EASTON GAZETTE.

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From the Boston Atlas.

LIFTING THE CURTAIN.

Hercules found it an easy task to cut off the heads of a Hydra; had he been a modern editor, he would have found it more difficult to please that Hydra the public, than to kill it.—To give that large portion of the world who call themselves subscribers, a taste of my experience as a subscribee, I think will be rendering a service to both of these numerous and distinct classes:

I.

'Good morning, Mr. Goosequill.'

'Ah, good morning, Mr. Boreall. I am vastly glad to see you. I can't ask you to take a chair, for I believe there is not a whole one in the office—there's a stool, however, with three legs, and with a little effort at balancing, you can make yourself comfortable.'

'O, no matter—I can stand, Mr. Goosequill. I only called in to say a word or two about an article in your paper to-day, that I am afraid may do you some mischief.'

'I'm always happy to hear the opinion of my friends, Mr. Boreall: being a good deal in the world, and having their own business to look after, I think they have infinitely better means of judging in regard to affairs than I have.'

'You're right—you're right, Mr. Goosequill. Having so many things to think about, you can't be expected to be right always.'

'Out of the question, Mr. Boreall—and when we can avail ourselves of the advice of such intelligent and able counsellors as yourself, Mr. Boreall,—'

'O, you flatter me. To be sure, there are some things—however—you understand.—What I was going to say was, that some of my friends think you are a little too violent—rather rash—sometimes—that is to say, not always so considerate'—with a waive of the hand and an insinuating smile.

I nodded acquiescence.

'Now the attack this morning on Mr. Weathercock—I am anxious you should not misunderstand me. I know as well as you do that Mr. Weathercock is a great trimmer—a decided trimmer—and not to be at all depended upon—but then Mr. Weathercock has a good many friends—and he is not to be trifled with.'

'Certainly Mr. Boreall. Your notions are very just—and I will bear them in mind. I am much indebted to you for your kindness.'

'I would not be understood, Mr. Goosequill—that is I would not have you think—that I have a bit better opinion of Mr. Weathercock than you have—but prudence, though, Mr. Goosequill—prudence in politics—that's my motto.'

'I see you understand the matter, Mr. Boreall,' and bowed the gentleman out of the door And Mr. Boreall went away, full of the idea that he was an immense politician, and exercised a salutary influence over the Press.

II.

'Are you the editor of the Boston Luminary?'

'I am, Sir.'

'Well, Sir, I wish you would stop *my* paper.'

'Please hand your name to the clerk, Sir.'

'I like your paper pretty well, Sir—that is, it's well printed; but you give us so much of that plaguy politics that I can't stand it.'

"Many tastes, you know, Mr. Raw—different tastes to be consulted,—"

"Yes, but it's too bad. Aunt Dorothy says you don't give half so many Deaths and Marriages as the Firefly—and as for murders, and the real horrid accidents—you have'nt given a first rate murder these three weeks."

"That's true, though we can't control such things. The market has been very dull in those articles for some weeks—but I have engaged a new hand, who promises a capital crime once a week—and a bloody accident every other day."

"But the deaths and Marriages—"

"Well as soon as my ship news collector gets a little more leisure, I intend to employ him in hunting up all the interesting nuptials and burials that take place—he's a great hand at it, and will turn out for your aunt Dorothy a most valuable assortment."

Johnny Raw stared. He thought, however, that he should try the Firefly a little while because there were so many deaths and marriages, "and things of that kind" in it, that his aunt thought it the best paper in the country.

III.

Enter Tom Touchmenot in a rage. 'How are you, Mr. Touchmenot?'

"Did you receive that communication that I left for you, Mr. Goosequill?"

'What, the account of the mammoth squash?'

"Yes, Sir—more than a column and a half, Sir, about one of the most interesting natural phenomena that ever excited the attention of the curious. Professor Lexicon read it before his class, Sir, and did not hesitate to pronounce it one of the most entertaining and philosophical papers that were ever devoted to the investigation of the arcana of science."

"I read your paper, Mr. Touchmenot—that is, I read the title, and was afraid that it was a little too long"—

"Too long, Sir—why you can't take away a line or a word without impairing the sense, and destroying the interest of the whole article. It was originally double its present length—and I have cut it down, till I am confident there is not a superfluous sentence."

