took a crown—one of her husband's base begotten offspring—and purchased with it three-penny worth of rhubarb from a chemist, who undone man!—handed o. ver four-and-ninepence change. In due season the apothecary detected the guile ful crown, and in his own clear breast, resolved to destroy it. However, it remained by the strangest accident in his till, and by an accident still more extra ordinary, was given in part of change for a guinea to a gentleman a litt'e the worse for liquor, who on his way home to bed took the precaution of dropping into Straightback's for a box of—his own patent—anti-bacchic pills.

"In the morning, the vinous gentleman discovered the pocket-piece, but as he had changed more than one guinea, could not with certainty, detect the giver of the counterfeit. No matter: it remained loose with other money in his pocket, and one day, to his own surprise he found he had passed it. He had taken a journey, and it was very dark when, in the handsomest manner, he fee'd the coachman.—The poor man who drove the Tallyho did not realise more than 400l. per annum, and could not afford to lose five shillings; hence, Smasher's crown became at a fitting opportunity, the property of a sand-blind old gentlewoman, who, at her loss, lifted up her hands at the iniquity of the world, and put aside the brassy wickedness. The good old soul never missed a charity sermon. The Reverend Mr. Sulphurtongue made a sweet discourse in favour of the conversion of the Jews, and the Churchwardens condescended to hold each a plate. To the great disgust of the discoverers, a bad crown was detected amongst the subscribed half crowns and shillings. The beadle was directed to destroy it. He intended to do so, but in pure forgetfulness, passed it one day for purl: the landlady of the 'George' having as she said 'taken it, was resolved not to lose it,' and by some accident it was given to a pedlar, who, after a walk of twenty miles, entered an alehouse, took his supper of bread and cheese—went to bed—rose and proffered for his account Jack Smasher's pocket-piece. The pedlar was immediately given into the hands of a constable, taken before a magistrate, and ordered to be imprisoned and whipped as a passer of counterfeit money."

The following *is* a very clever and quiet hit at the Newgate school of l terature The captain is offering his MS. to the publishers:

"One was tickled by the title, but looked blank when he understood that there was no murderer—no highway man in it. He declared that the only way to keep a reader awake was to commit at least one murder in every page; that the gallows was now the only bay-tree; and that even the youthful generation sucked intelligence and morals from tales of the gibbet, with the same eagerness and the same advantage that they sucked liquorice-rood! Season it, sir—season it,' said one bland gentleman, 'with a handful of murders—a terrific storm on the New Pic[illegible] a miraculous escape from Maryleb one watch house, and there may be some hopes of it.' "

THE MOTHER OF JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

It is said that superior men always have superior mothers, and it certainly seems to be the case in general, if not always. Physiologists may not be able to account for it, though the philosopher, familiar with the operations of mind, may. It seems to be owing to the susceptibility of the infant mind to impressions, and the almost unlimited power the mother has to mould it for good or evil.

Whatever may be the views entertained towards Mr. Adams as a politician, it is conceded by all, familiarly acquainted with his private character, that he is, and ever has been a man of high-toned morals, and of the strictest integrity. The following letter is a key to this exception to the generality of public men.—It is taken from a volume of letters of Mrs. Adams, mother of John Quincy Adams just published and compiled by her grandson, O. F. Adams, Esq. of Boston. The letter was written to her son, then eleven years of age, who was residing with his father at Paris.

JUNE, 1778.

My Dear Son: 'Tis almost four months since you left your native land, and embarked upon the mighty waters, in quest of a foreign country. Although I have not particularly written to you since, yet you may be assured you have constantly been upon my heart and mind.

It is a very difficult task, my dear son for a tender parent to bring her mind to part with a child of your years, going to a distant land; nor could I have acquiesced in such a separation under any other care than that of the most excellect parent and guardian who accompanied you. You have arrived at years capable of improving under the advantages you will be likely to have, if you do but properly attend to them. They are talents put into your hands, of which an account will be required of you hereafter; and, being possessed of one, two, or four, see to it that you double your numbers.

The most amiable and most useful disposition in a young mind is diffidence of itself; and this should lead you to seek advice and instruction from him who is your natural guardian, and will always counsel and direct you in the best manner, both for your present and future happiness. You are in possession of a good natural understanding, and of spirits unbroken by adversity, and untamed with care. Improve your understanding by acquiring useful knowledge—and virtue, such as will render you an ornament to society; an honor to your country and a blessing to your parents. Great learning and superior abilities, should you ever possess them, will be of little value and small estimation, unless virtue, honor, truth, and integrity are added to them. Adhere to those religious sentiments and principles which were early instilled into your mind, and remember that you are accountable to your Maker for all your words and actions.

