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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LAW OF MARYLAND.

CHAPTER 284.

An Act to tax the commissions of certain officers of this State.

SECT. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That hereafter separate commissions shall be issued to the several persons who may hold appointments in the State, except to the Justices of the Peace, and Coroners and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State, under the direction of the Governor, to transmit to the several Clerks of the County Courts all civil commissions from the Executive, for persons, within their respective counties, to be delivered by him to the appointees, on application therefor.

Sect. 2. And be it enacted, that when the said commissions are delivered to the respective appointees, therein named they shall severally pay to the said Clerk the sums following, to wit: Each Judge of the County Court fifty dollars; each Clerk of the County Court, each Register of Wills, the Clerk of the Court of Appeals Register in Chancery hereafter to be appointed, the sum of fifty dollars; the Clerk of the Court, and Register of Wills in Baltimore City, each, two hundred dollars; the Clerk of Baltimore City Court, two hundred dollars, and the Clerk of Frederick County and Register of wills of Frederick County, one hundred dollars each; and the Chancellor, hereafter to be appointed one hundred dollars; each Sheriff the sum of twenty dollars; the Warden of the Penitentiary the sum of fifteen dollars; each Commissioner of Lotteries, each Commissioner of Insolvent Debtors, each Tobacco Inspector of the City of Baltimore, each Inspector of Flour in the city of Baltimore, the sum of twelve dollars; each Judge of the Orphans' Court for Baltimore County, each Inspector of Fish, in the city of Baltimore, each Inspector of sole leather in the city of Baltimore, each Gauger of Casks and Inspector of domestic distilled spirits in the city of Baltimore; each Inspector, Measurer and Marker of Lumber in the city of Baltimore, and in Cecil County; each Inspector and Corder of fire wood in the city of Baltimore; each Inspector of Shingles, the sum of ten dollars; each Inspector of Lime in the city of Baltimore, each Inspector of Plaster of Paris in the city of Baltimore; the Weigher of Live Stock in the city of Baltimore, and the Examiner General of the Western Shore, the sum of eight dollars; each Notary Public in the city of Baltimore, the Armorer at Annapolis, the Inspectors of Green Hides and Skins in the city of Baltimore, the State Wharfinger in the city of Baltimore, the Inspector of ground black oak Bark in the city of Baltimore, each County Surveyor, each Tobacco Inspector in the several Counties, each Wood Corder in the several Counties the Wreck Master in Worcester County the sum of five dollars; each Judge of the Orphans' Court in Howard District and the several Counties, except Baltimore, each Notary Public, out of the city of Baltimore, the Armorer at Frederick, the Armorer at Easton, the sum of three dollars; and all other persons holding annual civil appointments, under the Executive, the sum of one dollar.

Sect. 3. And be it enacted, that the said commissions shall not be delivered by the said Clerks to any person or persons unless the sums respectively provided, in the 2d. section be paid at the time of delivery thereof; and all sums so received by the said Clerks, shall be paid into the Treasury of the Western Shore within twenty days after the same shall be received by them: and for the purpose of providing a check on the said clerks, it is hereby provided that the Secretary of State shall annually furnish to the Treasurer of the Western Shore a list of all commissions issued & sent to the respective counties; and the Clerk's bonds may be put in suit for any monies received under this Act; and the account of the Treasurer shall be evidence of the receipt of said monies, unless said Clerks show by the production of the Commissions remaining in their hands, the amounts with which they may be actually chargeable

Sect. 4. And be it enacted that the appointments of Justices of the Peace, and Justices of the District Courts may be included in one or more commissions, as heretofore; and it shall be the duty of the Clerks of the County Courts to issue to each of said Justices, on application, and the payment of one dollar, a certificate of his appointment as such; and he shall thereupon, be authorised to qualify, and proceed in his duties, as Justice of the Peace, or Justices of the District Courts, as the case may be.

Sect. 5. And be it enacted, that the Justices of the Peace, and of the District Courts, shall not be authorised to qualify, or act in their official capacity, unless they shall first have procured a certificate, as heretofore directed; and any Justice who shall qualify, or act in such capacity without such certificate shall be subject to presentment, and be punished by fine, at the discretion of the County Courts, and all his Acts, as such shall be null and void.