"I am afraid that I shall not be able to publish it at its present length"—

"There, let me tell you, Mr. Goosequill, that I do not think you devote a sufficiently large portion of your columns to topics of philosophical interest. There's your foreign news—all about France and England—you don't scruple to give a column and half to foreign news—and permit me to say that if you think your readers are more entertained and instructed by your markets—and your stocks—and your talk about Cabinets across the Atlantic than they are about the wonderful productions of our own soil, you are very much deceived."

"I am afraid that your squash will have to be crowded out at present—but if it's a crooked-neck vegetable, I can hang it up till I find more room."—

Mr. Touchmenot rose in a passion—swore that the love of truth and philosophy had been banished from the earth, and imprecating all the curses of science on the Luminary and its editor, threatened our joint extinguishment.

IV.

"Is the editor in?" asked a tall, stout, double-fisted fellow, with a cane large enough for the walking stick of a Cyclops

"You have the honor of addressing him," I replied quietly—not more than half liking the incipient insolence of his manner.

"Did you write *that* article?" with a terrible emphasis on the *that*.

"Here Jowler, here," and a large black dog that I kept for customers of this kind rose, shook himself and stalked with dignity to my chair. "Down Jowler," and he placed himself composedly by my side.

"*What* article, Sir?"

"This article, Sir, on the Drama—in which you say that the melo-drama of the 'Blasting Thunderbolt' is a disgrace to the stage?"

"I can't say that I did, Sir—though on my word I should have been pleased to say that I was the author of it."

"Who *did* write it, then?"

"That's my affair, & not your's I have no doubt it's all right. At any rate, Sir I am responsible for the paragraph."

"Well, Sir I am a friend of the author of that most excellent play—and you must either come out in to-morrow's paper, and say that the "Blasting Thunderbolt" is *not* a disgrace to the stage, or I must require satisfaction."

"You are at liberty to make your requisition."

"Then, Sir, how will you settle it? Time and place, if you please, and"—

"Certainly, Sir, but I settle all these matters by proxy. There's a stout African who turns the wheel of my printing-press, and undertakes all these jobs for me, at a very small increase of his usual wages. Mich, run up stairs, and call Cæsar."

"I don't understand this at all"—

"I can't converse any longer with you.—Here's Cæsar, and you must arrange your preliminaries with him."

The tall stranger grew enraged. Cæsar & Jowler shew their teeth, and on a little encouragement from his master Jowler growled like a young earthquake. Exit stranger, much astonished, and not a little alarmed; that was the last I ever heard or saw of the "Blasting Thunderbolt."

From the Boston Atlas Jan. 14, 1835.

THE NEW BRITISH MINISTRY.

The new Ministry formed under the Chancellorship of Sir Robert Peel, is as strong and will be as permanent a Ministry as could have been formed under Tory influences. That it will be swept away by the dominant popular power, their can be little reasonable doubt. Rulers may say to the great waters thus far may ye come—but it is not in human power to *stay* their progressive march. Liberal principles—principles of an enlightened and enlightening freedom—must in the nature of things regain and retain their ascendancy in England. As the recent movement, however, is one that has led to great excitement and must result in still greater commotion—and in a decided though peaceful political revolution—we have thought it might be interesting to our readers to present a sketch of the principal actors in the present struggle to repel the onward course of a searching reform and revolution.

Sir Robert Peel, first Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, has long been esteemed the ablest tactician and debater in the House of Commons, on the Tory side. He is about forty seven years of age. The son of one of the wealthiest manufacturers of England, his attention from his earliest days was directed to a preparation for public life. He was educated at Harrow, where he had Byron for a school-fellow and companion. The poet afterwards said of him: "Peel, the orator and statesman, (that was, or is, or is to be,) was my form-fellow, and we were both at the top of our remove, (a public school phrase) We were on good terms, but his brother was my intimate friend. There was always great hope of Peel amongst us all, masters and scholars, and he has not disappointed them. As a scholar, he was greatly my superior; as a declaimer and actor, I was reckoned at least his equal; as a school-boy, out of school, I was always in scrapes, and he never; and, in school, he always knew his lesson, and I rarely."

