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. XXII. EASTON, (MD.) SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 20, 1839. No. 17.

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.

Talbot County Court,

On the Equity side thereof, November Term 1838.

Thomas D. Singleton, vs. Nich. Goldsborough, and others. } Ordered that the sale made and reported by Sam'l Hambleton, Jr. heretofore appointed Trustee for the sale of the property in the proceedings mentioned, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the first Tuesday of May Term next. Provided, a copy of this order be published in some newspaper in the Town of Easton, once a week for three successive weeks before the said first Tuesday of May Term next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $1203 10.

True copy, Test, JAMES PARROTT. Clk. of Talbot County Court

In pursuance of the Decree passed in the above case, notice is hereby given, that the amount of sales of the real estate of Sophia Goldsborough late of Talbot County, dec'd is $1203 10—and that the money has been deposited in the Branch Bank at Easton, of the Farmer's Bank of Maryland.—And all persons having any claim or title as heirs or representatives of said Sophia Goldsborough, dec'd., are hereby warned to file their petitions in Talbot County Court before the last day of the November Term of said Court to be holden in the year eighteen hundred and thirty nine, stating in said petitions how, and in what manner they claim any portion of said money; or else they will loose all benefit of the same—such being the terms of the decree passed by Talbot County Court in the above case, in obedience to the special act of the General Assembly passed at December Session 1837, for the sale of the real estate of said Sophia Goldsborough.

SAMUEL HAMBLETON, Jr. Trustee.

March 30—

The Baltimore Chronicle will insert the above once a week for four week and charge this office.

MARYLAND.

Talbot County, Orphans' Court.

5th day of April, A. D. 1839.

On application of Howes Goldsborough Jr. Adm'r of William Faulkner, late of Talbot County deceased. It is ordered, by the Court that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, & 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.

TALBOT COUNTY, SCT:—

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the County aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 5th day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty-nine.

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

In compliance with 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 Wm. Faulkner, late of Talbot County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 30th day of February 1840, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 5th day April, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty nine.

HOWES GOLDSBOROUGH Jr adm'r of William Faulkner, dec'd

April, 13—3w

NEW SPRING GOODS.

Willam Loveday,

Has just received and is now opening at his Store room in Easton a fresh supply of

Spring Goods,

which he thinks he can offer on reasonable terms; he invites the attention of his friends and the public generally to an inspection of the same.

April 6, 1839—6w

LOTS,

Adjoining "Mulberry Hill."

The undersigned proposes to offer at public sale, on the third Tuesday, in May next,—about 70 acres of land adjoining the Talbot County Silk Farm, divided into lots of about 12 acres.

ALEXANDER C. BULLITT.

March 23, 1839.

N. B. These lots will be made accessable to the different purchasers by a lane adjoining the lot of Messrs, Graham and Dawson.

A. C. B.

CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR.

For the Exhibition and Sale, of Live Stock Agricultural Implements and Household Manufactures; to be held at Easton, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the 24th, 25th, and 26th days of October next; commencing at 10 A. M. on each day.

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, have Resolved; that the said Show and Fair, be held, at the place and times above mentioned; and that the following premiums be offered, and awarded to the owners of such articles as may be deemed worthy of them,—viz.

HORSES.

For the best Stallion, thorough bred	$10 00
For the best Stallion not thorough-bred	10 00
For the best broom mare, thorough-bred	10 00
For the best brood mare, not thorough bred	10 00
For the best Colt,	8 00
For the best Filley,	8 00
For the best Saddle horse,	5 00
For the best Harness horse,	5 00

ASSES AND MULES.

For the best Jack, over 3 years old,	10 00
For the best Mule over 3 years o'd.	8 00
For the best do under 3 years old,	5 00

CATTLE.

For the best Bull,	10 00
For the 2d best do	5 00
For the best Bull calf,	10 00
For the best Milch cow,	10 00
For the 2d best do	5 00
For the best heifer	8 00
For the 2d best do	5 00
For best yoke of working Oxen,	10 00
For the best beef	8 00

A description of the mode of feeding is required.

Swine.

For the best Boar,	8 00
For the best Boar pig,	5 00
For the best Sow,	8 00
For the best Sow pig.	5 00

SHEEP.

For the best Ram,	6 00
2d best do.	4 00
For the best Ewe,	5 00
2d best do	3 00
For the best pair of Wethers over 2 years old,	4 00
For the best do do under 2 years old,	4 00

Agricultural Implements

For the best Agricultural Machine or Implement that may be considered new and deserving the patronage of the Society,	10 00
For the 2nd best do	8 00
For the best Plough	5 00
For the best Cultivator	5 00

Household Manufactures.

