EASTON GAZETTE.

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

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TERMS

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ADVERTISEMENTS

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A late number of the Foreign Quarterly (not so late however but that its contents might have been noted by our booksellers to their own advantage) contains a very spirited review of the "*Impressions de Voyage*" of Alexander Dumas, a work published at Paris in the beginning of the present year.

From the review, as well as the very copious extracts made from the work, we are induced to wonder that neither a republication nor a translation of it has appeared in this country. It seems to be the very Champaigne of Travels, except that we now and then find a *body* in it not the less welcome because unexpected from its general sparkling appearance. The English Reviewer has drunk deeply of its spicy and exhilarating contents, and it is really comical to see with what extatic surprise he awakes from its witcheries to write a half sober notice of it. An unacknowledged, but most fruitful source of the Englishman's wonder, lies perhaps in the Traveller's having kept himself in a good humour.

Balt. American.

"The charm of the work" says he, "is the reckless negligence of the author.—Alexander Dumas, a romanticist of the wildest school, neither cares what he says nor how he says it. Don Juan is perfect consistency, and Tristram Shandy logical sequence, compared to his Travels. While your eyes become watery over deep tragedy, you have scarcely time to clear the sight when they are again dimmed by laughter over the broadest farce. Nothing comes amiss to him; a theory of the earth jostles against a description of ladies' petticoats; a lament over Napoleon mingles with the account of a hunting match; learned dissertations from the old chronicles unite with the discussion of the latest fashions; & Parisian belles dancing the gallopade lead us into the charnel-house of St. Bernard. Much of this is naturally revolting to the sober English taste, but a hearty laugh has been of late so rare an indulgence, that we feel disposed to pardon our author's eccentricities or at least to view them with that mixture of complacency and wonder that Bruin shows to Jacko when first the bear and monkey are introduced to each other's acquaintance."

The following is a passing tribute to what Dumas calls the "commercial spirit" of Lyons;

"The drama of *Antony* was acted before a numerous audience, and as has sometimes happened to that piece, in the midst of a very violent opposition.—A *merchant* and his daughter were in a front box, and near him one of the enterprising authors I have mentioned.—The father at first took a lively interest in the drama, but after the scene between Antony and the mistress of the inn, his enthusiasm manifestly cooled; his daughter, on the contrary, had from that moment felt an increasing emotion, which in the last act burst into a passion of tears. When the curtain fell, the father who had exhibited visible signs of impatience during the last two acts, perceiving his daughter's tears, "Bless me, what a stupid girl you must be to allow yourself to be affected by such utter nonsense."

"Ah, papa, it is not my fault,' replied the poor girl, quite confused, 'forgive me, I know that it is very ridiculous.'

"'Ridiculous! yes, ridiculous is the proper phrase; for my part, *I* cannot comprehend how any one could be interested by such monstrous improbabilities.'

"'Good heavens, papa! it is just because I find it so perfectly true.'

"'True, child! can you have paid any attention to the plot?

"'I have not lost a single incident.'

"Well—In the third act Antony buys a post chaise—is it not so?'

"'Yes; I remember it.'

"'And pays ready money down on the nail.'

"I remember it very well.'

"'Well; he never took a receipt for it.'" p. 72—75.

With the hearty wish that we could give our readers, in the book itself, a feast, instead of these fragments, we venture only to present them a share of our Traveller's "bear-beef-steak" (*le beef steak d'ours*) at Villa-nueva.

After a long excursion in search of the curiosities of the place, he returns fatigued and hungry to find on the table the above delicacy, which "Apicius himself," the reviewer *guesses* "might envy." Dumas, to whom the name of bear recalled the association which the Nevilles of Warwick placed in the coat of arms, "the bear and ragged staff," hesitated before venturing on the unknown luxury The first morsel was swallowed, the second disappeared, and so delicious was it found that Dumas could not forbear exclaiming:

"'How, can this be bear's flesh?'

"'Yes, just bear's flesh.'

"'Really?'

"'On my word of honor.'

