even though the increase of crop may be very inconsiderable. Putrescent manure laid on any acid soil, or the natural vegetable cover of those newly cleared, without marl, would soon be lost, and the crops reduced to one half, or less But when marl is previously applied, this waste of fertility is prevented and the estimate of benefit should not only include the actual increase of crop caused by marling, but as much more as the amount of the diminution, which would otherwise have followed. Every intended clearing of woodland, and especially of that under a second growth, ought to be marled before cutting down—and it will be still better, if it can be done several years before. If the application is delayed until the new land is brought under cultivation, though much putrescent matter will be saved, still more must be wasted. By using marl some years before obtaining a crop from it, as many more growths of leaves will be converted to useful manure, and fixed in the soil—and the increased fertility will more than compensate for the delay By such an operation, we make a loan to the soil, with a distant time for payment, but an ample security, and at a high rate of compound interest.'

The additional information communicated in the following paragraph from the same source may likewise prove interesting to many farmers. "Marling deepens cultivated sandy soils, even lower than the plough may have penetrated. This was an unexpected result, and when first observed, seemed scarcely credible. But this effect also is a consequence of the power of calcareous earth to fix manures. After the soil is marled, calcareous as well as putrescent matter is carried down by the rains as far as the soil is open enough for them to pass. This will always be as deep as the ploughing has been, and in loose earth, somewhat deeper—and the chemical union formed between these different substances, serves to fix both, and thus increases the depth of the soil. This effect is very different from the deepening of a soil by letting the plough run into the barren subsoil. By this mechanical process, a soil only three inches is increased to five, as much as it gains in depth, it loses in richness.—But when a marled soil is deepened gradually, its dark color and apparent richness is increased, as well as its depth—'Formerly,' says Mr Ruffin, "single horse ploughs were used to break all my acid soils, and even they would often turn up subsoils. The average depth of the soil on old land did not exceed three inches, nor two of the newly cleared. Even before marling was commenced, my ploughs had generally sunk into the subsoil—and since 1825, most of this originally thin soil, has required three mules, or two good horses to a plough, to break the necessary depth The soil is now from five to seven inches deep generally, from the joint operation of marling and deepening the ploughing a little in the beginning of every course of crops."

From the preceding statements in regard to the effects of marl we gather the following directions as to its application which may be thus resumed:—If the marl is rich in calcareous particles, and the soil to which it is to be applied already under a good course of cultivation from three to five hundred bushels may be used safely and profitably It is always hazardous to go beyond this quantity, especially on corn lands, although it has been found that the succeeding wheat crop is improved, and that the land recovers in a few years from such an overdosage. Marl of the same quality being used on new lands naturally well constituted and containing much vegetable matter, there can be no danger in using the full quantity, namely five hundred bushels, and even more. On a light sandy soil, using that kind of marl which we have called *clay marl*, that is, having a notable proportion of *aluminous* particles—three hundred bushels will be sufficient. A stiff clay soil on the other hand will require the same quantity of a *sandy marl*.

An essential element in calculating the value of the application of marl is the *cost* of that species of improvement. For this we have unfortunately but very little data, founded on positive estimation: still it may be safely stated, that when the material is at hand, it cannot exceed from two to four dollars per acre; when transferred from a distance the cost of its application may reach to ten dollars per acre, but even at this rate it should not be considered as expensive; because the improvement may be looked upon as a permanent one.

The cultivators of the Peach-tree in New Jersey,—where the business is prosecuted on a very extended scale,—have suffered great loss by the severe weather of the late winter. The following paragraph is from the Woodbury, N. J paper:

Peach Trees—Since our last we learn, from good authority, that in addition to the loss of the Peach crop both the bearing and nursery trees are destroyed. It is supposed they were killed by the severe frost on the night of the 20th September last. It will require five years time to bring the Peach crop to the same perfection it was last summer.