Let me enjoin it upon you to attend constantly and steadfastly to the precepts and instructions of your father, as you value the happiness of your mother and your own welfare. His care and attention to you render many things unnecessary for me to write which I might otherwise do; but the inadvertency and heedlessness of youth require line upon line and precept upon precept, and, when enforced by the joint efforts of both parents, will, I hope, have a due influence upon your conduct, for, dear as you are to me, I would much rather you should have found your grave in the ocean you have crossed, or that any untimely death crop you in your infant years, than see you an immoral, profligate, or graceless child.

You have entered, early in life, upon the great theatre of the world, which is full of temptations and vice of every kind. You are not wholly unacquainted with history, in which you have read of crimes which your inexperienced mind could scarcely believe credible. You have been taught to think of them with horror, and to view vice as

"——a monster of so frightful mien,
That, to be hated, needs but to be seen."

Yet you must keep a strict guard upon yourself, or the odious monster will soon lose its terror by becoming familiar to you. The modern history of our times furnishes us as black a list of crimes as can be paralleled in ancient times, even if we go back to Nero, Caligula, or Cæsar Borgia. Young as you are, the cruel war into which we have been compelled by the haughty tyrant of Britain and the bloody emissaries of his vengeance, may stamp upon your mind this certain truth, that the welfare and prosperity of all countries, communities, and I may add, individuals, depend upon their morals. That nation to which we were once united, as it has departed from justice, eluded and subverted the wise laws which formerly governed it, & suffered the worst of crimes to go unpunished, has lost its valor, wisdom, and humanity, and, from being the dread and terror of Europe, has sunk into derision and infamy.

But, to quit political subjects; I have been greatly anxious for your safety, having never heard of the frigate since she sailed, till, about a week ago, a New York paper informed that she was taken and carried into Plymouth. I did not fully credit this report, though it gave me much uneasiness. I yesterday heard that a French vessel was arrived at Portsmouth which brought news of the safe arrival of the Boston: but this wants confirmation: I hope it will not be long before I shall be assured of your safety. You must write me an account of your voyage, of your situation, and of every thing entertaining you can recollect.

Be assured I am, most affectionately, yours.

From the Baltimore American.

BENJAMIN HARRISON IN 1775.

We notice in the correspondence of the Journal of Commerce some interesting reminiscences of BENJAMIN HARRISON, the illustrious father of the President Elect. Among all the great and patriotic men who stood up for American liberty at the eventful era of the Revolution there was none that entered into the noble contest with a more determined spirit than Benjamin Harrison. In the first volume of Mr. Jefferson's Memoirs there is a characteristic anecdote told of him—When the first Congress met at Philadelphia in 1775 measures were taken for the publication of a solemn declaration for the purpose of justifying the resort to arms. Mr. Jefferson was on the committee appointed to this duty—also Mr. Dickinson, of Pennsylvania. "I prepared," says Mr. Jefferson, a draft of the declaration committed to us. It was too strong for Mr. Dickinson. He still retained the hope of reconciliation with the mother country, and was unwilling it should be lessened by offensive statements He was so honest a man, and so able a one, that he was greatly indulged, even by those who could not feel his scruples. We therefore requested him to take the paper, and put into a form he could approve. He did so; preparing an entire new statement, and preserving of the former only the last four paragraphs, and half of the preceding one. We approved and reported it to Congress, who accepted it. Congress gave a signal proof of their indulgence to Mr. Dickinson, and of their great desire not to go too fast for any respectable part of our body, in permitting him to draw their second petition to the King, according to his own ideas, and passing it with scarcely an amendment. The disgust against its humility was general: and Mr. Dickinson's delight at its passage was the only circumstance that reconciled them to it. The vote being passed, although further observation on it was out of order, he could not refrain from rising and expressing his satisfaction, and concluded by saying:—There is but one word, Mr. President, in the paper which I disapprove, and that is the word CONGRESS," on which Benjamin Harrison rose and said:—There is but one word in the paper, Mr. President, of which I approve, and that is the word CONGRESS."

Nothing could show more happily than this anecdote the spirit of compromise and mutual forbearance which distinguished the deliberations of our Revolutionary statesmen. The true patriotic sentiment, the love of liberty, exalted and generous inspiring noble thoughts, dwelt as an active principle in the midst of their councils, pervading all hearts and blending uniting and concentrating all feelings, purposes and aims on one grand object.

