EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature well or ill-conducted is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown—RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich, and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all."

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ADVERTISEMENTS

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FOREIGN NEWS.

The Caledonia Arrived.

The steamer Caledonia arrived at Boston about 6 o'clock on Wednesday morning bringing English dates to the 5th instant.

The news is interesting. There is a further rise in Cotton. The Queen of Great Britain and her husband were on a visit to France. Parliament had closed its session, and Espartero had arrived in London. The Queen prorogued Parliament in person and made a severe speech from the Throne. Wilmer & Smith's Times says:

The speech itself says little which is not common place, except the portion which relates to Ireland. In reading that portion of the document, her Majesty it is said, raised her voice, and emphasised a good deal. The terms of the speech, as applied to that section of the empire, are rather strong, but if Mr. O'Connell is to be credited her Majesty substituted 'deep concern' for 'indignation' in the original draft when speaking of the Repeal agitation. The great agitator would seem to have friends—not to say spies—in high places. He was the first to announce that the Queen consulted her prime minister, and dismissed him without an invitation to dinner, because he introduced her name into his first speech in the House of Commons when he declared his intention of putting down the agitation by force, without her authority. He was the first also to announce that the ministry had abandoned their intention of coercing Ireland. These secrets ooze out probably, through some of the ladies in waiting about the court, for the daughters of Eve have a prescriptive right for allowing their tongues to outstrip their judgement.

The loss of the Pegasus appears on a trial before a coroner's jury, to have been caused, like that of the Columbia, by sailing too fast in a region of dangerous navigation. In other words, both vessels were lost through carelessness.

The proprietors of the Cunard line of steamers have contracted with the builders of the Hibernia, at Glasgow, for a new vessel to take the place of the Columbia.

☞Among the passengers in the Caledonia is Mr. Macready, the distinguished tragedian.

The Acadia from Boston arrived at Liverpool in twelve days.

The following is the commercial article in the European Times:

The last few days have witnessed uncommon animation in the Liverpool Cotton Market, produced by the unfavorable accounts which came to hand on Wednesday, by the Acadia, respecting the new crop. On the arrival of the news also at Havre, the Cotton market was thrown into great activity. A considerable advance has been the result and an enormous amount of business has been transacted. Apart from this, however, business generally wears a more healthy appearance than it has done for some time past, and confidence is reviving. But the improvement is not confined to Cotton alone—the Woollen, Iron, and other trades have received an impetus. Foreign orders from various parts of the world are coming in; but what is still better, as indicating a permanent improvement, the home trade is in a far more prosperous state.

This favorable state of affairs is the result of extensive orders from Russia, India the Levant, and Germany, while the accounts of English Manufactured goods received from the United States, especially the southern parts, are said to be encouraging.

ARRIVAL OF THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND IN FRANCE.

The Queen of England and her Consort arrived at Treport, in France, on the evening of Saturday, September 2, and then proceeded to the Chateau d'Eu. The landing is thus described:—

