upwards of a quarter of a mile. A communication being thus made, a cradle was fixed to the line, by which means the whole of the crew, consisting of seven persons, were safely landed.

SPLENDID ERUPTION OF A VOLCANO.

We are indebted (says the Newark Daily Advertiser) to an officer of the Exploring Expedition for files of the Polynesian, a useful little paper published at the Sandwich Islands, and transfer the following extract from a full account of the last volcanic eruption, which was briefly referred to by our correspondent in a late letter, as having been witnessed by the officers of the squadron.

"Several days before the eruption, smoke was seen by the natives rising from the direction where the lava afterward burst out, but it was attributed to brush on Fire. At 2 o'clock on Sunday, the last day of May, a bright light was seen from Hilo toward the south, which spread with great rapidity, and increased to such an intensity that it was immediately attributed to a volcanic eruption This the reports of the natives soon confirmed. It was judged to be thirty miles distant, and at night such was the brilliancy of the light that the finest print could be read at that distance. This noontide brightness, converting night into day, continued for two weeks, and is represented by eye witness to have been a spectacle of unsurpassed sublimity.—It was like the glow of a firmament on fire, and was seen for upwards of a hundred miles at sea. It also rose and spread itself above the lofty mountain peaks, so as to be distinctly visible on the leeward side of the island, where the wind drove the smoke in dense and massy clouds.

"The lava continued flowing towards the sea, which it reached on Thursday, four days from its first egress. At times it would rush forward with a velocity of four to five miles per hour, but for a short distance only, then become very sluggish, and move heavily and slowly on. Its general movement was in immense semi-circular masses, owing to its great consistency. These would roll on, gradually accumulating, until the mass had become too heavy to hold itself together, while the exterior was partially cooled and solidified; then bursting, the liquid interior flowing out would join a new stream, and thus aid in forming another. By these accelerated progressive movements, the wave like ridges were formed, which are everywhere observable on the older currents. At times, it forced its way under the circumjacent soil presenting the singular appearance of earthly rocks and trees in motion like the swell of the ocean. Mr. C. was standing near the stream and watching its progress when the land beneath him began to rise, and in a few minutes he was ten feet above his companions, who were but a short distance from him. He had barely time to leave this dangerous situation when the earth opened and lava gushed out. The color of the whole stream was of the deepest crimson. On the windward side its heat was not so powerful but that persons could approach and plunge sticks into the fiery mass and draw forth specimens. So great was its viscidity, that large rocks were seen floating down the water like cork upon the water. In one night the stream spread from a few rods to half a mile in width.

"The spectacle, when this burning mass reached the sea, must have been awful and sublime in the highest degree The conflict between the two antagonist powers, fire and water, was on a scale which the eye of man but seldom witnesses. The heavens were lit up in one intense glare while streams of fire, like lightning, glanced about in every direction. Ashes and sand were thrown to a great height in the air, and descended for miles distant in showers of fiery spray Volumes of smoke and steam rolled heavily up, rendering the lurid glare still more powerful, while the heavy detonations and loud reports of exploding gases and the roar of the conflicting elements were distinctly heard twenty five miles off, like discharges of artillery.

"With such rapidity and to such a degree was the water heated, that the following day (June 5th) the fish floated, when dead, as far as Keau, fifteen miles distant, where the water was hot to the touch."

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

LONDON, April 3, 1841.

Captain Taylor, of New York, has just had awarded to him the sum of £3610 sterling, by the Germanic Diet, for his discoveries in electro-magnetism whereby he proposes to supersede steam on rail roads, and for propelling machinery. This gentleman, some months back, exhibited a very beautiful model of his electro-magnetic engine, at the Colosseum here, which drew forth the approbation and astonishment of men of the highest practical knowledge and scientific attainments. On that occasion the engine was devoted to turning a lathe, and most admirably did it perform its functions. The inventor has now constructed a machine of considerable power, which he expects to be enabled to get ready for service within the present year.