By the House of Delegates. March 9th 1844. This engrossed Bill the original of which passed the House of Delegates on the 5th day of March 1844 was this day read and assented to.

By order, GEO. G. BREWER, Clk.

By the Senate. March 9th 1844. This Engrossed Bill the original of which passed the Senate the 7th day of March 1844. was this day read and assented to

By order, JOS. H. NICHOLSON, Clk.

(GREAT SEAL)

FRANCIS THOMAS,

STATE OF MARYLAND, TO WIT:

Be it remembered, and we hereby certify that the aforegoing is a true copy of the Act entitled 'An act to tax the commissions of certain officers of this State, which passed the General Assembly of Maryland at December session, one thousand eight hundred and forty three.

Given under our hands at the city of Annapolis this 14th day of March 1844.

GEO. G. BREWER, Clerk House of Delegates Md.
JOS. H. NICHOLSON, Clerk Senate of Md.

May 4 1844.

☞ The Leonard Town Herald, Upper Marlboro Gazette, Rockville Journal, Torch Light Hagerstown, Herald Frederick, Carrolltonian Carroll Co, Republican Annapolis, Press Howard District, Madisonian Havre de Grace, Cecil Whig, Kent News, Centreville Times, Pearl Denton, Easton Gazette, Cambridge Chronicle, Herald Princess Ann, Banner Snow Hill, and German Correspondent Baltimore, will insert the above once a week, for four weeks, and the Baltimore Sun twice a week for three weeks.

D. CLAUDE, Treas. Md.

From the New York Express.

THE SPEECH OF THE HON. DANIEL WEBSTER, BEFORE THE GREAT WHIG CONVENTION AT BALTIMORE.

The Hon. John M. Clayton, President of the Convention, rose and said—'Gentlemen—Let me introduce to you an old and distinguished friend, the able and the eloquent Daniel Webster of Massachusetts.'

Mr. Webster then came forward on the platform and bowed before the innumerable multitude that filled the vast area below. The air rang with cheers, long & prolonged. Hundreds of banners were waved The hats of the whole assembly were off, and were swung upward and around with an energy that indicated the hearty joy of the Whigs in welcoming a long absent, but truly beloved friend.—When the cheering had subsided, and silence was again restored —

Mr Webster said,—I enjoy, gentlemen quite an unexpected but a sincere pleasure in finding myself in the midst of this vast assembly of the Whigs of the United States. (Cheers, and a profound sensation.) I come among you for the single purpose of adding one more humble but devoted Whig to that Assembly, (renewed cheers with cries of 'welcome,' 'welcome,') and to join in swelling these tones of public sentiment, which, springing up from this multitude, and from the whole land, have found a voice and an echo in the proceedings of the nominating Convention, (renewed and prolonged cheers, and shouts for Clay, and hurrahs for Webster.) [The audience from its anxiety in regard to the feelings of Mr Webster for his supposed rival, Mr. Clay, broke out in tumultuous plaudits at this evidence of concord and Union.]

Gentlemen, we have assembled here to perform one of the most responsible and solemn duties that can devolve upon free men, or upon the citizens of a great country in time of peace. We have assembled to take out from among us men as candidates for our highest offices, nay, the highest offices in the gift of man; and to express opinions on grave matters of Government declaratory of the course we mark out for a President and a Vice President of these United States. In a period of time marked with unusual interest in the presence of a future that seems to be full of great events, we come here to select candidates, with whom we would trust our Government, and who for four years in the administration of that Government, can exercise the greatest influence over the interest, the happiness, and the honor of a whole country.—(Sensation.)

