prince or princes of a distant dynasty, to which the mourners are not further related than by the use of the word cousin between the ruling heads. Besides it causes a state of things which may seriously interfere with the whole life of an individual.

A female is born to be married, marriage requires previous acquaintance and as things now stand, acquaintance, cannot generally take place without social intercourse; mourning, however, throws a young lady out of society. I have known families in which young ladies continued to wear mourning for some very distant cousins, from their seventeenth year to their twenty first; a very serious affair in a country where ladies cease much earlier to be considered as floating on the full tide of marriageableness than in other parts of the world.—Some avoid this inconvenience by going to balls in semi-mourning, which never fails to make a very unpleasant impression. There is a mockery in such a contrast, which shows too plainly—I mourn but I grieve not—I think the Germans and French are more rational in regard to the wearing of mourning.—*Lieber.*

Pleasant to Emigrants—The following is from the Cincinnati Mirror. It is part of the field notes of the Surveyor has returned to the office of the Surveyor General. The officer is describing a township of land in 'the Indiana State.'

'The greater part of what lies northwest of the river, though it was hard frozen when we were there, is just a lake of stagnant water, most of it apparently deep. And that part of it called river, (for truly speaking it is all river,) is filled with grey ash, birch, maple, willow, black alder, and rose-briar bushes, as thick as a hair on a dog's back, and as well matted together as the wool on a negro's head. The larger timber is more than half of it dead or dying, and falling on the awful mass of vegetation below, and under, through, and all about the whole, is water from one to two feet deep, sending up the most abominable stench, and the whole is supplied with a goodly number of the most

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