So sanguine is the captain, that he emphatically declares he does not intend to return to America until he can go back by lightning! But this is not the only wonder which Captain Taylor has been exhibiting to the astounded gaze of the natives of Cockney shire, for he has a patent for steaming wood and then when in a soft state, slicing it like soap, and forming the same forthwith into shingles staves, garden paling, &c. &c. He has fitted up some extensive premises for this purpose, and also for making casks by machinery, and to such perfection has he brought the latter, that his lady visiters can manufacture a cask in less than five minutes, without soiling their gloves.—At the present moment the worthy captain is all the rage in town, and he is also, as might be imagined, playing the very deuce among the coopers in England.

Mr. Wells, an American gentleman, who is the patentee of the felted cloth has formed a company in London, who have commenced the manufacture of this very peculiarly fabric. The works are at Leeds, and great success has attended the experiments. Orders have been given to the company which will take two years to execute. I have visited the depot in town, and been highly gratified with some very splendid specimens of this admirable discovery. The cloth you are aware, is made without either spining or weaving.

Several Mormonites, from your far west, are zealously laboring in the provinces here for the purpose of making proselytes to their strange faith. In some parts they have been successful, and several simpletons have been induced to dispose of their property here and set sail for the United States, to join the general body. In some towns the missionaries have been very roughly handled.

Sentence of death on a Protestant Clergyman.—Richard Sandes was indicted at the Carlow Assizes, on Wednesday last, for that he, being a degraded clergyman of the Church of England, did perform a marriage between John Lalor and Sarah Howard, both Protestants.—Mr. Clarke, Crown Solicitor, said this prosecution was grounded on a very old Act, the 12th Geo. I, cap. 3, by which it was made penal for Popish priests and degraded clergymen of the Church of England to celebrate a marriage: it was a felony, and such a Popish priest or degraded clergyman should suffer death without the benefit of clergy. It has been repealed as to Catholics; it refers only to degraded Protestant clergy. The fact of Mr. Sandes having been in orders was proved by one witness, and his degradation by another, the Judge sent the case to the Jury, when the prisoner produced a priest's license, bearing the seal of the Prelate and signed by the Lord Bishop of Killala. His Lordship having summed up, the Jury returned a verdict of guilty, after which the Court rose. On Thursday his Lordship came into Court at half past ten o'clock, and proceeded to record sentence of death on Richard Sandes.—The prisoner begged of his Lordship to allow him to say a few words. The sentence of degradation had been passed upon him without his knowledge. The Court of Carlow were adverse to him; it had its eye on him as keen and as searching as the glance of Kehama on Kehuried.—*English paper.*

From the Delaware Journal.

REMOVALS.

At every removal from office made by the administration, the Globe and all its subordinate cry as if their backs were lashed with a cat o' nine tails. The party dies in agonies—the grip of their ill-gotten spoils is released with the cries of horror and despair: never did men bear a licking with such an ill grace: never did a conquered party give up their power so ill naturedly and with such a manifestation of milignancy. They seem devoid of all common sense: how could they for a moment cherish the idea that they who came to their places by prostrating their predecessors, would be permitted to retain their situations while the deeds, the principles, the measures which marked their political life have been condemned by the PEOPLE. How could they expect to be continued in office, when it is the expressed wish of the people that they shall be removed.

Taking into consideration the aggregate of loco foco office holders, said to be 100,000) the number of removals already made amounts to nothing. There may be some good Van Buren office holders, but they are *very* scarce, and the Whigs will not have their just dues until there is a general 'clearing out,' and we hope the government will continue to make removals until the good work shall be finished.

If the *few* removals which have been made cause such suffering amongst the the lokies, their agonies will be inconsolable before the list is gone through.—It should be recollected that there are about 100,000 Van Buren office holders, & that they came into power over the heads of good and true whigs: and that of *right* these offices belong to the Whigs: most of these officers have been appointed for their party services or influence, and better men can now be found to fill their places. Is it not then proper and just that a great majority of these should be removed? and is it not ridiculous to suppose that they will be continued in places that they have reached by improper means, and be continued too, by an administration which they have violently opposed and which they still oppose.—they ought to go—and make room for *Whigs*.

Of these 100,000 officers how many ought to be Whigs? If we claim the same proportion that the lokies have, we would answer *'nearly all.'* But as the Whigs are the *majority*, they should at least have a strong majority of the offices—at least *three fourths* of the officers should be filled by them. This would make the number about 75,000, leaving 25,000 for the lokies, which is a great many more than they deserve, and more than *we* would allow. if we had the *turning out* to do. We think they cannot ask, with modesty, for any thing. We presume at least 75 000 removals will be made, and we would advise the Globe and other papers of a similar character not to shed all their tears over the *few* of their friends who have received their deserts, but to 'save up' some of their sorrows for future sufferers.

