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. XX. EASTON, (MD.) SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 11, 1837. No. 7.

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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.

MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans' Court, 6th day of Jan. A. D. 1837.

On application of Josiah Higgins, Adm'r, of Matthew I. Higgins, late of Talbot county, deceased—It is

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

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 6th day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty seven. Seal.

Test JAMES PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county:

In compliance to the above order
Notice is hereby given.

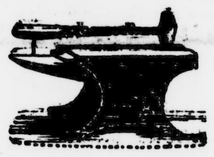
That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Matthew I. *Higgins* late of Talbot county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 16th day of July next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 6th day of January 1837.

JOSIAH HIGGINS, Adm'r. of Matthew I. *Higgins*, dec'd.

Jan. 7.

Blacksmithing.



The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to carry on the above named business, at his old stand, on Dover street, where he is ready to accommodate all orders in his line, at the shortest possible notice, and on reasonable terms. He is grateful for past favors, and begs a continuance of the same.

A. DODD.

jan 7 3t

N. B. *He* would remind those whose accounts have been standing six months, that he is in want of money, so they would do him a favor, by calling and settling their bills, otherwise he will have to call on them.

New Saddlery.



WM. W. HIGGINS,

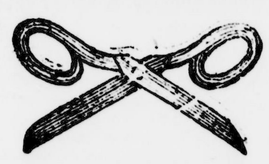
Has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a handsome assortment of

SADDLERY.

Country Merchants, can be supplied upon as accommodating terms as in either Philadelphia or Baltimore.

oct 29 w

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 convenient 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. 19 cow3w

NEW FALL GOODS.

SAMUEL MACKEY,

Has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a full supply of Goods, suited to the present and approaching season—consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Liquors,
China, Glass & Queensware,
Hardware, Cutlery, &c. &c.

All of which he will dispose of on the most accommodating terms. He requests his friends and the public, to give him a call.

Corn, Kersey, Linsey, &c. will be taken in exchange for goods at cash prices

oct 29

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

NOTICE.

The subscriber has a young woman and two girls to hire out, the present year.

NS. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Jan. 14 3t

A Situation Wanted.

A young lady who can come well recommended, for good character, and industry, wishes to obtain a situation for the present year in the upper part of Talbot, or in Queen Anne's County, to sew and assisting family affairs. Persons wishing to comply with the above request will please, make immediate application by addressing a few lines to K. Y., and forward to the Post Office, in Easton.

Jan. 28

Notice.

THE Subscriber having taken the office, on Dover Street in Easton, formerly occupied by Dr. Theodore Denny, respectfully offers his services to the public—his charges for drawing Deeds, Bonds, Notes, &c. will be very low—his charges for surveying &c. will be the same as heretofore—he will also do business as a magistrate.

C. TURBUTT.

Feb 4

Take Notice.

Persons calling for Letters, or sending for them, must pay the postage before they can have them, as I am determined to give no credit. The law is this—Postmasters cannot be authorized to give credit for postage, want of funds therefore is no excuse for failure of payment, all newspapers and pamphlets must be paid for the quarter in advance, or they cannot be delivered.

HENRY THOMAS, Postmaster.

Easton, dec. 3, 1836. 3w

STEAM BOAT
NORFOLK.
JO. PEARSON,

Respectfully informs the public, that the Steam Boat Norfolk, has discontinued her route to Corsica and Queenstown. He takes the present opportunity of returning his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage extended to him, while on the route.

Steam Boat Norfolk, Oct. 8th, 1836.

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,
JOSEP C. NEAL,
MORTON McMICAEL,

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 prospectus, and accepting a free exchange.

From the Weekly Messenger.