In the vicinity of Baltimore, we hear, the most extensive peach orchards will yield no fruit the coming season, in consequence of the frost.—*Balt. Gaz.*

A Common Case—A gentleman travelling with his lady, arrived at Charleston, S. C, a few days since, from Fayetteville, on his way south. At Fayetteville he objected to taking his seat in the stage, on account of its being lumbered up with mail bags, and insisted upon other means of conveyance being furnished. The contractors, or some one connected with the line, informed him if he would take his seat and proceed a short distance, he should be provided with better accommodations. The gentleman consented, and the driver shortly stopped the stage, took the mail bags out, left them at a private house, and proceeded on his journey.—Charleston Courier.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Morning, April 18.

We copy the Editorial remarks of the Maryland Journal of Rockville, Montgomery county, as worthy the attention of the people of Maryland, they evince an enlarged, a liberal and a patriotic spirit worthy of a statesman, and such as we should expect from Mr. Steuart, who is a scholar and a gentleman of much repute.

We take occasion to add by the way, that the enlightened views of the late General Assembly have given character and prospects to the state of Maryland that have elevated her high in the admiration of surrounding states, and open hopes of prosperity to her Agriculture and Commerce that will in a few years be most happily felt in every part of this state—That the fame acquired by the late General Assembly will become the object of the envy of those opposed to them, is most likely, which will probably be shown in an arduous attempt to supplant them at the coming elections; but the people ought to be aware early that this "malign influence" will be secretly or openly exerted, and as the welfare of the state and of every man in it depends upon the preservation of an enlightened, a liberal minded and an intelligent Legislature, it is to be hoped that every whig in the state will perform his duty and maintain the true welfare of the state and the People.

From the Journal.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.—We take pleasure in drawing public attention to this venerable and time honored institution, by inserting in our columns the Report made to the late General Assembly by a joint Committee of both Houses. The facts set forth in the report, are encouraging to the friends of education, & afford every hope that the College, under the superintendence of its present able and zealous Faculty, will speedly attain a rank, commensurate with its increased means and facilities of usefulness. But while we are gratified, that the cause of education has received such important aid from the liberality of individuals, we regret a greater degree of benificence has not been extended on the part of the State.—In the patronage of St. John's College, we should like to see some degree of state feeling: if not state pride, exhibited. In a republic, education should become a national concern. In no other form of government, is it so important, that instruction should be universally diffused, for it is by education alone—the diffusion of knowledge among the people, that the deceptive mists and overwhelming shadows of ignorance and prejudice can be dispelled; the errors of superstition and fanaticism removed, the moral efficacy of the laws enforced and the inseparable connection of liberty and virtue practically demonstrated. It is not enough that we create common schools and endow academies; these in their appropriate sphere are of incalculable good; but there should be 'an ocean to the rivers of thought' within our borders. Education should be early, that its impressions may be permanent, it should be profound, that its impressions may be true; it should embrace the improvement of each passing hour, to keep pace with the march of mind: and it should be attainable at Home that with feelings of obligation for the benefits conferred, love and respect for the State may be increased.

It is not in the extent of her geographical limits, or in the numerical & brute force of her population, that a State, becomes powerful and magnificent, but by the enterprize, industry and intelligence of her citizens.—The most productive regions have frequently been the most weak and dependant. The blessings of nature may be blighted by the ignorance and folly of man. A nation must seek for wealth and power by encouraging active and profound knowledge. In proportive to the progress of its improvements, must be the relative station, which each country will occupy in the scale of nations; and as education is the life and soul of all improvements in the moral and physical condition of man—as science is his source of power over the secret agencies of nature, the assertion of Bacon, 'that knowledge is power,' is not less true than it is philosophical. Civilized man, strong in the resources of science, traverses the ocean, on the wings of the tempest; disarms the lightning of its power; ascends the invisible air of heaven, penetrates into the profound caverns of the earth; arms himself with the power of the elements; makes fire, and air, and earth and water, his ministering servants; and as if possessed of a magic talisman, gives life and energy to the very elements of matter.

Maryland has lately taken bold and decisive steps, to develope he natural resources, to advance her great works of internal improvement—to open wide the avenues of trade, and extend the facilities of intercommunication among her citizens; but to secure to herself an equal rank among her sister States, she must keep equal pace with them, in moral and intellectual improvement. Let every facility be given to the diffusion of elementary education, but let us have at *home* some institution, alike accessible to the rich and the poor; where the full benefits of education may be obtained; where those who aspire to advance the sciences and extend the bounds of knowledge, may conduct their inquiries and make their experiments upon a liberal and enlarged scale.

