It is just as much as to say I lead you such a life that you dare not. Don't say to me you won't marry again. Have you no regard for your family; for my tender children, that will be motherless and almost fatherless—for I'm sure its seldom the sweet things will see you. Caudle, if you don't marry again when I'm dead—if you don't provide a mother for my darlings, I'll haunt you till you die—I will as I'm a prudent Christian.

What! do you say you'll marry again *before* I die, if it will please me! You wicked man. I should't wonder if you were to fall out of bed. I am afraid to sleep with you, for fear we shall be swallowed up. What are you doing, Mr. Caudle? getting out of bed! Don't tell me it's to relieve my fears! It's no such thing. It's to go and swill with that Prettyman.—Don't be a dunce sir! Get into bed again, or I won't live with you another day. I'll go home to mother's, and pine in solitude and die a victim to your treatment. Once it was not so. You used to say, my dear Mrs. Caudle, I fear you shut yourself up too much at home, you will bring on a decline and early death, and then what will your devoted Caudle do!

He will pine and die too. Go abroad, my dear, you would say, and let the healthful breezes kiss that lovely cheek. Now, because, I venture out only four or five days in a week, you call me a 'gadder about.'—Precious good care you take never to go with me.

What are you tossing about in that way for, Mr. Caudle. I don't wonder you are in pain. If your conscience is'nt made of alabaster, it must burn you. Don't tell me you want to go to sleep! Don't you suppose I want to go to sleep, too? But I can't sleep—such treatment takes away my appetite. It makes me wish I was an Arabian savage, on the deserts of America, wandering about in the tropical climates of the north, rather than be the wife of so unfeeling a man!

And so you won't marry again to please me! You shall marry again! My children shall have a mother as long as they live—and she shall be a good mother to them! None of your foolish chits who think they know more than their parents. I'll tell you who you shall marry. A prudent, respectable aged, woman, that will have a bright eye to your fooleries,—and not be so weak and forgiving and kind as I have been. You shall marry, Mr. Caudle,—and these may be my last words—You shall m-a-r-r-y the w-i-d-o-w—

[Here, says Caudle's manuscript, my wife dropped off, and I was spared the pain of hearing the name of some antiquated lady as my second wife. Never was I more unfeignedly thankful for any sleep, than I was for this.]

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the New York Sun.

A DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the attention of our newspaper agents in Liverpool, Messrs. Willmer & Smith, we have London papers of 19th ult., expressed through on our account in time for the steamer, and which came to hand last night from Boston.

The great debate on the Maynooth Grant terminated in the British Parliament on the morning of the 19th, with an exciting speech from Sir Robert Peel, the mere abstract of which occupies three columns and a half in the Morning Chronicle.

We quote a few passages from this extraordiuary speech—certainly the most important yet uttered by the British Minister.

He considered the permanent endowment of Maynooth College, just to the Roman Catholics of Ireland. It would produce a kindly feeling in Ireland, among the people—it would produce great good. I know not what the consequences may be in respect to the kindly *intentions* between Ireland and this country. I do not rest the measure on any question of mere compact. I say, without hesitation, you must break up that formidable confederacy which exists in that country against the British connection. And I believe it is essential you should break it up, in order that you may carry on the work of good government in Ireland (cheers) and that you may strengthen the connection between the two countries, and maintain unimpaired, the power and dignity of the United Kingdom, (renewed cheers.)

On the horizon of the west there is a clould (hear, hear)—a cloud, small, but threatneing future darkness (hear, hear.—While we were most anxious for an adjustment of the impending differences—while we would leave nothing undone to effect an amicable settlement (of the Oregon question)—yet I did feel it to be part of my duty—of the duty of the first minister of the Crown—to state that, if our rights were invaded, we were determined and prepared to maintain them. (Loud cheers.) I aver that when I was called upon to make that declaration, I did recollect with satisfaction and consolation, that the day before I had sent a message of peace to Ireland. (Loud cheers.)

The Hon. gentleman, member for Canterbury, thought it not impossible that the time would come when this country would be compelled to summon all her energies for action. I heard that speech with great satisfaction [cheers]. . . Now may God avert so great an evil as war [loud cheers.] May God forbid that a time of general peace should be so awfully disturbed [hear, hear]!! But if it is to be so if war is to come, I doubt much, considering what is now before me, [alluding to the opposition to ministers on this question] whether the vindication of our honor and our interest will not be confided to other hands [hear, hear, hear.] But to whomsoever they may be committed, I shall take my place beside them, encouraging them by any support I can give an honorable cause. [Loud cheers.]