The TEMPERANCE REFORM in Boston has resulted in bringing more than two hundred inebriates to the pledge. A new Society has been formed.

From the Newburg (N. Y.) Gazette.

"PROSCRIPTION."

The Loco Foco presses are crying out "proscription!" "proscription!" at a great rate, merely because some one hundred removals have been made under the new Administration. It was very patriotic and just in Gen. Jackson to remove his political opponents from office to make room for his own friends, but it is very unpatriotic and unjust in Mr. Tyler to do the same thing. Cry away gentlemen, but before the appointing power hears you we apprehend you will be very hoarse.

It may be refreshing perhaps to these patriots to recur to the events which distinguished the first few months of Gen. Jackson's reign. In the first year of his administration the "Greatest and Best" removed no less than *two thousand men* from office, for no other alleged fault than a difference of political opinion. He was scarcely warm in his seat when he made the following removals:—

Fifteen Ministers Plenipotentiary, Charges d'Affairs, and Secretaries of Legation.

Nine Marshals and fifteen United States Attorneys.

Forty-eight Collectors and Principal Revenue Officers.

Nine Indian Agents and Navy Agents.

Twenty-six Receivers and Registers of Land Offices.

Twenty-one consuls for foreign ports.

Four hundred and ninety-one Postmasters.

Besides these direct removals from office,' says the Intelligencer, 'by the Executive, there was a host of removals of such persons as held offices by secondary appointments, such as clerks, inspectors, &c., in the Custom house, whom we have no means of numbering. We have a statement before us, however, which may afford the reader some idea of the extent of those removals. In the custom house at *Boston* alone, out of fifty-eight persons employed in different capacities, *forty* were removed! In all, there were removed from office, of all grades of civil officers, within the first year of the Jackson Administration, *more than two thousand men*."

That this "proscription" was sanctioned by the self-same men who are now so loud in their complaints against Mr. Tyler, is true; and to prove its truth we need but recur to the language of the U. S. Telegraph of that period, which was then the accredited organ of Gen. Jackson's administration at Washington:

[From the U. S. Telegraph of March 30, 1829.]

"If the work of reform may seem to go slowly on, the people may rest satisfied that it will *surely* progress. The President *has given his pledge to the public* for the faithful performance of his duty, and all who know him must be convinced that he never gave a pledge which he did not redeem."

"We would hint it for the benefit of those of our party who are styled *leading men*, that every attempt to sustain in office by their influence those *who should be removed*, whether the feeling proceed from misguided sympathy or from a wish to propitiate, it must prove alike injurious, because it will necessarily have a tendency to lessen the regard of the Republican party of the nation, and ultimately sever those ties which bind the *great majority* to their political interests."

At a still later period we find the policy of removals from office defended in the great Globe itself. Though there was little left for Mr. Van Buren to do in the way of removals (for Gen. Jackson had made almost a clean sweep) yet that little the Globe and its kindred spirits insisted should be done, and promptly done. It was done: and so effectually, that in a few brief months not a solitary whig held an office under the government that a loco foco competent to the discharge of its duties *would* take. Here and there you might find a whig in office, but the office itself was either a *burden*, or there was no loco foco in the neighborhood capable of taking charge of it. And the Globe thus apologised for this wholesale proscription:

[From the Globe of Oct. 2, 1838.]

"The opinion of Washington, that to *employ in high offices men opposed to the Government is "political suicide"* IS EMINENTLY JUST. An Administration which practices this principle finds itself, as it were, in a hostile camp. Those who are to carry out its measures, throw every obstacle in the way of their execution. Nay more: they are ever in confidential communication with the enemy, to whom they reveal its purposes in advance, and whom they furnish distorted misrepresentations, instead of correct information, to be used against those by whom they are employed. They turn the facilities and advantages of official position into instruments against the Government which they should sustain with a cordial and energetic, not grudging, discharge of their official duties," &c. &c.