If in other States, through the provident wisdom of their founders, institutions have been reared which are hallowed by the associations which they awaken, and are fostered and cherished for the great benefits which they dispense; let us also in St. John's College have at least one institution within our borders, whence we may expect equal benefits to flow; and whence in future times, the youth of Maryland may be sent forth, not only endowed with all the rich gifts of science and literature, but having their hearts kindled with pride, for the land of their birth, and animated with most devoted zeal for its welfare.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.—We must make the most of it—Connecticut has gone over to Jacksonism once more. The Whigs of that State must have been slumbering upon their oars. Whether they will redeem the State in another year, as they did two years ago, from the thraldom of Jacksonism, remains to be seen.

The Washington Globe, of Friday says: "We understand that Mr. Livingston does not apprehend that the late change of Ministry will produce any change in the Chamber of Deputies on the question of the Bill of Indemnity. It is supposed that it will pass by a large majority.

The Cambridge Chronicle says:—"We are authorized to announce the Hon *John N. Steele*, as a candidate for re-election to represent Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester counties in the next Congress of the United States."

LAWRENCE, accused of attempting the life of the president has been acquitted—it being clearly proved that he is labouring under derangement.

LIEUT. LANE, who it will be recollected made a violent assault upon Mr. Ewing, of the House of Representatives, has been tried by a Court Martial, and—ordered to duty—*Alex. Gaz.*

JUDGE WHITE IN TENNESSEE.

The spirit of Tennessee is up; she is now pledged to White, and the direct interference of general Jackson in favour of Van Buren has, apparently only injured the Vice President's prospects.—The Globe has emptied a small skillet of kitchen filth upon one or two of the Nashville editors, but it only spurred them on to further acts of contumacy against the high behest of the President; and with an eye to this state of things, the Franklin Observer, one of the cleverest papers of the west says—"The Washington Globe, in a fit of headstrong folly, has made an abusive attack upon the Nashville political papers. He might as well try to cut down a mountain of adamant with a pewter pen knife. We call Tennessee the BELL HORNET of the union—Let the Globe beware how he unmuzzles her."—*U. S Gaz.*

VERY LATE AND INTERESTING FROM FRANCE.

The packet ship Charlemagne, at N. York brings Paris dates to the 16th March, inclusive.

The organization of the French Ministry is complete. The following is the official arrangement, as published in the Moniteur of the 13th:—

The DUC DE BROGLIE is Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in place of De Rigny—and President of the Council, in place of the Duc de Treviso.

Marshal MAISON, now Minister at St. Petersburgh, is named Minister of War. Until his return, the Count de Rigny holds this post ad interim.

Messrs. *Hamann*, Thiers, Guizot, Dupin, Persil and Duchatel, keep their offices.

It seems that considerable difficulty existed in bringing about this arrangement. M Thiers, at one time, was ready to throw up his office, and was waited upon by about two hundred members of the Chamber of Deputies, assuring him of the desire of a majority in that body that he should retain office.

The French papers are filled with speculations on this arrangement.

The Journal du Commerce affirms that, of all the names which have been bandied about for the last three weeks as candidates for the Ministry, that of the Duke de Broglie is without contradiction, the most hostile to the Revolution of July, and the most devoted to the system of Quasi legitimacy. A fortnight ago, the accession of the Duke de Broglie was deemed impossible, because it must infallibly have occasioned the rejection of the Bill for the 25,000,000f. claimed by America; but now it is, perhaps, the most certain means for ensuring its being passed, for after the late procrastinated crisis, the Chamber will be unwilling to overthrow a Ministry which has cost so much pains in forming—a fear that probably will have more weight than that of a war with America. Thus by this artificial crisis the Ministry will trick the Chamber out of the 25,000,000fr. and the budget—that is, of all that it has to ask of the Chamber.