There is another saying of Benjamin Harrison which denotes his bold and decided character. When John Hancock was chosen Pident of Congress he was under the [illegible] of outlawry by a special proclamation which included also Samuel Adams. Hi[illegible]on, who it is said had declined the Pidency in favor of Hancock, conducted [illegible] latter to the Chair and placing him in[illegible] said—"We will show Mother Britain how little we regard her by putting in the chair the man she has proscribed."

At the signing the Declaration of Independence he happened to stand near Mr. Gerry of Massachusetts, who was of a slender, spare fa. Harrison was himself stout and inclining to corpulency: and when he had [illegible]ned, he turned to Mr. Gerry and sai[illegible] laying down the pen, "When the hanging time comes, I shall have the advantage of you. It will be over with me in a minute, but you will be kicking in the air half an hour after I am gone."

As early as 176[illegible]r '65 Benjamin Harrison had so distinguished himself in the Legislature of [illegible] native Province that it was thought an object for the Royal Government to secure him in its favour. He was accordingly offered a seat in the Executive Council of Virginia.—But as the measures of the British Ministry already indicated [illegible] oppressive spirit, he refused the pro[illegible]red dignity and always exerted his in[illegible]nce in the cause of the people.

We have somewhere seen in an old volume, Cave's "Gentl[illegible]an's Magazine," an intercepted letter fr[illegible] Benjamin Harrison to Gen. Washing[illegible] written during the war. The chief re[illegible]flection that we have of it is that it was [illegible]wfully written and abounded in expr[illegible]s of affection and regard.

THINGS AS THEY ARE.

The Richmond Whig [illegible]numerates the following, as the Legacies [illegible] Jackson Van Burenism to the Amer[illegible] People:

1. A Bankrupt Trea[illegible]y. 2. An insolvent Post Office. 3. [illegible] six years war with 400 Indians and [illegible] squaws. 4 A new National debt of [illegible]om 20 to 30 millions of dollars

These (says the Whig) may be called the SPECIFIC legacies of the Jackson Dynasty to the American people. But besides, there are bequests of a more general nature, & far more disastrous. An embarassed commerce—a d[illegible]ased currency—a disorganized navy—[illegible]declining revenue—and a rankling [illegible]nd advancing corruption in all departm[illegible]ts of the Public service.

In this aspect of affairs it is well remarked by that paper, [illegible] time and the most unsparing, and devote[illegible] and disinterested energy will be r[illegible]uisite to put things in order. This is [illegible]olemn truth. The twelve years' misru[illegible] of the spoiler administrations, have be[illegible] productive of incalculable injury to the [illegible]untry in all its dearest & highest intere[illegible]. They who have been fattening on the spoils during this ill omened period, m[illegible] indeed deny this, and may endeavour [illegible]maintain that the system of administra[illegible] the politics dynasty, have been just [illegible]e thing; and that the country has been enjoying a marvellous proper administration of its affairs. But the people think and have thought, very differently. The people, whose sole interest and wish are for good government, and have been convinced by sad experience, that the administration of Jackson Van Buren was productive of any thing but good to the country. Hence their determination to effect a change.—That determination was gloriously carried out at the recent elections, when nineteen of the twenty six States, gave their votes for "Harrison and Tyler."

Considering the nature and magnitude of the evils under which the country is laboring—the effect of long years of misrule—as well as the approved means of cure, it must be admitted that in the choice of Harrison and Tyler, as first and second officers under whom to carry out the needful reforms, the people have shewn a sound and healthful discretion and well adapted the instruments to the object. All past experience must be unavailing for human instruction, and history itself, a vain and lying record, if "Tippecanoe, & Tyler too," are not the very men for the crisis. And though, as regards the Chief Magistrate especially, no President of the U. States probably ever found the condition of affairs so unpromising in all possible aspects: so no one, since the days of Washington, ever brought to the important and onerous task before him, a more fixed and approved integrity; a riper judgment, touching the whole range of public affairs, and of men and things; or a more earnest desire or purpose to determine all public questions for the public good, without fear or favor, that the man who has been chosen, as it were by acclamation, to carry out the reforms rendered necessary by twelve years of misgovernment. The crisis is one to try the qualities of men, but the peoples' President is one who is well calculated to meet it with firmness, and pass through it in triumph.