Mr. Peel was graduated at the University of Oxford, and immediately on the completion of his education entered upon the duties of public life. In 1809, he took his seat in parliament as member for Cashel, and soon became distinguished among the rising young men of the day. In the following year he was made under Secretary of State, and in 1812 was appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland. In this position, he was opposed to the concessions demanded by the Catholics, and became a conspicuous object of eulogy and abuse. One writer says of him that "there never was a Chief Secretary, whose name is more execrated among the generous natives of the sister country." With equal confidence another journalist observes—"In the execution of the duties of the Irish Secretary-ship, Mr. Peel performed all that was expected of him, and is still remembered with a zealous regard by the majority of Irish protestants. While he exercised such a wise moderation, as not unnecessarily to exasperate the opposite party, he knew & felt it was his first duty to support the fundamental principle of the British Constitution, the Protestant ascendency of Ireland."

In 1817 Mr. Peel was unanimously elected to fill a vacancy which had occurred in the representation of the University of Oxford. In 1822 he succeeded Lord Sidmouth, as secretary of State, and proceeded to act on high and strong Tory principles. On the elevation of Canning to the premiership, he resigned, but returned to office under the Duke of Wellington. He was now induced to give his support to a bill for the relief of the Irish Catholics, notwithstanding his previous steadfast opposition. This change of opinion made it proper for him to resign his seat as mem ber for Oxford; he then stood unsuccessfully for the Chiltern Hundreds, and afterwards became member for Westbury.

On the death of his father in 1830, he succeeded to the baronetcy, and an immense fortune. The two following years of his life were passed in political conflict, of the most tempestuous character. In this contest he became eminently distinguished by firmness, eloquence, and skill in debate Its issue is now matter of history, but its results are not yet to be calculated. His refusal to form a part of the administration before proposed by the Duke of Wellington led to the frustration of the plan, & the subsequent recall of Earl Grey. It is not easy to speculate on the circumstances that have produced the recent revolution in the Ministry, by which the Tories have been again found in the ascendency. Still more difficult is it to reconcile this movement with the prevailing spirit of the country, or to imagine any combination of events by which such a ministry can be long sustained.

Next in rank and importance comes the Lord Chancellor, John Singleton Copley, BARON OF LYNDHURST. He was born in Boston in 1772, and three years afterwards was carried by his father, the eminent painter, to England.—He received his education at Trinity College, and on leaving the university became a student of law in the Temple.—It was long before he met with any opportunity to acquire distinction, but like other young men of his profession was contented to submit to a heartless and thankless toil for its prospective reward. Several state trials of intense popular interest afforded him the first occasion for professional display. In the political excitement which attended them, his name became known to the public as a friend of reform, and his zeal and ability led to an increased reputation and practice as a barrister. "Wetherell & Copley," for their efforts in these cases, were every where placarded, toasted, and applauded,—they were the favorites and idols of the mob—and yet within a very few years, and without any dereliction of principle on either side, they were both created knights, and appointed to high legal offices in the gift of the crown.

In 1819, Sir John Copley was appointed Solicitor general, and in that capacity took a leading part in the trial of Queen Caroline. Five years afterwards, he was made attorney gen'l, and re-elected for the borough of Ashburton, which he had for some time represented in parliament. In 1826 he was returned with Lord Palmerstone for the University of Oxford. He was soon after promoted to the Mastership of the Rolls, and in April 1827 he became keeper of the Great Seal, and Lord High Chancellor of England. In this situation he took a full share in ministerial transactions, and attended with persevering assiduity and success to his duties on the bench; till he went out with the change of the ministry in 1830.

Lord Lyndhurst is a person of imposing and manly appearance. His style of speaking is forcible, clear, and unassuming,—aiming more at logic than rhetoric,—at sober sense than gaudy declamation. He is perhaps, under all the circumstances, the strongest and most influential man who could have been selected by the Tory leaders to fill his old situation.

