farm houses; and by the road side, add more to the beauty of the county than any description had pictured upon my mind. The common method of making the hedges is this; first a ridge is thrown up, perhaps a foot from the level of the fields which are to be fenced off; then the young thorn is planted in two parallel rows, about a foot or eighteen inches apart The growth is not very rapid, but when it has attained the height of four or five feet, in about as many years, it becomes so dense that no domestic animals would think of breaking through it. The leaf is small, deeply verdant, and beautifully serrated. In the month of May these hedges are clothed with a white fragrant blossom, very much resembling that of the thorn of our own country; and it is then that the honeysuckle and other wild flowers unfold their bright hues and mingle their sweetness with the hawthorn. In the hedges, trees, such as the oak, the elm, and the horse chesnut, are planted, sometimes in rows, near together, but oftener far apart, so that each one rises and waves by itself over humble, but not less charming growth below. Single trees of a great age, and very large, are sprinkled here and there in every direction, and every now and then you catch a glimpse in the distance, of a grove, or circular clump, which adds not a little to the beauty of the landscape.—*President Humphrey's Tour.*

From the Baltimore American, June 25.

THE PUBLIC REVENUE.

The Washington Globe of yesterday announces that the President has approved the Bill for the regulation of the Public Deposites and the distribution of the Surplus Revenue. This is perhaps the most important Act which has been or will be passed during the present session of Congress. Its prominent feature is that which provides that all moneys over five millions of dollars which shall be in the public Treasury on the first of January next, shall be "*deposited*" with such of the several States, in proportion to their representation in Congress, as shall by law authorise their Treasurer or other agent to receive the same. The Secretary of the Treasury is required to deliver such proportion to the State Treasurer or agent, on receiving from the latter certificates of deposite therefor, which are to contain legal obligations for the safe keeping and repayment of the moneys, whenever they shall be required by the Secretary of the Treasury for the purpose of defraying any wants of the Treasury beyond the amount of the reserved five millions. It is provided that whenever the moneys thus deposited with the States are wanted by the Treasury, they are to be called for in ratiable proportions from the different States, in sums not exceeding ten thousand dollars in any one month, nor without thirty days previous notice for every additional twenty thousand dollars called for.

The distribution of the surplus revenue is to be made one fourth in January, 1837; one fourth in April; one fourth in July; and one fourth in October.

The first twelve sections of the act relate to the selection and regulation of the Deposite Banks, and comprise a variety of useful and proper provisions in reference to the safe keeping of the public treasure, and its disbursement for the public purposes.

A Scene at the Palace.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer gives the following details of an occurrence which took place at the President's on Tuesday evening last:

"Gen. Jackson has in his employment, as a kind of "*gentleman usher*," a low, vulgar, abusive fellow.—His rudeness on the one hand to certain individuals, and his crawling sycophancy on the other, to a different class of citizens, have long been matter of public notoriety and complaint. So too, to use his own language, in his "*official capacity*" he admits or rejects visiters, as suits his whims. I could enumerate a dozen instances of this character, which are most disgraceful; and I must be permitted to add my opinion that complaints against him have reached, if not the ears of the President, some of the members of his family. I entertain this opinion, because his frolic among the chairs of the palace, is not a secret.

On Tuesday last, some gentlemen went to visit the President. Among the number was one who had just arrived from Florida. He was on board the steam boat attacked by the Indians. They were met at the palace in a most insolent manner by the "gentleman usher" Mr. O'Neil, who rudely informed them that they could not be admitted to an audience with the President.

They attempted to expostulate, but in the ratio that they evinced forbearance, Mr. O'Neil's rudeness increased, with cursing and swearing. At length his impudence became too much for *native American blood*, and one of the party seized him by the nose with his left, and struck him a blow with his right hand, which levelled him to the floor. After a few seconds Mr. O'Neil in his 'official capacity' lifted himself up perfectly calm and cool and became very civil, offering to announce the gentlemen, but they, enraged at their reception, quit the house, heaping imprecations upon the occupant and his usher. The gentleman who knocked him down, will be in the city of New York when you receive this letter.