"'Well, it is really excellent.'"—p. 194.

The host was called away to the other table, and Dumas did that justice to his steak, that might be expected from one whose carniverous prowess had led to his being, described as "the Englishman who spoke French very well."—Three fourths of the dish had disappeared, when mine host returned and resumed the conversation:

"'That animal with which you are engaged was a famous beast.'

"'I assented by a nod.

"'He weighed three hundred and twenty.'

"A good weight.' I did not lose a single mouthful.

"'He was not obtained without trouble, *I* can assure you.'

"'I can easily believe it.' I raised the last morsel to my mouth.

"'The fine fellow ate half of the hunter that killed him.'

"The morsel flew from my mouth as if shot from a cannon. "Devil take you!' said *I* turning round, 'for joking in this way with a man at dinner.'

"'It is no joke, I assure you, but a positive fact.'"—p. 197.

Mine host then gives his guest so graphic a picture of the bear hunt, that long before the conclusion of his story all feelings of squeamishness are forgotten.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

THE BREATH OF DEATH.—There is a small round valley in the island of Java in the form of a large kettle. This place, which contains only a few acres, is called the Valley of Death,' because no man, b'rd, or beast, can descend into it and live to make their escape. As you approach the banks of this fatal valley, within which no tree or living vegetable is ever seen, your blood is chilled within you as you look down upon the whitened skeletons of men and animals, who have here fallen victims either to accident or rashness. But what is most surprising, and would be altogether incredible without the testimony of facts and daily experience, is, that many of the inhabitants, although warned by the fate of others before them, venture presumptuously into the abode of death, and are irrevocably lost. It is now very well ascertained that the deadly poisonous air of this valley is carbonic acid gas, which is heavier than common air, and is formed by the decomposition of bituminous matter in the bottom of the valley, Java being, as is well known, a volcanic island, the gas rises to a certain height in the valley, and then throws off in subteranean passage, as it does also in the Grotto del Cane, or Dog's Grotto in Italy.

Were our own house situated upon the margin of this gacious lake of death, how careful should we be to counsel and instruct our children & family, in order to prevent their falling into a death at once so sudden & awful. And how should we guard our own footsteps too, when travelling upon the brink of the clayey and slippery steep, lest some false step should in a moment launch us into this open sepulchre. But strange to tell, we convert our houses & cellars into just such a valley of death, whenever we kindle a fire of charcoal, or any kind of coal, either in grates, furnaces or stoves, unless we have the furnace, grate &c. immediately in the chimney or conducting to it directly, and unless the atmosphere is of sufficient density to carry off the gas as fast as it is formed by the burning the coal. Otherwise the gas, being heavier than common air, will settle like water into the lowest place, and when once breathed into the lungs, it produces almost instant death. It is extremely dangerous in stormy weather to sit or sleep in a room with coal fire of any kind, if the wind blows the smoke and goes into the room. And opening the windows does not always anwer. The door must be opened, so as to let the gas off at the bottom of the room. Otherwise, little children whose heads are not as high as the window, will certainly lose their lives. Frequently by shutting the valves of stoves in order to save the heat, this same 'valley of death' is produced. Particular pains should be taken to instruct servants in regard to this thing. Frequently the burning of a lamp in a small room produces the like fatal and deadly effect. In a cellar or vault where vegetable fermentation is going on to any extent, we must remember that there is but a step between us and death. Also in small rooms where many people are assembled, with the doors shut, the pure air is immediately breathed by those present, and the vital part of it, or the oxygen as is supposed, coming as it were in contact with the blood in the lungs, takes from the blood the superabundance of corbon it has acquired by circulation, and forms carbonic acid; and consequently the air we breath out is carbonic acid gas, a deadly poison, the same fatal air that fills the 'valley of death' in Java. The fatal effects of breathing this gas in various ways are truly alarming Many who do not faint and die immediately, are yet materially injured by it for years. But people will not believe. They still allow charcoal to be burned in their cellars in portable furnaces, even when there is no fire place or possible escape for the gas. They still keep their doors closed with coal fires when the pressure of the atmosphere is taken off, or when the wind blows the gas back into the room. Only yesterday a gentleman fainted and was carried out of his office insensible or dead, and this is only one instance of the hundreds and thousands who are thus suddenly launched into this 'valley of death.' They still go into crowded rooms and send their children into crowded schools, where the air is vitiated from day to day, if not from generation to generation, and in all this, like the foolish Javanese, they suppose that they are exceptions in the human family, and that they shall escape without injury. I have one favor to ask of this class of people; I ask them to go with me to the island of Java—to accompany me to 'the fatal valley,'—and while they stand upon the brink and look down upon the ghastly, frightful bones, that if then they are determined to make a plunge, they will at least consent to leave their children in the enjoyment of free and healthful air.

