EASTON GAZETTE.

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VOL. XXVII. EASTON. (MD.) SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 6, 1844. NO. 27.

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 every subsequent insertion.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

No. III.

WORK IN WHICH EXPENDITURES HAVE EXCEEDED INTERESTS.

I am to show that many of the great works in different parts of the world have far exceded in their actual cost, the sums at which they were estimated.

Of the Canals executed in England, that of the Duke of Bridgewater stands at the head of the list, being the first which crossed hill and valley in that country.—Mr. Phillips in his history of Inland Navigation, says that the cost of this great work is not known. One thing is certain however, that James Brindly,—who without education of any kind, and of whom it is a matter of doubt whether he could read or write—who without any land marks to guide him, or any example to pattern after—out of his own head, planned and completed this magnificent improvement would be none the less entitled to the admiration & gratitude of his country and the world, if the cost was known to have been miscalculated most egregiously. For after a great enterprize has been successfully accomplished, and the community are already in possession of all its benefits—when they see and feel the effects of the improvement, in the increased activity of every branch and department of business, and in the general diffusion of prosperity and wealth and when they reflect that these blessings are to last as long as the mountains stands or the rivers flow—they do not then look back to enquire into miscalculations about the cost. It is only while a great work is advancing toward completion—while its natural and necessary difficulties are not of themselves quite sufficient to stop its progress, that men are to be found willing to throw in its way the additional embarrassment, of complaints about the estimates being exceeded, and about the enormous amount of its cost, and of confident predictions of failure and disappointment in the end.

It happened just so in the case of the Duke and Brindly. There is something extremely interesting at this day in the accounts we read of the wonder excited in England by their proceedings. They left the natural bed of the river, and struck across the country—a thing until then unattempted in that kingdom. They cut down hills and raised huge embankments across the valley The noble aqueduct over the Irwell was an object of special wonder, and the descent into the Mersey through a series of ten locks, was gazed at with unutterable amazement But when it came to be known that Brindly, upon the occurrence of any difficulty, was in the habit of going to bed and there lying for days, *to think it out*, all England pronounced both him and the Duke crazy, beyond all peradventure. The work however was in due time completed, put into opperation, and its grand results soon began to unfold themselves. Then it was that the woudering contempt of the nation was turned into one universal feeling of enthusiastic admiration. Numerous great improvements were soon thereafter projected, but during the life of James Brindley, no plan of a work was deemed admissable or safe until stamped with his approbation.

It is proper to remark, that all the Canal charters passed by the British Parliament, (so far as I have had the opportunity of examining them,) have inserted in them a clause, to this effect, viz; that the Company be authorised to raise a certain sum, and if that sum, prove insufficient, then a further sum to carry out the purposes of the charter And notwithstanding this margin, intended to cover miscalculations in the estimates, and showing that such mistakes are expected to take place, there is scarcely an instance, where the actual expense has not overrun the original estimate and the margin besides, together with further additions, in some instances as many as eight, made by suplemental acts to the capital stock.

Of the great number of cases of this character given by Mr Phillips, I will refer for the sake of example, to a few, leaving it to those who desire information more in detail, to consult the volumn itself.

The capital stock of the Grand Junction Canal was, by the original charter, £600,000. By another act the capital was enlarged by the addition of £225,000. By a further act, reciting that by a 'great advance in the price of labor and all sorts of materials, the expenses of the said Company had been increased very considerably beyond the original estimates, the capital was again enlarged by the addition of £150,000 Five additional acts of Parliament were subsequently passed, each enlarging the capital or otherwise amending the charter, until a work which was estimated at £600,000, cost in point of fact £1,125,000. (Phil. p. 467.)

The Manchester and Oldham Canal capital £60,000, with power to raise £30,000 more if the first should prove insufficient. Both sums having been expended and the work still unfinished, Parliament upon application granted power to raise the further sum of £30,000. These grants proving insufficient, another act was passed, authorising the still further sum of £30,000 to be raised. This work was estimated at £60,000, and cost £150,000 Phil. 415.

