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."

VOL. XXVIII. EASTON. (MD.) SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 10, 1845. NO. 19.

PRINTD EAND 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.

LAW OF MARYLAND—NO. 172.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

An Act to aid in paying the interest on the public debt of Maryland.

Sect. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That from and after the passage of this Act there shall be levied a tax of one-fourth of one per cent on the public debt of the State of Maryland owned or held by non-residents of this State, assessed at the following valuations: So much of the said debt as bears an interest of six per cent shall be assessed at par so much thereof as bears an interest of five per cent shall be assessed at ninety dollars in the hundred, so much thereof as bears interest of four and a half per cent shall be assessed at eighty dollars in the hundred, and so much thereof as bears an interest of three per cent shall be assessed at sixty four dollars in the hundred dollars which said assessments shall be made by the Treasurer at the times hereinafter prescribed for the payment of the said tax.

Sect. 2. *And be it enacted*, That the amount of the said tax shall be collected by the said Treasurer's retaining it out of the payment of interest falling due on the first day of July, in each and every year on the said portion of the public debt; and that instead of authorising the Commissioner of Loans to draw upon him for the full amount of the interest falling due on the said first day of July, the Treasurer shall authorise a draft for the balance only of the interest due after deducting the said tax on the amount of which said tax shall then be carried to the credit of the State, by the said Treasurer.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted*, That all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sect. 4. *And be it enacted*, That this act shall take effect from the passage thereof.

D. CLAUDE, Treas. Md.
April 26, 1845—3t

LAW OF MARYLAND—NO. 253.

BY AUTHORITY.

An Act to secure the payment of the Income Tax by the Officers of Incorporated Companies, and explanatory of certain Acts of Assembly therein mentioned.

Whereas doubts have arisen as to the true construction of the Act of Assembly passed at December Session eighteen hundred and forty one, chapter three hundred and twenty five, and of the act passed at December session eighteen hundred and forty-two, chapter two hundred ninety four, to remove said doubts and to render more plain and manifest the intention of said acts.

Sect. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That said Acts of Assembly shall not be deemed to except and exempt the officers of incorporated companies or institution from the payment of the income tax, and that all salaries and emoluments of any office held by or under any incoporated institution or company shall be taxed according to the provisions of the said Acts.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted*, That according to the true construction of said Acts, said officers of incorporated companies and institutions were not exempted from the tax thereby imposed.

D. CLAUDE,
Treasurer of Maryland.
April 26, 1845.—3w

LAW OF MARYLAND—NO. 303.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

An Act entitled an act taxing certain officers.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the Clerk of the Court of Appeals, the Clerks of the several county Courts and of Baltimore city Court, and of Howard district, the Register in Chancery and the Register of Wills of the several counties in this State and of Howard district, shall pay annually hereafter to the Treasurer of the Western Shore, the sums hereinafter specified, and that the said payments shall be made in two equal semi-annual payments on the first day of May and the first day of November in each year, the first of said semi-annual payments to be made on the first day of November, 1845.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted*, That the said annual tax or sum of money to be paid as hereby provided for by the first section of this act, by the said several Clerks and Registers shall be as follows, viz: The Clerk of the Court of Appeals of the Western Shore $250; the Clerk of the Court of Appeals of the Eastern Shore the sum of $10; the Clerk of Baltimore City Court the sum of $900; the clerk of Baltimore County Court $900; the Clerk of Allegany County Court the sum of $300; the Clerk of Washington County Court the sum of $400; the Clerk of Frederick County Court the sum of $450; the Clerk of Prince George's County court the sum of $350; the Clerk of Talbot County Court the sum of $200; the Clerk of Queen Anne's County Court the sum of $200; the Clerk of Cecil County Court $250; the Clerk of St. Mary's County Court the sum of $200; the Clerk of Kent County Court the sum of $200; the Clerk of Caroline County Court the sum of $150; the Clerk of Somerset County Court the sum of $250; the Clerk of Harford County Court the sum of $250; the Clerk of Worcester County Court the sum of $150; the Clerk of Charles County Court the sum of $200; the Clerk of Carroll County Court the sum of $150; the Clerk of Montgomery County Court the sum of $250; the Clerk of Anne Arundel County Court the sum of $150; the Clerk of Howard District Court the sum of $75; the Clerk of Calvert County Court the sum of $150; & the Clerk of Dorchester County Court the sum of $250; the Register in Chancery the sum of $150; the Register of Wills of Baltimore County the sum of $900; the Register of Wills of Frederick county the sum of $300; the Register of Wills of Washington county the sum of $250; the Register of Wills of Prince George's county the sum of $150; the Register of Wills of Cecil county the sum of $125; the Register of Wills of St. Mary's county the sum of $100; the Register of Wills of Charles county the sum of $100; the Register of Wills of Somerset county the sum of $125; the Register of Wills of Caroline county the sum of $75; the Register of Wills of Kent county the sum of $75; the Register of Wills of Harford county the sum of $125; the Register of Wills of Queen Anne's county the sum of $100; the Register of Wills of Talbot county the sum of $100; the Register of Wills of Dorchester county the sum of $125; the Register of Wills of Worcester county the sum of $100; the Register of Wills of Calvert county the sum of $75; the Register of Wills of Allegany county the sum of $100; the Register of Wills of Anne Arundel county the sum of $75; the Register of Wills of Montgomery county the sum of $125; the Register of Wills of Carroll county the sum of $30; and the Register of Wills of Howard district the sum of $30.