Thus then I say, we come here to discharge a duty the most responsible and most solemn, a free People can have cast upon them in a time of peace—Gentlemen of this assembly have left their homes to come here from every walk in life,—men of the highest patriotism, and the severest and most distinguished virtues,—men renowned in the Halls of Legislation, on the highest benches of judicature, ornaments of all professions, venerable in age and profound in learning; men too, from all the members of this great confederation of States; and after assembling in convention, they have submitted to you the results of their deliberation, to which they have come with a unanimity almost unparalleled. (cheers.) They have presented to our consideration, and to the consideration of the country a candidate for President, whose name is to form one, the sole, the *single*, the ONLY rallying point of all good Whigs of the U. States. (Tremendous and prolonged cheering.) I address you then who are here, and with a hope that you will thus address others, to ask you, how is it, by what means, under what auspices, you intend to bring about a successful election and with a view to impress upon you the duty of using means, let me remind you that when our fathers began the struggle to achieve the independence of the country, they told the world as a pledge of their firmness, and as a passage of their intent, '*Our cause is just.*' *Our Union is perfect.*' We too have a duty to perform less dangerous and less glorious than our fathers had, it is true. We are not born to create a country, to erect a constitution, to frame a government, to start it in motion, or to spread the light of liberty over the earth as they were, but we are born to, and we must preserve, and protect, and transmit undishonored, unimpaired, untouched the heritage they left us. (Cheers and cries of 'we will' 'we will.') In the discharge of our duties to our country, therefore, we must borrow not only their patriotism and their devotion but we may adopt their language, and let the cry go forth from the Gulf of Mexico to the Falls of St. Anthony,—from the rivers of the West to the shores of the ocean, with a tone and vigor, and energy, the world will hear—'OUR CAUSE IS JUST, OUR UNION IS PERFECT.' (Tremendous and prolonged cheering, and exclamations in the crowds, as hats waved in the air, 'Our cause is just, our Union is perfect.')

Gentlemen, (continued Mr. Webster) the convention has proposed Henry Clay, of Kentucky, for your suffrages. (Great cheering for Clay.) For thirty years & more, he has been prominent and eminent in the public service. He has served his country faithfully and honorably, both at home and abroad, (great attention here.) This long career of public service this eminence before the country marked him out as a man most fit to be trusted with the administration of the Government of the country, and to command the suffrages of his fellow countrymen.—there were other indications of public sentiment, that he of all the rest was the man, and the only man upon whom they whose principles were in unison with his should now unite. And in these clear indications, I for one, with the truest sincerity, can say I heartily rejoice (cheering with great difficulty restrained)—rejoice that there is not a dissenting nor a doubtful voice to break the unanimity of the nomination. [Here there was a tumultuous outbreak of cheers and hurrahs for Clay and Webster, Webster and Clay, kept up for some minutes.]

It is true, gentlemen, (Mr. Webster continued, as silence was restored)—it is true that in a public life now not short, I have differed from Mr. Clay in regard to matters pertaining to the practical administration of the Government.—There have been occasions when we have taken different views of what it was our duty to do. Few men can live long together and see things alike. But whenever, we have differed we have differed, I am sure, on my part, as I believe on his, with equal conscientiousness and mutual respect (Cheers.) I know of no great consututional question on which we differ. I know of no leading interest in the country. Still less and what is often of more importance for our peace, if not our prosperity—still less do I no of any different views entertained of our public relations between that distinguished leader of the Whig party and myself. If this were not so, under present circumstances, it would become me from the personal respect I feel for him, which is sincere and deep, from the high regard I have for his public worth & private character, to stand by him. Nay more he is a Whig, and I too am a Whig, (suppressed cheers, & cries of hush, hush)—the selected man of the Whig party, of which I am a part and a parcel. (Loud cheering, that drowned the voice of the speaker. A voice from below cried out here, 'yes, Daniel, you shall be the next President, you shall follow after,' which seemed to embarrass the speaker.) And with regard to the part I am to act, gentlemen in this contest before us, there shall be no more doubt of my disposition than of my duty. (Loud, long, and reiterated cheering.)