The Worcester and Bermingham Canal company authorised to raise £180,000, & £70,000, These sums having been expended Parliament authorised an increase of capital of £149,929 10s. 1½d. making the whole cost £400,000. Phil. 413

Leicester Canal. Chartered with a capital of £46,000 and if that should be insufficient, £20,000 more. Both sums having been expended, a debt contracted of £14,000, and the work still unfinished. Parliament was applied to, and a further addition to the capital authorised of £18,000. Phil. 402.

The Wilts and Berks Canal was estimated to cost £111,900 The company after expending £61,500, part of the above, applied to Parliament and obtained an act for raising £200,000 more, to finish the work. Phil. 462. So that his work which was estimated at £111,900, costs, in fact £261, 900

In regard to the estimates of Railways the experience in England is succinctly stated in the Enc. B it 19 vol. p. 20 (ed. of 1842.) After enumerating every conceivable item of expected cost, down to 'printing, stationery, travelling expenses, law, advertising conveyancing, and all other items of this kind,' the writer adds this remark—'when every thing that can be thought of is thus collected together, allow not less than twenty five per cent, for contingencies.' That is to say, one fourth of the whole sum is to be added to the amount of an estimate already full—and this is given as the rule. And yet, with all the circumspection which this rule suggests, the Great Western Railway which costs £6,650,000 sterling (see London Mining Journal of Dec. 9, 1843) was estimated by Mr. Brunel, one of the most eminent engineers of England at £2,500,000 *

On this side of the Atlantic our attention is first attracted by the greatest and and most successful of all American improvements, the Erie Canal It was estimated to cost $5,000,000. (Renwick's life of De Witt Clinton, p. 220. N Am. Rev. for Jan 1822 p. 225) The actual cost was $10,035,132 62, a little more than double the estimate. In the U. States Almanac for 1843, p 268, the materials for a full exhibit of the cost, expenditures and toils of this work are separately given and when put together shew the following result:

Cost as above	$10,035,132 62
Repairs from first to last*	4,343,035 61
Total of cost & repairs	$14,378,168 26
Tolls received in the whole	$18,505,818 61
It has therefore paid back the cost & a repairs and a surplus of	$4,127,650 35

The State of New York is at this time engaged in enlarging this work at an estimated expense of $30,000,000.

A Railroad running parallel with the Canal from Albany to Buffalo has also been projected and recent accounts in the papers inform us, that the money to complete the work has been obtained.

The construction of this Railroad along side the Canal is a significant fact. The New Yorkers are an intelligent and calculating people—what can be the meaning, therefore of this Railroad? They do not expect to compete with the enlarged Canal for the heavy freight of that world which surrounds the great lakes—That is impossible. Now my opinion is this (I give it for what it is worth): that there is a sphere of operations appropriate both to the Canal and Railroad, and that it takes both to supply in perfection the wants of a community. The office of the one is to quicken the intercourse and to carry the travel and lighter freight; that of the other, to carry the heavy burthens the mass and body of the trade. Hence the experience in England is, that to make a Railroad between points already connected by a Canal, while it gives full work to the road, enhances invariably the Canal business. A remarkable instance of this will be found in the Enc. Brit. 16 vol. p. 9. The two works in New York will be in no sense rivals, but the allies and coadjutors of each other.

WM. PRICE.

Cumberland, June 10, 1844.

* This estimate is stated in a recent English publication, referred to by Mr. Fisk, in his letter to the Canal Board, of Jan. 22d, 1839. I have not seen the publication alluded to but have no doubt, from Mr F's general accuracy that the authority is respectable, and the information to be relied upon. Upon the same authority, he gives the estimate of the London and Birmingham Railway as £2,500,000, and the London Mining Journal makes the cost of the same work £5,953,831.

THE PHILADELPHIA RIOTS.

