EASTON GAZETTE.

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VOL. XXVI. **EASTON. (MD.) SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 17, 1843.** **No. 24.**

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY
Saturday Morning,
BY
Alexander Graham,

TERMS.

TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS
Per annum, payable half yearly in advance

ADVERTISEMENTS

Not exceeding a square inserted three times for ONE DOLLAR; and TWENTY-FIVE CENTS for ever inserty subsequent tion.

BIOGRAPHY OF MONROE EDWARDS.

Monroe Edwards was born in Kentucky, his father removed to Texas several years prior to the revolution which separated it from Mexico, and died there previous to that event—he was a very respectable man, both in his habits, connexions and associations. Monroe received a plain education in his native State and commenced life in early manhood in Texas—he was not particularly employed prior to the Revolution, except at one time, as a clerk in the counting house of Morgan & Reed, who did business at Galveston Bay—the reputation he left with his employers was by no means enviable, and but little calculated to advance his interest in a mercantile career in that country. The grand drama of his eventful life, commenced in the winter of '35—'36—when at the city of New Orleans, he became acquainted with Mr. C. Dart, formerly of Rodney, Miss. and having a firm in the city of New Orleans, under the style of Franklin & Dart and C. Dart & Co. of Natchez.

Dart had become embarrassed, and not having the means of paying his debts after revolving many means of extrication, he at last fell upon the one of buying slaves in the Havana, where they were cheap in comparison with the prices in the United States, & settling them on a plantation in Texas, where the lands were only one 20th of the price of fine cotton lands in the south west, and where the climate had been represented to him as peculiarly adapted to the production of the cotton plant, in its great. est perfection—from which project he honestly expected in a few years to realize ample means for the extinguishment of his debts, and have besides more than a competency for his wife and children. But there were difficulties in the way—he was neither practically nor theoretically a planter—nor had he any turn for that sort of business. In addition to this, if he gave personal attention to the plantation, he would have to remove his family there, deprive his children of the advantages of education, and expose his wife, who was an amiable and accomplished woman, to all the hardships and troubles incident and inseparable from pioneer life; and in addition, if he assumed the control and management of the property in person, and had things in his own name, he might have been pursued by his creditors in the United States, and broken up before he had time to realize the very means with which he expected to pay them, and so defeat the very object he had in view.

At this stage of his meditations he met Monroe Edwards, who readily entered into his plans, and promised an entire devotion to the success of the enterprise. Edwards had no money, but in lieu thereof he was to furnish talents, vigor, enterprise, &c. and to cover the property in his own name. Dart furnished at the outset $50,000 in gold and United States Bank bills, which were equivalent at that time to specie, and they left the city about the close of the year '35, for the Havana, where Dart succeeded in negotiating from the house of Knight & Co., a loan of $35,000 thus swelling their cash capital to $85 000. They bought and landed in Texas, on the Brazos River, sometime in February '36, about 220 extremely likely and valuable young negroes, none being under 10 and very few over 20 years of age. While in the Havana an incident occurred, which plainly indicated that, in a suitable field of action, might be the future career of Edwards; not satisfied with the large gang of negroes which Mr. Dart had fairly purchased for him, he decoyed a likely negro boy on board of the vessel, and there concealed him with the view of kidnapping him; his owner discovered it and was about to apply to the authorities, when the thing came to the knowledge of Mr. Dart, who by great exertions hushed the matter up, by paying the sum of $1.700.

Arrived in Texas, Edwards pretended to commence the business of planting—bought an indifferent tract of land for the section of country in which he proposed to commence his labors, and at a very high price on a credit—he knew nothing of planting, nor did he take the requisite pains to inform himself—nor did he seem disposed to give the least personal care or attention to the matter, being seldom on the plantation himself, and employing overseers not for their fidelity and ability, but for their cheapness; but there was one thing he did understand, however, and which he lost no time in indulging in, and that was splurging; he wore the best clothes; rode the finest horses, and often travelled with a servant; his appearance in the little villages in the country was sure to produce a great sensation, from the superiority of his equipments over common travellers.