At five o'clock, a squadron of the first Regiment of Carabiniers arrived from Eu at Trepot, preceded by its band, and drew up on the quay opposite to the place fixed for the landing of the Queen. A flight of steps, covered with a Persian carpet and the balusters of which were lined with crimson velvet, led from the quay to the deck of the pleasure boat of the Royal Family, La Reine des Belges, which was adorned in the most tasteful manner. Next to it lay the royal barge, rowed by twenty-four picked men dressed in white, with an awnning of crimson silk at the stern, for the accomodation of the Royal party. Shortly afterwards a signal was made that three sail of vessels were in sight, but as the sky was hazy towards the horizon, it was not yet certain that it was the Royal flotilla, and the false alerte of the morning rendered people cautious. In the course of a few minutes, however, all doubts were removed, and three cannon shots were fired from the battery on the left jetty, announcing that Queen Victoria was on the coast. A *char a banc*, in which where the King's grandchildren, the Count de Paris, the Duke de Chatres, and the Count d'Eu, drove into Treport about the same time and the young princes took their seats at that battery, amidst the ladies, to whose charge they were confided, and a number of officers in waiting. The Royal banner was in the meantime hoisted at extremity of the battery. At about a quarter to six o'clock, the Royal family arrived in a splendid state carriage, drawn by eight horses magnificently caparisoned, and alighted under the pavilion prepared for the reception of the Queen. The Duke d'Aumale and the Prince de Coburg rode on horseback, followed by a brilliant etat major. Next came five char a bancs filled with ladies and officers of the court. When the august party had all alighted the king, his sons, and serveral of the ministers descended in the barge amidst the roaring of artillery from the batteries, forts, and ships in the roads. The sea was as smooth as glass: Queen Amelia, Madame Adelaide the Duchesses of Orleans and Coburg, & the Princess de Joinville proceeded with their ladies of honor to the end of the left pier. In their suite we remarked Marshal Sebastiani, General Count Segur Count de St. Aulaire, M. Vatout, &c, and the civil, military, and ecclesiastical authorities of Eu and Trepot. The Royal barge had no sooner cleared the harbor than another steamer, Le Courrier de Havre, followed at a distance, & the latter placed itself in a line with the others which were enveloped for half an hour in a continual cloud of smoke. In less than twenty minutes the King's boat was by the side of the steamer on board of which were the Queen and Prince Albert and a general volley was fired from the ramparts & ships when his Majesty went on board as also when his Royal visiters descended into the barge. The latter then passed before the line of steamers & coast guards, saluted by the crews, and soon after entered the harbor amidst the acclamations of the multitudes assembled on both piers. After saluting her Majesty Queen Victoria as she passed near the Queen of the French, the Princesses, & suite repaired to the landing place, where the Queen of England soon made her appearance leaning on the arm of the King of the French. The moment the two sovereigns set their feet on the quay, the air resounded with cries of Vive le Roi!' 'Vive la Reine!' and the band of the Carabiniers struck up the air of 'God save the Queen.'

The King then presented her Majesty to his Queen, who conducted her to the Pavilion, on which waved the flags of England and France. The King followed them at some distance, with Prince Albert and the Princes and Princesses of the Royal Family. Her Majesty, after resting a while at the Pavilion, received the felicitations of the authorities, including the parish priests of Eu and Treport. After this ceremony was over, the king taking Queen Victoria by the hand, retured with her to the extremity of the Pavilion, and the whole Court and authorities defiled before them, bowing respectfully as they passed. The band of the Carabiniers played again 'God save the Queen,' and the squadron then galloped off in the direction of the chateau.

The eight horsed state carriage next advanced to the entrance of the Pavilion. The King handed in Queen Victoria and Queen Amelia, who sat by her side and then seated himself opposite to her Majesty, with Prince Alberton his right—The Princes de Joinville and Coburg & the Duke D'Aumale, having mounted their horses, the Royal party set out, saluted every where on their passage with the loudest cheers. The suites of both Sovereigns got into the other carriage and drove off to the chateau.

Her Majesty Queen Victoria wore a black satin dress, with a pelerine cardinate, and a white bonnet and ribands.

The Royal party drove into Eu at 7 o'clock.

Their Majesties and Prince Albert having descended, entered the chateau; Her Majesty Queen Victoria conducted by the King of the French, and her Majesty the Queen of the French by the King of the Belgians. The rest was rendered indistinct by the increasing darkness, and the rush from the other carriages of the nobles & distinguished persons who formed their suite. A minute more had not elapsed when their Majesties appeared in the balcony over the grand entrance. Our beloved Queen bowed and kissed hands repeatedly and King Louis-Philippe flourished and waved his hat with a vigor, and cheered with a power, which the youngest man present could not have exceeded—This over, the Royal party retired, and in a few minutes the troops of all arms defiled through the grand balcony, and marched to their quarters.

A grand banquet was served in the grand salle a manger of the Palace, at which at about 8 o'clock sat down the King and Queen of the French, their illustrious guests her Majesty Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, the Queen of the Belgians, her Royal Highness the Princess Adelaide, their Royal Highnesses the Dutchess of Cobourg (the Princess Clementine,) and the Princess de Joinville, Lady Cowley, and other ladies of distinction, the Prince de Joinville, the Duke D'Aumale, M. M. Goizot, Lacave, Laplagne, Mackan [Minister of Marine,] &c.