On Saturday the 22d ult. the Grand Jury of the City and County of Philadelphia made their presentment to the Court of Quarter Sessions. Judge Parsons (adds the Philadelphia Gazette) told the Grand Jury that the Court had read the presentment with great satisfaction, and were much obliged to them for the labor they had taken in preparing it; that they approved of the report entirely. On the subject of the last disgraceful riots, the Grand Jury made the following statements:

The Jury have been instructed by the Court, to inquire into the origin & cause which led to the recent gross violations of law and to present the first and last aggressors, if possible. Upon this branch of inquiry and from all the facts which came under their notice, they have come to the following conclusions.

First.—That the origin of these riots may be attributed to the very imperfect manner in which the laws have been executed by the constituted authorities of the city and county of Philadelphia for several, years past, and more especially in the District of Kensington, crime having met with little rebuke and scarcely any punishment. Emboldened by this impunity the abandoned and vicious have been encouraged to hold the law in contempt.

Second.—To the efforts of a portion of the community to exclude the Bible from our Public Schools. The Jury are of opinion that these efforts in some measure gave rise to the formation of a new party, which called and held public meetings in the District of Kensington, in the peaceful exercise of the sacred rights and privileges guaranteed to every citizen by Constitution and laws of our State and Country. These meetings were rudely disturbed and fired upon by a band of lawless irresponsible men, some of whom had resided in our country only for a short period. This outrage, causing the death of a number of our unoffending citizens, led to immediate retaliation and was followed up by subsequent acts of aggression in violation and open defiance of all law.

Acts of violence similar in character though not equal in disaster to those which now press so painfully upon our attention, have thus become matters of frequent occurrence [illegible] and property of the well disposed citizen have been left to the mercies of the vile and lawless.

The disturbance of public meetings for political, moral or social purposes as well as those of a religious character, cannot be too severely condemned. The right of all mankind to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences, and that of peaceably assembling for the expression of their opinions upon public affairs, is of the highest importance, and should be fully protected It is a fact worthy of particular notice, that the most destructive riots at various periods for some years past, have originated in an unjust and grossly unreasonable disposition to suppress these rights, justly deemed of the greatest magnitude by the founders of our liberties.

In the course of their investigations the Jury have noticed the names of many persons connected with the late riots who had been implicated in similar scenes in the days of a late Sheriff. And it is a question difficult to answer on satisfactory grounds, how these men have contrived so long to set at defiance our Courts of Justice, whose strong arm should be safely relied upon promptly to rebuke and punish crimes which have disgraced us as a civilized community.

In further persuance of their duty the Jury have presented to the Court various individuals as connected with offences springing out of these scenes of tumult and bloodshed. It is hoped that prompt action in regard to these presentments will secure to the offenders their merited punishment.

The Jury were also instructed to enquire whether the officers in the City and County, entrusted with the execution of the law, have faithfully performed their duties during the recent riots. In pursuance of the duty thus devolved, much testimony has been taken, and upon an attentive consideration of the evidence introduced before them, the Jury are compelled to the conclusion, that if the Police Magistrate of the district of Kensington, and the Sheriff of the city and county of Philadelphia, had been more energetic and efficient, many lives might have been spared and much valuable property saved from destruction. It may be that these officers will be able hereafter to show that they have done all that it was possible for them, under the circumstances, to perform; but judging as the Jury necessarily must, from the ex-parte proof before them, they are of the opinion that the conduct of these officers should receive a full fair and legal investigation by the appropriate tribunals of the country.

The Jury in responding to the opinion of the Court 'That our government, if faithfully administered, is sufficiently energetic and powerful,' deemed it proper to refer to the fact that a doubt has heretofore and still exists as to the extent of the powers of the Sheriff.

The imperfect organization of the Police force of the city and incorporated districts to suppress any popular outbreak has been so often noticed by previous Grand Juries, and has been so often witnessed, that to speak of it now is a work of supererogation. It is however manifest, to every reflecting mind, that the time has arrived when the security of the public peace and the preservation of life and property in this community, imperatively demand such a reorganization of the present police force as will be competent to ensure these ends; and to render such force effective, its jurisdiction must extend over the city and county alike, and be subordinate to one head.