J. MACADAM. Jr.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.—The last payment of the debt due by the American people has been made, and the United States of America are free from debt of any kind, having redeemed its faith with all the nations of the earth, paid off the debt created by the revolution of 1776, and the war of 1812; and the credit of the Government is equal to that of any Government in any part of the world.—From the thirteen colonies we have increased to twenty-four free and sovereign states, and from three to thirteen millions of people. There can be no limits to our power and prosperity if we continue to regard national faith as the brightest star in our national banner. When we look to the appalling amount of the national debt of Great Britain, and indeed to the debt due by every monarchical Government, and then to our own powerful nation free from debt altogether, with unlimited credit, and a people untaxed and unshackled, we have a right to feel proud of our name as Americans. This may be called our second independence; for, to be free from debt is to be free in person and in mind; it is an event worthy of being celebrated as a jubilee—by ringing of bells and firing of cannon; but alas! the free citizens of this republic have been forestalled in their anxiety to celebrate this event by the sycophants and man-worshippers, who, anxious to turn every event into electioneering objects, are seeking to invest Andrew Jackson with the glory of having paid the national debt; and by a public meeting at Washington, have resolved to connect this event with the anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans.

There appears to be no end to the abject servility shown to this man by individuals having personal and speculative objects in view; for all this "man-worshipping," this slavish devotion—this fawning, dog-like spirit, is only to speculate upon his patronage and popularity—to get something out of him. The last payment of the National Debt has been made during the administration of Andrew Jackson, and this accidental event is all the real glory he has a right to claim. Was it his friends who assisted to pay this debt—his host of foreigners and aliens—his band of office holders—or the residents of the lanes and alleys who have contributed to pay off this debt? Not at all. The debt was paid by those whom he has sought most to injure—the merchants & agriculturalists. Was it the economy of his administration that led to the speedy extinguishment of the National Debt? Let the following table show—

During the four years of Mr. Adams' administration, the expenditures of the government, were on an average, about	$12,500,000
During the three last years of General Jackson's administration the expenditures were, on an average about	18,000,000
There being an excess of expenditure on the part of the present administration, during each year, of about	$5,500,000

In the eight years of his administration, by extravagance, peculations, &c. &c. not less than thirty millions will have been expended over and above the eight years of his predecessors, and this his flatterers will call an economical administration. Never were a people so deceived, so hoodwinked, never was there a people supposed to be free who really enjoy so little political liberty; never was there a constitution so little respected; never a country of laws so fiercely governed by the will of one man. Yet this arises from the sycophancy and adulation paid to him by men who surrender every jot of principle for ambition and interest; it arises from all legislation being perverted to selfish objects and the galling chains of party discipline taking precedence of a love of liberty, a respect for the laws, and a veneration for the constitution.