FROM TEXAS.

From the New Orleans American, June 8.

By a recent arrival of the schooner San Jacinto from Galveston, private letters have been received in this city, from one of which we are permitted to extract the subjoined:—

GALVESTON ISLAND, May 26.

"We arrived here yesterday, and have learned since our arrival that the schr Santiago was got off the bar, by some persons residing at Velasco, and has been sold together with her entire cargo; the larger part of which was in a damaged state. Those that succeeded in getting her off claimed salvage on vessel and cargo.

Gen. Santa Anna is at present at Velasco, under a very strong guard, together with Almonti; the residue of the prisoners captured are here.—All the Mexican forces have withdrawn to Bexar, which place they are making their head quarters at present: before quitting they had swallowed up all the provisions about the neighborhood of the Brazos; (having had possession of Brazoria for several days) which has caused a partial famine in that part of the country."

From the New Orleans Bulletin.

METAMORAS, May 23.

Sir—I am very sorry to see the Texians so completely gulled or lulled to sleep by the fair words from Santa Anna or other persons, are they not sufficient acquainted with the Mexican character, to know that there is no dependence on their word on the most trivial occasion, and are not at any time to be trusted. Since the Texas people have declared themselves independent, they have made themselves enemies with the whole country; they must crush and annihilate the remains of the invading army, secure the general officers, and begin early their plan of fortifications. The private feeling of the government is, that Santa Anna should perish sooner than the Texians should be independent. Despatches have come from Mexico, to Filisola, instructing him to grant to the colonists of Texas, all and every thing they demand, even their Independence, which he is authorized to recognize under a power from the government.

Now it is known that all the papers and documents relative to the same are written and signed by Ternel, and the plan is that Gen. Filisola grant every thing to gain time, and liberate Santa Anna and the other prisoners, which the Texians will do, seeing that Filisola is empowered to treat with them.—But after the object is attained, the government will not be bound to the contract, under the plea that Ternel is not the governor, and even Filisola will be brought in a traitor: meanwhile money is raising in Mexico for forming another army; more than sufficient has already been procured, men will be wanting, but with money they will be had. On no account should they let Santa Anna go and above all trust to nothing that Filisola or any other agent of government may promise them. There is no doubt that in four months ten thousand men will be on the frontier of Texas. The government has taken the engagement never to recognise their independence, and to sustain the integrity of their territory.

There is but one voice among the Mexicans here, which is to have Santa Anna shot immediately, and for the preservation of Texas it ought to be done. The murder of the 417 men or prisoners at La Bahia, was executed by a cowardly minion of Santa Anna, by the name of Don Nicolas de la Tortilla V. Gray. The person who was commissioned to see the foul deed executed, was Don Pepe Minon, despatched to the place of execution Gen. Vital Fernandez has orders from the government to raise 2000 men in his department immediately; Urrea is on his way to this place with 500 men now at the Nueces or San Patricio. Gen. Filisola with 2000 men at Gaudaloupe. The above and foregoing plan to deceive the Texians, is correct and may be relied on.

Other letters of the same date, published in the New Orleans Bulletin, state that

"The soldiers at Metamoras, about 100 in number, could easily be bought, as for the last two month's pay they received a distribution of 6 1-4 cents per man: that the 14 prisoners taken at St. Patricio, are still in confinement, supported by the generosity of the merchants: that Capt. Jno Murray had been compelled to take a load of provisons to the Copano for the Mexican soldiers in that quarter: and that Don Jone Chapo was murdered at his Rancho, between town and the Brazos, on the 17th inst."

The 500 volunteers for Texas under General Green, from New Orleans, had arrived safely at Galveston: and two New York schooners were met south of Louisiana, with nearly a like amount.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION AT EASTON.

At the hour of 12 o'clock, on the 7th June, being the time appointed for the meeting of the Convention, a few Delegates appeared, many not having arrived in consequence of the inclemency of the weather, when it was agreed that no further organization should be made than calling a gentleman to the Chair—Whereupon the Hon Judge Hopper was called to the Chair, and the Convention adjourned to meet at half past 5 o'clock, P. M.

