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. XIX. 20 EASTON, (MD.) SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 31, 1836. No. 1.

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 times for ONE DOLLAR; and TWENTY FIVE CENTS for every subsequent insertion.

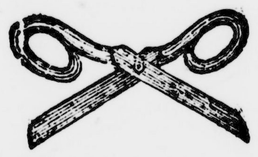
NOTICE TO SPORTSMEN.

The subscriber having rented of Samuel Dickinson, his Marsh, situated upon the borders of the Great Choptank river, hereby forwarns all persons from shooting upon the said premises—his onject is for profit.

It is presumed all *gentlemen* will attend to this notice—vagabonds and strollers will be kept off. PETER WEBB.

dec 17 3t

Latest Fashions.



JOHN SATTERFIELD,

IS happy to announce to his customers and the public generally that he has received the

Fall and Winter Fashions;

and is now prepared to execute all kinds of work in his line with neatness and despatch.

Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuation of the same, and advites gentlemen to call and see his map of fashions, consisting of

A new style OVERCOAT, with or without cape, &c. which fashion is expected to be the winter *ton* in all the cities.

A new style PANTALOONS, varying but a little however from the present fashion.

A new style BUSINESS COAT.—This is a neat and convement coat—with double breast, &c. &c.

DRESS OR PARTY COATS vary from last reports. Gentlemen would do well to call and see the representation of those coats.

Frock Coats, Dress Coats, Vests, Children's and youth's clothes, and every description of Gentlemen's wearing apparel in all their varieties and fashions, will be cut in a handsome style, *warranted to fit*, and made in a durable and neat manner at the shortest notice.

nov. 12 cow3w

SCHOOL NOTICE

The inhabitants of the several school districts in Talbot county, are hereby notified, that, by an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at December session, 1835, chap. 278, Sec. 3, it is made necessary that Trustees and Clerks for each of said districts must be annually elected in the month of December. Therefore, the Clerks of each and every district must give notice of said election, at least 10 days previous to the holding of said election, that the new Trustees may have an opportunity of making contracts with teachers for the next year, to commence on the 1st of January.

THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk.
to Commissioners.

dec 3

N. B. There will be an election for three Trustees and Clerk, held at the Court House, in Easton, on Saturday the 17th December inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M for School district No. 2 in Election district No. 1.

WM C. RIDGAWAY, Clerk.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
THOMAS W. VEAZY,
Governor of Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, by an act of the General Assembly of this State, passed at November Session, eighteen hundred and five, entitled, 'An act to reduce into one, the several acts of Assembly respecting Elections, and to regulate said Elections,' it is directed that the Governor and Council, on receiving the returns of Elections for Electors to choose a President & Vice President of the U. States, shall enumerate and ascertain the number of votes given for each and every person voted for as an Elector, and shall thereupon declare by Proclamation, signed by the Governor, the names of the persons duly elected; And an Election having been held on Monday, the seventh instant, agreeably to law, for the election of ten Electors of President and Vice President of the United States; and full returns of the said election having been received, and the number of votes given for each and every person voted for as Elector as aforesaid, having been enumerated and ascertained, by the Governor and Council, WE DO by this our

PROCLAMATION,

declare that by the said returns, it appears that Elias Brown, James B. Ricaud, William Price, Anthony Kimmel, Thomas Burchenal David Hoffman, John S. Purnell, George Howard, James M. Coale and Robert W Bowie, Esquires, were duly elected Electors on the part of this State, for choosing a President and Vice President of the United States.

Given under my hand, and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, this 24th day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty six, and of the Independence of the United States, the sixty-first

THOMAS W. VEAZEY.

By the Governor,

THOMAS CULBRETH, *Clerk of the Council*

Dec. 3, 1836.

ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF
Seasonable Goods,
STEVENS & RHODES,

Are receiving and opening at their store rooms opposite the Court House, an additional supply of

Seasonable Goods;

which will be sold cheap for cash, or exchanged for kersey, linsey, wool, feathers, &c.

Their friends, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to give them a call.

nov 26 3w

LITERARY UNION,
LADY'S BOOK
AND
Ladies American Magazine.