For the best sample of domestic sewing Silk, not less than ½ oz.	5 00
For the best pair of knit Silk Stockings of domestic Silk,	2 00
For the best sample of Cocoons, not less than 5lbs.	2 00
For the best piece of Kersey, not less than 10 yards,	4 00
For the best piece of Kersey, cotton warp, for laborers, not less than 10 yards,	4 00
For the best piece of Flannel not less than 10 yards,	4 00
For the best piece of Cassinet not less than 10 yards	4 00
For the best piece of Carpeting not less than 20 yards,	5 00
For the best Hearth Rug,	4 00
2d best do	3 00
For the best Counterpane,	4 00
2d best do	3 00
For the best piece of linen Sheeting not less than 12 yards,	4 00
For the best piece of table Linen not less than 10 yards,	4 00
For the best Table Cloth,	2 00
For the best piece of Towelling, not less than 10 yards,	4 00
For the best pair of knit woollen Stockings,	1 00
For the best pair of knit cotton do	1 00
For the best pair of knit thread do	1 00
For the best pair of Laborer's Shoes,	2 00

The Stockings to be of a size for a man or a woman.

The dying of all domestics Fabrics to be done at home; in awarding the premiums regard will be had to the beauty of the colours, figures and texture, as well as to the durability of the article.

For the handsomest specimen of Fancy work, not subject to the above restrictions,	3 00

BUTTER.

For the best sample of fresh Butter, not less than 5lbs.	4 00
2d best do	3 00
For the best sample of potted Butter, not less than 10 lbs and not less than 3 months old,	4 00
For the 2d best sample, under the same restrictions,	3 00

A statement of the manner of making and preserving it is desired.

Fermented Liquors.

For the best sample of domestic Wine,	2 00
For the best sample of home made cordial	2 00
For the best sample of cider of the preceding year, the premium to be awarded to the maker	2 00
For the best sample of cider vinegar, to the maker,	2 00

CROPS.

For the best crop of Irish Potatoes from one acre,	5 00
For the best crop of Turnips, of any variety, from 1 4 acre,	5 00
For the best crop of Sugar Beet, from 1-4 acre,	5 00
For the best crop of Mangle Wurtzel from 1-4 acre,	5 00
For the best contiguous acres of Wheat,	15 00
For the best acre of corn,	10 00
For the best average acre of thirty contiguous acres of corn	30 00
For the greatest net profit, actually obtained from an acre in one year,	5 0

An average sample of each crop, must be offered for Exhibition; and in no case will a premium be awarded, unless satisfactory evidence be produced to the Judges, that the ground has been accurately surveyed, the crop produced carefully measured, and the sample selected, in the presence of not less than two competent and disinterested witnesses.

PLOUGHING MATCH.

For the best ploughing with 2 Horses or Mules,	5 00
For the best do with Oxen,	5 00
To the successful ploughman in each case	2 00

Volunteer Premiums.

For the best foal by Tuscarora, dropped in 1839	8 00
2d best do	4 00
For the best foal by cream coloured Bashaw dropped in 1839	6 00
2nd best do.	4 00

No article will be entitled to a premium, unless the benefit owner of the same, be a resident of the Eastern Shore of Maryland and a subscriber to the Show. The Rules and Regulations for the management of the Cattle show, will be published in due season.

S. HAMBLETON, Chairman.

T. TILGHMAN, Secretary.

March 30, 1839. (W3t)

New Hat Store.



The subscriber has recommenced the Hatting business in the Store next to William Loveday's and second door from the Back.—He has just received a large supply of the best materials, and intends to manufacture

HATS

AND

Beaver Bonnets,

at the lowest prices, (wholesale and retail.

His assortment of Hats, &c. is very complete. He solicits a continuance of support from his old customers, and the public generally, and he hopes to be enabled to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with a call.

ANNALIS BOGZELL

Easton, Jan. 5 1839.

N. B The above business will be conducted by Mr. Thos. Beaston E. R.

CHANCERY SALE.

By virtue of an authority, derived from Caroline County Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, the undersigned will sell at Public Vendue, on Saturday the 20th day of April next on the premises, between the hours of two and four o'clock in the evening, a part of the real estate of William Henry Rhodes, deceased, for the payment of his debts viz:

A GRIST MILL AND

Saw-Mill,

in good order, the Mill Seat contains about 20 acres, including the pond.

—ALSO—

Two lots of ground containing about 40 acres, adjoining the Mill, on which there is a good



DWELLING HOUSE,

Garden, Smoke House, Barn and Stables

The terms of Sale, will be a credit of twelve months, by the purchaser or purchasers, giving bond or note to the Trustee, with interest from the day of Sale, with security to be approved of by him.