The Convention met by adjournment at half past 5 o'clock, and was opened with prayer by the Rev James Nicols—After which the Hon. Judge Hopper (who had been previously called as above) took the chair, and N G. Singleton was appointed Secretary, pro. tem.

On motion of William A. Spencer, Esq. of Queen Ann's County,

Resolved, that a committee of one from each county represented in this Convention, be appointed by the chair to report and recommend a President, two Vice Presidents, and two Secretaries as officers of this Convention; and that the said committee report rules and regulations for the government of the same, and that said committee procure the services of one or more speakers for the evening.

2nd Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the chair to report such subjects as they deem best suited for the consideration of this Convention.

Under the first resolution the chair named the following gentlemen—William A. Spencer, Esq., Thedore R Loockerman, Esq. Rev. James Nicols, Hon. B J. Goldsborough, William H. Cooper, Esq, and Rev. Samuel Rawleigh.

Under the second resolution the following gentlemen were named:—Rev. R. M. Greenbank, Nicholas L. Goldsborough, Esq., Rev. Nicholas Dorsey, Col. John Trighman and William H. Cooper.

On motion, the Convention adjourned to meet again at 8 o'clock in the evening.

8 o'clock, P. M.

The Convention met according to the adjournment.

The Committee appointed on that subject, made their report, and recommended the following gentlemen as officers of the Convention, viz:

Hon. E. F. CHAMBERS, President.

Hon. P. B. HOPPER, & Rev. R. M. GREENBANK } V. Presidents.

N. G. Singleton & Ns. L. Goldsborough } Secretaries.

Which recommendations were unanimously adopted.

Judge Chambers on taking the Chair addressed the Convention in an appropriate speech of some length, and was followed by the Rev. James Nicols with an impressive address.

On motion of the Rev. I. T. Cooper

Resolved, That a committee of one member from each county represented in this convention, be appointed by the chair to report the names of the Delegates in attendance from their respective counties—and that the said committee report to-morrow morning.

The following gentlemen composed Rev. I. T. Cooper, T. B. Cook, Esq James Parrott, Esq. Rev. Charles P. Straughn. Rev. Mr. Quigley and Warner M Cowgill, Esqs.

On motion the Convention adjourned, to meet on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Wednesday 9 o'clock, A. M.

The Convention met, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Wm H. Bordley.

On motion of Nicholas L. Goldsborough, Esq.

Resolved, That the Rev. Henry S Keppler, general agent of the Maryland State Bible Society, be invited to take a seat in this convention and participate in its exercises

The committee appointed to furnish a list of the delegates in attendance from each county reported as follows, viz:

Kent county, Del.—Warner M. Cowgill, and Wm. H. Cooper, Esqrs.

Kent, Md—The Hon E. F. Chambers, Rev. Samuel Rawleigh, Thomas Baker, Esq and Rev. I. T. Cooper.

Queen Anne's Co—The Hon P. B Hopper, Thomas B. Cook, William Hasett William A. Spencer, D. C. H. Emory, Esqrs., Col. John Tilghman Clinton Cook, Robert Chilton and George C. P. almer, Esqrs.

Talbot County.—James Parrott, Theodore R. Loockerman, Thomas C. Nicols, Wm. H. Hayward, Joseph Turner, James Chaplain, Wm. Townsend, Esprs, Rev. R. M. Greenbank, Rev. Manlove Hazel and Doct. James Dawson.

Caroline county—Rev James Nicols, Rev Nicholas Dorsey, Rev. Thomas Melvin. Rev T J Quigley, John Jump of E., Samuel Sparking, Daniel Chezum, Esqrs. Doct. Wm. A. Tatem.

Dorchester County—The Hon. Brice J Goldsborough, Rev James Massey, Nicholas L. Goldsborough, Samuel Corkran, Esqrs. Rev. Chas. P. Straughn

The committee of business, made its report, which was laid on the table.

The 6th resolution of the business committee, was now called up, amended, and after some discussion passed in the following form, viz.