The *Courier Francais* says—The American Treaty is one of the principal subjects upon which the Chambers are about to enter.—M. de Broglie resigned last year, because the bill for paying these twenty-five millions was rejected by the Chambers, who considered them not due, and that the nation would be wronged by the completion of a treaty in which its interest had been sacrificed. M. de Broglie returns to the Council with the title of President; this is a challenge thrown down to the representatives of the nation, and the *Journal des Debats* has taken pains to announce beforehand, that if the treaty is not accepted, 'it will be not M. de Broglie alone, but the whole Ministry that must go out."

The Journal des Debats, adverting to the nomination of the Duke de Broglie as President of the Council says—"France knows why this Minister resigned on a former occasion, when the American Treaty was rejected by eight votes, and the Duke had not the majority. The American Bill will again be presented to the Chamber by him; and, if not carried, not only the Duke, but the whole of the Ministers will retire, for the Cabinet is composed of men who have courageously admitted that no Ministry can exist without a Parliamentary majority.'

The subject of the American Indemnity Bill was still in the hands of a Committee. The revolution in the Ministry was considered favorable to the American claims, rather than otherwise. There is but one opinion expressed by the passengers or letters by the Charlemagne.—It is, that the bill will pass A letter from Paris says that the Duke de Broglie refused to accept the position in the Ministry which he holds, until it had been ascertained beyond all doubt that the American Indemnity Bill would pass; and that to satisfy him the opinions of the members of the Chamber were specially enquired after and counted, and the result was, that a majority of from one hundred and twenty to thirty were found in the affirmative. Another letter says, 'we know from good authority that the committee will report unanimously in favor of the bill,—probably next week and unless something new should turn up, it will pass without difficulty.'

GREAT MATCH RACE.—The great race between J. Rochlean's Hard Heart and J. Henley's Pelham, (from South Carolina) a single dash of two miles, or 2250 to 3000 dollars will come off on Monday the 30th instant. Both horses have been frequent winners, but never beaten, and the contest it is conceded, will be a close one. The by-bets are heavy, and more than common interest has been excited, as both are brag-horses—Natchez Register, March 20.

[*Communicated.*]

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE *Talbot county Female Bible Society.*

The committee appointed to review the transactions of the Female Bible Society during the past year, and to report its present situation, have found in the performance of this duty subjects of congratulation on which they will first briefly touch.

By comparing the statements of the managers, it is gratifying to observe that *very few* have withdrawn their names from our list of members.—We hail the fact as an evidence of increased interest in, and clearer views of the duty which we deem incumbent. The board of managers is complete,—and at no period since the formation of the society has there existed among them a more united spirit or more cheerful and prompt attendance upon the meetings called by the President. The distribution of Bibles and Testaments has been even beyond our expectations—for the winter's supply of books having reached Baltimore just as the severity of the season closed the navigation, our Depository was without a volume from December till April. The managers have however, since the last Annual Meeting distributed and disposed of, 85 volumes, the reports of 5 managers not presented, but part of those went to the supply of Sunday schools at St. Michaels and near "the Oak" (Testaments for the use of the latter having been expressly ordered from N. York.) The American Bible Society has within the past year published at a very *low price* beautiful family bibles, specimens of which as well as of pocket bibles are now in the Depository—our Treasury is but *in name*, for again, we must remind the members, that we *rarely dispose* of bibles, and that the only fund on which we rely, is that which we derive from subscriptions; our list of members now numbers but 50, several have been withdrawn from us, we are indebted to the Parent Society for the amount of our last order for books ($28 45) and the Treasurer reports but $9 75 in her possession; still as the subscriptions for the year have not been quite collected, we hope that when complete, we shall be enabled nearly to discharge the debt, and preserve that strict balance which our limited means compel us to observe; in every district where we have been able to engage a manager, we believe that the duty has been faithfully discharged, and if there be portions of the county which still need a supply of bibles, we can only regret that *there* we have not succeeded in procuring agents, upon the whole we may safely assure the members, that the Female Bible Society never was more united here (in its humble sphere) more efficient than at this time: and (slowly as patronage seems to be accorded to it) we think, that surely it must at last, by the very influence of characters, draw numbers within its circle. The committee cannot forbear to congratulate the society in still seeing at its head the President who assisted in organizing it, she who for 14 years has so faithfully guided it, still watches over its course, still presides at the meetings of the board, and deems it a privelege, thus to lead into a path of certain usefulness, the few, who with affection and reverence, gather around her on this day, they would fain urge the example of energy on those who would cast the burthen of this duty on the *young* only, and trust that it will not be without its influence.

