the banks. But this objection may easily be avoided; and perhaps it is due to the part of the community named, that their interests in the circulation should be specially protected. This might be done by requiring the banks, *under all circumstances*, to redeem their smaller issues with specie, under the penalty of *absolute forfeiture of their charters*. Other good effects would attend such a provision, as, in case of a suspension of payments generally, the small notes of the banks would continue to circulate, in common with specie, to the exclusion of all irredeemable issues, of like denomination, and enable the community to obtain from the banks a supply of small change, and take away all inducement for hoarding such as might be in circulation.

We are, uncompromisingly, opposed to an irredeemable paper currency, and were we not assured that the Banks in this State were forced to a suspension of specie payments, in common with those in other States, by a forced and unnatural state of things, brought about by measures of the General Government, which they had not the power to prevent, nor in time to counteract, we should be disposed to recommend and pursue the most rigorous measures against them. But, under the full persuasion that they were reluctantly forced into that measure by the pressure thus brought upon them, and, above all, that the interest of the community were promoted by its adoption, under the circumstances then existing, we have been much gratified at the patient acquiescence of the public, in the unavoidable inconveniences and perplexities resulting from it. We have reason to believe that the Directors of the Banks in this State, have acted under a proper sense of their responsibilities and duties, with the steady purpose of returning, as speedily as possible, consistent with the interests of the community and their own safety and permanent credit, to the redemption of their engagements, and their accustomed mode of business. If our impressions of their conduct and the information we have received, be correct, they will at no very distant day be able to resume and maintain specie payments, let the course of the General Government towards them be what it may; although it is manifestly in the power of that Government, in the collection and disbursements of its large revenues, to do much in aid of their efforts, or to embarrass, retard and discredit them—by refusing to receive their issues.

And should, what is commonly denominated the Sub-Treasury System, recommended by the President, be adopted, although it would not prevent the return of prudently conducted Banks to specie payments, for any great length of time, it would throw so much discredit upon them, and cause such a constant demand for their specie, that it is doubtful if they could maintain a sufficient circulation to meet the wants of the community, and justify the continuance of their operations. We have, however, great satisfaction in the assurance furnished by recent indications of public sentiment, in almost every quarter of the country, that we are in no danger of having the manifold evils of that system inflicted upon us, in continuation of experiments upon the currency which have proved so disastrous. And we think there is good grounds for hope that the time is not far distant when the good sense of the community will triumph over party attachments, and force the General Government to abandon its experiments, retrace its steps and return to the system of currency which experience has proved to be suited to the wants and general interests of the country.

You will shortly, it is presumed, have statements of the condition of our Banks before you, and should there be any doubt that they are preparing for a return to specie payments, as soon as possible, consistent with the interests of the community, we hope you will institute a rigid scrutiny into their concerns and operations, and that further lenity or forbearance will not be extended to any which may be found not to deserve it.

After the foregoing was prepared, we received the communications and statements herewith transmitted, marked A. B. C. D. E. and F., which, we are gratified to find, confirms the favorable views which we had expressed, of the condition of the Banks in this State, and the prudence with which they have been conducted.

The policy heretofore so energetically pursued, in reference to internal improvement, cannot be too highly commended. There can be little doubt that after the main great works patronized by the State shall have been completed, they will be enduring monuments of the legislative wisdom that designed or sanctioned them, and inexhaustably fruitful sources of revenue and wealth to the State.—This subject cannot be too often or too earnestly pressed upon the attention of the Legislature. We must look to it as our main reliance in competition with our neighboring sister States, for the trade of the great West, and for future wealth and prosperity. The State has already embarked, with an enlightened and liberal spirit, in the commendable enterprise of improving her great internal resources and advantages of position; and it will require but a few more years of patient and persisting effort to realize all the anticipated results of its consummation.

(CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.)

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Mr. THOMAS FENTON HAMILTON, believed to be of Maryland, died on board of the brig *Hunter*, on her passage from this port for Havana, on the 22d of November last, of consumption. His trunk and baggage are in the possession of Capt Bonney, who will deliver them to the rightful owner.—[Charleston Courier, Dec. 1.


# EASTON GAZETTE.

**EASTON, (MD.)**

Saturday Morning, December 30


MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.—The General Assembly of this State convened at Annapolis on Monday last. A majority of the House of Delegates appeared and were qualified.—In Senate there was not a quorum of members present.