How consistent then in their present declamation about "removals for opinion's sake" are these sainted *Democratic* Editors? They are horrified at a removal from office, though the incumbent has openly and boastingly violated one of the principal tenets of Democracy which forbids the interference of government officers with the freedom of elections, and thus provoked his own displacement. But their carpings are vain, and will have about as much influence in staying the tide of Reform now, as their falsehoods had last fall in staying the tide of political regeneration which swept over the land.

Subjoined is the somewhat celebrated and often quoted letter of Martin Van Buren, complaining of the "sufferings" of his party on account of the alleged "rascality of the deputy Postmasters," and urging upon the then Post Master General the removal of some half a dozen in the interior who were supposed to stand in the way of the operations or schemes of the leaders of the "Bucktail" party. In republishing this letter, the Albany Journal states that these removals, thus urged by Mr. Van Buren, were the first ever made in the post office department, on political grounds. With Mr. Van Buren, therefore originated the policy of political "rewards and punishments." But hear the now ex-President!—Pat.

APRIL 4th, 1820.

Our sufferings, owing to the rascality of the Deputy Postmasters, *is* intolerable and *cries* aloud for relief.—We find it absolutely impossible to penetrate the interior with our papers, and unless we can attain *them* by two or three prompt removals, there is no limiting the injurious consequences that may result from it.—Let me therefore entreat the Postmaster General to do an act of justice and render us a partial service, by the removal of HOLT, of Herkimer, and the appointment of JABEZ FOX, Esq; also HOWELL, of Bath, and the appointment of an excellent friend, W. B ROCHESTER, Esq.; and the removal of SMITH, at Little-Falls, and the appointment of HOLLISTER; and the removal of CHAMBERLAIN, of Norwich, and the appointment of LOT CLARK, Esq. I am in extreme haste, and can therefore add no more. Use the enclosed paper according to your discretion, and if any thing is done let it be quickly done, and you may rely upon it much good will result from it.

M. VAN BUREN.

HON. H. MEIGS.

From the Frederick Herald.

THE INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT DEBT.

The Citizen is again attempting to get up the oft refuted story that the State Debt is chargeable wholly to the Whig party & that the Locos are not at all blamable with it. But what are the facts?—How stood the vote on the Eight Million Bill?

It stood thus:—

AYES		NAYS.	
30	Whigs	22	Whigs
18	Van Buren	7	V. Buren
48		29	

From this it will be seen; that the Whigs were nearly divided, and that the Van Buren men *could have defeated* the measure, *if they had voted against it.*—If the 18 Van Buren men had voted in the negative, the vote would have stood Ayes 30, Nays 47, and the bill would have been *rejected.* Out of 52 whigs only 30 voted for the bill; out of 25 Van Buren men 18 voted for the bill.

Let the Citizen bear these facts in mind when it again discourses of this matter. And let it also recollect that the act of one of their own representatives, who voted for the measure, was so far approved of that he was again placed on the ticket and the Citizen—aye—this very self same Citizen advocated his election with all its might and main. And at this late day, it comes out and charges the Whigs with it, and thus endeavours to make political capitals.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN N. YORK.

The New York American of Saturday afternoon says—

A little after 12 o'clock last night a fire, which threatened, at one time, almost to equal the memorable conflagration of 1835, was discovered in the four story store, No. 146 Pearl street, which belongs to the estate of Z. Lewis. It was occupied by Richards, Basset & Aborn, jobbers, and by Samuel Cochran, lace importer.

No. 146, with the adjoining stores, Nos. 144 and 148, were entirely destroyed, with their contents. No. 148 was occupied by H B. Howard, dry goods, and No. 144 by Adshead & Co. in the upper part, and by N. W. Sanford, shoe dealer, in the lower part.

The contents of the adjoining buildings, Nos. 140, 142, and 150, occupied by J. & W. Kelly, W. F & S. Waring, Oakeys & Robinson, and Booth and Tuttle, were all more or less damaged by water. The fire communicated to the two stores, Nos 112 and 114 Water street, occupied by W. Ruel as a drug store, R. Chace & Co., and Foster and Easton and both of the buildings, with the principal part of their contents, were destroyed.