Her Majesty Queen Victoria sat between the King of the French and the Prince de Joinville, and appeared in the very highest health and spirits. Her Majesty wore a dress of [cramois-e] velvet. The hair braided only, but with a profusion of diamonds. Prince Albert seems to have divided the popularity with the Queen, for he is every where spoken of with admiration. His Royal Highness was seated between the Queen and the Princess Adelaide. The party is described as having been extremely gay. At night the town of Eu was illuminated.

The Prince de Joinville and the Duke d'Aumale, the two youngest sons of the King of the French, arrived in England with an invitation to Queen Victoria to visit France, and she accepted their invitation and sailed from Southampton on the 28th of August for Treport—from whence she proceeded immediately to the Chateau d Eu. This is the first occasion, for upwards of three centuries, that the sovereigns of the two countries have met under similar circumstances. The last meeting of a like nature, was that between Henry VIII and Francis I, on the field of the Cloth of Gold, which was followed, two years subsequently, by a war between the same monarchs.

The last Levant mail brought Constantinople letters of the 17th. The Porte seemed inclined to pursue an anti Christian course of policy. The massacre of the Nestorians had caused great sensation. Izzet Pacha had been appointed to inquire into the disturbances of Bosnia. Accounts from Erzeroom were not satisfactory. Negotiations were suspended, and the Persians collecting troops. The plague has made its appearance.

It had been reported that Queen Victoria and Prince Albert would visit Paris, but they had determined not to go beyond Eu, and would return to England on Thursday the 7th inst.

The arrival of Espartero in London created considerable stir, and he was received with great respect by all parties. He was presented with all due etiquette to Queen Victoria, by Lord Aberdeen, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and at the last accounts was the guest of Lord Palmerston, the head of the late Whig administration.

We are glad to learn that the royal children of her Majesty enjoy excellent health during her royal Majesty's absence. The following is the last bulletin from Brighton:

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and their Royal Highnesses the Princess Royal and Princess Alice continue in the enjoyment of excellent health. To day they have taken three carriage airings, two in the morning, and one this afternoon, accompanied by the Dowager Lady Lyttleton. During the first drive, the royal children were taken into the Kemptown inclosure, which the proprietors have placed at the disposal of her Majesty during the visit. Crowds of persons assemble in the evening in the Pavilion parade from whence they can obtain a sight of their Royal Highnesses while promenading in the Pavilion balcony.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, Sept 5—The weather has been propitious for harvest operations which, in the South of England, are nearly concluded, and in the midland counties, a considerable portion of the wheat crop is already saved; in those northward, likewise, as well as throughout Ireland, and the early districts of Scotland, harvest is now progressing vigorously. There seems little doubt that, aided by moderate importations from abroad, the British markets will be furnished through the season with a quantity adequate for their consumption.

The steam packet Acadia arrived at Liverpool on the 29th, in twelve days from Boston. On the morning of the 19th, at 2 o'clock, she, in lat. 44, long. 61, came in collision with the American bark Merchant, of Newport, from Amsterdam. The bark sunk in forty-five minutes after the concussion, but all the crew were saved. The steamer sustained no damage to her hull, her figure head and rails being alone crushed. The weather was thick at the time, and no blame whatever can be attached to those in the steam ship. The captain and crew of the bark received the most hospitable treatment on board the Acadia.

THE CONFESSIONAL.—In a town some fifty miles from Boston, the members of a religious society were in the practice of holding conference meetings in the church, at which they made a kind of confession technically called recounting one's 'experience.' A very pious member of the church, Mr. D. was in the habit of inviting his neighbor L. who was not a member, to attend these meetings—at one of which Mr. D. got up and stated to the congregation that he was a great sinner—that he sinned daily with his eyes open—that he willingly & knowingly sinned—that goodness dwelt not in him—that he was absolutely and totally depraved—that nothing but the boundless mercy and infinite goodnese of God would save him from eternal damnation.

After this confession of Mr. D. Mr. L. who by accident had been placed upon the 'anxious seat,' rose with the most imperturbable gravity, stated that he had but little to say for himself, but the brethren would remember that he had lived for twenty five years the nearest neighbor of Mr. D.—that he knew him well—more intimately so than any other man—and it gave him great pleasure, because he could do it with more sincerity, to confirm the truth of all brother D. had confessed of himself.