Ask, however, the Albany Regency and their aspiring chief, if Andrew Jackson is all great and glorious—so perfect in all his acts—so successful in all his measures—so popular with the people—so necessary to the happiness of the nation—whether they will consent to his remaining a third term in office, and they will tell you "it is not in the bond"—that glorious as he is, two terms are sufficient—that rotation in office is a republican principle—and that the immortal chief, he who conquers all kinds of enemies, at home and abroad, who has paid the National debt, and is all glory and perfection, must clear out and get back to Tennessee in the midst of all this glory, for another is waiting for his chair and has worked hard in all conscience to get into it.—*N. York Star.*

Our Relations with France.—The report submitted by Mr. Clay in the Senate on Tuesday, as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the resolution with which it concludes, will relieve the anxiety of our fellow citizens throughout the Union, arising out of the critical state of our relations with France. Having little doubt, that this report will receive the sanction of the Senate, we heartily rejoice at the prospect, nay the certainty, it holds forth of an amicable termination of this unpleasant controversy and of a continuance of the blessings of peace to our country. We firmly believed that the peace of the country was endangered, & unnecessarily so, by the recommendation of the President of the United States, at the opening of Congress, to authorise the issuing of letters of marque and reprisal against France. We condemned that recommendation as illtimed, precipitate, contrary to the pacific maxims and policy which had heretofore uniformly governed in our councils, and directly leading to open war.—The wisdom of the Senate is opportunely interposed to stay the fiery impetuosity of the Executive, to neutralize its injurious effects abroad, and to satisfy France as well of the moderation and justice of our councils, as of their determination, sooner or later, to exact strict justice to our citizens from her as well as from every other nation. We rejoice more & more, that we have a SENATE which, under Providence, seems to be our only shield from the madness as well as the corruption of the times.—*Del. Jour.*

CONGRESS

Tuesday, January 6, 1835.

IN SENATE.

Mr. CLAY, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to which had been referred that portion of the President's Message on the subject of our relations with France, made a voluminous Report thereon, which was read by Mr Clay, and occupied one hour and a half in the reading The report concluded with the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient, at this time, to pass any law vesting in the President any authority for making reprisals on French property, in the contingency of provision not being made for payment to the U. States the indemnity stipulated by the Treaty of 1831, during the present session of the French Chambers.

Mr. Clay moved to make the report the special order for this day (Tuesday week, and that it be printed.

Mr. Tallmadge concurred in many of the views taken in the report, but dissented from others He thought that the report ought not to have been made now, and that its consideration ought to be put off to a later day.

Mr. Clay was of the opinion that the sooner Congress expressed its opinion on this subject the better; as well on account of the commercial interests of our citizens, as from the influence it would have in France.

The motion was then adopted.

Mr. Poindexter moved that 20,000 copies, extra, of the report be printed.

Mr. Clay suggested that 5000 copies would be sufficient.

Mr. Poindexter considered this the most important question that now agitated the country, and it was desirable that the views entertained by this enlightened committee should be as widely disseminated as possible.

Mr. Calhoun said he should vote for the largest number proposed. He had heard the report read with the greatest pleasure It contained the whole grounds which ought to be laid before the people, that every one might judge for himself. Of all calamities that could fall on this country, he should consider a French war at this time, and on this question, the greatest and the most to be deplored

Mr. Ewing stated that he should vote for twenty thousand, as the document was one of the highest importance.

Mr. Porter said he should also vote for the highest number named, coming as he did from a State, which was particularly interested in the question. He was extremely desirous that his constituents should be put in full possession of all the information relative to the question.—He should vote for 20 thousand, though he should have preferred 30 or 40 thousand.

Isaac Hill asked the Ayes and Noes, which were ordered.

Mr. Clay said he should yield to the suggestions of his friends, and vote for the largest number.

Mr. Leigh said he should vote against the largest number, solely because he believed that twenty thousand copies could not be printed and distributed in less than four months.

Mr. Preston most heartily concurred in the views thrown out in the report, as far as he could collect them from the mere reading. From what he heard he was of opinion that the document should be as widely disseminated as possible. He depreciated a war with France, as one that could be honorably and justly avoided

Mr. Ewing hoped the honorable gentleman from Virginia would be satisfied when he told him that the Printer could get the report out in two or three days, and get the whole 20,000 printed in two weeks.