CURIOUS BIBLE.—There is at present in the possession of a Mrs. Parkes, of Golden Square, London, a copy of Mackin's Bible; in forty five large folio volumes, illustrated with nearly 7000 engravings, from the age of Michael Angelo to that of Reynolds and West. The work also contains about 200 original drawings or vignettes by Loutherbourg. The prints and etchings include the works of Raffaelle, Marc Antonio, Albert Durer Callot, Rembrant, and other masters, consisting of representations of nearly every fact, circumstance, and object mentioned in the holy Scriptures. There are, moreover, designs of trees, plants flowers, quadrupeds, birds fishes, and insects, such, besides fossils, as have been adduced in proof of an universal deluge.—The most authenic scripture atlasses are bound up with the volumes. This Bible was the property of the late Mr. Boyer the publisher, who collected and arranged the engravings, etchings, and drawings at great expense and labor; and he is said to have been engaged upwards of 30 years in rendering it perfect. It was insured in the Albion Insurance Office for £3000.

From the Annapolis Republican.

WHIG ELECTORAL DINNER.

The Whig Electoral Dinner, given by a number of the Whig citizens, of Annapolis, in a compliment to the Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, took place at Swann & Iglehart's Hotel, on Tuesday afternoon.—The company numbered about sixty gentlemen, among them besides the Electors several of the distinguished men of the State—John Johnson, Esq. presided on the occasion, aided by Joseph H. Nicholson, Richard W. Gill, and Thomas S. Alexander, Esqrs. as Vice Presidents.

After the cloth was removed the regular toasts were announced and responded to, in eloquent addresses, by several of the guests, among them, Jas. M. Coale, T. R. Loockerman, John P. Kennedy, R. J. Bowie, J. Leeds Kerr, and David Hoffman, Esqrs. of the Electoral College, and Charles H. Pitts, S. Teakle Wallis, Z. C. Lee, W. H. Tuck, J. Bozman Kerr Esqrs. and Dr. S. Collins, many excellent and patriotic volunteer toasts were afterwards drunk.

The festival was a most handsome and interesting one throughout, and we regret that we have it not in our power to give in this day's paper a more extended notice of it This we promise in our next.

Roundtree's excellent band from Baltimore, enlivened the company with many favorite and patriotic airs during the festival

The proprietors of the City Hotel, received well merited compliments for the elegance of the entertainment, which in all respects was befitting the occasion.—The company took their seats at four o'clock, and the pleasures of the table were continued until a late hour.

The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette of the 7th inst. has the following paragraph:

RESUMPTION.—The latest information which we have from the east renders it almost certain that the means asked to aid the banks of Philadelphia to resume, will be so far secured as to place it beyond a doubt that on or before the 15th of January 1841, the banks will resume specie payments.

The Philadelphia Inquirer says—We learn that the Bank Committee returned from New York yesterday, having left that city at five o'clock on Saturday afternoon. Their negotiation was successful, and we may therefore re firm our belief the long talked of resumption will take place on the 15th. The New York Times says:

"Our banks have agreed to loan the Philadelphia Banks one million of dollars on nine and eighteen months. A committee of three from Philadelphia, in conjunction with a Boston Committee have been here for several days, and yesterday morning completed the arrangements for the loan. The Boston Banks will increase the loan to three millions and a half, which it is asserted will be amply sufficient to enable the Pennsylvania institutions to fill the requisition of the law in relation to the resumption. The loan is made on Post Notes bearing six per cent interest. It amounts, in fact merely to an extension of the debt due by the Philadelphia banks to ours and placing it on interest. We are glad the affair is at last concluded, and that another fair prospect exists, that before many months all the sound banks throughout the Union, will pay specie, and the unsound ones have been put into liquidation."

The New York Express of Monday, 2 P. M. says—

The negotiation between the Philadelphia and the New York Banks for the loan of a million of dollars was concluded with the utmost promptness. The Banks were to furnish the amount on the terms proposed, and without the slightest hesitation. Indeed the amount divided up was very small, the Bank of Commerce took the largest portion, viz. one hundred and fifty thousand; most of the others took fifty and a hundred thousand each—and had the application been for double the amount, the sum would have been taken.

They all had and have large balances in Philadelphia, which have accumulated there in the course of business: these funds have been placed there by the collection of merchants notes, on which the banks have made from 2 to 4 per cent Now, if the Banks resume, they will get these balances and those in Baltimore and further South, without any discount, and thereby secure a large profit.