Resolved, That this Convention recommend that on the second Sunday preceding the fourth of July annually an appropriate sermon or address on the subject of Temperance be delivered before each Society within the limits of the Convention.

On motion of the Hon B. J. Goldsborough,

Resolved, That public notice be given to the members of the Temperance Societies by those who shall be selected to deliver sermons or addresses on the second Sunday preceding the fourth of July, that a general meeting of the members of all the Societies in each county within the limits of this Convention will be held at the county Town on the Temperance exercises.

A number of resolutions were now presented by the Hon. Judge Hopper, Rev James Nicols, Rev. Mr. Quigley and William Harper, Esq., all of which were laid on the table.

On motion the Convention now adjourned to meet again at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Wednesday, 3 o'clock, P. M.

The convention met.

The Hon. Judge Hopper called up his resolutions; the following of which were adopted, viz:

1st Resolved, That the drinking of ardent spirits is dangerous to the individuals who use them, and holds out a pernicious example to the rising generation.

The Rev James A Massey offered the following as a substitute for the 2nd resolution, and, the same was adopted.

2nd Resolved, That the traffic in ardent spirits (except purely for Medicinal purposes, instead of being licensed by law, ought to be forbidden as a nuisance.

3d Resolved, That the members of the convention will renew their own exertions in support of Temperance principles and do more earnestly recommend to their brethren on the Peninsula generally a more vigorous effort to enlist the public mind in favour of the Temperance cause.

4th Resolved, that electioneering tracts offer insults to the freemen of any State, are productive of most disastrous effects upon society, and tend to the subversion of the free institutions of our country, & therefore should be discountenanced by all good men.

5th. Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention the success of the Temperance reformation is retarded by the want of a free circulation of Temperance Newspapers on the penisula; and this Convention therefore recommends to the notice of all friends to the cause the paper about to be established at Centreville.

6th Resolved, That that the best interests of Temperance associations forbid any interference with party politics, and that the charge often made, that the members of these associations have political objects in view, which do not appear to the world, are unwarranted.

7th Resolved, That the formation of Temperance Societies has been attended with the most salutary effects to the world, by diminishing drunkenness, preventing pauperism, restoring comfort and peace to desponding families, and by bringing together and uniting in one effort many of the good of all churches and parties, thereby convincing gainsayers that the most discordant opinions upon matters of minor importance will not prevent good men from associating themselves together for great and good objects.

8th Resolved, That the sale of intoxicating drinks in Taverns on the Sabbath is giving to the Inn Keepers, a privilege not extended to other citizens, and is destructive of the morals of the neighborhoods in which they are located.

William Harper, Esq. now called up his resolutions, of which the following was adopted, viz.

Resolved, That the formation of Temperance Societies among the young, promises important aid in removing the evils of intemperance, and that we recommend the formation of such associations in all schools so far as may be practicable.

The resolutions, some of which recommended no other restriction than abstinence from distilled liquors, and others recommending total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks, were considered by the Convention, and discussed till 6 o'clock, when on motion the Convention adjourned to meet at half past 7 o'clock.

7½ o'clock, P. M.

The Convention met, and the discussion was continued till a late hour, when the resolutions were indefinitely postponed.

On motion of the Hon. Judge Hopper, Resolved, That a Convention similar to the one now in session, be recommended to be held at Denton, Md. on the last Tuesday of next May, and that the Temperance Societies on this Peninsula be requested to send ten Delegates from each County.

On motion, Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the use of this Church, and the accommodations afforded the Convention.

On motion of W. A. Spencer, Esq Resolved: That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the President for the very able manner in which he has presided, the two Vice Presidents for the respectful and courteous discharge of their duties, and to the Secretaries for their diligent attention to business.

On further motion by the Hon. Judge Hopper, Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be offered for publication to the Editors of Newspapers on this Peninsula, with a respectful request that they insert them.

The Convention adjourned with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Cooper.

EZEKIEL F. CHAMBERS, Prest

Attest.