Mr. Wright would vote against printing 20,000 copies, not because he entertained any doubt that the report would be read, for it was a document which would go more rapidly through the country than perhaps any other which had been printed for same time past; but for the reason assigned by the gentleman from Virginia. This document was one which would be vastly interesting to every citizen of the country, but still he was of opinion that 5000 copies would be sufficient.

Mr. Poindexter persevered in his motion. In all cases relating to peace and war, the judgment of the People of this country ought to be given before they were decided. He would therefore give this document the widest dissemination.

Mr. Bibb said that this document was one of great importance to the people, and therefore should be widely disseminated, not only in this country but also across the water. He trusted that many copies would find their way into the chamber of deputies. He would wish that every member of the State Legislatures might have a copy, and he would dispose of 100 in that way among the members of the Kentucky Legislature

The question was then taken and decided in the affirmative, viz:

Yeas.—Messrs. Bell, Bibb, Calhoun, Clay, Clayton, Ewing, Frelinghuysen, Hendricks, Kent, Knight, Mangum, Moore, Naudin, Poindexter, Porter, Prentiss, Robbins, Silsbee, Smith, Swift, Tipton, Tomlinson, Waggaman, Webster. 23

Nays—Messrs Benton, Black, Brown, Buchanan, Grundy, Hill, Kane, King of Geo. Leigh, Linn, McKean, Morris, Preston, Robinson, Shepley, Tallmadge, Tyler, White, Wright. 19.

The bill providing indemnity for French Spoliations prior to 1800, was called up as the special order, and on motion of Mr. Calhoun laid over until to morrow.

The following resolution submitted by Mr. Calhoun yesterday, was taken up and adopted, and Messrs. Calhoun, Webster, Southard, King, of Geo. Bibb and Benton were appointed the select Committee, viz:

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed to inquire into the extent of Executive patronage; the circumstances which have contributed to its great increase of late; the expediency and practicability of reducing the same, and the means of such reduction; and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Naudin,

The bill authorizing the purchase of the right to use the steam bath of Dr Boyd Reily, in the army and navy, was ordered to a third read.

On motion of Mr. Clayton,

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill to establish the Northern boundary line of the State of Ohio, and after some remarks from Mr. Clayton, and the adoption of some amendments proposed by Messrs. Hendricks, Ewing, Robinson and Tyler, the bill was ordered to a third reading.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

THURSDAY, January 1st, 1835

The House met. Present the same members as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

William A. Dulany, Esquire, a delegate returned for Charles County, and Robert Larrimore, Esquire, a deleg te returned for Queen Anne's County, severally appeared, qualified, and took their seats.

The massage adopted by this House on Monday the 30th ultimo, informing the Senate that the House had formed a quorum, and were ready to proceed with the business of the session;

Also, the message proposing the appointment of a joint committee, to wait upon His Excellency the Governor, and inform him that the house were prepared to receive any communication he might be pleased to make;

Mr. Roberts, of Queen Anne's, presented a petition from sundry citizens of the first election district, of Queen Anne's county, prying the repeal of a part of an act passed December session, 1824, chapter 167, authorising gates to be kept on the public roads in said county.

Mr. Jones, of Somerset, presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Somerset, county, praying the passage of an act, to authorise and require the levy court of said county, to levy annually upon the taxable property of said county, a sum of money, to be paid to the President and Directors of the Nanticoke Bridge Company, for the privilege to the residents of said county, of passing the bridge over the Nanticoke river, at Vienna, without paying toll.

Which was read, and referred to Messrs. Jones, of Somerset, Cottman and Dashiell.

The Speaker announced the appointment of the following standing committees.

Committee on Elections & Privileges,—Messrs. Sothoron, Jones of Somerset, Wharton, Devicmon, Ricaud, Shower, Kent of Calvert.

Committee on Ways and Means.—Messrs. Merrick, Nicols, Gantt, Cushing, McMahon, Gaither, Bruff.

Committee on Claims.—Messrs Beckett, Brengle, Hughes, Roberts of Queen Anne's, Moores, Kershner, Dudley.