Sect. 3. *And be it enacted*, That the official bonds of said Clerks & Registers shall be answerable for the taxes provided; & that upon failure or neglect of any of the aforesaid Clerks or Registers to pay the taxes provided by this act by the times in this act limited for the payment thereof, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to report such neglect or refusal to the Governor who shall thereupon by letter demand of such Clerk or Register the payment of such tax, and upon the refusal or neglect shall give notice thereof to the Treasurer, who shall thereupon cause said bonds to be put in suit.

D. CLAUDE,
Treasurer of Maryland.
April 26, 1845.—3w

From the Cincinnati Atlas.

THE UNBIDDEN PREACHER.

The story which follows, we do not recollect to have seen in print, though there is no doubt of its truth. It is too good to be lost. The principal actor is now living and holds a high rank in the Church to which he belongs, maugre the vagaries of his youth.

One Sunday morning as the congregation of ——— church, Charleston, had nearly all assembled for worship, and the worthy Pastor was about to commence the services, a fine looking young man, dressed in a full suit of sable, walked up the aisle—passed the doors that were flung open for him—entered the pulpit, and nodding familiarly to the minister said—"I will preach for you this morning sir!"—Then turning to the congregation, raised his hands and said "let us pray."

The Pastor was astonished at this unceremonious procedure, as the young man was an entire stranger to him, but as he bore evident marks of being a clergyman, and was opening with a fervent and impassioned prayer, clothed in the most elegant language, he thought he would let him proceed.

The prayer ended, the stranger went on to other parts of the services as if he was perfectly at home.

The service being ended, he opened the bible and preached a most eloquent & moving discourse from the text—"I was a stranger and ye took me in." He painted in glorious language the duty of Christians especially towards strangers for in that guise angels had been entertained aforetime.—But above all he tried to impress upon his hearers the duty of Christian charity.—There was scarcely a dry eye in the house and every body was on tiptoe to know who and what the stranger was. When he had finished his discourse, he looked slowly round him for a moment, as if to note the effect he had produced. Then leaning forward in an earnest manner, he exclaimed in a deep measured tone.

Peter, Peter, Pumpkin Eater,
Had a wife and could'nt keep her:
He put her in a pumpkin shell,
And there he kept her very well.

Turning to the clergyman, be bowed politely—bade him good morning, and left the church before the congregation had time to recover from their amazement.

AGRICULTURAL.

ANOTHER SOAK FOR CORN.—Dr. Samuel Webster, of Charlestown, New Hampshire, has published in the New England Farmer, a communication detailing the results of certain experiments which he made last year, in soaking corn, the substance of which we will condense for the benefit of our readers, deeming his *experiments* worthy of note at this particular time, when many of our brethren are about to engage in corn planting.