There are few of our citizens who are acquainted with the merits of the existing struggle between Texas and the government of Mexico. The following article, from a correspondent of the New York Evening Star, furnishes one of the best accounts of relative situations of the contending parties, which we have read. We therefore insert it into our columns, believing that it will furnish such information as will be acceptable to most of our readers:

The Mexican Territory contains 75,880 square leagues, of 20 to an equinoctial degree, excluding Peru and Chili—From 1793 to the present time, the population has been calculated variously. At that period, the census of the viceroy, Revillagigedo, made it 4,483,559. Mr Ward's exaggerated calculation in 1827, was eight millions. The truth will be found at this day, to fall somewhat short of Humboldt's latest calculation of seven millions. This population may be divided (using approximating round numbers) as follows; native Spaniards, (Gachupines) 500,000—white Creoles, 750,000—Mestizos, half white, half Indian; Mulattoes, half white, half black; Zambos, half Indian, half negro; African blacks: together, 1,500,000—Indians, 3,500,000—total, 6,250,000. At the first Congress of the federative Mexican Republic in 1824, in taking the number of electors, the population was estimated at 6,204,000. I have no time for protracted discussion of collateral theories, I therefore merely suggest to the reader, conversant in the natural history of the races of the human family, to reflect, what civilization can be hoped for from a population thus composed?—Where every human creature is politically on an equality; where there is less education than among any other known people usually called civilized? Where it is an acknowleged fact, that Mexico, the capital, contains a greater proportion of canaille (the ignorant populace) than any other city of equal extent. It is in the order of nature, inevitable, that these mixed races shall, in the course of time, yield to the talents and perseverance of the anglo-Saxon race that adjoins them. Has not this been the case with the Caucasian and Mongol stems: with the white and the black races, from time whereof the historical memory of man runneth not to the contrary? And this predominance is likely to be productive of good to the population thus destined to be ultimately overrun. Our blacks are prodigiously improved. Our North American Indians cannot be civilized; perhaps the South American Indians may. But if Mr Ward's account of the Indian and mixed population, be a faithful picture, they deserve to be estimated very low. The successful invasion of Spain by Napoleon in 1808, gave rise to the spirit of revolt in the Mexican Colonies. The priest, Don Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla, first led the revolt in 1810 and 1811. He was opposed by the Viceroy, and captured in March, 1811, on the road to the United States. Juntas were convened; various and incessant insurrections under many revolting chiefs took place from that time to the usurpation of Iturbide in February, 1821, when he proclaimed the independence of New Spain. Morales, in 1815, had suggested a Congress, but nothing decisive took place till Iturbide brought forward the Plan of Iguala. This embraced a seperate and independent monarchy in New Spain, the maintenance of the Catholic religion, and the union of all classes of the people. A Congress was appointed to fix the principles of the Constitution. It met 24th Feb. 1822. The meeting came to nothing. On the 18th May, 1822, Iturbide was proclaimed Emperor—Echavari, Guadaloupe Victoria, formerly Don José Maria Fernandez) with Santa Anna, disposed Iturbide on the 8th of March, 1823 and permitted him to go to Europe on a pension of $25,000 a year. But Iturbide returned with a design of taking up arms and opposing the federative Congress, who ordered him to be shot on the 16th July, 1824. The Congress of the federative republic of South American States proceeded, with various opposition, but with the approbation of the people generally, till it was overturned by Santa Anna, the bastard son of Hidalgo (Don Miguel Hidalgo y Castilla, parish priest of Dolores,) the first actual revolter against the authority of Old Spain. During the continuance of this federative republic, attempts were made to increase the population of the country; and bounties in land were offered to actual settlers, of which many emigrants from the United States took advantage. Contracts (empressarios) were entered into by Government, to convey good titles to individuals for large bodies of land on prescribed conditions of settlement. In 1821, Col. S. T. Austin embarked in the speculation of settling on Texian lands; for the notion of a federative republic began then to be a favorite project in New Spain. His Empressario contract was confirmed by the Congress of 1824. All the American emigrants from the United States were enticed to that country, by the similarity of the adopted form of government to that of the United States. They settled as citizens of a federative republic. And so they continued to be, till the intrigues of Santa Anna, backed by military force, and consummated by the butcheries of this monster at Zacatecas, put aside the federative republic and established a central despotism, with a predominant and intolerant Catholic priesthood. All these proceedings were in direct opposition to the authority of Old Spain, the parent country. So much so, that although the Independence of New Spain has been acknowledged by the United States and Great Britain, envoys from Mexico sent to establish commercial relations between Mexico and Cuba, were sent back without hesitation or delay, by Gov. Tacon, of Cuba, as revolters from their lawful government, and this was done in the fall of the year, 1836. Let us now see how far we have advanced. I ask then—Upon what reasonable pretence can the Mexicans complain of the Texians for doing, under far more justifiable circumstances, what the Mexicans themselves did in 1815, and have persevered in till the present time? What right have these Mexican rebels and revolters against their ancient government and parent country, to complain of the rebellion and revolt of citizens whom they have driven into revolt by breach of constitutional compact, and every kind of oppression? At this very moment, the constituted authorities of Old Spain consider the Mexicans as rebels and revolters, without reasonable pretence or cause of justification—and so treat them. Are these the men to cry out rebellion, and exterminate all those who refuse to submit to military despotism?