Pursuant to adjournment, the House met at 10 o'clock, on Tuesday. After calling the roll they proceeded to the election of their officers—when WM. H. TUCK, was without opposition, chosen Speaker, George G. Brewer, Chief Clerk. Eli Duvall Reading Clerk, and Benj. Seegar, Harry D. Gough, Jos. C. Talbot, Wm. H. Hall, and John Bennet, Committee Clerks, G. J. Grammer, Sergeant-at-Arms, and John Quynn, Doorkeeper.

A quorum of the Senate being present, they organized by re-appointing their former officers.

A joint committee was appointed to wait on the Governor, and inform him they had organized, and were prepared to receive any communication that he might be pleased to make,

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We are indebted to Mr. SEEGAR, for a copy of the Governor's Message, in pamphlet form, the publication of which we commence to-day.—The points to which the attention of the Legislature is called are, the Banks and the Currency, Education, Internal Improvement; a more extended protection of the Elective franchise, and the results which have arisen from the Geological surveys of the State.

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[From the Annapolis Republican.

The political horizon seems to be gathering portentous clouds in various directions, as though the atmosphere was charged with an unusual degree of terrific material.

The dispute with the Republic of Mexico, and the attitude assumed by our administration in regard to some yet unexplained points of controversy, wear a very unpleasant aspect, and promise anything but a speedy pacification, if the tone and temper which has marked the correspondence so far, be persisted in.—That the dispute is susceptible of being amicably and honorably arranged there can be no doubt. Mexico is the weaker party and can have no possible inducement to provoke a war. Being beyond dispute the powerful party, our government can afford to extend a liberal—nay a *magnanimous* course of proceeding and policy towards a young, struggling and distracted republican neighbor, not only without imputation, but may thereby command the admiration and confidence of all enlightened governments. Peace should be maintained until it can no longer be maintained with honor or safety. Our country has so far been decidedly pacific in its foreign policy, and to that, as much as to any other cause, should we attribute our national prosperity. Let us maintain the proud and enviable character of never resorting to blood whilst it is possible to avoid it.

But mixed up with the dispute to which we have referred, and in fact owing most of its ill temper if not its entire existence, is the Texian question which has been making a slow but fixed inroad upon the peace of the Union. A very spirited and unpleasant dispute is about to occur between the people of the Union—fortunate it will be if it divide not *sections* of the Union, upon the question of the annexation of Texas to the Union. The question has agitated the people in some places very considerably for a long time past; the desk of the members of Congress have been loaded for three sessions with memorials *for* and against the measure. And the question which has been adroitly averted by our statesmen so far, must now of necessity be allowed to come up, and a fearful battle field awaits that event.

The most fearful feature in the latter question is, that it is made to involve directly, a question in relation to slavery. It is this which has aroused the whole of the Abolitionists, and brought cart loads of memorials to Congress against the admission. Whether to extend further the boundaries of a nation already so large—whether to put to test the experiment of adding territory to territory upon every plausible pretext, until the domain certainly becomes too ponderous to hold together—these and a thousand other grave questions which are involved in adding another extensive region to the Union, are all forgotten in the simple proposition of whether another slave-holding territory shall or shall not be incorporated in the Union?

To add to the fearful accumulation of combustible material which seems piled up and ready for the torch of discord on this hand, is the fanatic spirit of intermedling which seems to have absorbed the Abolitionists, as if it had determined them to put the very existence of the Union at stake upon the question of slavery in the District of Columbia. The proceedings within the last few days in both branches of Congress upon the petitions, which are piling up mountain high, is of the most fearful import, and we can perceive no method so feasible, of averting the evil, as that of Congress receding the disputed and disfranchized District back again to the States from which it was severed, and thereby depriving the intermedlers at once of all pretext to interfere.

Whether this would be an effectual remedy for the broad evil is however very questionable. *That designing men are about and within us, who distinguish some means of self-aggrandizement by severing the Union, which they now despair of accomplishing by a continuance of the Union*, is to be most seriously apprehended. With talents of the first order—with ambition that knows no limits, nor no object in comparison with self aggrandizement—with a fascination of personal influence which has once already carried away many an honest patriot from his fealty to the Republic, by the false glare of *nullification*, aye to the very brink of *disunion*—and with the leaver now in hand of a question on which the whole South can be wielded as one man; —such a man as Aaron Burr for instance, at such a crisis—discerning a sceptre, not indeed of the whole of Palestine, but of many of the tribes thereof, in reserve for himself if disunion be effected, is there not too much reason to fear—and every possible motive for the most vigilant attention to preserve the integrity of the Republic.