He spent a large portion of each year in the United States, and at last, for the purposes of amusement, greater expansion of mind, and more complete improvement in the grand art of financiering, he resolved to cross the Atlantic, and had the taste to select the occasion of the crowning of Britain's youthful Queen. Meantime, Dart, who was living in the United States, principally at Rodney, Mississippi, could get no account of how things were going on in Texas, and was in the deepest ignorance of the condition of his partnership affairs in that country. He knew but one thing with certainty, and that was that he had not received one dollar of profits whatever. Under these circumstances, Edwards being not yet returned from Europe, he determined (1838) to visit Texas and personally to investigate the state of his business and property in that country. He did so, and found every thing in so deranged and embarrassed a condition that he employed a lawyer and sequestered the whole property as a last means both of obtaining his share of the same and at the same time securing Knight & Co for whom he very honorably entered upon record a confession of judgment for the $35 000 which had been borrowed for the concern in the Havana.

Soon afterwards Edwards returned, and hearing upon his arrival in the United States of Dart's energetic proceedings in Texas, not at all abashed, he in due time makes his appearance in Texas, armed with two forged deeds—the one relating to the land and negroes, and the other to the inferior transactions of the partnership—by which it appeared that Edwards was the owner of everything. The forgeries had been made by taking two letters of Dart's written to Edwards from Rodney, Miss., and extracting every thing but Dart's signature by means of some chemical agent, and as in the process the texture of the paper had been destroyed, the deeds were written by means of the principle of the manifold letter writer, in which no fluid is employed. Dart boldly proclaimed the forgery, but as Edwards had greatly the advantage of him in coolness and dignity of manner, the general impression was greatly in Edwards's favor, particularly as Dart was thought to be a weak man in business matters, & Edwards was known to be extremely keen. In the meantime Edwards had the deeds recorded in the counties of Harris and Brazoria, and proclaimed Dart as laboring under a monomania upon the subject of his Texas estates, and wondered why his friends did not take care of him, and offered to subscribe liberally towards his support in some fit receptacle for lunatics.

But the sagacity and perseverance of Dart's lawyers at last established the forgery, and Edwards for the uttering in Brazoria county was incarcerated to await his trial at the regular term of the court, for the crime of forgery, punishable by the laws of Texas with death He was taken from the jail in Brazoria by Habeas Corpus and removed to Texana, where the question of bail was, by a circuit judge of Texas, determined in his favor—amount ten thousand dollars, Texas money. Immediately after this, a new capias arrived to arrest him for the same offence, to wit, uttering the forged deeds by recording, in the county of Harris, but he narrowly escaped and reached the United States, kidnapping as he left three or four of his own negroes, who were under judicial sequestration, whom he brought to the United States and sold, with the exception of one negro girl the same whose name frequently occurs in his trial in New York. His subsequent history is well known; how he went to England with forged letters of introduction from Mr. Webster to Lord Spencer—borrowed £200 of Lord S. and dined with the gentry and nobility of the country for several months, and at last getting out of funds returned to the United States in 1841, and committed the great forgery for which he is now in the penitentiary of the State of New York.

[New Orleans Tropic.

DEATH OF AN OLD SERVANT.—The Washington Capitol of Tuesday, says:

"General Washington's colored servant *Cary*, was buried on Sunday last, from Green leaf's Point & followed to the grave by a number of blacks.—He was, we understand, at the time of his death 114 years old, and was for a number of years ostler to Gen. Washington, whom he served at the passage of the Delaware, and at the battles of Brandywine and Trenton, Old Cary was known and respected by every citizen of this place—he loved the memory of his patriotic master, and as an humble mark of respect, on his birth day, and in fact, every military parade, wore an old shad-bellied uniform coat, and a three cornered hat with a huge cockade, which he said Washington gave him.—On these occasions the boys used to collect around him, but his venerable appearance disarmed them of all thoughts of mischief, and he was always allowed the honorable privilege of hobbing in the rear of the military, under whose protection he generally placed himself.