The same Convention, gentlemen, has presented for the second office of the Government, another gentleman, not with the unanimity of the first selection for it was not to be expected that any new name would at first command that universality of assent, which the name for the first office had. Several worthy and good men were before the Convention. Each had his friends. Among them all a selection has been made, in regard to which I may say, a wiser and a better one could not have been made. A man of purer character, of soberer temperament of more accomplished manners, firmer, more unflinching, more unbending, the Whig Party could not have found than Theodore Frelinghuysen. (Cheers.)—I have long known him well. I have served with him much in public life, and such is his purity of life, and ease of manner, that he has a strong hold on the love, the affection, and personal attachment of all who know him. (Cheers.) ium from us. Her character, her achievements, past and recent, her history, her revolutionary services, her sufferings, we all know. The patriotic dust of her dead on the soil of Princeton, Trenton and Monmouth, can never be forgotten.—Loud cheering.) Some of us have heard from our fathers' lips, how in scenes of deepest gloom, her little army of Whigs supported and stayed the hand of Washinton against the array of the enemy—how her plains and hills were traversed by American soldiers tracking their path with blood from their wounded feet, (cheers)—how that whole population—all Whigs, administered all they had, their food, their raiment, and their blessings when all else was given. (Loud cheers.) And if an occasion has now come rendering it proper, I am sure, every person present will derive a gratification in remembering New Jersey (prolonged cheering)—in remembering a patriotic and gallant State so as to pay her a mark of respect in offering her distinguished son the second office of the Government.—Continued cheers for New Jersey and Freelighuysen.)

Gentlemen, continued Mr. Webster, the duty before us and other Whigs of the country is to restore that ascendancy of constitutional government which circumstances have taken away from us,—to re-establish Whig principles and Whig measures,—to re affirm the sentiments acted upon in 1840, to do that work over again, and to do it now God willing, so that it will hold. (Spoken with emphasis and followed by tremendous cheers.) The present circumstances of the country, its public prosperity the general contentment and happiness of the People in their business employments, show that much good has been done by the revolution in 1840. Our duty now is to hold on to what is good, and to obtain as much more as we can—(a laugh)—to achieve as far forth as we can, the general prosperity of the country, and to establish on some fixed, somesettled basis the great interests of the People. Nothing is more ruinous to a country, gentlemen, than a policy always uncertain, ever vascillating. It will be our duty, I take it, impress upon the legislation of the country durability, strength, something upon which the hard hand and willing heart of Labor can rely—Something, too that will temp to labor, & make labor sure of what it earns, something that will stand and thus by the creation and consumation of Whig measures and Whig principles, to carry out what we once before fairly won. (cheers.)

There are two views I take of our position now. Mr. Clay will be our next President, if we discharge our duty, and our whole duty in addressing, or arousing the people. And if we do not, then Mr. Van Buren will be, for I take it for granted that he is to be the opponent of Mr. Clay. (Cries from below, 'No never; Van Buren never can be President again') You observe continued Mr. Webster, I qualify by the remark—hat if we desert our duty, if we abandon the defence of our principles and our Candidate. Mr. Clay we know, (emphatically.) His general character, the general course of his measures, his policy, his manners, his habits are all pledges of what he will be. We shall understand him, (great cheering.) when he is right, we shall see in what he is right, and if wrong, in what his error consists.

Of Mr. Van Buren I would not speak with disrespect, nay I would speak with that respect due to him for the high offices he has held, and the high estimation in which he is held by a large portion of his countrymen—and I do not think I trespass upon decorum, when I say that he has not made that proficiency in the use of the English tongue—(a laugh)—he has not studied its shades and degrees of expression—he has not comprehended its phrases, positive, negative, or equivocal—(renewed laughter)—so as to enable my poor understanding always to be sure or ever to be sure, that I know what he means when he holds intercourse with the public. (Great outbreak of laughter and cheers.) I hope it will not be deemed disrespectful in my suggesting, that that distinguished gentleman might save himself a world of trouble, and the world, *sotto voce*, a world of reading, (renewed laughter,) if he would adopt some short settled formula of answering questions,—(continued laughing.) When two men meet in the street, or on the road, the first question put is—'how do you do?'—the answer is—'pretty well, much as usual, how are you?'—If the salutation be in my country the answer is:—'Oh I dont know, I thank ye, pretty much as usual.' (Continued laughing.) Now it strikes me, that if, in the correspondence of Mr. Van Buren, this Yankee phrase was adopted, it would be a great labor saving phrase, for when new questions were put him he could answer, 'Oh I don't know, pretty well, I thank ye, *pretty much as usual.*' [Cheering and loud outbreaks of laughter, mingled with hurrahs for some time prolonged.]

I never could agree, gentlemen to that maxim of the poet—

"In forms of Government, let poets contest,
Whatever is best administered is best."