And if that calamity should befall us, it is my earnest hope that when it shall occur, it shall find the people of this empire united in loyalty to the throne, and in determination to support the common interests [tremendous cheering.] . . . That Ireland shall stand ranked with us. . . And the energies of an united people will insure a glorious triumph in a just cause. [The premier resumed his seat about three o'clock in the morning, amid thunders of applause which lasted several minutes.]

After this exciting speech, the House divided, and there appeared for the Maynooth Grant Bill, 323, against it 176—majority for it 147.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.

Fifteen Days Later From Europe.

The steamer Britannia, Captain Hewett, arrived at Boston at 5 o'clock on Monday morning. She left Liverpool on the 4th inst. with eighty-three passengers. Among the number, it is said, is the Hon. Edward Everett.

The intelligence is not of much importance.

The London Times and other English papers are still harping upon Oregon and Texas.

It was reported on the Paris Bourse, on Saturday, week, that England had applied to France to join her in a protest against the annexation of Texas to the American Union.

The Maynooth question had not yet reached the House of Lords. It had not passed the House of Commons; it only went through a committee, and that on the evening of the 2d inst.

A great meeting was held at Exeter Hall on the 22d to protest against the Maynooth grant.

There has been a slight improvement in cotton.

Mr. O'Connel was making the most of the concessions of Peel to Ireland.

Affairs in Switzerland were without change.

The monster iron steamer Great Britain is advertised to sail for New York in July.

Parliament was engaged in railway investigations.

The Repeal Association met again on the 28th ult. and O'Connell again praised Peel's concessions—he looked upon the measure of the Premier in regard to Banking in Ireland, as excellent. The rent for the week was £417.

The arrival of the Great Western was looked for with some anxiety. She left New York on the 24th, after the receipt of Sir Robert Peel's Oregon speech.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Jno. Arthur, as Consul at Turks Island for the United States of America.

A large number of persons from the Highlands of Scotland purpose emigrating to Canada.

The Arabs who had assembled, to the number of 20,000, to attack Aden, quarrelled as usual, amongst themselves, had a fight, and the whole force may be said to have been broken up.

The Overland Mail from India and China, has arrived in England, but brings no news of moment. We see that the brig Lady Adams, Hale of Baltimore, which left Chusan on the 1st Feb. was obliged to put back, having carried away her windlass, and lost an anchor and chain, also one of her boats.

It appears from an article in the Debats that the French government has abandoned the projected expedition against the Kabyles for the present year.

STILL LATER FROM TEXAS.

ANNEXATION.

The New Orleans Editors have received Galveston files to the 26th ult. The Bee says they are filled almost exclusively with the subject of Annexation.

"The Galveston Civilian—a paper opposed to annexation—approves of the time selected by the President for convening an extra session of Congress, and thinks that the gravity and importance of the measure involved, and the propriety of deliberation reflection and investigation, and of presenting to the people and their representatives all the matter bearing upon the question, are such as to render the avoidance of a precipitate or irregular course proper and necessary. The Civilian further declares that all it desires is to see the issue fairly made up, forall parties to have hearing, and for the will of the majority to rule.

On the 21st a meeting of the citizens of Galveston in favour of annexation, was held at the Tremont House. Some of the presses represent it as large and enthusiastic. The Civilian per contra, avers that not a fourth of the citizens of the town were present; and adds that the friends of Independence in that quarter are neither dead nor asleep.

It is denied that Dr. Smith, who has been sent to England on a special mission is an enemy to annexation. On the contrary, he is proclaimed an ardent friend oft annexation. With respect to Gen. Houston, no one, says the Cilvilian, knows what course he will take, or whether he will emerge from the quiet seclusion with which he has surrounded himself in his rural abode, in order to take any part whatever in the agitation of the question.

"Seeing the statement which is going the round of the newspaper press in the country calculated to create the impression that the American Minister, Maj. A. J. Donelson, had not been received on his recent arrival at this place with the courtesy due to him, we are pleased to be authorized by him to say that this impression will be erroneous. He informs us that he was presented by the Honorable Ashbel Smith, Secretary of State, the morning after his arrival, to his Excellency the President, who, although confined to his bed, received him kindly, and interchanged the civilities which are usual on such occasions.—In that interview we are also informed that from a statement to Maj. Donelson of the proposals respecting annexation which he was authorised to submit to this Government, he was frankly told by the President that early steps would be taken to submit the whole subject to the people. The only doubt then in the President's mind was as to the propriety of calling Cougress, he stating however, his impression that this step was necessary and proper."—(Nat. Register.)