Clodius accusat mœchos Catalina Carthegum! I am at a loss to remember any parallel instance of political impudence and inconsistency. The Mexican Colonies were acknowledged by the United States and by Great Britain, as an independent community while under a federative government. The citizens of Texas were invited as settlers, by the constituted authorities of a federative republic; with full knowledge of those authorities, that the adopted form of government was one of the conditions and moving causes of those emigrants coming to Texas, where they were given to understand that the form of government of their adopted country was the same, almost verbatim, as that to which they had hitherto been accustomed. It a breach of constitutional compact, by violence and military force—if an overturning of a federative republic for the purpose of establishing on its ruins a military despotism, under one man, as was done by Santa Anna, be not a sufficient cause for revolt, after repeated remonstrance, pray tell me, American reader, *what is?*

DISEASES OF THE HORSE.

Perhaps no subject of the same importance, and as easily acquired, is as little understood by the Americans, as the one under consideration. We have but few scientific veterinarians, or farriers, whilst we have a quack almost to every horse. Even among those who have studied the science, there are but few who pursue the profession. In England, it is reduced to as much system, as the practice of physic with us. There it is honorable and lucrative. I trust the time is not far distant, when it will receive proper attention in the United States, and take its appropriate rank with the improvements of the day. The horse is subject to more diseases than any other quadruped race, which in many instances, might be removed if proper remedies were administered in season; To point out some of the most prominent with their symptoms and remedies is my present design. In doing this I give the ideas of eminent authors, as well as my own experience which has been very considerable. Among our American writers Dr. Mason was among the first who wrote upon science. We have yet no native work, as full and precise as many written in Europe. But to the point,

The bot or grub, the unconquerable destroyer of this noble animal, claims our first attention. No medicine has yet been discovered to kill this insect that will not kill the horse: Even in many substances that would produce sudden death if given to a horse, the grub will live for days—Solution of arsenic, corrosive sublimate, spirits of turpentine, &c. spend their powers in vain upon them. The only way is to decoy them, by administering something to induce them to relinquish their hold upon the coat of the stomach; and expel them.—Many of the symptoms are so similar to those of the colic, that it requires practice and judgment to determine correctly. This knowledge is important particularly as the remedies for the latter disease would irritate and render the bots more dangerous.

A horse attacked by the bots, as in colic lies down, groans and frequently looks round to his sides. With the bots his motions are not usually as quick and violent as with the returning spasms of colic but more constant. He whips his tail between his hindlegs violently, has a hot fever, his ears are unusually warm, he turns up his upper lip, on the inside of which may be seen inflamed pimples of reddish white. When bots produce the death of a horse, they accomplish it by eating through the coats of the stomach. From the manner of their operation they are at liberty to receive or not the medicine thrown into their habitation, having their heads beyond its reach. I have long watched their movements and studied their nature and performed many experiments upon them, when dissecting their victims. Let us look at the remedies.