The *Foreign Secretaryship*, under the new arrangement has been placed in the hands of Arthur Wellesley, the DUKE OF WELLINGTON. The incidents of his illustrious career are of course too familiar to require a repetition. He is now about 66 years of age. His early education was received at Eton, & at the military school of Angiers in France. His first appointment in the army was an ensignсy, and at the age of twenty-four he had become by interest and purchase a lieutenant-colonel. After various military services, he was appointed in 1797 to accompany his brother Lord Mornington, then Governor General, to India, and was actively engaged in the siege of Seringapatam, and in the other operations of the army against Tippoo Sultan. Advancement attended success, and he was made Governor of Seringapatam, and one of the Commissioners to fix the divisions of the conquered provinces. In the war against the Mahrattes, he was so successful as to defeat at the battle of Assye an army ten times greater than his own. This victory was of the greatest importance, and brought with it the most distinguished honors. The conqueror was made Knight Companion of the Bath, received the thanks of Parliament, and a triumphal monument was erected to him at Calcutta. Already eminent by achievements which placed him among the first captains of his age, he returned in 1806 to England, and was elected a member of parliament from Newport.

His military services not being in immediate requisition, he was sent to Ireland as Secretary of State, under the Duke of Richmond, but was soon called into the field, and accompanied Lord Cathburt in his expedition to Copenhagen. For his conduct in this affair he received on his return the thanks of both Houses of Parliament. In 1808 he received orders to sail for the Peninsula, where he gained an accession of renown and popularity. On gaining the celebrated victory of Talavera, he was raised to the peerage, with the title of Lord Wellington. His progress was now a career of perpetual triumph—till he consummated his military renown, and entitled himself to the deathless gratitude of his country, by the splendid victory of Waterloo. On the death of his royal highness the Duke of York, he was appointed in January, 1827 Commander-in-Chief; and a fortnight afterwards overturned the Goderich administration from which he had received this appointment, to assume himself the premiership—and, too, notwithstanding his declaration at the previous session of Parliament, that he considered "himself entirely unfit for high civil office."

In the December of 1830 he was obliged to give way for the induction of a Whig Ministry: and now again, in 1834, by a most unexpected and unaccountable combination of the political elements, he has been invested with the power of the Government, and accepted office under a Chancellor of his own creation.

The Duke seems to have been through life one of the especial favorites of fortune. His military career was a perpetual ovation. Honors and riches have been showered upon him with emulous zeal, by the most distinguished sovereignties of Europe. From the King of Portugal he received a service of plate of the value of $730 000. Splendid services of porcelain have been presented to him by the Emperor of Austria and Kings of Prussia and Saxony. The city of London presented him a massive silver shield, with representations of his victories in relief. Twelve times he has received the thanks and congratulations of Parliament; and grants, at one time of four hundred thousand, at another of two hundred thousand pounds. Previous to the change of ministry he was in the receipt of 48,000 pounds per annum from the various pensions and emoluments of his office. Thus in the old countries are the people plundered and rifled, to cumulate a demoralizing and destructive opulence in the hands of the great men of the land!

We have thus rapidly sketched an outline career of the three leaders of the present Ministry. Of its other members, from such materials as are within our reach, we shall furnish similar sketches to morrow.

NEW BRITISH MINISTRY.

"The PEEL CABINET," says the London Morning Chronicle, "consists of the last remains of Toryism. The materials are WILLINGTON'S ENTIRE The Bigots, the Apostates, the Red Tapists, the Aides de Camp of the Field Marshal are mixed up in about equal proportions. A more abortive, ridiculous, or insulting Ministry was never presented to a free nation"—Of a portion of the Cabinet thus amiably described, we gave yesterday a few brief sketches; and promised from such materials, as might be conveniently accessible, a further view of the remaining members.

Mr. BARRING, the president of the Board of Trade, and Lord WHARNCLIFFE, the keeper of the privy Seal, seem to be approved by some of the journals, as half and half men, who speak one way and vote another: a class of politicians not confined to England, but equally abundant this side of the Atlantic. There are some who have one opinion for the street, and another for the closet: one set of sentiments for the public, and another for their private friends The TIMES observes of Mr. Alexander Baring that he is "reputable for talent, wealth and moral character; but if we look at him in his parliamentary position, we see a man speaking one way and voting another. Can a mind so peculiar be of much use in a Cabinet? Can its judgment and firmness be relied upon? There are other names which have occasioned much surprise." In commenting on this passage, the *Morning Chronicle* observes that "this much may be said in favour of Mr. Alexander Baring and Lord Wharncliffe, that they at least have not *both* spoken and voted against *all* good measures for their votes and their speeches have always differed from each other; whereas, with regard to the rest on the list, they have always both spoken and voted against the Reform Bill, and all the measures necessary to give effect to it. With the exception of the half of Mr. Barring, and the half of Lord Wharncliffe, the Cabinet is composed of men saturated with Tory and Anti-Reform principles, and in quarrelling with them we quarrel with the only portion of good in the Cabinet."