The Proprietor of the Lady's Book, grateful for the unceasing patronage which he has received, announces to the Ladies who have so generously sustained their *own "Book,"* that he has made new arrangements for their gratification. Convinced that he could not in any way more effectually promote the interests, or realize the wishes of his numerous subscribers, he has secured the valuable aid of

MRS SARAH J. HALE,

of Boston, to whose superintendance the literary departments of the Lady's Book will hereafter be committed. For many years Mrs. Hale has conducted the American Ladies' Magazine—a periodical of uncommon merit, which will be merged in the Lady's Book.—Her abilities are familiar to her countrywomen, and on both sides of the Atlantic she enjoys a high reputation as one of the most graceful, vigorous, and accomplished of our female writers.

Under the judicious management of Mrs Hale, the Lady's Book will not only maintain the excellent character it has already acquired, but it is confidently expected that it will be rendered more eminently worthy of the support of those to whose interests and amusement it has been, and will continue to be, especially devoted. The superior talents and fine taste of the Editor will give the work a new impulse; while her own contributions, and those received from her personal friends, and other correspondents, of whom a number have already promised, will render it almost entirely original. Amongst others who are expected to furnish matter for the Book may be mentioned,

Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, Editor, Mrs L. H. Sigourney, Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Mrs Caroline Lee Hentz, Mrs. E. F. Ellett, Miss Leslie, Miss H. F. Gould, Miss C E Gooch. Miss L. H. Medina, R. S. Mackenzie, L. L D., Joseph R Chandler, Morton McMichael, Robert T. Conrad, Alexander Dimitry, A. M. H. E Hale, E Burke Fisher, N. C. Brooks, A M Wm. E. Burton, Willis Gaylord Clark, Joseph C. Neal, B. B Thatcher, R. Peon Smith.

The proprietor of the Lady's Book is determined to use every means to maintain the superiority which his publication has obtained. For years he has gone steadily on in the course of improvement, and he flatters himself that his facilities are such as to give his work eminent advantages over his competitors. His very ample subscription list enables him to be liberal in his expenditures upon it, and whatever can be accomplished by enterprize and cost he is resolved to effect. Besides the persons above mentioned as contributors, he has expectations of receiving original articles from several distinguished female writers in Europe and as an inducement to writers of our own country, he is willing to pay for every article adopted by him as suitable to his publication, as high a rate of remuneration as will be given by the proprietors of any other periodical in the U. States.

The mechanical portion of the Lady's Book will likewise be improved. The typ graphy will be more elegant, and the paper of a better quality. During the year portraits, engraved on steel, of several eminent ladies will be given: and every second month a coloured plate, illustrating the prevailing fashion, will be furnished. Other embellishments, calculated to enhance the appearance and increase the value of the work, will be introduced: and generally, everything will be done that the most untiring purpose of making the Lady's Book pre-eminently entitled to patronage can suggest With the experience he has acquired during a long course of years devoted to the business, and the aid to be derived from the distinguished lady who will henceforth be associated with him, the publisher is confident that he will be able to render the amplest satisfaction to all who may become his patrons. *He*, therefore, with a just reliance on his claims to support, respectfully solicits a continuance of that liberal encouragement which has so kindly been bestowed on his endeavours.

The terms of the Lady's Book are Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance. All orders must be addressed to

L. A. GODEY,
100 Walnut Street.

As the publisher of the Lady's Book is connected with other popular periodicals, he suggests, for the convenience of remittance, the following system of

CLUBBING.

Lady's Book and Bulwer's Novels, for	$5
Lady's Book and Marryatt's Novels, for	5
Bulwer's and Marryatt's Novels, 17 in all,	5
Bulwer's or Maryatt's Novels and Saturday News	5
Lady's Book, Saturday News, and Sketch Book, for	5
Lady's Book, Celebrated Trials, and Sketch Book, for	5
Bulwer's or Marryatt's Novels, Celebrated Trials, and Sketch Book,	5

Sir Walter Scott's Novels

A premium of all the Novels by this celebrated author will be given to any person furnishing ten subscribers, and the cash, $30, to the publisher of the Lady's Book, free of postage: or one half of the Novels for five subscribers, and the cash, $15.

nov 26

BLANKS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

CLOCK & WATCH MAKING.

The subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Easton and its vicinity, that he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches in the shop in front of Mr. Beaston's dwelling, opposite Orman & Shannahan's Cabinet shop and next door to Mr. Charles Robinson's Store, where he can be found at all times to execute all orders in his line of business, in a neat and durable manner, and with despatch He flatters himself from his experience in the business to give general satisfaction to all who may favour him with their custom; and hopes by personal attention to share a part of the public patronage.

The Public's Obedient servant,
WILLIAM COX.

N. B. Persons having Clocks to clean in the country, can be waited upon at their residence at a moments warning.

W. C.

dec. 17 tf

COACH, GIG, AND



HARNESS MAKERS.

The undersigned respectfully present their thanks to their friends and the public of Talbot and the adjacent counties, for the many favours and flattering support, they continue to receive in their line, and now beg leave to inform them, that they are prepared to furnish

Coaches, Barouches, Charriotees, Gigs, Sulkes,
BUGGIES, CARRY-ALLS,

or any description of Carriage, at the shortest notice in the most fashionable and substantial manner, and on the most accommodating terms, they assure those gentlemen and ladies who are so worthy of ease and pleasure that there is no necessity of sending to the cities for handsome and good carriages, as their work will bear comparison and examination with the besteity work, and has stood the test of time and criticism: they will also say, that they will use every exertion to merit the unbounded confidence and patronage, their work has received from a generous and discerning public nearly all over the Eastern Shore of Maryland

Having enlarged their establishment considerably, and keeping constantly on hand a

Large and complete assortment of
MATERIALS,

with the assitance of the best of workmen they will be thankful to fill all orders. Gentlemen and Ladies at a distance have only to specify the kind of carriage and price and have it brought to their own door free of charge. All kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice, in the best manner, and on the most pleasing terms. Silver Plating of every description done in the establishment, and all kinds of Steel Springs, made and repaired.

They have now on hand, a handsome assortment of carriages, both new & second hand, of various kinds and prices, and they solicit an early call from their friends and the public generally.

The public's obedient servants,
ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

They have for sale a pair of handsome young Horses, well matched, color, blood bay, warranted sound and kind to harness, also a first rate gig horse.

Wanting three apprentices at the above business of moral habits, from 14 to 16 years of age.

Easton Talbot county, April 9th. 1836.

The Eastern Shore Whig and Cambridge Chronicle will copy the above and discontinue our last.

THE SATURDAY NEWS
AND
LITERARY GAZETTE
A WEEKLY FAMILY NEWSPAPER
Devoted to Literature, Criticism, the Fine Arts, General Intelligence, News, &c.

Price Two Dollars per annum—payable in advance.

On Saturday, July 2, 1836, the subscribers will commence, in Philadelphia, the publication of a new weekly newspaper under the above title.

The *News* will embrace every variety of light literature, including, Tales, Poetry, Essays, Criticism, Notices of the Fine Arts, the Drama, &c. The original matter will be supplied by writers of the first eminence. A regular correspondence will be maintained with Washington, and the principal Cities of the Union, and arrangements are in progress by which letters from Europe will be constantly furnished.

Attention will be paid to securing at the earliest possible date the choicest productions of the English periodical press. Popular novels will occasionally be given, though they will not be suffered to interfere with a general variety. The latest news, and all items of interesting intelligence will invariably form part of the contents.

The *News* will be printed on a folio sheet of the largest class, and will furnish as large an amount of reading matter as any weekly paper now published in this country. It will be conducted in a spirit of the most fearless independence. All allusion to party politics, or sectarian religion will be carefully avoided.

LOUIS A. GODEY,
JOSEPH C. NEAL,
MORTON McMICHAEL,

Agents of this paper will be allowed the usual commission.

Six copies furnished for ten dollars.

All payments to made in advance.