A DEAR BOTTLE OF WINE.—The editor of Richmond Enquirer has received notice from a correspondent in Bremen that he has sent him a bottle of the celebrated 'rose' wine, which is 228 years old. The writer gives this account of it:

This rare article can only be obtained at the Cellar in half bottles, and then in small quantities. Until recently, it was only permitted to be used as a Medicine in cases of extreme illness. Its flavor is exquisitely delicious, though its taste is not peculiarly rich. A thimble full is as much as is usually drank at a time. You may rely upon its having attained to the age of 228 years! It was made about the time Pocahontas was born. I present it to you for the use and benefit of the individual States composing the American Union; and I flatter myself, that it will teach, them a most valuable lesson with regard to public economy.

This bottle of wine cost originally 20 cents. By allowing two per centum for leakage, shrinkage, &c. and six per centum interest on the purchase money, added to the principal annually, afterwards bearing a like interest, and you make the present cost seven millions eight hundred and eighty four thousand seven hundred and nineteen dollars and twenty eight cents!!! A larger sum than the entire public debt of Virginia. For my own gratification, I employed an accurate arithmetician to make a calculation for me, and the above is the astonishing result.—A single bottle of wine worth, at prime cost, with compound legal American interest, the enormous amount of $7,881,719 28.

In a paper entitled Forsenic Eloquence, in the last number of the Knickerbocker, there are some good things—For example:

Modes of obtaining the good will of Juries.—'The contrivance of counsel to obtain the good will of the jury are sometimes very ingenious and amusing. It was said by an eminent lawyer in one of the Eastern States when speaking of a learned brother, that the latter had the advantage of him in one respect. He was in the habit of using tobacco, and when engaged in his argument, would turn to some prominent juryman who was a lover of the weed, and in an off hand, familar way, ask him for a quid. The juryman, flattered at finding such a similarity of tastes and habits between himself and the dignified counsel, would follow the example, and the good impression made on his mind was not unfrequently transferred from the advocate to his cause. Even so eminent an orator as Patrick Henry did not disdain to have recourse to vulgar phrases and vulgar modes of pronunciation, to gain the favorable ear of the illiterate; and Miss Martineau relates that Webster, at the trial of the Knapps, made careful inquiries into the dispositions and pursuits of those to whom he was about to speak."

Aaron Burr's style of speaking.—'Of all the eminent lawyers of this country, Aaron Burr was most distinguished for his power of condensation. Even when replying to a speech of Alexander Hamilton, (no illogical reasoner) which had occupied near six hours in its delivery, he spoke only for an hour and a half. He never sacrificed his logic to his rhetoric. Metaphors, similes, & illustrations of all kinds, he unsparingly rejected, when they contributed nothing to the force of his argument. In every thing he said he aimed at an energetic brevity. Strike out a single word from one of his sentences, and, like an arch that has lost its keystone, the whole fabric falls. It may, indeed, be questioned whether he did not carry his love of brevity to excess, and did not fall into the error of clothing his thoughts in so plain and unadorned a dress as to render them distasteful to uncultivated minds.'

FIRST CARICATURE OF THE CAMPAIGN.—Robinson, the noted lithographer, has come out with a caricature called "The Great American Steeple Chase of 1844" which will take.

The different candidates are represented on their respective coursers, racing towards the Presidential House.—

On the leading nag, half horse and half alligator, at his ease, and with the smile of assured success, sits Henry Clay, next behind, on his nullification coota, (turtle) embedded almost in a clay bank, is J. C. Calhoun, complaining of his slow coach. On a fox, taking a short but dirty cut, is Mr. Van Buren' while Mr. Buchanan seems to have been thrown in the race, and, possibly stunned by the fall, and unconscious of the present, is ejaculating a declaration of the past, (before he thought of being a Pennsylvania Democrat,) "If I thought I had a drop of Democratic blood in my veins, I would let it out."

Mr. Cass, mounted on a donkey, is making vain efforts to bring his dull animal into the field, while R. M. Johnson, on a whitey brown nag, with blind staggers, is foundered

In the President's mansion, Tyler is seen just aroused by his "favorite son" from a long nap, in which he has been dreaming, that he was to be President and in the back-ground Com. Stewart in a boat, hauling his wind, and determining to stick to the sea, and Genl. Scott looking on says, or seems to say, "I don't care about being President—I am at the service of my country."