Some time last May, the Doctor accidentally saw a notice of some mode of preparing seed for planting in Germany, which was said to insure good crops, even upon poor & barren land, at a trifling cost: What the preparation was, the discoverer refused to make known. While thinking over the various substances that had been or might be used with advantage it occurred to him, that *muriate of ammonia* the common *Sal ammonia* of the druggists, (Hartshorn) might answer well for the purpose required, both from the nature of its base and its acid, and he determined to try the experiment of using it.

He accordingly dissolved a small piece weighing by estimate *four* or *five grains*, in about half a coffee cup of water. Into that he put a small handful of seed corn, and suffered it to remain four or five hours, and then planted it. By the side of each hill, at a proper distance, he planted another hill with corn from the *same* ear, but *unsoaked*. Generally at each spot but one hill was planted; but in one place a hill of the soaked corn was planted on each side of the unsoaked.

No. 1, was planted in good ligh soil into which a fair dressing of course long stable manure had been ploughed —5 kernels planted to each hill. Result: the *soaked corn* produced 8 ears, 6 good and 2 small, the *unsoaked* 4 ears.

No. 2, three hills—2 of *soaked* and between them one of *unsoaked* corn. Soil dry, sandy and close to the edge of a path where little or no manure fell in the spreading of it. Result: the *soaked* hills gave each 5 ears, 3 of them good, the unsoaked do, 3 good ears.

The Dr. tried 6 experiments in all, and each of the other four with corresponding results with the above, which shows a very large increased product, in favor of the soaked over the unsoaked corn, which as the treatment of the soil and culture of all were alike, must be ascribed to the virtue of the ammonia.

As the experiments tried by Doctor Webster with only five grains of ammonia and a small handful of corn, to save our readers the trouble of a calculation as to quantities, we will make one ready to their hands. Presuming that the Doctor's *small handfull* may have contained a gill of corn, as *five* grains served that quantity of seed & there are 5,760 grains in a pound of ammonia that quantity would answer, when dissolved, as a soak for 1 1-2 bushels of corn.

Now then, as *ammonia* is a very cheap drug, and the mode of using it very simple may we not ask some of our enterprising farmer readers, to make an experiment of two acres of corn—one acre with seed soaked in a solution of ammonia, and the other with unsoaked seed? The experiment would not cost them fifty cents, and if by so cheap a process, they can add from 50 to 75 per cent to the product of their corn crop, surely it is worthy of a trial.—We would, were we about to test the efficacy of the Dr's. *soak*, roll the seed just before planting in *plaster*, so as to impart fixity to the ammonia, and thus longer continue its nutrient properties to the corn plant, during the period of its groth; and; in order to fully test the experiment, we would plant one acre with seed soaked in a solution of ammonia un-plastered—one acre with seed soaked and plastered, and one acre with seek unsoaked: we would mark out the three acres in the same field, manure and cultivate each alike, and harvest and measure the product of each acre separately. By pursuing this course, the results would not only prove the value of the ammoniacal soak, but that of *plaster* as an absorbent.—*Amer. Farmer.*

A valuable discovery of the use of ground Plaster of Paris as a disinfecting agent has been made by the keeper of the N. Y. State Prison at Auburn. His communication on the subject, published in the Albany Argus, is as follows:

Mr. Editor:—An improvement has been made at the State Prison in Auburn, which is calculated to promote the health and comfort of the officers and convicts, and which may be applied to so many valuable uses, that I think it ought to be authoritatively communicated to the public.

Hydrosulphate of Calcium, common unprepared ground Plaster, has the power of attracting the offensive parts of all animal effluvia, forming two new substances, Sulphate of Ammonia, and Carbonate of lime which are inodorous and harmless.—By sprinkling a very small quantity of Plaster in places that generate foul air, the adjacent atmosphere is rendered pure and wholesome. The convicts come out of their cells in the morning free from smell. Exhalations from the lungs, &c., are corrected by a very light sprinkling of Plaster on the floor and galleries after sweeping. It may be mixed with whitewash, but causes it to dry slowly. Its use will be found a harmless, cheap, and effectual means of correcting all foul exhalations from animal substances, whether in prisons, jails, poor houses, barracks, or other places. By it stables and other nuisances about public and private houses, in cities and villages, may be kept from odor, and the farmer, may keep his stables and manure heaps salubrious, whilst he prevents the escape of much fertilizing matter in the form of gas. The atmosphere in the streets of populous places, may be purified by occasionally sowing plaster at the rate of a bushel to the acre, and in the crowded dwellings of the poor, by mixing it in whitewash sprinkling it on the floors, or setting it out moistened, in shallow vessels.