Sir GEORGE MURRY is a distingushed soldier, who commenced his military career as early as 1789, and has been engaged in much actual service. He served two campaigns in Flanders, in 94 and 95, in the expedition to Holland in 99—and in the expedition to Egypt where he was present at several engagements. Subsequently serving in various capacities in the West Indies, Ireland and Portugal, he received in 1809 the appointment of Quarter Master General in Spain and Portugal, to the army under Lord Wellington. He continued with the army till the cessation of hostilities in 1814—and in December of that year was made Quarter Master General in America.—In Canada he held the local rank of Lieutenant General. For his services in these various positions he has been rewarded with various orders of knighthood.

In May 1828, on the secessions from the administration of Wellington, Sir George Murray took the seals of the Colonial Office; in this place he was one of the most popular and distinguished members of that administration. His intimacy with the affairs of Canada and the West Indies made his opinion always of value, and entitled it to the respect which it received. In the House he was an occasional, and an effective, speaker. In '31 he represented his native county Perthshire, in Parliament.

The Earl of ABERDEEN, now First Lord of the Admiralty, is about fifty-one years of age. He was educated at Harrow and Cambridge, and on the termination of his studies passed several years in foreign travel. In 1806 he was chosen one of the representative peers of Scotland, and again in 1807 and 1812. In the following year he was sent ambassador to Vienna, and in 1811 was one of the plenipotentiaries who signed the treaty at Paris. Immediately after the peace he was created a British Peer. From this time to 1828 he continued to attend in Parliament, without assuming a very active part in the discussions. In January of the latter year he became a member of the Cabinet of Wellington, and in May of the same year was appointed Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. This office he resigned in November 1830.—He is a man of retired habits, and literary tastes. Since leaving the Cabinet, Lord Aberdeen has been opposed of course to the measures of the recent administrations, and has occupied a leading position in parliament; exhibiting a degree of talent and eloquence which have marked him as among the first men of his party.

We have thus sketched, from such scanty materials as were within our reach, the course of some of the most distinguished men of the present Peel Cabinet. That it comprises great personal talent, influence, and power,—there can be no question: that it will be speedily prostrated by the ascendency of popular principles and powers, no one can doubt We are at a loss to imagine what it can promise itself or the nation in any New Parliament. It cannot fail to be in a minority ridiculously inefficient.

'The most sanguine of the Tories,' says the London Morning Chronicle, 'do not calculate on *one third* of the forthcoming Representatives of the People. A more insane or reckless seizure of Executive Authority was never hazarded by any desperate party in the history of nations. We never recollect a greater burst of amazement than when this despicable combination of public men was announced. All reflecting Tories have for days unreservedly declared their conviction that it would be impossible to obtain a ministry capable of resisting for a quarter of a year the assaults of an Opposition in the Commons consequent on the reform of the representative system. The very nature of the men,—the political ignorance and recorded insults of public opinion,—their votes against Parliamentary Reform,—their horror of the measure, and opposition to its certain consequences,—their utter blindness to the 'signs of the times,'—their hatred and contempt of the 'spirit of the age,'—leave no doubt as to their policy, and the announcement will occasion but one general expression of disgust throughout the kingdom. The days of the Tories are at last numbered. Self destruction is the usual end of such barefaced faction. Sir Robert Peel will rue the hour when he departed from his usual propriety, and surrendered his own cool judgment to the attraction of the Court. The 'thing' is too odious and contemptible for serious discussion. We now call on the Reformers of England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland to fly to their posts. The *Electors* have the will and the power to cast out the unclean thing. Let them give ear to no smooth-tongued *professions*, however crafty. Old enemies with new faces are the most dangerous foes. The Liberal Electors must cast aside all minor and local differences—One more struggle—and the TORIES—the ENEMIES of the PEOPLE will be put down and forever extinguished as a FACTION.