N. G. SINGLETON. } Secretaries.
N. L. GOLDSBOROUGH, }

Editors, on the Peninsula, friendly to the Temperance cause, will please give the above minutes an insertion.

From the Newark Daily Advertiser.

REMARKABLE PREDICTION AND FULFILMENT.

It is a remarkable circumstance in the remarkable history of the remarkable party which now controls the affairs of this Republic, that the clear foresight of its chosen leaders and popular favorites long ago predicted the precise course of degeneracy, and consequent concentration of all power in the Federal Executive, which has since been pursued and attained. So long ago as 1826 a Committee of the Senate consisting of Col. Benton chairman, Mr. Van Buren, Major Eaton, and others, made a report of the subject of the Executive patronage, with six bills to restrain the exercise of power in the hands of the president. The friends and supporters of the administration may see by the following extract how remarkably the President and Vice President have justified the wisdom of their friends, as exhibited in this report.

After declaring that 'the power and influence of *Federal* patronage is an over match for the power and influence of *State* patronage; that its workings will contaminate the purity of all elections, and enable the General Government eventually to govern throughout the States as effectually as if they were so many provinces of one vast empire,' the report adds,

'The whole of this great power will centre in the President. The King of England is the 'fountain of honor;' the President of the United States is the source of patronage. He presides over the entire system of Federal appointments, jobs, and contracts. He has the power over the support, of the individuals who administer the system. He makes and unmakes them. He chooses from the circle of his friends and supporters, and *may* dismiss them and upon all the principles of human action *will* dismiss them, as often as they disappoint his expectations. His spirit will animate their actions in all the elections to State and Federal offices. There may be exceptions, but the truth of a general rule is proved by the exception. The intended check and control of the Senate, without constitutional or statutary, provisions, will ceasé to operate. Patronage will penétrate this body, subdue its capacity of resistance, chain it to the car of power, *and enable the President to rule as easily, and much more securely with, than without the nominal check of the Senate.* If the President was himself the officer of the people, elected by them, responsible to them, there would be less danger from this concentration of all power in his hands; but it is the business of statesmen to act upon things as they are and not as they would wish them to be.—We must then look forward to the time when the public revenue will be doubled; when the civil and military officers of the Federal Government will be quadrupled: when its influence over individuals will be multiplied to an indefinite extent; when the nomination by the President can carry *any man* through the Senate, and his recommendations can carry *any measure* through the two Houses of Congress, when the principles of public action will be open and avowed, *The President wants my vote, and I want his patronage; I will* VOTE *as he wishes and he will* GIVE *me the office I wish for.* What will this be but the government of *one* man? and what is the government of *one* man but a *monarchy?* Names are nothing. The nature of a soon accommodates itself to the substance.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Morning, July 2.

ANTI VAN BUREN NOMINATIONS

FOR PRESIDENT.

William Henry Harrison

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

JOHN TYLER,

OF VIRGINIA.

CELEBRATION.

Monday next, 4th July, the Anniversary of AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE, will be celebrated in the town of Easton. The DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE will be read by a gentleman from Baltimore, after which an ORATION will be delivered by P. F. THOMAS, Esq. of Easton, at the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Ladies and Gentlemen of this and the adjacent counties, are respectfully invited to attend.

The Gallery will be reserved for the accommodation of the Ladies. Ceremony to commence at half past ten o'clock. A M after which a public dinner will be given by Elijah McDowell, at the Court-House.

By order of the Committee of arrangement.

ATTENTION WHIGS.

The Whig voters of Talbot County, are requested to meet in their respective election districts on Saturday, the 23d day of July next, to elect five delegates to a Convention to be held in Easton on Tuesday, the 26th of July for the purpose of nominating Candidates for electors of the Senate; Candidates for Delegates to the General Assembly, a Sheriff, two Commissioners, & adopting measures to defeat the election of Martin Van Buren.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated Washington, June 24, 1836.

"The Deposit Bill which has made so much noise, passed the Senate 40 to 5, and in the House by 163 to 44.