The Journal of Commerce of Saturday, 2, P. M. says—

The Fire this morning was even more destructive than we represented it to be. The total loss of property is probably not far from $350,000, of which about $275,000 is covered by insurance, distributed, more or less, among nearly all the Insurance Offices in this city, and some in other States. The following is as correct a statement as we have been able to obtain, of the amount of loss, and the insurance by which it is covered.

	Estimated Loss.	*Insurance.*
Richards, Basset & Aborn, dry goods,	$35 000	$25,000
Samuel Cochran, lace	90 000	65,000
Lewis Wiley,	5 000	5 000
F. Cottinett, dry goods,	40 000	40,000
Booth & Tuttle, dry goods	25 000	25,000
N W. Sanford, shoes	10,000	partly in.
F. Sheldon & Co. dry goods	18 000	15 000
Adshead & Co. dry goods	40.000	40.000
H. B. Howard, dry goods	40,000	40,000
Wm. Rust, drugs	5,000	3,000
Durand & Co.	15,000	
Five stores, say	$5,000	not known
	$355.000	$258,000

Some other losses, not ascertained, but not to a large amount, are not included in the above schedule.

The valuable account books of Messrs. Robbins & Painter, were destroyed; also of Mr. H. B. Howard.

The iron chest of Bailey, Keeler & Remsen, in which were deposited their most valuable books and papers, has been dug out from the cellar of the store in which they were kept, and the books and papers found in a legible condition They are steamed and injured, but not destroyed.

Messrs. Foster & Easton, who had occupied one of the stores in part, removed their goods, &c. on the day previous to the fire.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, MD.

Saturday, Morning, May 15.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

DEMOCRATIC WHIG NOMINATIONS.

SECOND DISTRICT.

JAMES A. PEARCE.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

JOHN P. KENNEDY,
ALEXANDER RANDALL.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

EDWARD A. LYNCH.

SEVENTH DISTRICT

AUGUSTUS R. SOLLERS.

Election on MONDAY, the 17th day of May, 1841.

ELECTION DAY.

We discover by a notice issued from the Clerk of the County Court, that "Jurors, witnesses and others" are excused from attending the "Judicial Tribunal" on Monday next—inasmuch as that day has been set apart by the Governor for an election of Representatives to the next Congress.

This arrangement will give all a chance to yield their attention to State matters: and although we are promised '*no opposition*"—yet every man—true Whig and good—should be at his post, and thus evince his recognised responsibility to do his whole duty—what chagrin and mortification should we all experience if any untoward *accident*, that we wot not of should happen to thwart our present just expectations. We should be wide awake for every emergency—Suffer us then to exhort you all to a punctual attendance at the Polls on Monday next—that we may show to the world the true strength of sound principles in Talbot County.

GUBERNATORIAL CONVENTION.

We believe the Convention for nominating a Candidate for the Gubernatorial chair is proposed to be held in Baltimore on the 4th day of June next.

As we have no time to spare in selecting Delegates to represent this county in that Convention--we propose that our Whig friends will meet at North Bend on Tuesday next—immediately after the adjournment of Court, for the purpose of giving this matter their earliest attention.

GREAT ATTRACTION!—We presume the coming week will be one of interest and variety, presenting to the strangers many inducements to visit our town, and affording to the citizens considerable amusement.

On Monday next the election of a Congressman to represent this district takes place, and on Tuesday our County Court will proceed regularly to business We understand there will be several cases of interest before their honors--on the same day, after the adjournment of the Court, the Whigs meet at North Bend to nominate Delegates to attend the Convention to be held in Baltimore on the 4th June to nominate a Candidate for Governor.—Messrs. Wagstaff & Co's Theatrical Corps having made arrangements to visit us, we may expect a treat, in the way of theatrical performances; they have been performing in Centreville, we hear, much to the gratification of their audiences. THE FAIR—though mentioned last, *far from being least*, for the benefit of the Church, now being built in this town, will open on Tuesday and continue Wednesday and Thursday From the arrangements already made, by the ladies, we can assure our friends, if disappointed in every thing else, that in this they will be amply compensated for their visit—we say then with generous hearts and full purses, come one, come all—TO THE FAIR.