Orders, free of postage, must be addressed to
L. A. GODEY, & Co.
No 100 Walnut St. Philadelphia

June 11

Our editorial friends in the country will oblige us by inserting the above prospecus, and accepting a free exchange.

LIFE IN THE WEST.

'East and West,' is the title of a new American novel, by the author of 'Clinton Bradshaw,' a writer of vigorous though undisciplined powers, and of a remarkable acquaintence with the more rugged phases of human character. But we shall not attempt a review of the work, since the publisher, whoever he may be, has not favored us with a copy. Our purpose is simply to introduce the the following extract—a picture of men and manners on board an Ohio steamboat.

[Sp. of the Times.

The boat had been under weigh for several hours It was in the afternoon, verging towards night, and Ralph sat upon the guards, unconciously watching the rippling waters, when his attention was arrested by a person on shore waving a handkerchief at the end of a stick. In a moment more the speed of the boat was slackened, and the person who waved the handkerchief leaped into a canoe, accompanied by a negro, who seized the paddles and made towards the steamboat The negro did not seem well skilled in the art of propelling a canoe; for he had scarcely made half a dozen strokes with the paddle, when the white man beside him took it from his hands and commenced paddling it himself, which he did with astonishing speed. In a few minutes he stood on the deck of the steamer — Throwing a dollar in the canoe to the negro, the white man gave its bow a shove with his foot with such violence as to overthrow the negro, who tumbled into the water.

'Can you swim, Pomp?' exclaimed the stranger. 'Not a stroke!' he continued as he observed the negro sink. 'Stop, steamer!' he cried, throwing his stick on the deck. He was in the act of leaping in; when the negro rose to the top of the water, and adroitly seizing the side of the canoe, succeeded in getting into it.

Ha! ha! ha!' roared the stranger, 'why, you black fool, can't you keep balance?' —throwing more silver to him—'there's something more for a dram.'

'Good by, Master Staylor!' shouted the negro catching a paddle from the bottom of the canoe, as the one he had floated off. 'Good by, Pomp, returned Staylor, for it was that individual; take care of yourself old boy, and thank God you're a nigger, for the devil can't burn you any blacker, than you are.

As soon as Ralph caught the eye of Staylor, he knew him, notwithstanding his change of dress, for he appeared in the suit of Kentucky jeans in which we first introduced him to our readers; and instead of the cane which Ralph had seen in his possession at Mr Davidson's, he stooped to the deck of the steamboat, and picked up the identical dray-pin which he carried in his pocket at Perryville. Ascending the steps from the lower to the boiler deck, Staylor caught Ralph, who stood there, by the hand, with the gripe of a Hercules, exclaiming—

'Mr. Beckford, I am glad to see you —you are welcome to the West Hurra for the Ohio! I love her like a mother. I suppose you did'nt know me at first sight.—The fact is, Mr Beckford give me, in spite of your dandies, old clothes and old friends—they set easy — we are used to them. That suit you saw me wear, as I never will have but one with me, I gave to my brother.—He is pretty much my size, but not so active a man as I am. So I made him a present of it for taking care of this one, with my dray-pin, while I was away. I wore it because'—— Staylor was interrupted by the cabin-boy, a little black fellow, who seemed a greenhorn, for he pulled Staylor by the coat, and told him he must go below—meaning among the deck passengers—evidently supposing that Staylor, from his dress, had not taken a cabin passage.

'There,' exclaimed Staylor, laughing, 'you can see why I wore a better dress when you saw me. I had got among a race who judge people, like this nigger, by appearances. That little rascal,' pointing towards the boy, 'would be worth five hundred dollars where I came from. I be d—d if I have'nt a scheme in my head that is as good as any that Clay, Calhoun, or Webster ever originated.'

'What is that?' asked Ralph.

'Why, to get Pennsylvania to sell all her free niggers to the South, and to put the proceeds to internal improvements. Well as that little black imp thinks I ought to be among the deck passengers, I will just go below and look at them.'