ZABDIEL W. POTTER, Trustee,

March 30, 1839.

TAKE NOTICE

All persons indebted to the Subscriber for arrears of postage are earnestly requested to come forward and settle their bills before the 20th inst. as after that time they can not have their letters or newspapers without the cash, which will be very troublesome to them, as I am determined to be more strict than ever, and they need not wait for me to call on them with their bills, it is their place to call on me and settle them off

HENRY THOMAS.

April 13, 1839. P. M. Easton.

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 27th day of March, 1839, by P Gorsuch, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, in and for the City aforesaid a negro man as a runaway named Elijah Bradley, who says he was born free in Caroline county, Md., and raised by a colored man of said County, named Sap Mattee—that he went into the State of Delaware, where he worked about two weeks, and on his return into Maryland was arrested by a constable and committed to Jail in Centreville, where he remained for about five weeks, when he was sold by the Sheriff of Queen Ann's County, to a certain Thomas Buley, or James Baynard, and was brought to the Jail of this County by the said Baynard.—The aforesaid negro man is about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 1-4 inches high, bushy hair, has a scar on the great toe of the left foot. Had on when committed a striped cotton shirt, grey kersey pantaloons, old gray casinet roundabout, grey woollen stockings, old white hat and coarse laced boots

The owner, if any, of the above described negro man is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away otherwise he will be discharged according to the act of assembly.

D. HERRING, Warden.

Baltimore City and County Jail.

April 13—3w.

MADEMOISELLE LAURE.

A French Story of the Lover's Leap, DRAWN FROM LIFE.

By G. P. R. James, author of "Richelieu," &c. &c.

In a part of France not a hundred miles from the port of St. Malo, stands a town containing some eight thousand inhabitants; anciently a fortified place of considerable strength. It is pitched upon the pinnacle of a high hill, with its antique battlements, covered with time's livery, the green ivey and the yellow lichen, still frowning over the peaceful valleys around, and crowning the rocky ridge which confines the river Rance.—That valley of the Rance is as lovely as any in Europe—now spreading out for miles, it offers a wide basin for the river, which, extending in proportion, looks like a broad lake; now contracting to a narrow gorge, it confines the stream between gigantic rocks that rise abruptly from the edge, and sombre woods that dip their every branches in the waters.—But it is where the town which I have just mentioned first bursts upon the sight that the scenery is peculiarly picturesque. Winding through a deep defile of rocks, which cut off the neighbouring view and throw a dark shadow over the river, the stream suddenly turns a projecting point of its shores, and a landscape of unequalled beauty opens on the sight. Rich wooded valleys, with soft green slopy sides, broken with crags and diversified with hamlets, are seen diverging in every direction, with the Rance winding forward in the midst of them; while high in air, wording it over all around, rises the stately rock on which the town is placed, with wall, and battlement, and tower hanging over its extreme verge. In front, and apparently immediately under the town, though in reality at about two miles distance from it, lies a high craggy piece of ground, which the water would completely encircle were it not for a narrow sort of isthmus which joins it to its parent chain of hills. This is called the *Courbure* from the turn which the river makes round it; and I notice it more particularly from being the exact scene of my story's catastrophe.

In the town which I have above described lived, some time ago, a very pretty girl named Laure. Her mother was dead, and in the world, that is to say, as things go in Brittanny, where people can live splendidly for nothing at all, and do very well for half as much However, *Madame* could always have her *pot au feu* & her *poulet a la broche*, kept two nice country lasses, one as cook, & the other as *fille de chambre*, and had once a year the new fashions from Paris, to demonstrate her gentility. Laure's father too had left the young lady a little property of her own, amounting to about eighty pounds per annum; so that, being both a fortune and a belle, all the youth of the place, according to the old Scotch song, were

"Wooing at her,
Pu'ing at her,
Wanting her but could nae get her."

However there was something about Laure which some called pride, and others coldness; but which, in truth, was nothing more nor less than shyness, that served for some time as a complete safegard to her maiden heart. At length the angel who arranges all those sorts of things, singled out a young man at Rennes, called Charles ——, and sent him all the way from Rennes to the town in which Laure abode.

Charles's aunt lived not far from Laure's mother, and many a time had she vaunted the graces of her nephew's person. According to her account he was as tall and as straight as a gas lamp post, as rosy as a Kibston pippin: with eyes as brilliant as a red hot poker, teeth as white as the inside of a turnip, and his hair curling like the leaves of a savoy cabbage; in short, he was an Adonis, after her idea of the thing; and Laure, having heard all this, began to feel a kind of anxious palpitating sort of sensation when his coming was talked of, together with sundry other symptoms of wishing very much to fall in love.