I know,—we all know that under certain forms of Government, men are more likely to enjoy happiness, and to be able to protect their own interests. There, are certain forms of government, too, into the The State of New Jersey, who has presented him as her son, needs no encomelements of which enter a deeper and a larger regard for the public interests & the public sentiment. But in disputing as to forms of Government, there is one great, one important truth, men are apt to overlook & that is no form of Government, however pleasing in theory however hitherto successful in practice, can work out the good of the people governed, under a bad administration of that Government. Government is not a mere piece of mechanism, that needs but to be wound up right, to go right forever. It is not a cotton jenny,—but a moral process, calling for good intentions, for honesty, for good conduct. A constitution of government is essential to guide public sentiment, as a compass or the stars, or the sun and the moon are essential for the navigator, or as the light houses extending over thousands of miles of coast; but neither the compass, nor the stars nor the light houses, on every promontory will avail, unless here be a regular bred seamen at the helm. So in political affairs, or in constitution of Government, there may be prohibitions or restraints, but if we have at the helm a man who will not see the light of heaven, who pays no regard to the compass, or the chart, no matter how magnificent the vessel his power is over, she must be shipwrecked, notwithstanding all this.—(Cheers, and cries of 'good.') Therefore it is a duty incumbent on every generation, on all men, to act with vigilance, nay, I may say, with jealousy, for jealousy is often a virtue in a republican form of Government. It is the duty of the citizen to observe every thing, or to have every thing observed. It is the price of his citizenship, the cost of his privileges,—and it is a duty that can not be put on, or put off. I don't deem it too much to say, then, that as to this country there is thus a duty in this guardianship, an obligation imperative upon us, which cannot be shaken off and demanding self sacrifices, according to our profession of principles, and the name we bear. We call ourselves Whigs, and we cherish the name of Whig. Who are our ancestors? I see some of them here before me, bearing on their chests the badges of 1776. Whigs they are now. Whigs they were then. (Cheers.) Companions of Washington, the link that connects our generation with him. (Renewed cheering.)

We bear a name then, of lofty renown,—a renown that must never be sullied,—a name won amid wounds, and scars, and blood denoting great and self sacrificing patriotism, and enrolling upon its record the highest characters that emblazon our history. It belongs to us, then it true to to ourselves, tenderly to guard and to cherish the honor of such a name, and to remember with it the spirit there is attached to it. Our destiny now cannot be dissevered from it. And while nothing should be done to frighten us from our propriety, nothing should lead us to give up one of the principles that belong to it. Ours it is to preseve the constitution our Whig fore fathers, bequeathed us to upshold its principles, to carry out it measures, to act upon its injunctions, to see that honest & able hands administer it to take care that while it is intrusted to our guardianship, it suffers nothing of disgrace from the way we watch over it. And let us so conduct ourselves, & so educate those who come after us, & leave children, that if there be a wreck of that noble structure the greatest work of the world, there shall be no record that shall be found to ascribe that catastrophe to Whig violence, Whig mirule, or Whig ambition.

[Mr. Webster here retired amid loud and prolonged cheers, with cries of 'Webster' 'Webster,' for him to appear again on the platform to receive the thanks of his auditory.]

A ROMANCING LETTER.

Long John Wentworth is determined to amuse his constituents, and in a late letter presents them with a ludicrous picture of Fashions in Washington:—

'I do not know that I have told you the short hand way of visiting people have here, and especially the great people. When a new Congressman arrives he will be astonished at the number of cards he will find on the parlor table for him during the day. The first thought is, well, I have had a great many calls to day. The next, I must have been in when some of them came, and why did not the servants call me? These thoughts will first suggest themselves to a stranger.—But upon enquiring he will find no man has been at the house, at all. This is accounted for on the short hand principle of visiting, which is this—A man sits in his room writing a letter as I now am; & whilst he is at work at home, a negro boy is out leaving cards to such as he please to send them: By & by, the compliment is returned, and thus great men visit and visited, without losing time—When one visits another in person and finds him absent, he leaves his card with p. p. in one corner (proper person.) This leaves the inference that he called on business. But the social visits are all made by a negro boy with cards.