Nor is the aspect of the North without portentous appearances, and which if it were not for the more engrossing objects already referred to, would give the whole nation much uneasiness. The progress of dipsute between the Canadians and the British Governors is too distinctly marked with the features of a formidable revolution to be mistaken. That the late hostile movements were precipitate and ill judged on the part of the insurgents, is made too manifest by the result, so far, but who can doubt that this is but a stage in the progress towards a severance which very few men will deny, to be ultimately inevitable, and what if a question of incorporating Canada, be added to the question of incorporating Texas into the Union? Look at the enthusiasm with which MacKenzie and Brown, are both hailed on reaching our territory. Look at the spirit and tone of the public meetings which are now being held along our Canadian frontier. Look at the fact of British Regiments at this moment actually marching over our territory,—through a part of one of the States of this Union, in order to pass from Nova Scotia into Canada.—and remember, that the people of the State thus intruded upon have already had their patience long enduring the most vexatious delays of a settlement of the their territorial lines, and that their citizens have been repeatedly seized and incarcerated in prisons by the officers of this trespassing power.—Remember, in short—that the ingredients of a serious dispute have long been slightly covered over in that direction, & whether events may not make that in a short time quite as different a direction in which to preserve the peace of the country, as it has been to maintain peace on the Texian frontier, and with Mexico, who can tell?

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*For the Easton Gazette.*

## LETTER VIII.

I had no desire to tarry resting myself at the Hotel, and therefore, walked leisurely up to table rock and on the awful trembling precipice, in mute astonishment, viewed the chasm and foaming waters beneath my feet, with the tremendous cascades and rapids full in view before me. Well might Capt. Basil Hall remark, "all parts of the Niagara are on a scale which baffles every attempt of the imagination, and it were ridiculous therefore to think of describing it; the ordinary means of description, I mean analogy, and direct comparison, with things which are more accessible, fail entirely in the case of that amazing cataract, which is altogether unique." J. J. Audubon observes, "all the pictures you may see, all the descriptions you may read, of these mighty Falls, can only produce in your mind the faint glimmer of the glow-worm, compared with the overpowering glory of the meredian sun."

Perhaps it is scarcely necessary to apprise the readers of these letters, that it is vain to attempt a graphic description of the Falls and surrounding scenery, for they so far exceed every thing of the kind ever seen, that no power of language can give an adequate idea of them to those who have not been present to hear and see for themselves.

To give some faint idea of the astounding view I had from Table Rock, I would remark, (which I have not seen noticed by any traveller,) that the country around the falls, is generally level; and above the rapids the river appears ready to overflow its banks with the least rise in its waters, & the rail-road from the falls to Buffalo, near its banks, is without an embankment, or excavation of any importance. Then, on Table Rock you stand on the *base* of a right-angled triangle, your right hand near the angle. And the *base* on which you stand is over the deep bed of the river perhaps three hundred feet beneath you, and the Rock projects so far over the river that at some future period no doubt but it will fall into the unfathomable abyss below.

The rapids and river above the falls, form the perpendicular to the triangle. Goat or Iris island divids the rapids, and falls into two parts, the Canada side six hundred yards wide, one hundred and fifty eight feet perpendicular, about twenty feet deep at the top of the falls, and depth of the bason at the bottom, unfathomable. The falls on the New York side three hundred yards wide, one hundred and sixty four feet perpendicular, but the quantity of water is much less than on the Canada side. The roaring of these mighty waters, the beautiful rainbow in the awful chasm beneath your feet, the dense clouds of spray rising to the skies, and the tremulous motion of the earth, fill the soul with almost overwhelming astonishment. The distance which the Cataract may be heard, varies according to the state of the atmosphere, generally from five to twenty miles, though it is said to be distinctly heard at Toronto, fifty miles distant.

"Niagara! Niagara! I hear
Thy tumbling waters. And I see the rear
Thy thundering sceptre to the clouded skies;
I see it wave. I hear the ocean rise,
And roll obedient to thy call. I hear
The tempest hymning of thy floods in fear:
Niagara! as thy dark waters pour,
One everlasting earthquake rocks thy lofty shore."