Altogether we look upon this as a happy, good-natured hit—and hope Robinson will make out well by it.—N. Y. American.

From the U.S. Horoscope, for June & July.

WEATHER IN JUNE.

Circumstances have caused a delay in the appearance of our June Horoscope. We now give June and July combined. This will enable us to fetch up our force for August. For that month, the Horoscope will be ready for delivery by the 27th of July.

In a public lecture, delivered May 26th we reminded the audience, of our Weather Guide in the May number, which stated that the month would close cool, frosty and indifferent for the farmer, but that the 5th of June, we said would witness a high temperature, torrents of rain, thunder, and lightning. Were we correct, you Editors of Philadelphia? Did not May close cold and chilly? And did not June 1st witness, snow and frost?—Was not the temperature low till the 4th? Did not the themometer range 82 degrees on the 5th? Did not floods of rain, accompanied with thunder and lightning visit this latitude, as we predicted while lecturing in the Union Buildings, May 26th?

On Friday this number will be before the public, the planetary aspects indicate heavy clouds, moderate temperature, and showers before the 10th night. 11th Warmer and drier. 12 h. Warm, local thunder showers by sunrise on the 13th. 14th. Threatening showers. 15th, Warmer, 16th, 17th, and 18th, the farmer smiles. With few exceptions, I anticipate an excellent month for farming purposes, and vegetation, turnips, radishes, corn and grass are abundent in some localities.—20th 21st, 25.h, and 26th witnesses the highest temperature. 28th. 29th, and 30.h. Heavy, dull and gloomy.

WEATHER FOR JULY.

The Sun's apogee ushers in the month The farmer should make hay while the sun shines. July will be very changeable, yet I anticipate not more than an average fall of wet. Electrical phenomena and thunder showers in different localities will be witnessed, especially near the 1st. 2d, 5 h, 8th, 9th, 13th. 14th, 17th, 18th, 23d. 24th, 28th, and 29 h. July will truly be a meteorological month.

"This is an active month with those who've art in
Reaping, mowing, binding, pitching, carting;
But, rather than the grain should be ill got,
Lay to your helping hands, artists or not"

important phenomena during the first three days. The aspects on the 4th, do not promise a fair day, local thunder showers threatening before midnight.

5th. Heavy clouds, but fair; 6th chiefly fine; 7th, dull atmosphere; 8th, atmosphere uncomfortable till 9th night, positive electricity, and electrical disturbance amongst the gasses. 10th. fairer and windy. Fine growing on the 11th. 12th, 13th, and 14; the last two days produce local, dashing thunder showers; 15th morning, warm air but the temperature falls gradually till the 17th. 18th, Thermometer rises, generally fine, but thunder in many parts before the 19th morning The weather will be favorable for the crops and harvest. Passing showers on the 20th, 21st, and 22d. 23d, 24th. Heavy thunder, hail storms. Fluting showers on the 25th and 26th, heavy pressure. Thunder gusts on the 27th, 28th, and 29th; however, the crops are favoured on the last four days.

METEOROLOGY.

Summer commences June 21st, 9 h. 54 m. P. M. The season will be truly Meteorological, yet I anticipate a tolerable high temperature. Ice dealers will be favoured to a certain extent, particularly about the 25th, 26th and 30th of June. July 1st, 2d, 4th, 8th, 9th, 13th, 14th, 18th, 22d, 23rd, 29 h, and 31st.—August 3rd, 4th 9th, 10th, 14th, 16th 19 h, 20th, 23rd 24th, 28th, and 30 h, September 1st, 5th, 10th, 15th, 16th, 21st, and 22d.

We have given, this advice per request of the Ice dealers of Philadelphia, A ranging thermometer, and a high temperature may be relied on.—ib.

THE TOMATO.

Thomas Jefferson Randolph the protege of Jefferson, in an address before the Agricultural Society of Albemarle county, Virginia, lately delivered; stated that Mr. Jefferson could recollect when the Tomato was cultivated as an ornament to the flower gardens, called love apples, and deemed poisonous. It was eaten by but one individual a resident of Williamsburg a foreigner, whose peculier constitution or formation of whose stomach was supposed to resist its deleterious effect.