A new steamboat built in Texas at Cincinatti on the Trinity, was launched a few days since, and sent down to Galveston, with five hundred bales of cotton on board. The hull is 140 feet long and 26 feet broad and can carry eight hundred bales of cotton

Business in Galveston is very brisk, and ponderous warehouses fair dwellings and white cottages, rise up like creations of some tales of romance.

MEXICO.

Replying to an article in the London Times, arguing the necessity of 25,000 men for the conquest of Mexico, the Washington Union says:—"We should not want twenty five, or even twenty thousand men, but ten thousand men would be sufficient; and such gallant and enterprising spirits as the teeming valley of the Mississippi could send fourth, in less than 3 months, would be sufficient to overrun the whole country. Volunteers would start up like Cadmus's men from the sowing of the dragons' teeth. Sound the bugle through the West and Southwest—let the United States raise the standard to-morrow, and in this proclaimed crusade to the halls of Montezuma and the Mines of Mexico, 20,000 volunteers would appear, and with the cry of 'Ho, West!" the speculations of the London Times would be dissipated into thin air.

THE GREAT RACE—THE SOUTH VICTORIOUS.

Never have we witnessed an excitement in this city in relation to any sporting subject, so generally pervading all classes of the community, as that which for some days past has existed in relation to the contest between the sportsmen of the North & the South, and which was yesterday triumphantly determiued in favor of the South.

Of the number of persons on the Union Course we have heard various estimates.—It is impossible to judge in such cases with any thing like accuracy; but we venture to place it at between *seventy and one hundred thousand*. Relatively, we can speak with great certainty; and having been present at most of the large gatherings in this country we do not hesitate to say that this exceeded in number any previous assemblage of the People. We were at the Ascot Races in England last year, when London poured forth its tens of thousands to get a view of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, the emperor Nicholas, and the King of Saxony. How many persons were present on that occasion, we do not pretend to say; but we have no hesitation in saying that there were a larger number in attendance upon the Union Course yesterday. The great mass of those present, were Northern men, and it followed of course, that the feeling was in favor of the Northern Mare—Fashion, and owing to the great number of her backers, the odds continued *ten* to *seven* in her favor.

Although the race was advertised to come off at one o'clock, P. M. it was fourteen minutes past two when the Police succeeded in getting the course sufficiently clear to start the competitors. Peytona had the inside track. They went off in fine style, and at the termination of the first mile, Peytona was about a length ahead. After this she suffered Fashion to lap her, and in this position the remaining three miles were run until the close of the fourth when Peytona shot ahead about three lengths and won with ease, hard in hand. The time was as follows, according to our account:

1st Mile,	1 52
2d "	1 55
3d "	1 56
4th "	1 57
	7 40

It was proclaimed by the Judges to have been run in 7 min. 39 3-4.

Betting was now *three to one* upon the Southern nag, and very few takers. *Five to one* was subsequently offered and refused.

At the signal, both nags again presented themselves, but it was manifest to the experienced sportsman that Fashion had not "dryed up," as the phrase is, quite as well as her competitor.

At the tap of the drum they were again off in fine style—Peytona of course on the inner track. On the third quarter of the first mile Fashion made play, passed her & took the track. Peytona immediately placed herself alongside, but Fashion came in half a length ahead. In this position the entire second mile was run; Peytona passing the stand a neck ahead. The third mile was run without a change of position; but as they passed the Judges' stand, the rider of Peytona let her out, and she darted ahead as if up to that moment she had not been permitted to exhibit her speed.—He was evidently satisfied that he had it all his own way, and quietly returned to his position side by side with Fashion.—In this position the fourth mile was run, Peytona winning the heat and the race hard in hand, with Fashion's nose lapping her.

Never was there witnessed on any Course so beautiful a race. During the whole eight miles run, the nags were lapping each other with the exception of about a quarter of a mile. They might litterally have been covered with a blanket. But this, it must be admitted, was entirely owing to the fact that the rider of Peytona was conscious of her superior foot and bottom, and felt that he had it all his own way. The time of the second heat we made as follows:

1st mile,	1 57
2nd do,	1 55
3rd do,	1 55¼
4th do,	1 57¼
	7 44 3-4

Proclaimed by the jugdes to have been run in 7 45¼.

Official Time.—1st heat, 7 39 3-4
2d do. 7 45 1-4

Thus terminated this great contest between the North and the South. We are not surprised at the result. Fashion's time was known; and it was unwise to suppose that the South would have matched her if they had not known that Peytona could beat her best time.