When Mr. L. sat down, (under the visible and audible smile of the whole congregation, the parson not excepted) Mr. D. went up to him and said 'You are a rascal and a liar, and I'll lick you when you get out of church.'

LEAKY ROOFS.

The following remarks upon an important subject are from a communication in the New York Commercial. Leaks by the sides of chimneys are very common, and the prevention of them is a consummation devoutly to be wished.

Now, a very simple plan cannot fail to prove a complete protection against leaks. When the chimney is built, let the mason be instructed to insert between the second and third tiers of bricks above the roof, a strip of sheet lead, say six inches wide, leaving about four inches projecting outward, the other two inches being firmly masoned in the brick, and leave it there. Then the roofer, when he is completing his work, will carry the sheets of the roof up the side of the chimney nearly to this lead, which he will then bend down over the upper edge of his work and batter it smoothly and snugly down. (There must be no soldering or nailing the two together.)—With this arrangement the shrinking of the wood work of the roof may draw the tin or other metal of which the roofing is composed, or the chimney may settle, but no leak can occur there in consequence.

If this plan is to be applied to houses already built the hood of lead can be inserted in the brick work of the chimney by cutting out the pointing and plastering of the brick, and securing the lead with new cement.

Any man who builds a house and desires to have a tight roof, should insist upon having this lead hood inserted firmly in the work that arises above the roof, so that when the roof is put on there is a covering ready to be bent down over the roof work, when it joins the brick or stone work of the house.

There is a story told of a lawyer in the interior who always contrived, in drawing deeds and conveyances of land, to leave some loop hole or flaw that would lead to subsequent litegation; and this he did—as it was afterwards found—for what he called the good of the trade.' If any one will look over the list of his roof mending bills, 'putty,' paint skins, new plastering of ceilings and the like, and then go and look at his roof and see how simple a precaution would have effectually guarded against these leaks, he will be disposed to conclude that the lawyer above alluded to was not the only one who had an eye to 'the good of the trade.

ECONOMY OF THE WHIGS.

We desire the people to recollect that Martin Van Buren while president expended the average sum annually of $35,396 330,29 cents, and that the Whig Congress have brought the expenditures down to $16,332,836 66 2-3 cents, thereby saving to the nation, annually, the amount of $19,063 493 62¼ cents, or in other words defraying the expenses of government for less than one half the amount expended by Van Buren.

STATE DEBT.

"MARK, HOW PLAIN A TALE WILL PUT THEM DOWN."

From the Frederick Herald.

A pamphlet was published during the canvass of 1841, in which the votes and proceedings are collated and grouped in so striking a manner, and the whole history of the origin and the progress of the difficulties in which the people of Maryland are involved is so graphically and so sententiously set forth, that in resorting to it as the best source of information extant, it is difficult to determine what can be omitted. In view of the present excited state of the public mind on the subject of the State's indebtedness, and when it is sought to make merchandize of her disasters in the political market, we will in this and succeeding number of the Examiner give copious extracts from the pamphlet referred to. All that can be asked of any one, be his prejudices what they may, is that these expositions should be read with care. We trust that there will be no occasion hereafter to renew the publication of these facts. Let them be carefully read and remembered. Let these FACTS determine with what propriety the Whigs are denounced as the originators of Maryland's misfortunes.

EXTRACT FROM THE LOCO FOCO RESOLUTIONS OF WEDNESDAY LAST.

"A few Democrats in the Legislature were seduced to lend their votes to some of these measures, and then their votes were paraded as a justification of the general misconduct of the party in power, upon whom alone should rest the accountability of the mismanagement of our public affairs.'

1st.—The first Appropriation (by act of 1827 chap. 104) giving $500 000 to the Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road had, in the House of Delegates.

For it 23 Jackson men: against it 5 Jackson men; for it 22 Whigs: against it 18 Whigs.

In the Senate (see Jour. 1827 p. 187) For it 7 Jackson men, against it 2 Jackson men; for it 1 Whig, against it 1 Whig.

(See House Journal 1827, p. 384—5)

Ergo.—On the Whigs 'alone' should rest the accountability of this entering wedge!!!