So saying, Staylor left Ralph, and, descending the steps proceeded aft—Ralph entered the cabin, and found the boat had a great number of passengers of as motley character as could well be described. There were several dandies among them, lawyers, doctors, merchants and merchant's clerks going West; some of the latter as collectors for their employers. There sat a solemn looking man reading a bible presented to the steam-boat by the Young Men's Bible Society—there an individual looking over his accounts; before the glass stood a fop, contemplating the growth of his whiskers, and around the table a group were seated playing cards. Others were laying listlessly in their berths or trying to amuse themselves by looking through the windows at the scene, which, from the progress of the boat, was changing continually.

While Ralph was engaged in observing his fellow passengers, Staylor re-entered the cabin, and taking off his hat near the door, in a loud voice, addressing the company:

'Strangers, I tell you what it is—just listen to me a moment—there's an old lady down below among those deck people, who is old enough and genteel enough to be the mother of any man in this cabin. She has a son away down the river below the mouth, and word has come to her that he is very sick. The old lady has raked and scraped all she had in the world to go to him, and there she is below, not able to pay her pass ge in the cabin. The fact is, strangers we must raise a collection for her, there's no mistake in it. If there's any man here that can't afford to take from his family, why he has a good excuse, but every other man must give. I go in this much,' and Staylor took two dollars from his pocket, held them up to the eye of all, and then dropping them in his hat, he then proceeded to hand it round. 'Strangers,' he continued, 'I once heard a preacher, down the river, preach a charity sermon, and when they came to take up the collection, as he saw none but coppers falling into the hat, he told the man that carried the hat, to hand it to him and he himself would hand it round. So he did, and when a generous chap put in a bank note, the old fellow called out thankfully, 'thank God for notes' 'This is as good a cause as that, strangers, remember the widow and the orphan, the sick and the needy. A good many of you are from home; suppose you are taken sick, wouldn't like your mother or your wife to come to you? Do as you would be done by—so shell out.'

Staylor's impressive manner and appearance, together with his oddity, had the desired effect, and every one to whom he handed his hat gave liberally. When Staylor reached the man with the bible, who had a clerical look, he said —'Ah now we shall get something! If ten good men could save a city, one good man can save a steamboat; as there's no danger from boilers bursting,' so he held his hat to the person, who hesitated, and at last said he would not give any thing.

Staylor scrutinized his dress, which was of the finest stuff, and asked—

'Stranger, cant you spare it?

'Yes, I can spare it,' replied the person addressed, 'and would, but I don't know that the woman is a worthy object.'

'Then, stranger, come below with me and see for yourself.'

'I cannot now,' replied the stranger, casting his eye on the bible, as if he did not wish to be interrupted, 'I am engaged.

'Stranger do you preach the gospel?' enquired Staylor.

'Yes, I have preached, and do preach.'

'You do, hey; well, if that's a bible you have in your hand, I suppose you haven't come to the place yet concerning the good Samaritan and the High Priest. Read on. Come strangers, shell out.' Staylor went the rounds of the boat, and raised a considerable sum of money, with which he paid the captain for a cabin passage for the old lady—making him take much less than the usual charge; for Staylor remarked to him that he must give in that way. After the old lady's passage was paid there were fifteen dollars over, which Staylor counted, and said—

'Strangers, if you say so, we'll give this overplus to the old lady.'

'Agreed! agreed!' they all called out; and Staylor went below—assisted the old lady, who was a very respectable looking woman, through the gentlemen's cabin into the ladies apartment, and coming out he said—

'Come, one of you in with me, till I give her the money—that you may know all's right. It might have hurt her feelings to have given it to her here before every body.'

When supper was placed on the table, Staylor conducted the old lady from the ladies' cabin, and handing her to a seat at the table, he took one below her, among the gentleman, nearly opposite to the individual who called, himself a preacher. As soon as the bell rang, Staylor, sans ceremonie, thrust his fork into the cold pig and began to carve it. The preacher looked at him sternly, and stretching out his hands over the table, said, 'Wait till I ask a blessing.'

Staylor laid down his knife and fork, folded his hands deliberately, and eyed the preacher from head to foot with a look of such withering scorn and contempt that he arrested the attention of all at table, while the preacher sank and quailed beneath it. 'Stranger!'—at last said Staylor, in a tone correspondent with his look—'you need give yourself no trouble, for, by all that's sacred, your soul's of no account!'