As a take off to the cold formality, the western new members have carried the joke still further, and have large cards with the picture of a splendid dinner table, groaning under the weight of turkies quails, oysters, pies, wines, &c. &c. engraved upon them. These they send about and take admirably well, and rumor says in former days this western fashion was introduced into the most fashionable circles in the city of New York. Thus if A sends B a card for a visit, B, sends back his for a dinner. this you see, is saving expense as well as time. Yesterday and to day some improvements have been made. Night before last, at a large party, a lady of excellent talent, worth & beauty, was heard to say she was fond of riding in cabs. So up to this hour honorable gentlemen are sending her their cards with the picture of a beautiful cab and horse upon it. To each she sends back her card, which is as much as to say, 'I fancy myself riding in a cab with you.'

One mere observation of the fashion here. By every man's plate is a glass bowl, about the size of those we eat pudding and milk out of when at home. In each of these there is about a tumbler of water and a bit of lemon, about the size to make a good whiskey punch. Now what are these for? For nothing but to wet your fingers and lips with, so as to keep them clean and give them good flavor. Some of our plain republicans will say this is worse than the cards Not long since, a gentlemen, unacquainted with the custom, took his bowl and began to drink, and not finding it paitable, he called 'WAITER CURSE YOUR LEMONADE, PUT SOME SUGAR IN IT. The negro laughed, his neighbors laughed, and finally the whole table was in a roar, and he cleared for the bar room.'

A PERILOUS VOYAGE—A LOST BALLOON FOUND.

An extra from the office of the Hollidaysburg Register, informs us that John Wise the æronaut, made a balloon voyage from that place on Saturday last.—He was quite successful in his ascent; but on coming down he dashed against a tree, and escaped himself with the loss of his balloon, which was found on the same evening on the premises of a clergyman in Lexington, N. Y. Wise has published a letter, in which he gives this account of his perilous descent and escape:

The Balloon took a northerly direction, and was ascending rapidly until I reached an altitude of about 4000 feet, where it encountered a violent gale from the west, swinging it to and fro, and cracking the net work at every surge.—My heart at once began to sicken at the idea of falling away from the Balloon at that height, with nothing to protect me but the car and net work; and the sensations & scene were rendered still more gloomy by the lowering appearance of the heavens in every direction as around and beneath, the clouds appeared to be discharging torrents of rain and wind. I could also see the valleys west of the Alleghany mountain, where the sun was shedding down its beams of light and life.

At this crisis an expedient flashed across my mind. The valve rope would at least bear a hundred pounds, and the top of the Balloon being equally strong, I threw the greatest part of the weight of my body upon it. This necessarily opened the valve to its full extent, and must soon bring the machine to the ground. But the velocity of the wind, (being at the rate of about 50 miles per hour,) carried me 16 miles before I reached terra firma. I threw out my anchor, which grappled in a fence & capsized it, and after bounding over the field it caught again in a fence and broke the rail. This concussion was so violent, and I finding myself driving into a rugged piece of timber land, I made an attempt to jump overboard into a ploughed field; but the balloon rose with with a violent surge, and I was caught in a hitch of the ropes by one leg; fortunately I grasped the drag rope in an inverted position, thinking I would hang on to that if my leg should be released.

Having lost considerable ballast in the concussion, the Balloon in a few moments dashed me into the top of a high tree in a piece of woodland; my leg still fast to the rigging of the car. Here I took a hitch to the limb of a tree, and even succeeded in tying a firm knot. I now made a desperate effort to release my foot from the car which was tossing about in the tree top, and the squalls against the Balloon would draw the tree over making me fearful that the top would be broken off. By a violent kick I succeeded in releasing my foot, with the loss of my boot, from the car.

A single rope still held it fast to the tree, and after I got a foothold on the tree I secured the valve cord in my hand; the squalls however became stronger until it broke the rope by which I had lashed it to the tree top, with a terrible crash, and jerked the valve rope through my left hand, burning the skin to a crisp. The Balloon in a few moments dashed out of sight, the car keeping it in tolerable trim

ANOTHER MAMMOTH CAVE.—A mammoth cave has been discovered in Talladega county, Alabama. It is situated four miles east of Reymulgaferry, on the Coosa, & thirty five miles above the turnpike. A number of human bones have been found in it. A slight sound of the voice is said to reverberate like distant thunder. The cave is filled with bats

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