THE POSTPONED TYLER RATIFICATION MEETING.

—Agreeably to postponement, the Tyler Ratification meeting met again last evening 20th at the Odeon, North street. It was emphatically a rich affair throughout, and demonstrated clearly how much regard can be intertained for one who has proved himself a traitor, and how much respect is paid to the efforts and opinions of those who stand forth in defence of such.

At an early hour a large number of persons had collected in front of the building, anxiously waiting admittance. Ladies having been invited and seats prepared for them they were, of course, the first waited upon After some time three fair politicians appeared and were seated Another came & looked in but chose to retire immediately. The door to the apartments allotted to the gentlemen was now opened & the anxious crowd rushed in filling up both tier of boxes. A band of music had been procured & was located in the second tier. Order being partially restored, some one from the crowd sung out in an authoritative tone, let us have music, and music, music came from an hundred voices, and the band struck up a patriot air. This being finished, Mr. Coale, one among the chosen few on the stage, arose and invited the friends of Mr. Tyler and others to take seats of the lower floor, or what may be termed the pit.—Some few went forward and were accordingly seated. At this juncture, there could be seen in almost every countenance, a comicality and good natured quisicalness, as if they had determined to have some fun The noise from laughing and responding to propositions for cheers to Clay and Frelinghuysen, Polk and Dallas Tyler and Texas &c., [illegible] seekers of the meeting, and it was necessary to command order. Accordingly, Mr. J C. Barry got up and made nearly if not quite verbatim, the following speech:

'This meeting was called for a special object—those who do not believe themselves should walk out, and he who does not walk out, but remains to create disturbance, is a scoundrel!'

Having closed this speech a proposition was made by some one to return the Speaker a vote of thanks, which was accordingly put in regular form and carried.

Mr. Vespasian Ellis, of Missouri, who had promised to address the meeting, now came forward and was received with deafening thunders of applause.—He commenced by paying quite a high compliment to the citizens of Baltimore for their proverbial hospitality, and many other admirable traits. Free discussion was the great instrument of detecting error and upholding truth. Mr. E. therefore proposed to discuss the subject of Mr Tyler's claims to the support of the American people and especially of the democracy, for the presidency of the United States. He would also show that Mr. Tyler was now and ever has been a true Jeffersonian democrat. That he had also opposed a bank of the United States—that he went into the Harrisburg Convention determined to support Mr. Clay. To prove the unwavering consistency of Mr. Tyler in all his actions, he quoted from documents, and among other things introduced the testimony of one who he said was amongst the purest statesmen—a man who had never told an untruth in his life.—[Voices from the crowd, 'who is that sainted man?']—That man continued Mr. E. is Henry A. Wise, of Virginia. [Oh! my, oh! dear, was the response.]—Yes, Henry A. Wise said the Speaker. You don't say so, came from many surprised hearers. Mr. E. went on to show the difference between Democracy and Federalism, and established in his own judgment that John Tyler always had been a consistent honest democrat. [Groans, with cries, he is a traitor!] General Harrison too had opposed a National Bank, and the subject of such an institution had never been contended for as a political principle of the Whig party in 1840. [A stentorian voice from the audience cried out, you can't make us believe that.] If in 1840, a U. States Bank was the issue, then I will conclude said Mr. E. that Tyler was a double distilled hypocrit. [It was the issue, and so he is a hypocrit responded many voices.]

Mr. E. was proceeding further to give his opinion on various political topics, when one cried out 'what is your opinion of rats?' I will now go on said the speaker to argue further the high claims of Mr. Tyler, [no, no from many voices, let us have three cheers for Henry Clay] These were given in deafening shouts and repeated three times three. As many cheers were then given for Polk and Dallas, and Pratt & Carroll winding up with three more rounds for Beau Hickman and Texas. What are the Whig principles now, said the speaker? [Henry Clay and a protective tariff was loudly vociferated, followed by three cheers for the Tariff, then come three cheers for true blue Democracy—cheers for all Tyler office-seekers, and winding up with calls for music. The speaker continued to jesticulate with his hands & make signs of speaking with his mouth, but the roar of laughter and confusion of surrounding tongues became so great that his voice, if he spoke at all, was lost—he was completely killed with kindness, and had to sit down, cutting short his remarks.