At length his arrival was announced, and Madame —— and Mademoiselle Laure were invited to a *soiree* at the house of Charles' aunt. Laure got ready in a very great hurry, resolving, *primo*, to be frightened out of her wits at him; and *secundo* not to speak a word to him However, the time came, and when she got into the room she found Monsieur Charles quite as handsome as his aunt had represented; but to her great surprise, she found him to be quite as timid as herself into the bargain. So Laure took courage upon the strength of his bashfulness; for, though it might be very well for *one*, she saw plainly it would never do for *two*. The evening passed off gaily, and Laure, as she had determined from the first, went away over head and ears in love, and left the poor young man in quite as uncomfortable a condition.

I need not conduct the reader through all the turnings and windings of their passion. Suffice it to say, that both being very active, and loving each other very hard, they had got on so far in six weeks, that their friends judged it would be necessary to marry them. Upon this Laure's mother and Charles's aunt met in form to discuss preliminaries. They began a few compliments, went on to arrange the money matters, proceeded to differ upon some trivial points, grew a little warm upon the subject, turned up their noses at each other, quarrelled like Turks, and abused each other like pickpockets. Charles's aunt called Laure's mother an old cat, or something equivalent! and Laure's mother vowed that Charles should never have her daughter, 'she'd be hanged if he should!'

The two young people were in despair. Laure received a maternal injunction never to speak to that vile young man again; together with a threat of being locked up if she were restive. However, the Sunday after Paques, Laure's mother was laid up with a bad cold, and from what cause does not appear, but Laure never felt so devout as on that particular day. She would not have stayed away from mass for all the world. So to church she went, and when to her surprise and astonishment, she beheld Charles standing in the little chapel of the left aisle. 'Laure,' said he, as soon as he saw her, *ma chere Laure*, let us get out of the town by the back street, and take a walk in the fields.'

Laure felt a good deal too much agitated to say her prayers properly, and, looking about the church, she perceived that, as she had come half an hour before the time, there was nobody there; so, slipping her arm through that of her lover, she tripped nimbly along with him down the back street, under the Gothic arch and high towers of the old town gate, and in five minutes was walking with him in the fields unobserved.

Now what a long, sad, pastoral dialogue could one produce, between Laure and Charles, as they walked along, setting forth, in the language of Florian, and almost in the language of Estelle, the poetical sorrows of disappointed love. It would be too long, however, and the summary of the matter is, that they determined that they were very unhappy—the most miserable people in existence—now that they were separated from each other, there was nothing left in life worth living for. So Laure began to cry, and Charles vowed he would drown himself. Laure thought it was a very good idea, and declared that she would drown herself too. For she had been reading all Saturday a German romance which taught such things; and she thought what a delightful tale it would make, if she and Charles drowned themselves together; and how all the young ladies would cry when they read it, and what a pretty tomb they would have, with 'Ci gissent Charles et Laure, deux amans malheureux!' written upon it in large black letters; and, in short, she arranged it all so comfortably in her own mind, that she resolved she would not wait a minute.

As ill luck would have it, they had just arrived at that rocky point which I have before described, called the *Courbure*, when Charles and Laure had worked each other up to the necessary pitch of excitement and despair The water was before them, and the only question was who should jump in first, for the little landing place from which they were to leap, would hold but one at a time.—Charles declared that he would set the example. Laure vowed it should be no one but herself: Charles insisted; but Laure, being nearest the water, gained the contested point and plunged in.

At this moment the thought of what he was going to do came over Charles mind with a sad qualm of conscience, and he paused for an instant on the brink. But what could he do? He could not stand by and see the girl he loved drowned before his face like an intruding rat or a supernumerary kitten. Forbid it heaven! Forbid it love! So in he went too—not at all with the intention of drowning himself, but with that of bringing Laure out; and, being a tolerable swimmer, he got hold of her in a minute.

By this time Laure had discovered that drowning was both cold and wet, and by no means so agreeable as she had anticipated; so that, when Charles approached, she caught such a firm hold of him as to deprive him of the power of saving her. It is probable that, under these circumstances, her very decided efforts to demonstrate her change of opinion, might have effected her original intention, and drowned them both, had not a boat come round the Courbure at that very moment. The boatman soon extricated them from their danger, and carried them both home, exhausted and dripping, to the house of Laure's mother. At first the good lady was terrified out of her wits, and then furiously angry; but ended, however, by declaring that if ever they drowned themselves again, it should not be for love, and so she married them out of hand.