I returned from Table Rock to Mr. Starkey's, dressed myself in clothing kept by Mr. S. preparatory to the passage under the great sheet of water, descending down a spiral stairway with a guide before me, we entered the narrow passage behind the awful fall of water. We had a tolerably good light of a greenish hue within this singular place; but the wind blew in one direction, and then another, with such alarming violence, that some fear at first they will be carried off their feet, and hurled into the roaring surges below. This tempest was not so great an inconvenience as the unceasing deluges of water driven against us. The direction of this gale of wind, is always upward from the pool below; were it otherwise, perhaps it would be impossible to go behind the falls with safety. There is some difficulty in breathing, so that persons with weak lungs would act prudently, in being, satisfied with a distant view. Those who are desirous of exploring this wonder, should attend very carefully to their steps, and not allow themselves to be agitated by the sight or sound of the Cataract, or to be alarmed by the strong driving torrents in which they will be continually involved, for a false step might plunge them into an unfathomable abyss which receives the falling river.

I felt grateful on emerging from this amazing cavern, after experiencing one of the most tremendous shower-baths which ever mortal felt.

PLANTAGENET.

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## SHARP SHOOTING.

The Kiugston (Pa.) Herald has the following anecdote:

"Just about the close of the revolutionary war, a Captain Mitchell, with his company, was stationed at Wyoming; and he had a Sergeant named John M'Neily, a capital shot with a rifle; but one of our Wyoming lads beat him all hollow; so that M'Neily himself, agreed to hold a board, six inches square, under his arm, a white spot in the middle, and let Ishmael Bennett, Jr. fire at it twenty rods off hand. It was a most hazardous experiment, but Bennett shot; the ball cut the white spot, passing through the board, of course between M'Neily's arm and breast.

Some one told Captain Mitchell, who swore roundly, and sent a file of men to bring them both before him. Instantly he had twenty rods measured off—bid M'Neily stand with the board as before, and ordered Bennett to shoot. Somewhat reluctant, before the angry Captain, to try so dangerous an experiment again, yet confident in his own nerve, his trusty rifle, and his steady sight, Bennett carefully wiped his gun, loaded and fired. Mitchell ran to see—the second ball had cut in right beside the first. A great shout was raised by the spectators.—With a round oath, (too common in those times - to the credit of the morals and taste of the present day, much less common now,) the Captain gave M'Neily a smart kick for running so great a hazard, but called in the successful Ishmael, gave him a glass of wine and a pound of the choicest powder.

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PRICES CURRENT.
BALTIMORE MARKET.
Baltimore, Dec. 28.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat White, | $1 75 a 1 85 |
| Red, Wheat | 1 75 a 1 80 |
| Corn Yellow, | 0 82 a 0 83 |
| White, | 0 76 a 0 77 |
| Rye, | 0 95 a 0 00 |
| Oats, | 0 35 a 0 36 |

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## MARRIED

On the 21st. inst. by the Rev. Mr. Drain, Mr. Jno. H. Thomas, to Miss Sophia Keithly, all of this county.

By the same, on the 26th inst. Mr. Richard Clark, to Miss Rebecca Ozmont, all of the same County.

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## Died.

In Baltimore, at the residence of Dr. Draper, on Friday 22nd inst at 10 o'clock, A. M., Miss Margaret M. Willis, of Caroline County.

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## To the Public.

The subscriber takes this method of announcing to the public, that he has taken that well known and long established Tavern stand in Easton, called the



"EASTON HOTEL,"

Lately occupied by Solomon Lowe, Esq.

He pledges himself to render his house as comfortable as any on the shore, and every attention will be paid to the wants of Strangers, and the public generally.

He hopes that those who have hitherto patronized the house, will still continue to do so. He asks but a fair trial, and feels confident that his constant exertions to please will prove satisfactory.

Boarders by the day, week, month or year will be accommodated upon reasonable terms

WM. H. CURTIS.

Easton, Dec. 30, 1837.

The Village Herald, and People's Press, Prince Anne, Cambridge Chronicle, and Aurora, Cambridge, Times, Centreville, Kent Bugle, Chestertown, will copy the above three times. (W)

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## DOVER BRIDGE.