After the performance of music, Mr. Smith of Ohio obtained the floor. He was hailed with loud cheers, & continued cries of order, order He endorsed all that his friend, Mr. E. had said and proceeded further to give the political history of honest John Tyler. [Stop Mr. Smith,' said some one—what Mr. Smith are you?—is your name John Smith?]—I belong, said he to that large and respectable family of Smiths. ['There let us have three cheers for John Smith, which were given.]

Mr. S, when order was so restored that his voice could be heard, commenced a reproof of those present who had disturbed the meeting. He had hoped better thing of Baltimoreans, One of the privileges guaranteed to the citizens of this country was free discussion. This was all he asked for. He had come here to speak of Mr. Tyler and his measures. [We know enough of Tyler, was the reply—he has acted the traitor to his party, and you can't humbug us with any thing else. Let us have three cheers for Polk and Dallas! These were given. Now stop, Mr. S, we must have three more for Clay These were also given; and so continued cheering alternately for one candidate, then another. Three groans for Tyler, Calls of order, cries for music, motions to adjourn in the most perfect confusion. Hats were whirling in the air, canes rapping on the seats, with yells occasionally like the screams of a panther until Mr. Smith completely worn out & no doubt disgusted was compelled to take his seat.]

A more perfect farce, probably, was never played upon the boards of that building when known as the Mud Theatre, than the performance which was last evening enacted at the Odeon, in the shape of a Tyler ratification meeting.—The motion to adjourn could not prevail Seeing this, the lights illuminating the rostrum were gradually diminished, until those who had officially appeared conspicuous became invisible The audience finally dispersed, all in good humor, but fully convinced that John Tyler will not go down in Baltimore.

A preamble and resolutions favorable to Mr. Tyler, and his claims as a candidate for the office of President of the United States, had doubtless been prepared but apprehending the probability that they might not be unanimously adopted, were withheld

A motion was made by a spectator and carried, that the proceedings of this meeting be accurately written out, embracing every particular, and published in the Madisonian.

A SPECTATOR.

BOASTING OF THE LOCOFOCOS

The desperation of the Locofocos is evinced in all their movements—Their plan is to boast and deceive their party as to the popularity of their candidate for Governor in this city. We hope no Whig will be induced to believe any such flummery—If Mr. Carroll was ever so popular, the whigs of this city do not happen to be in the humor just now to turn aside from their principles to compliment a man. But we deny that he has any of the attributes of popularity, & we pledge ourselves to make it manifest in due time—we look upon him as more easily to be defeated than many other gentlemen in the ranks of his party—Our friends throughout the State may rest assured that BALTIMORE WILL GIVE A LARGER MAJORITY FOR COL. PRATT, THAN WAS EVER BEFORE RECEIVED BY ANY OTHER WHIG We speak not at random. The spirit of our party is up; we know the duty which lies before us, and we intend to turn neither to the right nor left until it is performed. Let the Whigs of the Counties prepare to do their duty, and they may rely with all confidence that their brethren of this city will maintain the glorious position to which they attained at the three last elections held here—MR. PRATT can and will be elected by **5,000** MAJORITY! at the lowest calculation.—American Whig.

The Paris Investigator, and Illinois paper has the following most glaring falsehood:

"It will be also remembered that while he (Frelinghuysen) was a member of the New York Legislature, he opposed the last war, and refused to vote for an appropriation to feed the soldiers who were then fighting the battles of their country."

We pronounce this all false for several reasons, among which we enumerate—1st, he raised a volunteer company during the last war; 2d, he never had an opportunity of voting for or against appropriations; because, 3d, he never was a member of the New York Legislature. Our other reasons are superfluous.—Forum.