The President signed it yesterday, and it is now a law—this is considered one of the most important laws that has been passed.—It places the public money in the custody of law, which has not been the case since the removal of the Deposits—and it divides among the States, according to representation in both Houses of Congress, and deposits in their Treasuries all the surplus revenue of the country on the first of January 1837, reserving five millions of dollars in the National Treasury.

This surplus is variously estimated—the most probable one is from twenty five to thirty millions. This restores to the people of the States a cumbersome and dangerous accumulation of Treasure from the ordinary revenues which was not wanting [illegible] abused—and could be no where so safe as in the Treasury of the people of the States, to be used by them for their best interests.

This is Mr. Webster's proposition essentially, proposed by him, when he saw that party had raised its opposition in the House of Representatives to Mr. Clay's Land Bill to such a degree, as to render its success hopeless."

For the Easton Gazette.

TO IRENE.

MISS MADAM OR SIR, (*as the case may be.*)

Having observed your communication in the Gazette of Saturday last, I beg leave to make a few observations in reply. Being one of the young men of Easton, although not a *sucker*, I felt, wounded, deeply wounded by your remarks. Your acquaintance must be very limited, or your associates and beaux extremely unpromising, if in the whole circle you can't find one that would be a suitable match for your dear "Bell." This I conceive would be an easy matter; if no harder task is never imposed upon me during life, I am sure that I shall live long and die happy. Who is your dear Bell? and for what purpose was the article over her signature subscribed? She is a fair maiden of the 18th century, writing for the express purpose of getting a beau or husband, I don't know which. A suitable match did I say? aye, but I beg leave to recall it. No match can be found for one so deeply stricken in years, so masculine in all her notions, except among the fair of the present day, and in all probability if a little influence is exercised, Irene will shortly find Arabella at her feet making the most enthusiastic declarations of love. I hesitated long before I would believe that your Irene, belonged to the femanine gender. One fact however, settles the business beyond the shadow of a doubt. You have certainly evinced that fact in scandal which is the peculiar property of the sex, and which often operates most seriously to the prejudice of the *Lord's of creation.* "Et uno disce omnes."—Like the sex in general although you must confess that you made particular allusions, I cannot think that it was your intention to hurt the feelings of any one, "*no not for this round world.*" Come then Iry, and let us have a little confab; I too am in a most amiable disposition of mind.

Now, how could you assail in such rude terms the very jewels of our town? Have you lived in Easton all your days to no purpose? Do you not know, that drinking, smoking, card playing, &c. are accomplishments of the first water? and do you not also know that those very young men you have labored to place in such an unenviable position hail fellows well met with the prettiest and best of your sex. Well then for heaven sake, don't say a word about it If you do, your own situation will not be so comfortable as you might suppose. All are principals in Treason, and in morals, that man who connives at the commission of a crime is as morally guilty as he who perpetrates the act. Who did I see walking up Washington street the other evening with a member of the SUCKING CLUB on either side? I see you are a little confused and will not in mercy to you press the question.—Who were those just behind you? What a mistake! never mind Iry, it can't be mended now. Who were they? Your dear Bell, leaning on the arm of Mr. DRINK-ALL-DRUNK.—Now how could you set such an example to Bell, and afterward preach by precept a different doctrine.

One word more to your Lady ship, and I have done. Notwithstanding the many peculiarities and accomplishments of our young men, I think at least they would bear a comparison with the young ladies, even if Arabella and Irene were included. Hoping this from the old Bachelor; I must bid the amiable Irene and company good night.

SYNTHEUS.

For the Easton Gazette.

FROM IRENE TO ARABELLA.

"Good people all! I'm up to more than you know;
But prudence frowns, my coward goose quill lingers,
For fear that flint and trigger, Doctor Bronaugh
Should slip a challenge in your poet's fingers." CROAKER.

On the last Sabbath's dark and dreary night,
Both moon and stars refused their light,
I positively trembled—
For all my great men, as learned a set
As e'er before in Caucus met,
At Mr. Lowe's assembled.

Their object, as you must have heard,
Was to mix a dose of strong rhubarb
For your most obedient servant;
These talented, but mighty modest men,
Shrunk from the fame, my eulogizing pen
Bestowed, with warmth most fervent.