LOCUSTS.—The Richmond Enquirer of Tuesday says these insects have made their appearance in the vicinity of that city, and East of the Blue Ridge, and South of the James River, and other placer, in great numbers. The woods are said to be vocal with their chanting.

A SINGULAR BEING.—Some time since we gave an account of a man who had been confined in our work house for nearly forty years. He died a short time since at the age of about seventy. He was deaf, dumb and blind, and for more than thirty-nine years had been confined in the cells of the house, and during this length of time had no communication with a single individual, and lived more like a beast than a human being. He slept on nothing but hard boards, and wore only a shirt and pantaloons. His food was daily handed him, when he would rise, take it and eat, and then return to his board, where he lay curled up till another meal was brought in. His name was Mayo.

In this manner he has lived, occupying but two cells—one in cellar in winter and another in an out house in summer, for this long period. Previously to his confinement in the poor house, he was for five years a tenant of the county jail. It is said that he was bright and active when a child, but severe sickness destroyed his speech and hearing. Possessing a violent temper, and depraved withal, he committed various crimes, which induced his friends to confine him. He once set fire to his father's house.—When taken to jail his anger was so intense, that he tore out his eyes with his own hands, and thus for forty years was deaf, dumb & blind.—Portland Tribune.

A CAUTIOUS JUDGE.

The late Chief Baron O'Grady, father of the gallant officer (Lord Guillmore) And de camp to her Majesty, tried two most notorious fellows, at the Carlow assizes, for highway robbery. To the astonishment of the Court, as well as of the prisoners themselves, they were found not guilty. As they were being removed from the bar, the judge, in that manner so peculiarly his own, addressing the jailer said, 'Mr. Murphy, you would greatly ease my mind, if you keep these two respectable gentlemen until seven o'clock, or half past; for I mean to set out for Dublin at five, and I should like to have at least two hours start of them.'

SOVEREIGNS OF THE WORLD.

The following most graphic remarks descriptive of the most notable sovereigns of the world, are extracted from the Baltimore Saturday Evening Visitor.

ENGLAND

Victoria, born 1819 - Queen, defender of the faith and her ministers, who in return for her patronage, cling to her person and to her table with the tenacity of ivy, and would be dust to-morrow but for the support to which they cling. She is the only wife in the kingdom who is not subject to her husband—*de jure* we mean; for far be it from us to say that she is not subject to him *de facto*.—If her being the wife of a prince whom she has chosen for herself, be an auspicious omen, her reign cannot but be prosperous—as heaven grant it may be. That her husband is worthy of his good fortune, is proved by the fact that all the world have been talking about him for the last twelve months, without uttering a word to his dispraise. He appears to be winning golden opinions by assimilating himself to the English gentleman—a character which the greatest monarch in the world might be proud to make his model.

FRANCE.

Louis Phillippe, born 1773. Duke of Orleans and King of the French, and Napoleon in Paix. The first the work of birth—the second, the work of talent—His fortune has been tripple like his title;—first a noble—next a Jacobin and then a King. His wealth is enormous, and he has used it for three purposes; to enjoy the reputation of being the richest man in Europe; and to purchase the French by gilding Versailles for the Parisians, hanging up fables of French battles, and delighting them, from the king to the beggar, with the belief that they are the first populace in the world A people of contradiction—they are now with one hand trumpeting a challenge to Europe, and with the other digging a ditch for the defence of Paris. They have created a despot, under the title of a citizen king; and to revive republicanism are bringing back the bones of the haugh iest of Emperors.

SPAIN.

Maria Isabella Louisa, born 1830. The youngest of all sovereigns, though by no means the most childish. Her mother manages the state for her. General Espartero manages the state for her mother; the mob manage the state for the city of Madrid—and the mob itself is managed by the beggar, and the thief and the soldier. The civil war has died out for want of material, and Spain is now amusing itself by shooting the prisoners.

PORTUGAL.