We have then very much to be grateful for and nothing to dishearten us, still we must report facts which have power to cast a momentary damp, even over those who year after year, have watched the changes which a *year* can produce, it saddens our spirits to erase from our list the names of those who were among the earliest and most devoted supporters of the society, death has deprived us of three of our members, it is pleasant however, to connect with their memory *this* good work, and to know that they wrought with us whilst there was life for it "as the tree falleth so doth it lie," it is something to be found at *the last*, faithful even in the discharge of (what some may deem) an humble duty, a different feeling, makes it sadden us too, when we erase the names of those, who *voluntarily* withdraw from the society; we are always at a loss how to understand the procedure, perhaps, because the check is so unwelcome, and we are anxious to secure for our work a *sure* foundation—we cannot, even for a moment, suppose that it is owing to any want of confidence in the Board of managers, we believe it impossible that even the most thoughtless would say "the Scriptures are *too freely* circulated," to what then can it be owing that our anniversary ever brings with it a change that strikes so greatly at our usefulness? it must be, that those who leave us, deem it a charity uncalled for "in their immediate neighborhoods" or by "the situation of our rapidly extending country," or by "the state of foreign lands." The committee (for the sake of those who may not not have *sought* information as to these facts) will venture beyond the simple report of our own position, and in the hope that they may win the wavering, they will briefly try to throw light on these objections.

To the first that "it is a charity uncalled for in immediate neighborhoods," we will ask "is it not a proof that the managers have been faithful to their trust? But that your charity has *hitherto* been needed; witness our annual distribution under many disadvantages, witness the fact that since the organization of the F. B. S., 1000 volumes (Bibles and Testaments) have been circulated in *Talbot county*. "not many rich" not many great" it is true have been benefitted by it, but the Gospel has been literally *carried* to the poor, among those were many, who else would have lived and died, in ignorance of all that the word of God reveals, save only, such partial and glimmering light, as might dawn on them, at occasional religious meetings, others, who either from want of means, or proper exertions, were destitute (and would have continued so,) of a Treasure, which they sincerely desired to possess.

To the second objection, that the charity is uncalled for by the situation of our country, "the committee scarcely know how to reply without exceeding the limits of a few sentences. They could (from the Report of the American B. Society) show that in *every State of the Union*, her agents are busy, they could show that on the Western frontier, and in that "far land" which is attracting thousands of Europeans to our Shores, the voice of Him who carries the "glad tidings" among them, is hailed with a joy, which we (in the quiet enjoyment of our religious privileges) can but faintly imagine, yes, *this is our error*, we do not *seek information*, and therefore we do not realize the wants of others, all being "well" with us, we conclude "it is well" also with them. But why is it that the *wisest*, the most *sober-minded*, the *most holy* in Europe and America are engaged in the support of Bible Societies, if indeed they be unnessary? surely this alone might secure attention. But we add that although the American B. Society last year issued *ninety thousand* vols., and the British and Foreign B. Society, *three hundred and ninety thousand* there are yet millions who have never seen a Bible—millions to whom it is yet to be carried, and by whom? by our Missionaries, (those true servants of God,) who braving danger, disease and death, are penetrating every habited spot on the Globe. The Bible Society follows in their path, and places in the hands of those to whom they preach, the Holy Scriptures; already they have been translated into 157 languages, and to their astonishment, the Heathen every where, can read "in their own tongues, the wonderful works of God." May we not then say, to those who leave us, "you know not what you do"? is your subscription unnecessary? wasted? believe it not, if unappropriated to your own neighborhood, it will add one dollar more, to the offering which we desire, for the benefit of others annually, to make to the Parent Society; it will add one Bible more, to the sacred fund, which the American B. S. sends abroad, and the day will come, when this your feeble tribute will be to you a source of joy and consolation.