Committee on Grievances and Courts of Justice.—Messrs Jones of Somerset, Turner of Calvert, Brengle, Scott, Dulaney, Key, Hambleton of Talbot.

Committee on Pensions and Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Turner of Calvert, Brewer, Dashiell, Gaither, McMahon, Ridgley, Richardson.

Committee on Internal Improvment,—Messrs. Pratt, Wharton, Dudley, Cushing, Kent of Anne Arundel, Cottman, Burchenal.

Committee on Education.—Messrs, Cottman, Creighton, Scott, Wyse, Pratt, Gilliss, Trundle.

Committee on Militia.—Messrs Hood Hearn, Duvall, Worthington, Ely, Ridgely, Nowland.

Committee on Insolvency.—Messrs, Dulaney, Dudley, Carter of Caroline, Bussey, Dorsey, Teackle, Shower.

Committee on Divorces.—Messrs, Johns, Sothoron, Gale, Beall, Bussey, Annan, Carpenter.

Committee on Crimes and Punishments.—Messrs, Brewer, Roberts of Frederick, Weast, Bevans, Hambleton of Talbot, Thomas, Turner of Caroline.

Committee on Indigent Persons by County Assessments.—Messrs. Sutton, Bruce, Welsh, Carter of Caroline, Iglehart, Larrimore, Welty.

Committee on Agriculture.—Messrs. Dashiell, Devicmon, Hambleton of Queen Anne's Hardcastle, Harlan, Nelson, Williams.

Committee on Manufactures.—Messrs, Ely, Worthington, Iglehart, Mullikin, Roberts of Queen Anne's, Welty, Beall.

Committee on Inspections,—Messrs, Gantt, Fowler, Ford, Harland, Roberts of Frederick, Orrick, Gittings.

Committee on Lotteries.—Messrs. Burchenal, Hughes, Harding, Hood, Weast, Welsh, Cottman.

Committee on Expiring Laws,—Messrs. Moores, Duvall, Kirby, Hardcastle, Laveille, Larrimore, Bruce.

Committee on State Library.—Messrs. Wells, Wyse, Creighton, Jones of Balt. city, Kent of Anne Arundel, Mullikin, Hearn.

Committee on Coloured Population.—Messrs. Jones of Balt. City, Merrick, Kent of Calvert, Harding, Turner, of Caroline, Gilliss, Sutton.

Committee on Corporations.—Messrs, Key, Kerby, Beckett, Teackle, Richardson, Thomas of Queen Anne's, Williams.

Committee on Engrossed Bills.—Messrs. Kershner, Annan, Wells, Ricaud, Laveille, Orrick, Hambleton of Queen Anne's.

Mr. Wharton submitted the following message,

By the House of Delegates,
January 1st, 1835.

Gentlemen of the Senate,

We propose, with the concurrence of your honorable body, to go into the election of a Senator in the Senate of the United States, to fill the vacancy in that body occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. Ezekiel F. Chambers, on Saturday next, at 12 o'clock.

By order,
G. G. Brewer, Clerk.

Which was read and ordered to lie on the table

FRIDAY, Jan. 2d, 1835.

The House met, present the same members as on yesterday The proceedings of yesterday were read.

The Speaker laid before the house a report from the President of the board of trustees of Charlotte Hall Academy.

Which was read and referred to the committee on education.

Mr. Roberts, of Queen Anne's, presented a petition of Nancy Sharp, of Queen Anne's county, praying to be divorced from her husband, Richard Sharp.

Mr. Gale presented a petition of William B. Everett, of Kent county, praying for an act divorcing him from his wife Emily F. Everett.

Which was severally read, and referred to the committee on divorces.

Mr. Nicols presented a memorial of the President and Directors of the Nanticoke Bridge Company, assenting to the free use of said bridge, for the citizens of Dorchester and Somerset counties, under certain circumstances, and for other purposes.

Also, presented a petition of sundry citizens of Dorchester county, praying for the passage of a law to condemn lot of ground, for the purpose of keeping in repair [illegible] causeway, three

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