Its action on malaria is not known, but I have little doubt but that if rightly used, it will check the progress of yellow fever, plague, and other contagious diseases.

I claim no credit as an inventor. In view of the present state of chemical science and the use which has been already made of gypsum in the manufacture of poudrette, it is not improbable that its valuable properties may be known to many. To prevent misapprehensions, however, arising from erroneous publications on the subject of chemistry, I will state that for the gradual decomposition of plaster by animal effluvia, no more water is required than will be absorbed in a moist atmosphere.—Willing to be held responsible for the correctness of the above communication, and desirous that it may be made beneficial to a portion of the human family. I hope I shall not be considered wanting in delicacy, for offering it over my own signature

U. F. DOUBLEDAY, Keeper
of the State Prison at Auburn.

Agricultural Bounties.—We learn from the British American Agriculturalists, published at Toronto, *Upper Canada*, that the government has granted the most liberal bounties for the encouragement of Agriculture. Each district Agricultural Society in Canada west, is to receive £250. Each county Society in Canada east, gets £150 while the districts of Montreal, Three Rivers, and Quebec, is given £500 each. The Canadian legislature thus evince a most laudible desire to spur onward the march of improvement in the first of all human callings, and deserve well of every one who have heart and head to appreciate the motives which prompted that body to action.—*Amer. Far.*

MRS. CAUDLE'S CURTAIN LECTURES.

LECTURE I.

Mr. Caudle has lent five pounds to a friend.

"You ought to be very rich Mr. Caudle. I wonder who'd lend you five pounds! But so it is, a wife may work and may slave! Ha, dear! the many things that might have been done with five pounds! As if people picked up money in the street! But you always were a fool, Mr. Caudle! I've wanted a black satin gown these three years, and five pounds would have pretty well bought it. But it's no matter how I go—not at all. Every body says I don't dress as becomes your wife—and I know it: but whats that to you Caudle? Nothing. Oh no! you can have fine feelings for every body but those belonging to you. I wish people knew you as I do—that's all. You like to be called liberal—and your family pays for it.

"All the girls want bonnets, and when they're to get 'em I can't tell. Half five pounds would have bought 'em—but now they must go without. Of course *they* belong to you; and any body but your own flesh and blood, Mr. Caudle.

"The man called for the water rate, to day; but I should like to know how people are to pay taxes who throw away five pounds to every fellow that asks them.

"Perhaps you don't know that Jack this morning knocked his shuttle cock through the bedroom window. I was going to send for a glazier to mend it: but after you lent the five pounds I was sure we couldn't afford it. Oh no! the window must go as it is: and pretty weather for a dear child to sleep with a broken window. He's got a cold already on his lungs, & I shouldn't at all wonder if that broken window settled him—if the dear boy dies, his death will be upon his father's head; for I am sure we can't now pay to mend windows. We might though, and do a good many more things, if people didn't throw away their five pounds.

"Next Tuesday, the fire insurance is due. I should like to know how it's to be paid. Why, it can't be paid at all. The five pounds would have just done it—and now insurance is out of the question. And there never were so many fires as there are now. I shall never close my eyes all night—but what's that to you, so people call you liberal, Mr. Caudle? Your wife and children burnt alive in their beds—so all of us to a certainty shall be, for the insurance must drop. And after we've insured for so many years! But how, I should like to know, are people to insure who make ducks and drakes of their five pounds?

"I did think we might go to Margate this summer. There's poor little Caroline I'm sure she wants the sea. But no dear creature she must stay at home—she'll go into consumption, there's no doubt of that; yes—dear little angel—I've made up my mind to lose her, now. The child might have been saved; but people can't save their children and throw away their five pounds, too.

"I wonder where poor little Cherub is! While you were lending that five pounds the dog ran out of the shop. You know I never let it go into the street, for fear it should be bit by some mad dog, and come home and bite all the children. It wouldn't now at all astonish me if the animal was to come back with the hydrophobia, and give it to all the family. However, what's your family to you, so you can play the liberal creature with five pounds?