The man could not stand the rebuke —he took a seat impulsively; called for tea and coffee in the same breath—glanced round the table, and hastily rising from his chair, left the cabin.—When the supper was over, Staylor followed Ralph out on to the guards and said—

'Mr Beckford, I know all about that preaching chap, though he don't know me. I have as much respect for the cloth sir, as any other man; its such rascals as he that brings disgrace on it.—He was once a lawyer, and couldn't get on at it; he then turned merchant—failed with pocket full and paid nobody; got cheated by a keener rogue than himself—and turned preacher, to live by the Bible, but not according to it.'

From the Kent Bugle.

BREAD STUFFS

There is no subject touched upon, in the late annual message of the President of more vital importance to the people of this section of the State and to the agricultural interests of the Union. than the recommendation it contains of a reduction of duty on all the necessaries of life, including bread stuffs —as embraced in the following paragraph.

'In reducing the revenue to the wants of the Government, your particular attention is invited to those articles, which constitute the necessaries of life. The duty on salt was laid as a war tax, and was no doubt continued to assist in providing for the payment of the war debt. There is no article the relief of which from taxation, would be felt so generally and so beneficially. To this may be added all kinds of fuel and provisions.—Justice and benevolence unite in favor of releasing the poor of our cities from burdens which are not necessary to the support of our Government, and tend only to increase the wants of the destitute.'

This recommendation, coming from so high a source, and to directly affecting the agricultural interest, necessarily claims our first attention. It is a subject on which, no doubt, there will exist much difference of opinion; our remarks, founded upon an active mercantile experience, of more than twenty years, in different parts of the world. North and South America, the West Indies, Europe &c., shall be as brief as the importance of the subject will permit, and in the first place as to the policy of reduced duties generally, we would observe that it has long been a question whether the reduction of duty does tend to lower the price of the article to the consumer. Without considering this question in the abstract we shall proceed to examine the recommendations of President Jackson so far as they relate to bread stuffs It is not among the least singular of the freaks of commerce, that the country which during the latter part of the eighteenth and the first quarter of the nineteenth century supplied the greater part of the civilized, or christian world, with this staple commodity of life should now in some measure, be dependant on some of these very countries for the same article—it is, however, no less strange than true, and to this fact it is to be attributed the recommendation which we have quoted. The question naturally arises, is it demand for a foreign supply the effect of any permanently acting cause? Or is it produced by unfortunate circumstances, the cause and the effect of which will disappear with the next harvest? It must be obvious to every one conversant with the productions of our country, and with her agricultural capacity, that the cause is only temporary, and produced by a combination of circumstances which may not, and most probably will not, occur again for years. Is it policy then to throw open our ports to the foreign grower, and to the foreign capitalists and for the sake of obtaining a temporary, and, at best, a problematical relief for the inhabitants, 'the poor of our cities,' to inflict a blow upon the agricultural mass of our population, from which they probably cannot for years, if ever, recover? It has always been the policy of this Government, and those who have hitherto directed her councils, to protect the agricultural interest, as the main stay and right arm of the Union, and as the most important object of legislative care, to guard it against any competition on the part of foreign powers. If such policy has hitherto been correct, and it has had the sanction of every preceding administration, it must certainly be wrong now to abandon it because of a temporary scarcity of those articles which our country has hereto ore so abundantly produced. We say abandon it, because, if the duty is once reduced, there is not much prospect of its being reimposed; the Northern and Southern States grow but little grain, and if they can obtain their supplies at a cheaper rate from abroad they will not advocate, or sanction, the renewal of a protecting duty—on the contrary, every nerve will be stretched to prevent the duty from being again imposed; it will at once bring the low price of labor in Europe into competition with the high price of labour here; in Europe, particularly in the German States, they can raise, wheat and ship it to this country at from 50 to 60 cents. pr. bushel, the freight at the utmost will not exceed 10 cts pr. bushel, so that with good crops, the foreign grower can place his grain with us at 60 and 70 cts. pr. bushel, a