All lost in smoke, with brows of care,
A Doctor, Lawyer and Apothecary are
The bitter dose compounding—
Peering o'er their shoulders, faces flaming red,
A whisker'd phiz—a hollow golden head—
In bumps abounding.

Ingratitude is writ on every forehead high,
Dose woman with flattery, says each flashing eye,
I feel myself insulted—
And straightway as the ingredients begin to mingle
You hear a rhyme, in every cranium gingle,
From which a poem resulted.

This Poem's equal ne'er was or will be seen;
Byron's in bitterness, to it is green—
The style, O'tis charming—
'Twill carry its authors down to fame,
To everlasting infamy my name,
Such ingratitude's alarming.

And now the biting compound finished and directed,
Is handed Georgy Blank to be by him inspected
And published in extenso—
Then arm in arm, adjourning each sober pair
Laughing and joking wend their way—where?
La! Bell, how should *I* know.

But you vote me out of order, I expect,
For breaking our discussions—so in my next
If you are tired of genius, love,
I'll write you down a few proscriptions,
For widdowers and bachelors, of all descriptions.
And physic 'm by Jove.

If Mr Graham thinks my *poetry* worthy of that scurrilous piece, against Dr. — worthy even of ridicule, please publish, although proud to have my scribling attributed to him, I was deeply grieved that he should suffer for, IRENE.

We publish the above, private note, in justice to Dr. —— Ed.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE. (*A Warning.*)

WIZARD.

O Easton, O Easton, beware of the day,
When the Citizen's Engine, sinks to decay—
For a volume of flame, rushes red on my sight,
And the clans of thy village, are pale with affright;
Alas from their pillows, all frantic with fear,
And clouds of red smoke, heaving higher in air,
And faggats of fire, like Vesuvius's, breath
Falls, a tempest of terror, and menacing death,
Lifts high in his hand, a red lance, and despair
In the roar of the flame, cries spare, none spare,
For the teeth of the Lyon,* are carious or drawn,
And the wrath of the citizens, prostate and gone.

MECHANICAL.

Go, preach to the coward, thou insulting cur,
Nor prate of calamity, distant or near,
Nor dare to predict, a devouring flame,
While terror abides in Mechanical's name,
For, lo, from my bowels, in ample supply—
Do the torrents of vengence, affectually fly,
And out pouring tempest, no fire can douse,
And the clank of my wheels is the voice of rebuke,
And cinders and faggots flame up to the sky,
And the ruins consumed, do naturally die.
O why was the crank, and the wheels unknown,
When Napoleon invaded, the Autocrats throne,
And Moscow, embowel'd in billows of flame,
Knew nought of the engine to rescue its fame,
O, rarest invention, why lagged ye behind,
The progress of art, and the march of the mind,
O, Russia, thy fate was upheld by a hair,
For a turn of the crank, would have seal'd thy despair,
Tis, false, boding wizard, I heed not thy tale,
Thy gloomy predictions, can never prevail,
Draw, dotard, around thy old wavering sight,
Thy blanket, to cover the phantoms of night.

WIZARD.

Ha! laugh'st thou vain boaster my vision to scorn,
Base minion, thy glory, scarce lived out the morn,
That announced thy coming, and sung in a breath.
Where the march of thy might, and the dirge of thy death?
The Fire King, loud from his burnished car
Proclaimed thy debut, and a council of war,
Consign'd to derision, thy powerless pride,
And the smoke of a chimney thy fury defy'd,
Bright meteor's shot up in the ambent sky,
And the flame of the forge, rose glaring and high,
And the fuelless hearths, gave a sparkling acclaim,
And dared thee to battle, O shame, O shame,
Well might ye ensconce, in retirements shade,
And serve to assemble, the tribe of a trade,
Mechanical thou, in mechanical use.

MECHANICAL.

Down scandalous villain no more thy abuse.

M.

*Old name of fire Engine, changed to Citizens.

†Another Engine of new construction.

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