2nd—The very FIRST appropriation, giving $500 000 to the Ches. and Ohio Canal, 1827, ch. 105 had as follows, (see House Journal page 419—20.)

For the act 16 Jackson men; against it 15 Jackson men; for the act 20 Whigs; against it 20 Whigs.

And in the Senate (see Journal 1827 page 187)

For the act 7 Jackson men; against it 2 Jackson men; for the act 1 Whig, against it 1 Whig.

Ergo.—On the Whigs alone should rest the 'accountability' of this appropriation!!!

3d.—The first appropriation to the Balt. & Susq. R. Road (100,000) was reported in the House by a committee of five, three of whom (Messrs. Nichols, Ely & McElfresh,) were Jackson men, and of the 16 Jackson men, that year in the House 10 voted for it (See Journal page 331 2) In the Senate, (see Journal page 188) Messrs. Marriott, Herbert, Heath, Kennedy and Sewell (all Jackson men) voted for it—and only one Whig (Mr. Forrest.)

Ergo.—The Whigs alone should be held 'accountable.'

4th.—In 1833 the Jackson men had the House and elected the officers.

Genl. Jackson was in the full tide of successful experiment—Gen. Eaton was his Canal President and at the Legislature boring for aid.

Mr. Thomas Snowden, Jr, a Jackson man of Anne Arundel, reported the bill from the Internal Improvement committee, urging the duty of making an appropriation to the Canal, and saying, 'that it ought to be finished, that two generations have concurred in this opinion and have steadily sought to accomplish that object—and shall the present hesitate to fulfil their lofty purpose?'—and further says, 'We would not hesitate to advise the Legislature to prosecute their good work,' &c. &c. This language, & more quite as glowing recollect is addressed by a Jackson man to a Jackson House!

See H. Journal, 1833, p. 371.

Ergo.—The Whigs are alone 'accountable.'

But still further; the Report is adopted and Maj. Eaton, a Jackson man, succeeds, and an appropriation of $125 000 certain, and $120,000 contingent, is made, as follows:—

For it 24 Jackson men: against it 13 Jackson men for it 15 Whigs; against it 22 Whigs.

Ergo.—Much more—aye surely! surely!! much more are the Whigs alone accountable for it!!! and therefore gentlemen you are certainly altogether right when you say.

'Resolved—That the Democracy have always denounced, and will continue to denounce the Whig party, as the originators of all of Maryland's disasters.

But what will honest and fair men say to it?

What will Mr. Shriver, or Mr. Nicholas Holtz, or Mr. John Sifford who have, all of them, voted for appropriations, say to it?

5th.—In 1831 a convention was held in Baltimore relative to Internal Improvement—Roger B. Taney, Upton S. Heath, Benjamin C. Howard, John Nelson, Robert Wason and other Jackson men acted a prominent part. They memorialized the Legislature in behalf of the Ches. and Ohio Canal and the Balt. and Sus. R. Road—The city Corporation of Baltimore, of the true grit too, also memorialized and urged most warmly an appropriation. Among the 'Democrats' who were on the committee to urge this appropriation we observe the names of Col. Samuel Moore, Chas. Howard, Samuel Brady, Geo. Winchester, Jacob G. Davies, Joshua Vansant, J. I. Hollins and others too numerous to repeat, such as Gen. Wm. H. Marriott, Jas. M. Buchanan, Upton S. Heath, &c. &c.

Ergo.—The Whigs alone are 'accountable' surely—they should be 'denounced always!! Yes! yes! Charge it upon them 'Denounce' them for it.

6th.—As to the 'Eight Million Bill"—Who of the 'Democratic' Leaders urged its passage?

Why, Hugh Ely, Wharton, McLean and Richardson of Baltimore, William McMahon, Mathews and Berry, of Allegany, Wailes of Calvert, Long & Jones of Somerset, Larrimore of Q. Anne's and many others.

Ergo.—'Denounce' the Whigs as alone 'accountable' for it!