The N. Y. Courier of Monday says—

We had hoped that the conclusion of the arrangement which we announced on Saturday, would have enabled the banks of Pennsylvania to resume specie payments, before the departure of the Great Western, as the effect produced by this event in Europe, will probably be greater than it will be here, but we fear that the obstructions to the communication between the two cities caused by the heavy fall of snow may possibly prevent this consummation.

DEAF AND DUMB PRINTERS.—A curious account is given, from Tubingen in Wurtemburg, of a new printing establishment, lately opened by M. Theodore Helgerad. All the compositors and pressmen, one hundred and ninety six in number, eleven of the former being women are deaf and dumb; and have been educated at his cost for the employment in which they are now engaged The king has conferred on M. Helgerad the large gold medal, of the order of civil merit, for this great reclamation from the social and moral waste.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Morning, Dec. 12.

COL. WILLIAM HUGHLETT, was chosen on Wednesday last, President of the Branch of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, in this town, vice THOMAS J. BULLITT, Esq. deceased.

FIRE.—The stable, rented by Capt. Jacob Wright, was destroyed by fire on Sunday last. How the fire originated has not been ascertained.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

By the Steam Boat last night, we received Baltimore papers containing the President's Message—the publication of which, we are obliged to postpone until next week.—The Baltimore American says:

The chief portion of this document is taken up with discussions on finance. Some of the President's remarks run in a strange vein. We confess ourselves at a loss to understand what he means by his frequent allusions to a *national debt*; nor is the point made any clearer by his use of the phrase *'permanent debt.'* We had supposed that the National Debt was paid off under Gen. Jackson's administration. It is very certain that at the accession of Mr. Van Buren there was a large surplus on hand in the Treasury—so large that by Act of Congress a great sum—nearly forty millions—was directed to be distributed among the States.—The last instalment of this amount was however retained in the Treasury in view of the financial difficulties which encompassed the Administration soon after its entrance into power. The sum thus retained was about nine millions At the beginning of 1837 the Government had on hand six millions over and above the surplus to be distributed among the States; this added to the reserved instalment, would make fifteen millions. Sometime afterwards the government received five millions from the Pennsylvania Bank of the United States as a part of the capital of the United States in the former Bank. Here then was an aggregate of *Twenty Millions of dollars* which this Administration had as a surplus, apart from the ordinary revenues of the country and distinct from the issues of Treasury notes which have been made repeatedly since 837.

With these facts before us—with this palpable evidence that the Administration went into power not only without a national debt to contend against but with a large surplus in its favour, let us refer to some passages in the Message!

It cannot escape the notice of the reader of the Message that in the whole train of remarks on the subject of a national debt the President is endeavouring to establish something like a ground of opposition to the administration which is to succeed his own. When General Harrison comes into office he will probably find an exhausted Treasury, with an accumulated debt of Treasury issues already fastened upon the Government. If it should be deemed advisable to fund this debt and to procure by loan whatever sum may be necessary to carry on the Government, then forthwith the responsibility of a national debt is to be charged upon the Whig Administration The old prejudices of many against the funding system will be appealed to: it will be denounced as a federal measure and all that. If such an object as this be not in view it will be difficult to account for such a particular stress as is laid in the Message on the evils of a national debt.

From the Nat. Intelligencer of Tuesday.

THE MEETING OF CONGRESS.

Yesterday, for the first time in a great many years, neither House of Congress formed a quorum on the day appointed for the opening of the Session, owing to the unprecedented occurrence of the roads in all directions being blocked up earlier in the season than ever known before, by nearly as heavy a fall of snow as is recollected ever to have occurred in this part of the country, accompanied by high wind and severe cold.

In the Senate, sixteen members attended, and in the House of Representatives one hundred.

In the latter body it is probable that a quorum of Members will be in attendance to day: but we have doubts as to the Senate. Without the presence of a quorum in both Houses no business can be transacted; so that it is possible our readers will not have their curiosity gratified by the perusal of the President's Message for a day or two to come.

Correspondence of the Balt. Patriot.

TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

IN SENATE.—Tuesday, Dec. 8, 1840.

For some time after the hour of meeting, it was apprehended there would not be a quorum; but after the arrival of the cars from Baltimore, there was a considerably large quorum in attendance. I noticed the following Senators in addition to those mentioned yesterday—Messrs. Clayton, Pierce, Hubbard, Clay of Alabama, Mangum of North Carolina, Knight, Dixon, Ruggles, and Henderson.