In conclusion, the committee would entreat the members, to think seriously of those things—They pretend not to give undue importance to the society for which they plead, it is very limited in its circle of action, still more limited in *numbers* and *means*, it derives its dignity, only from its object. But they deem it their duty to say, that a plan, which has the good of our fellow creatures for its *aim* and the glory of God for its *end*, ought surely to be approached with seriousness; that far from looking upon it, as a *common charity*, it should be received as a *sacred duty*, and that as such its obligations can end but with life.

THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH

in the Maryland District closed its session in Baltimore on *Wednesday* afternoon, 8th inst. Great harmony existed in its deliberations, and much important business was done. The following is the list of appointments for the ensuing year:

President—John S. *Reese*.

Baltimore Station—Levi R. Reese, sup—Asa Shinn, assistant, and one of the Editors of Methodist Protestant.

East Baltimore Station—William Collier

Georgetown—John W. Porter.

Alexandria—Augustus Webster.

Mount Olive—Wm. Kelsey.

Tabernacle—Josiah Varden.

Anne Arundel Circuit—Robert Willson, sup.—Henry Myers

Pipe Creek—Hugh Doyle, John W. Everett. Andrew Lipscomb

Reisterstown—Nicholas Dorsey, Eli Hinkle, sup.—one to be supplied.

Deer Creek—Danl. E. Reese. Jr. Victor H Willson.

New Market—Reuben T. Boyd.

Shippensburgh—Bignal Appleby, one to be supplied.

Juniata—James Crouse.

Williamsport—Isaac Webster, John R Tallentire.

Snowhill and Princess Ann—Wm. Sexsmith, A Groove, S. G. Taylor sup. ass

Kent—George *Herritage*, Wm. McGuigan.

Queen Ann's and Talbot—Samuel L. Rawleigh. Dr. Samuel Davis.

Caroline—John W. Rutledge.

Dorchester and Sussex—George D. Hamilton T. G. Clayton.

Prince Williams—Elias Williams.

Conference Missionary—Thomas *H.* Stockton.

Resolutions were passed highly approving of the efforts of the chartered Book company to promote the interests of the church in her periodical & other publications: & the Rev T H. Stockton Conference Missionary, will travel as an agent, "to facilitate the sale of stock and the circulation of our church periodical." The Conference also resolved to take measures forthwith to institute a college on the manual labor system to be located in the State of Maryland, and the President Rev John S. Reese, is authorized to employ an agent, or agents, to assist him in carrying the object of the resolution into effect

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VETO POWER.

General Jackson has exercised the veto power on the following bills:

May 27 1830 "An act to authorize a subscription of stock in the Maysville, Washington, Paris, and Lexington Turnpike Road Company."

May 31 1831. "An act to authorize a subscription of stock in the Washington Turnpike Road Company."

December 7. 1831. "An act making appropriations for building light houses light boats, beacons, monuments placing buoys, and for improving harbors, and directing surveys." and "An act to authorize a subscription for stock in the Louisville and Portland Canal Company."

July 10. 1832 "An act to modify and continue an act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States"

December 6. 1832. "An act providing for the final settlement of the claims of States for interest on advances made to the United States during the late war."

December 5 1833. "An act to appropriate for a limited time, the proceeds of the sales of the public lands of the United States, and for granting lands to certain States"

1834 "An act making an appropriation for improving the navigation of the Wabash river."

In the following States the Executive has either no negative power, or the one by amendment would leave to the President of the United States viz Virginia, North Carolina South Carolina, Maryland, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Delaware, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont, New Jersey and Alabama

And those that follow possess the negative power given to the President of the United States by the Constitution, viz New York, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri and Maine

[The above we find appended to the excellent Speech of Gov. KENT, recently delivered in the United States Senate.]

From the Delaware Gazette & Watchman.

TO THOSE TRADING THROUGH THE CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL.

An article appeared in the U. S. Gazette of yesterday morning under the heading of the C & D Canal, calculated to do great mischief to those trading through the said canal, by placing them in a situation of difficulty and expense

For the purpose of preventing which, I take this public opportunity of informing those interested, that I am credibly informed that the attachment of tolls at Delaware city is not nor will not be discontinued, but on the contrary, the law will be very speedily put into full operation and force

It would be as well again to caution those trading through the canal, not to allow their tolls to be taken from them by the Canal Company in the city, as it is unlawful and against one of the fundamental clauses in their charter, which denies to them the power of taking toll in any other place than in the canal.—This caution applies to those passing into the canal from the Delaware.