Maria de Gloria, born 1819. Sovereign of an 'independant' country which England alone saves from being swallowed up by Spain; ruling by the 'imperishable' constitution which has been changed three times since her accession, in 1829; and sitting on the throne of an enlightened, free and 'tranquilized' nation, themselves ruined by the priests, the police and the mob of Lisbon.

HOLLAND

William the First, born in 1785. The first king of the Netherlands—a kingdom cut from France by the scissors of the Congress of Vienna; and cut in two by the hatchets of the mob at Brussels; a prince, hard-headed hard-worked, and hardly-used. To solace the cares of sovereignty in the foggiest land in the world, he fell in love. But the prince dreaded the expense of a royal marriage, the Princess of Orange dreaded a stepmother, and the old women of the court a rival.—What king could prevail against this union of forces? William the First, with a broken heart and helpless sceptre, had the sole alternative of marrying or resigning. A Mark Anthony of 70, he has resigned.

BELGIUM.

Leopold the First born 1790. The luckiest of the lucky families of Europe. An Austrian captain of cavalry, who superseded the prince of Orange in the alliance of the princess Charlotte of England; enjoyed a pension of fifty thousand pounds a year, for twenty years, of which he has saved every shilling; next superseded the Prince of Orange in the possession of Belgium, and is now a king, on the simple credit of having a good leg, doing nothing and being Coburg.

AUSTRIA.

Ferdinand, born in 1793. In Austria, the government is wholly constructed on the principle of a nursery; the people are children who think of nothing but their breakfast, dinner and supper—and furnished with dolls and dances, are as happy as the day is long; but they never grow.—When refractory they are whipped or put into the black hole. When good humored, they are permitted to run about the fields, provided they never run out of sight of the head nurse, and can be brought back by the check of an apron string. While they live, they merely walk in geearts—when they die, they are merely wrapped up and put to bed.

PRUSSIA.

William the fourth, born in 1795.—Since the beginning of the year, successor to his father, Frederick William the Third. He is a supposed lover of war, as all princes are, for want of some else to do, and certainly no lover of the French from his recollections of that most polished and blundering of all nations; but a worshipper of Russia, on the same principle that makes an African bow down.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Charles John the Fourteenth, born in 1767, formerly Bernadotte—a singular instance of fortune, seconded by conduct. A Frenchman entering the service as a common mariner, and then rising above the highest to the throne and then rising above the man that placed him there, by keeping the throne when Napoleon had lost it. He now lives the sole survivor of Napoleon's monarchs; a bold, vigorous and honest man, a brave soldier, a successful general and in a country of strangers a secure king.

RUSSIA.

Nicholas the First, born in 1796. A daring, active and ambitious despot. He began by excluding his brother Constantine from the throne, and is supposed to have the largest œsophagus of any sovereign in existence. He had already swallowed Poland—has made an enormous bite out of Persia—holds Tartary in his left hand, ready for a luncheon; and Turkey lies dressed before him, ready for dinner—and what he is to sup on, or where, who can tell? But he is vigorous, vigilant, and therefore, the better liable to be baffled by lord Palmerston.'

TURKEY.

Adbul Meshed, the unfortunate son of Mahmoud the unlucky, born in 1823.—He has come to the throne as a man might come to his dinner, with a party of wild beasts, round his table. It is not likely that he can much enjoy his meal. All the sovereigns of Europe are open-mouthed against him, and he is spared from hour to hour only by the show of their tusks at each other. But the first bite is the signal for universal battle—and which gorges Turkey, must finish their meal.

CHINA.

Teon Kwang. China is the great tea warehouse of Mankind. A quarrel having been raised by some of its dealers, the warehouse man shut up shop. Foolish as this was, the dealers stood on the point and determined to starve—more foolish still. But this was not enough.—The warehouse man turned all his capital into powder and shot, and building up his shop windows, mounted them with guns. The dealers, already half-ruined resolved to go the whole length—turned the tea money into cannon-balls and Congreve rockets, and determined to burn down the warehouse man, shop and all, to force him to trade with them again—most foolish of the whole! The affair is going on still, and the dealers say that when they shall have destroyed some thousands of Chinese lives, and wasted some millions of British money, they will only be more amicable on both sides, and will have the privilege of buying more tea and selling more poison than ever.

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