It was proposed to refer the bill to the next Legislature and passed; but a memorial from Baltimore with the most respectable Van Buren names representing all Classes' of the community to be in favor of it caused a reconsideration. (H. J. 1837 page 673.) Finally the 'Eight Million Bill,' with sufficient guaranties and restrictions (mark this!) to render it safe, was passed as follows:

☞For the act 19 Jackson men, against it 7 Jackson men; for the act 29 Whigs, against it 22 Whigs.

It will be recollected that a steamboat was chartered to carry down Mr. Wharton, a Jackson man, who was sick at the time, to secure the passage of the bill. Yet "denounce the Whigs for it!!!

Now, while three fourths of the Van Buren party support the Bill, only about one half of the Whigs support it, and yet the Whigs alone are to be held 'accountable,' and resolutions passed that they shall always be 'denounced' for it!!

Alas! alas! for such dishonesty and misrepresentation! such unfairness and such duplicity! and how did the Van Buren party of Frederick county act upon the occasion.

Why, after Mr. Shriver, their only delegate in the House, had voted for the bill, did they dismiss him? Did they censure him? Did they 'denounce' him, as they now 'resolve' that they always 'had done, and always 'will' do?

Why, what punishment could have been too bad for him, think you gentle reader? What kind of 'denunciation' do you think they could have visited him with under such circumstances? Why, they just merely showed their burning indignation by placing him again on the ticket, and electing him; and by 'denouncing' the Whigs for what he had done!!! And 'resolving' always to denounce them as alone accountable' for it!!!

Oh most amiable conduct! Most fair!! Most honorable indeed!!! Blame the Whigs, but slyly caress him! Censure the Whigs, but nominate him! 'denounce' the Whigs, but re elect him!! Are you taunted with such inconsistency?—Then pass a flaming resolution, attested and supported by men, many of them formerly Whigs themselves, if not so now, that you 'always have denounced' and always will denounce the Whigs for it!'

In the face of the facts, in the very teeth of the truth, Falsehood and Denunciation dare raise their arrogant crests, and those who are themselves guilty, imprudently taunt others with the deeds which they themselves have committed! Out upon such gross hypocrisy, when honorable men are not ashamed to lend the sanction of their names to such misrepresentations and vile untruths.

Our limits compel us to draw to a close. But we would first ask, at whose instance were the restrictions removed from the Eight Million Bill, which gave to it its efficacy?

Why at the instance of William Grason, Esq. afterwards the Van Buren Governor, supported by 20 out of 35 Van Buren men. (House Jour. 1839 page 329 and 360.)

And who sacrificed the Bonds, while electioneering for Congress and thus involved us in the heavy debt without value?

Why Francis Thomas, afterwards Van Buren Governor. He it was that sacrificed One Million of Dollars in a sale of upwards of Four Millions, and yet 'denounce' the Whigs for it!!

And who resisted the removal of the restrictions and insisted on inquiry as to the mode in which the Canal Company had spent the money, before the Eight Million Bill should go into effect?

Why, Thomas S. Alexander, a Whig delegate from Annapolis (see H. Jour. 1836 p. 273).

And who opposed it, as unwise, unnecessary and inexpedient to institute inquiry or suit against said company?'

Why, John M. Buchanan, a Van Buren delegate from Allegany County, and author of the famous retrenchment balderdash of the last session which resulted in nothing. Yes, Mr. Buchanan reported a substitute opposing even an inquiry, and the propositon of Mr. A. was referred or rejected.

For the reference 24 Whigs, against it 22 Whigs; for the reference 13 Van Buren men, against it 2 Van Buren men.

And yet the Whigs are always to be 'denounced' for it.

As late as 1839, a further appropriation of upwards of a million was demanded by Mr. Thomas and was supported by 33 Van Buren men and 1 Whig: and opposed by 9 Van Buren men & 24 Whigs, and yet the Whigs are to be denounced for it all!!

Yes! go on gentlemen, and always 'DENOUNCE" the Whigs whether just or unjust, whether true or false, as the emanations from the gloom of Tartarus itself.

In 1836, at a meeting at the Court House in Frederick Mr. E. A. Lynch, a Whig, offered a resolution opposing the Internal Improvement appropriation. Mr. Madison Nelson, a Van Buren man offered the resolution in favor of an appropriation to the Canal (unproductive) and against anything else—How unfair then

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