POLICE OFFICE, April 4.—*Comedy and nearly a Tragedy—of Errors*—Some seven or eight months back a young girl named Eliza Jones, gave birth to an illegitimate daughter, and being too poor to maintain it, was obliged to abandon it to the care of the commissioners of the Alms House at Brooklyn, where the child was born. When the child was about two months old, a fashionably dressed lady, who gave her name as Mrs. Catharine ayre, applied to the commissioners to obtain a female infant, in order that she might adopt it as her own, as she had no children. The commissioners agreed to give her a very beautiful female infant, about two months old, being no other than the child of Eliza Jones. And in order to have security that the child should be properly treated, and well brought up, the commissioners made Mrs. Sayre enter into a deed of indenture, by which she bound herself to treat the child as an apprentice, and provide it with suitable maintenance, &c., until it arrived at the age of one-and-twenty, and the commissioners on their part bound the infant of two months old to servitude for nearly a quarter of a century.

In the meantime the mother of the infant, having lost her character, could obtain no respectable situation, and was obliged to earn her living by officiating as servant in a brothel, which was also the residence of Catharine Sayre.

And to this house she brought her adopted child, and unkowingly employed its own mother to take care of it.—Eliza Jones recognised her offspring, and kept the secret to herself: but bestowed such care upon it that the infant throve accordingly, and in a few months was one of the finest and prettiest children in the city, and the woman who adopted it seemed as fond of it as if it had been her own. When the child was nearly seven months old, Mrs. Sayre discovered the relationship which Eliza Jones bore to it, and with a refinement of cruelty, determined to separate the child from its mother, and send it elsewhere to be nursed. The mother refused to part with it, and Mrs. Sayre had the child furtively removed, and placed with a colored woman in Church street. The mother, however, discovered where it was, and went there on Wednesday and attempted to take it away, but did not succeed, and received a severe threshing from Mrs. Sayre for making the attempt. Eliza Jones then summoned Mrs Sayre and the colored woman to the police office, where they appeared yesterday morning and brought the child with them.

When the magistrate heard the story of Eliza Jones, which Mrs. Sayre did not attempt to contradict, he asked Mrs. Sayre why she had separated the child from its mother, and Mrs. Sayre replied that she sent the child away so it would very soon be able to understand sounds, and she feared that some of the profligate expressions so continually used in the house might make an evil impression on the infant's mind. The magistrate then inquired farther, and as it was evident from the woman's own confession that she was a common prostitute, he informed her that she must give up the child to its mother. But Mrs. Sayre refused point blank to do any such thing. She insisted that she had a right to the child and showed her indenture. The magistrate told her that the indenture was void and commanded the colored woman, who had the infant in her arms to deliver it instanter to its mother.—The woman was about to comply, when Mrs. Sayre, in a most determined stress of voice, insisted that if the child was taken from her the rich clothes it wore should be returned to her, and swore that if they were not she would tear them from its body.

The woman, however, proceeded to hand the child to its mother, and at the same instant, Mrs. Sayre, with the fury almost of a fiend, sprang forward seized the child by the neck, and compressed her hands round it with so deadly a grasp that the child immediately became black in the face, and was evidently being choked. Fortunately, however, the parties were standing close to the magistrates desk, and Justice Hopson instantly started up, seized the upper part of Mrs. Sayre's arm, and hauled away so effectually, that he actually tore away the arm of her gown and left her arm from the shoulder to the wrist naked. This caused her to loosen her hold of the child, and one or two of the bystanders immediately seized hold of her and forced her away. The child was then restored to its mother, who carried it off with an air of the most obvious delight and triumph. The scene then closed, by the magistrate committing the splendidly dressed Mrs. Sayre to prison, as a common vagrant, and charged her with having committed two assaults and batteries.

[Journal of Commerce.

The accounts in the other morning papers vary considerably from the above. According to them Mrs. Sayre's adoption of the child was by agreement with the mother, who is represented to be a poor intemperate creature, not able to take care of herself, much less of her infant. The choking also is described as rather accidental than malicious, the cord of the child's cloak, being tightened round its neck in the efforts of Mrs. Sayre to pull the cloak away. Also it is averred that she was forced to let go her hold, not by stripping her sleeve, but by the teeth of one of the officers, who gave her a tremendous bite on the hand, as the only means of compelling her to let go.

It appears that the mother was paid regular wages, by Mrs. Sayre, for attending to the child; and that the motives of Mrs. S. for pauing it away were good.

[Com. Adv.

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