As to the Maryland end, measures are now in progress, that it is expected and hoped will for the future, deprive the canal company of the power of inflicting upon those trading through the canal and to the community, the wrongs so long suffered from them, and vindicate the laws that they have insulted in their endeavors to evade the payment of their just debts by such unjustifiable means.

THE LAND PIRATES.—We learn from Trenton that the grand Jury sitting there in connexion with the U. S. District Court, have found indictments against *upwards of forty persons*, including two Justices of the Peace, for being concerned in the plunder of the James Fisher and Henry Franklin which were driven ashore near Barnegat.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

There is a brick making machine now in the course of erection near Louisville, which is to be worked by steam power, and is expected to turn out 200,000 well finished bricks per week.

Marrying daughters.—The Spaniards say—at eighteen marry your daughter to her superior, at twenty to her equal - at thirty to anybody that will have her.

The editors of the *American* are indebted to their attentive correspondent at Annapolis for the following information in regard to the important case before the Chancery Court, of John Randel vs. the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company and others:

"ANNAPOLIS, April 13th, 1835,

On Friday last, the Chancellor passed an order in the case of John Randel, Jr. vs the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, and others, appointing John Clement, of Cecil County, to receive and collect the tolls for entering and passing through said Canal, from, this State into Delaware, and deposite the same in the High Court of Chancery, as prayed by the complainant. The tolls for entering and passing through said Canal from Delaware into this State, as heretofore, are to be received and collected by the Company, and appropriated to the repairing of the whole line of the Canal, or to such other purposes as are authorised by the several legislative enactments by which they are incorporated. The Receiver, Clement, is to give bond with approved security, to the State of Maryland, in the penalty of $50,000 for the faithful performance of his duty, which bond is to be filed with the Register in Chancery.

This case is ordered to stand over for final hearing and leave is given the complainant so to amend his bill as may be deemed necessary; and particularly so as to make as parties thereto all persons or bodies politic, to whom or to whose use any part of the original judgment claim of the plaintiff has been assigned, & also all persons or corporations who may have heretofore obtained a judgment at law against the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, in this State or in Delaware and moreover so as to claim and pray for a decree directing a sale of all the state, real and personal, of said Company within this State, the State of Delaware, or elsewhere, for the purpose of having the net proceeds thereof applied to the satisfaction of the claim of the said plaintiff and of all others, the creditors of said Company, so far as he, she, or they may show that he, she, or they are legally and justly entitled to claim satisfaction, as creditors of said Company.

From this decision an appeal will be taken to the Court of Appeals by the defendants. They have filed, or are about to file for that purpose, an appeal bond.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Europe, arrived at New York on Sunday last, bringing London papers of the 18th March, and Liverpool papers of the 19th.

No highlighter from France.

The Marquis of Londonderry has been compelled by the course taken in the House of Commons, to relinquish his appointment as Ambassador This was one of the first appointments made by Sir Robert Peel

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For the last three days, we have had uncommon cold weather—snow, rain and ice—pretty well for the middle of April.

MARRIED

In this town, on Tuesday evening last, by the Reverend Thomas H. Stockton, Leonard Mackall M D. of Baltimore, to Miss Frances Ann, eldest daughter of the late Thomas P. Bennett, Esq.

DIED

On Saturday evening last, at Wilmington, Del. Thomas Witherspoon, Esq Clerk of the U. S Court, in the 59th year of his age.

PRICES CURRENT

BALTIMORE, April 18.

Wheat (white)	$1 20 a $1 22
(red)	1 7 a 1 10
Corn (yellow)	70 a 71
(White)	70 a 72

"B. X" is received, and shall be attended to next week.

Wanted for the present year,

A man with a small family as an Overseer—he must produce good recommendations for capability, industry and sobriety—Such a person will hear of a good situation by applying at this office.

april 18.

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