THE ONE-DAY ELECTION BILL.

While the Locos are trying to kick up a dust about the action of the Senate in laying the bill on the table requiring the Presidential Electors to be chosen in each and every state on the same day, we may as well state that the very fate that its projector, Mr. Duncan, hoped for it has been realized It was one of the first bills reported, in place, without the intervention of a standing committee, but was afterwards referred and soon reported back to the House, making a single section of some dozen or twenty lines. It could at any time, had the Locos so wished, have been taken up & passed, but that was not the object. At the first of the year nearly all of the State Legislatures were in session, and if it had been passed at that early period, it might have gone into effect; but one after another the Legislatures adjourned, and then, a few days before the final adjournment of Congress, the bill went through the House to the Senate.

This was the position the Locos wished to put the Senate in—to force them to postpone the passage of a bill popular with all parties, and then raise the hue and cry against them! This intention and this result was communicated to us by a *leaky* Loco, during our winter's residence at Washington, who laughed at the good trick they were going to play the Whig Senate! That high branch of our Government could not lend its sanction to the act, when its passage would have deranged all the State elections, or compelled extra sessions in most of the States. So the matter thus resolved itself: The House delayed the bill until the State Legislatures had all adjourned, and then threw a responsibility on the Whig Senate, which they patriotically met, and now the Locos may make what capital they can out of it.—*Phila. Forum.*

The manner in which a portion of the Locofoco press is crowing over professedly favorable anticipations in regard to the Presidential election reminds us of the similar course which they pursued in 1840, even after the election of Gen. Harrison was absolutely certain. Thus we find the following evidence of the foresight and sagacity of their nominee for the Vice Presidency George M. Dallas, in a letter to John Willis, Esq. of Virginia, written as late as August 1840 declaring as follows: "I shall be surprised if Pennsylvania does not give Mr. Van Buren a majority exceeding twenty thousand. My information justifies a confident expectation of the same enlightened patriotism from New Jersey, Maryland, and North Carolina Of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New York, and Ohio, our friends send us accounts which relieve us from every apprehension.' Now, when it is remembered that every one of the States, except solitary New Hampshire, gave a majority for Harrison amounting in the aggregate to 83,012 votes, some estimate can be made of the present random calculations of the' Democrats,' as well as of the honesty or greenness of their leaders.

Salem Register.

From the Barbadoes Globe May 2.

The last island steamer brings the astonishing intelligence, received from Tahiti by way of Panama, that Queen Pomare having taken refuge on board the British frigate Dublin, the French admiral [Du Petit Thouars] proceeded thither and peremptorily demanded the surrender of the Queen's person from the British captain. This was of course refused, high words arose between the French admiral and English captain, and the former left for his own vessel, furious with indignation. He immediately commanded the three large French men of war he had with him in the bay, to clear for action. They all assailed the British frigate with a murderous, sustained and simultaneous fire. The British fought to the last, and sunk with colors flying.

The above story is probably untrue.—The route by which it reached this country is rather circuitous—but still, it may be correct We have had accounts of difficulties between the French and English at the island of Tahiti, but that things had proceeded to the extent of the report in the Barbadoes Globe, we are slow to believe.

AMOS KENDALL'S TRACTS.—There are some of the locofoco editors who are above the business of pedling Kendall's political tracts. The Petersburg (Va) Intelligencer, an able and influential paper, thus disposes of two of these precious electioneering missives:

'It is useless to ask us to publish the tract on Henry Clay's duels, or that entitled 'Providential dispensations. The one is UNGENTLEMANLY; the other BLASPHEMOUS.'

WILMINGTON WHIG MASS MEETING.—The number of persons assembled in Wilmington on Saturday last was very large and the display brilliant. John M. Clayton was the principal speaker on the occasion, he was followed by others of less note who occupied the afternoon. A large body of Whigs from Salem County who attended the above Meeting brought back with them the Allegheny Ball which was rolled over the mountains to the Baltimore Convention. It is to be passed northward. N. J. Nat. Standard.

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