The Subscriber having been appointed toll collector of Dover Bridge, and being bound by oath to collect the toll in Current money, he therefore requests all passing over said Bridge, to be prepared to pay the same as aforesaid otherwise they will not be permitted to pass over.

JAMES BROWN,
toll gatherer.

Dover Bridge Dec. 30, 1837. 3t

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## NOTICE.

An annual meeting of the "Citizens Fire Company" will be held at Solomon Barrett's on Monday evening January 1st 1838, at 7 o'clock, at which time an election for officers will take place.

Punctual attendance is particularly requested.

ROBT. M. WILLSON, Sec'y.

Dec. 30,


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WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 13th day of December, 1837, by Geo. S. Eichelberger, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the the City of Baltimore, a mulatto boy, named CESAR RINGTAIL, who says he is free, and was raised at the Philadelphia Alms House, but is now bound to Captain Wilcox, of the New York line of Packets. His age is about 17 years, and 5 feet 7 inches in height.—Had on when committed, an old brown cloth coat, lead colored satinett pantaloons, cotton shirt, old black fur hat and coarse leather shoes.

The owner (if any) of the above described mulatto boy, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged as required by the act of Assembly.

D. HERRING, Warden,
Baltimore City and County Jail.

Dec 30 3t

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# CALENDAR

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

# 1838.

*Being the 62d of the Independence of the United States.*

| | Sunday, | Monday, | Tuesday, | Wednesday, | Thursday, | Friday, | Saturday, |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| JANUARY. | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 |
| | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | | | |
| FEBRUARY. | | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | | | |
| MARCH. | | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 |
| APRIL. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| | 29 | 30 | | | | | |
| MAY. | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 |
| | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | | |
| JUNE. | | | | | | 1 | 2 |
| | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| JULY. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| | 29 | 30 | 31 | | | | |
| AUGUST. | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | |
| SEPTEMBER. | | | | | | | 1 |
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |
| | 30 | | | | | | |
| OCTOBER. | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 |
| | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | | | |
| NOVEMBER. | | | | | | 1 | 2 |
| | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| DECEMBER. | | | | | | | 1 |
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |
| | 30 | 31 | | | | | |


EASTON



## COFFEE HOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE fitted up the basement story of the large brick house at the corner of Washington and Dover Streets, and nearly opposite the Market House, where they are prepared to furnish in a superior style

*OYSTERS,*
Beefsteaks, Wild Fowl,
**Terrapins,**

and every delicacy of the season, at the shortest notice.

Parties can be furnished with suppers on reasonable terms, and every attention will be given to render the establishment equal to any on the shore.

Their Bar will be supplied with the most CHOICE LIQUORS.

COLLISON & LOFTON.

Dec. 23, 1837.

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## Notice.

The subscriber, a single man of middle age, wishes employment as superintendant on some Farm, for the next year. He can give satisfactory references, as to capability and character can be heard from immediately by directing a letter to W. P. T., to the care of Mr. B. Blunt, near Wye Mills.

Talbot County, Dec. 23, 1837. 3t

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## Wanted for the ensuing year.

A Teacher for Primary School District, No. 3. (St. Michaels.) Applicants must give good testimonials for moral character, as well as qualifications to instruct in reading, writing and arithmetic; and especially in English Grammar. A liberal salary will be given to one fully competent. Applications will be received up to 10th January by

Rigby Valliant,
Orson Gore,
James Dawson,
Trustees.

Dec. 23 3t

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## WANTED.

For the ensuing year a Teacher of moral habits, for Primary School, Election District No. 2, School No 6 in Talbot County.—Competency to teach Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography and Mathematics will be required. An additional salary will be allowed, if qualified to teach the rudiments of the Latin language. Application to be made before the commencement of the year to either of the trustees.

JAMES M. SETH.
DANIEL L. HADDAWAY.
WILLIAM HORNEY.
Trustees, Bay Side, Talbot County

Dec 9


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## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a Venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot County Court, and to me directed at the suit of Charles W. Pitt, administrator of John R. Pitt, use of Wm. W. Eccleston, against William C. Ridgaway and Samuel Lecompte, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Front door of the Court House, in the Town of Easton, on Tuesday the 16th day of January next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following property of said Ridgaway, to wit: All his right, title, interest, and claim of, in and to, a House and lot in the Town of Easton, situate on Washington Street, in said town, taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid venditioni, debt, interest, and cost due, and to become due thereon, attendance by

WM. TOWNSEND, former Sh'ff.