The President *pro tem.* of the Senate (Hon. Wm. R. King) took the chair, and called to order.

On motion, it was ordered that a message should be sent to the House, stating that a quorum was present, and ready to proceed to business.

A similar message was received from the House, and also one informing the Senate that the House had appointed a Committee of two members, (Messrs. Taliaferro and Cave Johnson) to wait on the President of the United States, and inform him that a quorum of each House was in attendance and ready to receive any communication he might have to make.

A corresponding resolution was moved by Mr. Wright, and agreed to; and Messrs. Wright and Huntington were appointed the committee.

Mr. Merrick rose, and in very feeling and appropriate terms referred to the death of his estimable colleague, Mr. Spence. After pronouncing a brief and well merited eulogium on his character and services, he offered the customary resolutions for going into mourning.—And then, as an additional mark of respect for the memory of the deceased Senator, the Senate adjourned.

From the Baltimore American.

U. S. SENATOR.

Several distinguished names have been placed before the public as suitable persons to fill the vacancy in the Senate of the U. States occasioned by the death of the late Dr. Spence. But as yet, the name of THEODORE R. LOOCKERMAN, Esq of Talbot county has not appeared in any of the public prints—than whom there is not a more popular, eloquent and able man on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

This gentleman has been honored by the people of Talbot county repeatedly with a seat in the State Legislature, and has discharged the duties consequent thereon with great ability. He has had the high honor of having been selected as a candidate for Elector of President and Vice President of the U. States on two occasions, and has been a most efficient defender of Whig principles in the late Canvass, which has resulted in the triumph of the people over their corrupt rulers. It is to be hoped therefore that his claims as a candidate to a seat in the Senate of the U States will receive that consideration from the whig members of the Legislature to which they are justly entitled.

VOX POPULI.

BEGINNING EARLY.—General Cass has been nominated a candidate for the Presidency in 1844, by a large meeting in Monroe county, N. Y. A Virginia paper puts up the name of Thomas H. Benton.

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Graham:—Will you be good enough to call the attention of the taxable inhabitants of this School District to the election of a Board of Trustees for the ensuing year. By a Notice set up at the public places in this town, we perceive that said election is to be held on Saturday (12th inst.) at 3 o clock in the Court House. The following gentlemen viz!

Dr. Thomas H. Dawson,
William Hussey, and
Sam'l Hambleton, Jr, Esq'rs.

will be supported for Trustees and Samuel S. Saterfield for Clerk.

MANY CITIZENS.

Easton, Dec. 10th 1840.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Office of the Patriot, }
Thursday, Dec. 10 }

Wheat	(Red)	$ 0 88 a $0 93
	(White)	0 95 a 1 10
Corn	(yellow) new	48 a 00
	(white) new	48 a 0 50
	Rye	48 a 0 52
	Oats	30 a 0 32

MARRIED

In this county on Thursday 3d inst., by the Rev. Dr. Spencer, George Edward Muse, Esq. of Cambridge, Dorchester county, to Miss Mary, daughter of the late Dr. Rogers, of this county.

The above marriage was incorrectly published in our last paper.

On the 10th inst. by the Rev. Jesse Thompson, Mr. James M. Parrott to Miss Elizabeth Ann Matthews, all of Talbot county.

On Thursday the 10th inst. by the Rev. James L. Houston, Mr. William Irvin to Miss Susan Vinson, all of Talbot County.

DIED

At Wye Heights, in this county, after a long affliction, on the 4th inst. James Saulsbury, Sen. in the 78th year of his age.

OBITUARY.

Died, of a pulmonary disease, after a long illness, on Sunday evening, the 6th inst., in this county, at Cloras Point, his residence, George A. Thomas, Esq. in the 35th year of his age.

Mr. Thomas was a native of Cecil and there resided until a few months past; his worth there before as a man was but little known here where he has died, but in Cecil, no one was more highly esteemed for real merit or unobtrusive moral worth, no one more highly appreciated for purity of principle, integrity of conduct or amiability of character, and few there were, who had more warm or constant friends. Mr. Thomas was several times the representative of his native county in the State Legislature, and so highly did he stand, that at any time the citizens of Cecil would have freely and confidingly entrusted to his keeping their dearest interests, assured as they would have ever been, that no one would have guarded them with a greater degree of idelity.

In the death of this excellent and most estimable gentleman his family and friends

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2940_scm11031-0888.jpg