THE WEATHER.—The period is not within the recollection of our oldest citizens—except, perhaps, the notable year of 1816,—when so much rain had fallen in the same length of time as during the present season. It has been remarkably backward, and we fear will prove disastrous to the farming interest. The season is now far advanced and scarcely one out ten of our farmers have planted their corn—indeed, very many of them have not been able to plough a furrow. We are still visited with "alternate suns and alternate showers," and unless the weather should become sufficiently settled in the next few days to enable farmers to get in their grain, we are apprehensive that the present "hard times" afford but a slight foretaste of the disasters which must necessarily follow a total failure of the crops. • • •

☞The proposition by the Delegates from South Carolina to the Young Men's Whig Convention to erect a monument to General Harrison, our late lamented President, reflects credit upon the noble little band of Whigs of that Calhoun-ridden State, and should meet with a responsive sentiment from every part of the Union. That General Harrison rendered his country high and important services both in the councils of the nation and on the field of battle none who regard truth can deny; that he was a just, virtuous and good man all now admit; and even the poisonous breath of calumny and detraction had failed to sully his public character, in which an elevated sense of right, and an ardent devotion to his country's interests ever shone conspicuous. Let the monument be erected. Let his bereaved and afflicted countrymen testify their gratitude by treasuring up in their minds the lofty and patriotic sentiments of his Inaugural Address, and by consecrating to his ashes a mausoleum whose towering spire shall become the beacon to guide the oppressed of every land to the tomb of the SECOND FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY! • • •

Conformably with the recommendation of President Tyler, yesterday was observed "as a day of National Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer, in recognition of the visitation of God by the removal of our late Chief Magistrate by death." The stores were closed during the day, all business operations suspended, and our citizens repaired to the different churches to participate in the solemnities of the day. • • •

We are informed that Mrs. Cookman, now in this county, received a letter supposed from the hand writing of the superscription and the initials on the seal, to be from her husband, the Rev George G. Cookman, on Thursday last, through our post office. It will be recollected Mr. Cookman was one of the passengers on board the steam ship President, about whose fate so much anxiety has been felt. The letter bore the Hull Post mark.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.—This question has often been discussed; and its agitation in the last legislature of this State, in connexion with several facts upon which the propriety of the abolition was supported, gave rise to some dissertations on the subject, of a very liberal and philanthropical character, in most of the journals in Maryland. The topic, in almost all the cases that have come under our notice, has been treated too much like a law case: that is, it has commonly been attempted to determine it upon *precedent*. It is well enough to know, in all cases, what other nations have done in affairs about which a living generation are concerned, because that knowledge constitutes the light of experience, which, generally speaking, is a sure guide. But the question is not, as it regards imprisonment for debt, what governments have done, but what they ought to do.

Without entering at large into the law of debtor and creditor, it will be sufficient to remark, in relation to that which chiefly prevails in this country, that no law can be good or wise which is so framed as to allow the rogue with money at command, to escape from the harshness of its provisions, with impunity; whilst it plunges the absolutely poor man into an abyss of wretchedness, and frequently consigns him to the grave That such is mostly the effect of the law of debtor and creditor, as it stands at present among us, cannot truly be denied: because we always find, and we appeal to the testimony of the whole community for proof of the fact, that a knave who secretes funds, and places himself in the situation of an insolvent debtor, can shuffle off with ease a coil of pecuniary troubles, and become again, without a sigh and without one pang of suffering, a person of decent standing in society; while the honest poor man sinks into obscurity and contempt. The practice of imprisonment for debt is undoubtedly a remnant of ancient barbarism. In former ages the creditor had great power over the person of his debtor, insomuch that he could reduce him to at least a state of temporary slavery; & imprisonment may, itself, be viewed as one mode of slavery. All that the civilization of modern times has done, is to substitute the arm of the law, in the arrest and confinement of the debtor, for the more summary and vengeful seizure of him by the creditor himself.

The difficulty of legislating upon this subject grows mainly out of the avidity for gain among commercial men and shopkeepers. Anxious to sell, they too seldom calculate the ability of individuals to pay, and they credit, too frequently, under the fallacious belief that the law, if mere solicitation should fail, will enable them to coerce eventual payment of the debt. This avidity for gain is often productive of a double evil, of loss to the individual who gives, and to him who receives the credit. By the facil-

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