From the Annapolis Repub. of Jan. 20.

THE BOUNDARY LINE.

We insert the remarks made in the House of Delegates on Thursday last by Mr *Hambleton* of Talbot, and our uncorrected version of those of Mr. *Ely*, on Friday, both in opposition to the Report of the Committee, and in favour of pursuing the suit against Virginia.

Mr. *Dorsey* occupied the floor on Saturday in a very animated speech—in which we understood him to deny the authority of the Supreme Court to take cognizance in the case—and was for striking off the suit, and for sending Commissioners to Richmond. We expect to be able to furnish his remarks in our next.

The House, on motion of Mr. Jones of Som. had gone into Committee of the whole, upon the subject, Mr. NICOLS in the Chair.

After Mr. Dorsey took his seat, Mr. Jones of Somerset, moved that the committee rise. He was desirous to put the House in possession of the conclusion to which his mind had arrived on examining this most momentous subject. Every step of investigation had but increased his sense of the vast importance of the question, and of the necessity of acting with deliberation. The views which it would be his duty to present would be in some material respects different from any that had been presented to the consideration of the Committee, and might possibly require that he should embody them in propositions somewhat different from those before them. The day was now so far advanced that it would be out of his power to get through the subject if he were to commence—and unless some other gentlemen was disposed to occupy the floor, he asked the committee to rise.

Mr. Merrick asked the gentleman to waive his motion, in order to enable him to throw out a few suggestions, by way of calling back the attention of the committee from the wide field into which the discussion had wandered, to the real question before them. Mr. M. occupied the floor for nearly an hour, when upon motion, the committee rose, reported progress, and had leave to sit again.

On Monday morning we found the house occupied on a colateral question, arising upon an application from the Attorney General of Maryland, for compensation for services rendered in preparing this very suit for the Supreme Court. The question was whether to refer his application to the Committee on Grievances and Courts of Justice, or to the Committee on Claims—and from what fell in the course of the debate after we entered, there seemed to be some question as to the manner of bringing the suit, and as to whether it should be left altogether to the Council in the case, or be subject to instruction from the Legislature. A wide field for technical embarrassment seemed opening, when,

Mr. Jones obtaining the floor, urged the house to lay the subject on the table and allow the discussion on the report to go on, as the conclusion on this subject might possibly have a bearing on the disposition of the Attorney General's application.

This motion prevailed. The House resolved itself again into committee of the whole, and was addressed by Mr. Jones, in a speech of nearly two hours, in the course of which he argued that none of the States now pretended to hold under charter from Great Britain, but in despite of the old charters;—that we achieved our independence of charters by the Revolution—the Declaration of Independence is our charter—that in the articles of confederation and the subsequent constitution, the States recognize each other by the boundaries of their several sovereignties—that Virginia then and ever since has governed the territory now disputed—that Maryland had never, until 1801, distinctly announced to the State of Virginia any claim to the territory between the North and South branches of the Potomac, &c. &c. Mr. J. was for striking off the suit now and forever, and for sending a deputation to Virginia to inform them thereof, and to invite them to appoint Commissioners to ascertain and settle the boundary line, as near as may be, as it had been heretofore held between the two States.

We shall endeavour to furnish this speech in our next, as well as Mr. Merrick's.

On Motion of Mr. Ely, the committee rose, and has leave to sit again. On motion of Mr. Dorsey, the house adjourned.

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

BOUNDARY LINE.

Mr. HAMBLETON, of Talbot, said he felt, keenly felt the responsibility of the position he that day occupied—a sensibility arising alike from the momentous nature of the subject under discussion, and from want of confidence in his own judgment immature and inexperienced as it certainly was. He found himself suddenly called upon from the imperious suggestions of duty, to register his vote in opposition to the report of the committee and the resolutions appended to that report. When once his mind pointed out the path of duty, he unhesitatingly embarked in it—he only feared, that from want of experience in debate, having scarce ever before taking his seat here, heard the sound of his own voice in discussion, he should be unable to throw out his suggestions in the same light in which they had dawned upon his own mind, and there wrought conviction. He said he felt every disposition to go with the highly respectable committee upon this subject—they were his friends for whom personally he en-

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