Some writers recommend two table spoonfuls of copperas dissolved in one pint of milk and water, to be repeated once in 15 minutes, this may do for the colic, but bots love the meat of the stomach better than minerals of any kind, unless it is salt. Linseed or fish oil, one pint once in 15 minutes until relieved is another remedy. Half a pound of raw fresh meat, is another, and the most reasonable I find in my book. In one thing I agree with all the authors, let all relieving medicines be followed by an active cathartic, and the next by a decoction of bitter herbs. A better remedy than all others within my knowledge is the following. Force the entrails warm from a fowl, down the horse, or bleed him in the mouth that he may swallow the blood, follow this in about fifteen minutes by a pint of milk and molasses, warmed, repeat it in half an hour if not relieved, and when relieved in 20 minutes give one quart of alum water, which put the bots in a complete pucker; and in 15 minutes a very powerful cathartic which operating during the stupor produced by the alum, removes them from the stomach. A pint of soft sdap, a pint of molasses, with half a pint of salt, and one eighth of an ounce gamboge, repeated if necessary in 30 minutes, form an excellent purge, add a little warm water to the salt until dissolved. Glauber, epsom salts, aloes, jalap, &c. are used.

Colic is another disease, which, under improper treatment often proves fatal to the horse. It is produced by unskilful feeding, bad usage, exposure to the cold, from want of energy in the stomach and bowels occasioning a spasmodic constriction of the intestines, and a confinement of air. The symptoms are, uneasiness in his manner of standing, pawing, voiding small portions of excrement, kicking his abdomen with his feet, lying down and rising often and suddenly, rolling at intervals between the spasms, ears cold, sweat about the flank and shoulders, and body swollen.

REMEDY.—Take one quarter ounce of camphor gum, half an ounce of oil or spirits of turpentine, one pint of mint tea, made from plant or essence, one pint spirits—all well mixed. If not relieved, repeat the dose in fifteen minutes, rub thoroughly under the abdomen, put on several woollen blankets, set tubs of water under him heated with hot stones of iron, to create a steam; and if necessary, introduce a clyster made of half a gallon of water, half a pint of salt, one pint of linseed or fish oil, or hog's lard, one pint of molasses, and three spoonsful of ginger. By some it is recommended to take half a gallon of blood from the neck, and to give one ounce of laudanum, in a quart of mint tea. If I gave this I should combine it with the above ingredients first named, and bleed in the mouth. The horse is a powerful animal, and requires a much larger quantity of medicine than many imagine. The old woman's idea, that if a little is good a good deal is better, will apply to this animal with more reason than it did to her grandson, when she gave him all the medicine at once, that the doctor ordered for twenty four hours.

The chest founder is a disease little understood, and difficult to cure. Its seat is in the lungs, the heart is enlarged, the liver is inflamed, the diophram and surrounding parts are covered with large brown spots, and the disease at first slow, is sure of its victim in a large majority of instances. It is produced by overfeeding when warm, and over exercise when too full fed on mouldy grain, and sometimes by cold water when the animal is very warm. A horse besides manifesting a general depression and uneasiness about the chest when under the influence of this disease, cannot stand with his fore feet close together, in consequence of the enlargement of the lungs, &c. He sometimes stands with them eighteen inches apart. It differs from a common founder in all its symptoms, except the stiffness of the fore legs, which sometimes resemble that, whilst the hind legs are not affected. Free bleeding and half an ounce of aloes two or three times a week, are recommended by authors. I have used calomine, jalap, aloes and opium, equal quantities of each, in all about ten times the quantity given to a man—repeated every third day. It may be put in wheat bran tea; and a mash of scalded wheat bran tea with boiled barley or oats is the best food. This is an experiment of my own in which I have great confidence, as the disease has always been considered incurable.

Interesting to Horses.—'A friend to Horses,' in the Pittsburgh Gazette, cautions owners of horses against putting cold bridle bits into the mouth of the horse when the weather is much below the freezing point; by doing so the consequence is, that when the bit [illegible] tongue or lips, the skin will come off, as if burnt with a hot iron.—Hence the sore tongue in horses so often complained of and suffered. This fact should be made known, and the practice of warming the bits observed in all northern latitudes, where the thermometer ranges between zero and the freezing temperature.

From the Columbus (Tenn.) Observer.

UNPARALLELED BRAVERY OF A WOMAN—*Attempted Murder.*

One of the most daring acts of villainy that has been recorded for some time past, was committed in this county, on Thursday night, the 4th inst. by a negro fellow belonging to Mr. John Matthews, living five or six miles south of this place. The outrage was so great, the circumstances so revolting, and the presence of mind, bravery, self possession, activity, strength and skill of the lady on whom the murder was attempted to be perpetrated, so uncommon, and almost so unnatural in woman, that we cannot forbear giving all the circumstances as related to us.