"Do you hear the shutter, now its banging to and fro? Yes—I know what it wants as well as you, it wants a new fastening. I was going to send for the blacksmith to-day. But now it's out of the question; now it must bang of nights since you have thrown way five pounds.

"Well, things have come to a pretty pass This is the first night I ever made my supper off roast beef without pickles. But who is to afford pickles when folks are always lending five pounds?

"Ah! there's the soot falling down the chimney. If I hate the smell of anything it's the smell of soot. And you know it but what are my feelings to you? Sweep the chimney! Yes, it's all very fine to say sweep the chimney—but how are chimneys to be swept—how are they to be paid for by people who don't take care of their five pounds?

"Do you hear the mice running about the room? I hear them. If they were only to drag you out of bed, it would be no matter, Set a trap for 'em. But how are people to afford the cheese when every day they loose five pounds?

"Hark! I'm sure there's a noise down stairs. It, wouldn't at all surprise me if there were thieves in the house. Well, it may be the cat; but thieves are sure to come in some night. There's a wretched fastening to the back door; but these are not times to afford bolts and bars, when fools won't take care of their five pounds.

"Mary Anne ought to have gone to the dentist to-morrow. She wants three teeth taken out.—Now it can't be done. Three teeth that quite disfigure the child's mouth. But there they must stop, and spoil the sweetest face that ever was made. Otherwise she'd been a wife for a lord. Now, when she grows up, who'll have her? Nobody. We shall die and leave her alone and unprotected in the world. But what do you care for that? Nothing; so you can squander away five pounds.

"And now, see, Mr. Caudle, what a misery you've brought upon your wretched family! I can't have a satin gown—the girls can't have new bonnets—the water rate must stand over—Jack must get his death through a broken window—our fire insurance can't be paid, so we shall all fall victims to the devouring element—we can't go to Margate, and Caroline will go to an early grave—the dog will come home mad and bite us—the shutters will go banging forever—the soot will always fall—the mice will never let us have a wink of sleep—thieves will be always breaking into the house—and our dear Mary Anne be forever left an unprotected maid—and all, all Mr. Caudle, because you will go on lending five pounds!

PUNCH.

New Discovery In Relation to Stone.—It is stated in the Sheffield (Eng.) Mercury that a scientific gentleman residing at Ipswich Mr. Frederick Ransome engineer has lately discovered a method whereby the hardest stone can be brought into a consistence resembling common putty, so that it can be cut & moulded into any shape for useful and ornamental purposes, without altering its general character and appearance; for it becomes as hard, and in some instances even harder, than when subjected to the process. Another peculiarity of the process is, that any color or variety of colors, can be imparted to the solid substance so that an endless variety of shades can be produced, and as it is capable of being polished, it effectually resists the action of the water. It can also be used as a cement, and can be brushed over the surface of wood so as to render it fire proof.

An unexpectedly touching scene was presented to the French Academy of Sciences very lately. The new invention of Van Petersen was to be exhibited—an artificial arm, by which, if the wearer has but a third of the shoulder remaining, he can pick up a pin, lift a glass of wine to his lips, hold a newspaper, etc. A committee had been appointed by the Academy to decide on its merits, and an old soldier from the Hospital of Invalids was the subject of experiment. He had been for many years deprived of both arms at the shoulder, and when the substitutes were attached, he performed all that was set down by the inventor with the greatest ease—taking a glass of wine, etc But half an hour of these restored functions had moved the heart of the old militaire. As the arms were detached his breast heaved with emotion difficult to be suppress'd; "harder to bear," he murmured, "than the first loss, when he did not know their value." The Academy sat a few moments in breathless silence, all present evidently affected.

"Well!" exclaimed M. Arago, at last, "has no one anything to propose? Are we to let this brave old man go back mutilated, when we can relieve him? How much do they cost?"

"Five hundred francs, each."

"Ah! it would be costly to refurnish *all* the maimed soldiers of the Hospital, but the others have not been reminded of their loss. We will subscribe the thousand francs for this one."

The proposition was received with acclamation, and the veteran walked away gesticulating with new arms.

THE WASHINGTON FAMILY.