Dec. 23. 4t

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## MARY'S DELIGHT HALL INFIRMARY.

An extraordinary case of Lithotomy successfully performed at the Mary's Delight Hall Infirmary on the 11th inst. by ABSALOM THOMPSON, M. D. Surgeon and Physician to said institution.

Captain Holland, of Somerset county, Md., wrote me a letter on the subject of his wife and sent me two perfect teeth, of the size of a childs teeth of five or six years of age with the enamel uncorroded, the one an incisor tooth and the other a cuspidates or canine tooth stating that they passed from her into the urinal, and that she felt a large lump in her bladder which rendered her case unsupportable, as she could not then stand or walk without excruciating pain, and begged of me to write him whether I could do anything for her, as her then attending Physician, Dr. King, said he could not do anything more for her and advised her to go to some infirmary. her and advised her to go to some infirmary I wrote Capt. H., that if there was a calculus or any thing else in his wife's bladder I did not hesitate to say that I could give her perfect relief.

Mrs H. arrived at my Institution on the 10th ult., accompanied by her sister and sister-in-law. I made a strict inquiry into the case and she and her friends detailed it to me as follows. She became pregnant about two years past and carried in regular order without any unusual occurrence for five or six months at the end of which time she was threatened with a miscarriage and after a considerable suffering her midwife advised her husband to send for her Physician, Dr. Bellard. He saw her and attended for a long time but she obtained no relief for five months and was confined to her bed in despair for the whole time. However at the end of that time she gradually made a partial recovery but (to use her own language) she always felt a large lump in her abdomen and did experience unceasing pain and suffering in the enlargement until about three years past, when she says, something broke in her and she discharged a large quantity of matter from her bowels and at or about the same time she had a great discharge of matter from the usual outlet of her bladder, and she has experienced a constant pain and suffering in that organ ever since.

I immediately made the examination with the female sound and struck the calculus which had the feel of an unusual production I ordered her under a preparatory course of medicine and regimen for four days, I then proceeded to perform the operation with the female director and female gorget and made a tolerable free incission into the bladder but on introducing the Lithotomy forceps and making a firm grasp on the stone I found that it made a perfect resistance, I then made a more free incision and introduced the index finger of the right hand into the bladder and found a bulb, or a large portion of the calculus imbased into a cyst or membrane at the fundus of the bladder, which rendered me considerable difficulty to detatch it.

However on removing the stone, I found it to be of a very curious shape somewhat resembling the inferior maxilla or the lower jaw bone of a child with a coagulum of blood between the angles of the jaw bone covered with a civit of calcareous earth from three to four lines in thickness with two perfect teeth implanted in it.

The wealth of this anomalous production from angle to angle is one and three quarter inches. Its length is one and five eight inches. It is not quite one inch thick.

This case I conceive to be an extra uterine conception where the ovum was not detached from the ovarium after impregnation and gestation was carried on there, or more likely and which I believe to be the facts, that the ovum dropt from the ovarium into the abdomen and although nature was balked and interrupted in her usual course of operation yet there is complete sources from the sympathy between the parts after the impregnation of the ovum to carry on gestation in the abdomen and outside of the womb to perfection until the full time of delivery at which time there being no way of delivery the child dies and becomes a foreign substance which almost always destroys the mother after a long course of suffering.

In this case, nature had exhausted all her store to relieve the patient, and after a constant suffering of seven years, there was two fistulous opening, the one into the rectum, and the other in the bladder, and a great part of the fetus was carried off by stool & the inferior maxilla & teeth was carried into the bladder & formed a nucleus for the deposite of the calcareous matter which would have soon destroyed the patient if it had not been removed by an operation.

In conclusion I am happy to state that Mrs H. is now perfectly well and will return to her family and friends in a few days, I am confident as she is but twenty eight years of age that she will receive one million per cent. reward for all the suffering she experienced in undergoing the operation as she did not suffer more than five minutes, in the whole from commencement to the end of the operation, and has made no complaint ever since, which I hope will be encouragement to many and very many people, labouring under such misterious diseases, to submit to operations which cannot be avoided, and which will give them immediate relief, and snatch them from a bed of suffering and a premature grave

ABSOLOM THOMPSON.

November 24, 1837.

All editors of Newspapers who are friendly to the cause of humanity, are requested to give the above an insertion.

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