Mr. Matthews was absent from home, and his wife, three small children and the negro, composed the family the night this demon attempted to take the life of his mistress. Mrs. Matthews, unconscious of danger, was attending to her usual business, when, early in the night, a whistle was two or three times heard at the window, the negro being in the house with his mistress, having just finished making a large fire. [We will here remark, that Mr. M. is said to have a considerable sum of money at present, and there is scarce a doubt but his negro, in partnership with some other, either white or black, had made a plot to take the life of Mrs M. to get possession of the money.] When the whistle was heard, the negro pretending to be as much alarmed as his mistress, remarked that he would go out and get the axe to defend themselves with, if danger should approach them. He did so, and placed it against the side of the house.—In a short time, whilst Mrs. Matthews was stooping to pick up something she had dropped, the negro caught her by the neck with one hand, and reached the other for his axe, swearing he intended to kill her. She rose to her stooping posture, broke his grasp, and threw him so far from her by her quick motion and strength, as to be able to get the axe first, which she did, and fearing he might take it from her, pitched it out as far as she could in the dark, where she thought he would hardly again find it. The negro, thinking he could accomplish his demociacle purpose without it, again rushed at Mrs. M. with the intention of throwing her in the fire. He threw her upon the hearth, but she rose, as she says, with *renewed strength*, and strange as it may seem, threw him on the floor. A scuffle for some minutes ensued, when the negro gained the advantage, got her out of the house and by her hair dragged her some distance in the direction of a pond, where he said he intended to drown her. Having a gate or bars to pass through, she there once more regained her feet, and determined to make another struggle for her life. He here thought of, and drew, a large dirk-knife from his pocket, with which he thought to despatch her.—She saw it, and immediately, fearlessly, and vigorously grasped it. Each endeavoring to wrest it from the other, in which neither succeeded. She finally, however, turned his own weapon upon himself, and although yet firmly grasped by each, she succeeded in *cutting his throat*. Thus it ended. He supposed his life was near enough ended and left her. She immediately gathered up her children, and set out for the nearest neighbor's, where she gave the alarm and a search for him was commenced. We learn, that he has since been found, and that the wound in the throat is not quite severe enough to cause his death.

The struggle lasted for a considerable time, and we have given the particulars as near as we can recollect them. Mrs Matthews deserves a great deal of praise for her conduct.—Where is the woman in a thousand, that would not, from the great alarm, have surrendered her life immediately into the hands of the demon? He told her, during the fight, that he had made a large fire for the purpose of burning her and her children in it that night, and at one time came very near putting her in it.

Among the multifarious wrongs to which poor Ireland has been for centuries subjected, none have ever presented themselves to our eye in the same amusing light as the annexed. It is from an Ulster (Irish) paper:

The Wrongs of Ireland—At Middleton we got fresh horses at a respectable looking hotel, when to our surprise, the horses were led out of the shop door to be put to. 'How many miles to Cork?' we asked of a man who was helping to harness them. 'Why, Sir,' replied he, 'it was eleven miles *last year*, but it's thirteen this, owing to a message the master had from one of the Judges, in Spring last, please your honor.' 'And what was the meaning of that?' said we. 'Oh, by dad, I don't know at all, your Honor,' added our informant, 'unless it's doing away wid every thing that's ould and Irish; they took away the road luck to them, at the Union; and now they're for carrying off all our Irish miles, and leaving us nothing but all their short English ones.

Louis Bonaparte. Letter from Prince Louis to his uncle Joseph Bonaparte, forwarded to the Count de Survilliers by the minister of the interior.

L'Orient, Nov 15. My dear Uncle—you have been surprised at learning the event at Strasburgh. When an attempt fails one's intentions are sure to be distorted. Calumny will force its course and one is certain to be blamed even by his friends. On this account I shall not now endeavor to excuse myself in your eyes. I set out to morrow for America. You will much oblige by [illegible] letters of recommendation for Philadelphia or New York. Be

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