The following letter, translated from the German, contains some interesting particulars respecting a branch of the Washington family. The letter from General Washington, to which the writer alludes, may be seen in Sparks's *Washington*, vol xi, p. 393; and other particulars concerning the family in vol. i, p. 554. JAMES WASHINGTON is there mentioned as having been a merchant in Rotterdam:

MUNICH, FEBRUARY 21, 1844.

HONORED SIR: It was not till the 17th of this month that I received your favor of December 13th; I could not, therefore, answer it earlier. In compliance with your wish I will with pleasure, communicate to you some facts relating to my family.—The branch from which I am descended has undoubtedly the same ancester as that from which the American branch descends, which is proved also by the same coat of arms.

The family of Washington is descended from a good old English family, which in early times, owned considerable possessions in the counties of York and Northampton, and in other places. It became connected, by marriage, with the family of Shirley, Earl Ferrers. Sir Lawrence Washington married Elizabeth, a daughter of the second Earl Ferrers. It was also connected with that of Villiers, Duke of Buckingham. A branch of the family, from unknown causes, for they were wealthy, emigrated about the year 1650 to America; and the well known (one may say with truth the universally famous) General and President George Washington was descended from it.

My great grandfather, James Washington was so deeply implicated in the unfortunate affair of the Duke of Monmouth, in the time of Charles II. 1683 and 1684, that he was obliged to fly from England, and, after losing by shipwreck on the cost of Portugal every thing of his personal property that he had been able to carry away from England, he came to Holland. While there, he was frequently demanded on the part of England by its ambassador, and his delivery insisted upon; but the General States did not consent; and thus he became the founder of that branch, which then began to flourish in Holland, and is still in existence in the person of two individuals, cousins, lieutenants in the army and navy.

I possess an autograph letter of the great man, George Washington, from Mount Vernon, January 20, 1799, in which; among other things, it is said: "There can be but little doubt, sir, of our descending from the same stock, as the branches of it proceeded from the same country; at what time your ancesters left England is not mentioned; mine came to America nearly one hundred and fifty years ago."

At the age of sixteen I received, in 1794, a commission in the Dutch service, but was unwilling to serve the Batavian Republic founded in 1795; and, being a faithful follower of the house of Orange, I emigrated. At the formation of the Dutch brigade of the Prince of Orange in the English service in 1799, I was appointed lieutenant in that brigade, until the disbanding of the latter, after the peace of Amiens, in 1802. A few months later I had the good fortune to enter the Bavarian service. Since then, nearly forty-two years have passed, of which I have been attached no less than thirty-seven years to the most high person of the King, partly as marshal of the Court, and partly as aid-de-camp.

I have also planted a stock in Bavaria, if God will, is some time to bear good fruit to the King and country. I have three sons; the eldest, Ludwig, sixteen years old, is a page of his Majesty the King; the second, Max, fourteen years old, is pupil in the Royal Corps of Cadets; and the third Karl, ten years old, frequents the public schools. By my two marriages with daughters of families of the highest nobility in the land, my children are placed in agreeable circumstances, even when I shall be no more; and, in this manner, this branch of the family in this new country may flourish. God give his blessing to it!

It would lead me too far to enter into details of my biography; for, being in earlier years frequently exposed to the storms of fate, brought on chiefly by revolutions and at a later period placed in important offices and other relations, I could not do it without being very long; and, since this letter has already attained a considerable extent, that which has been said will, I hope, satisfy you. I will only add, in order that you may become altogether acquainted with my situation here, that I will subjoin to the signature of my name what is otherwise not usual; but in this case I think I may make an exception, because it forms in a manner a part of my biography.

Thanking you for the literary production transmitted to me, which possesses, by the preface of the renowned Professor Hermann, an enhanced value, I remain, with sentiments of perfect esteem, your devoted,

BARON VON WASHINGTON.

Royal Bavarian Chamberlain, Lieutenant General and Aid-de-Camp to his Majesty the King Commander of the Order of Civil Merit of the Bavarian Crown of the Greek Order of the Saviour, of the British Military Order of the Bath, Knight of the Royal French Order of the Legion of Honor, and Lord of Nolzing.

To Dr. J. G. FLUZEL,
Consul of the U. S. of N. America in Leipzic.

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2940_scm11032-0665.jpg