The course was very heavy with dust and sand; and in our opinion, although Fashion has been beaten, she made a greater race than on any previous occasion.—The time of the second heat is wonderful, considering the state of the track. On the other hand, Peytona was never put to her work; and not only beat with ease, but heavy as the track was, could we think have made better time over it than Fashion ever did. She is probably the best four mile nag living.

Fashion is eight years old, and was rode by Jos. Laird, carrying 123 pounds weight.

Peytona is six years old, and was rode by Barney (F. C. Palmer,) carrying 118 pounds weight.—N. Y. Courier.

INCIDENTS OF THE GREAT RACE.—The Brooklin Advertiser chronicles these consequences of the Fashion and Peytona match:

Two miniature casks of liquor walked overboard at the South Ferry, in the afternoon, carrying each the body of a man with them.

They were fished out in *good* spirits.

A couple of fiery horses, about 6 o'clock ran away with the carriage containing two ladies who had been to the races. The carriage came in contact with a dirt cart, tore away the hind wheels and deposited the ladies on the street. Six cents worth of smelling salts set the ladies all right.

A carriage containing a Southern lady (Creole)—was shattered by coming in contact with another vehicle. "Never mind that," said the lady as she gathered herself up, "I have come from Mobile to be present at the races—I have won $2000, and can afford to meet with an accident."

A posse of gentlemen on horseback, came down Fulton-street, having their pocket books tied to their whip stocks. A token they were empty.

Another posse followed with hands full of loose Bank notes. They were winners.

A company of Southerners, came down Fulton st., about 7 o'clock, performing cavalry exercise at the command of one of their number. They were winners and of course appeared highly elated.

Any quantity of wrecks of carriages and led horses were seen coming down Fulton street during the afternoon and evening.

A GOVERNMENT PAPER!—The declaration made by Mr. Blair, on his retirement from the Globe, that that paper had its being in the *will* of Gen. Jackson, was the first public confession of the existence of a paper entirely dependent on the Executive, and absolutely devoted to the Executive. In the same death-bed confession we were given to understand that the Globe ceased to exist, and the "*Union*" sprung into being, because Mr. Polk so *willed* it.

These facts are of high public importance, and throw much light upon the character of the official Journal. The Editor of a paper thus situated—dependant upon the *will* of the President for existence, and in consideration of subserving Executive ends, drawing an annual stipend from the Treasury of $60 or $70,000—may boast that he is a freeman; but it is mere boast. He is a caged bird at best! He can only hop from round to round in his cage, or from twig to twig within the range of the contracted tether which trammels his liberty. He may, within those limits, twitter of freedom, of the frankness and boldness of a freeman; but he cannot, if he would, and he dare not if he could soar abroad with the wild licence of the untamed wing. He cannot adventure forth into the bright sunshine of truth, and look with the fearless & unwinking gaze of the eagle into the very palace of the sun. He must content himself with the monotonous note of adulation; and the piteous wail of Yorick's starting, "*I can't get out,*" tells but too truly the melancholy tale of his enslaved condition.

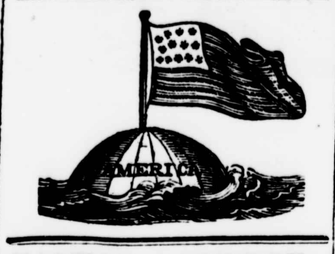
This state of servitude results inevitably and necessarily from the very position of an Executive editor. He receives his daily bread from the Executive, and that too upon the thoroughly understood condition, that he is to praise the hand that feeds him. If one could be found so disinterested as to set no value on the $70,000, which is the annual pay of an Executive editor, could he still, as a man of honor, violate the condition on which he holds his post, and utter a truth unpalatable to the power that created and sustained him?

There is no escape from this conclusion. We care not who the Executive editor may be, he is, by the very law of his position, a *slave* of the Executive—bound not more by *interest* than *honor* to obey the wishes of his employer. This, however, is a matter personal to the editor himself. If he can reconcile it to his conscience, to his sense of self-respect and of duty to country to act this ignoble part—well and good—The point of interest to the public is to know that the press is thus enslaved and suborned, in order that it may be upon its guard. Representations of Executive conduct from a source so interested, not to say poluted, will and ought to be received with many grains of allowance.

Messrs. Blair & Rives, it is said, retire from the press with something like a half million of dollars! Both of them commenced their career in Washington pennyless—one of them a bankrupt—*Richmond Whig.*

Large Haul of Fish. The New Haven Courier states that the largest haul of White Fish ever taken in that place was last Monday, when *fifteen hundred thousand* were taken. One million is the largest number ever before taken at once in the harbor, & were taken last year at that place. The net used is three hundred and fifty rods long, and yet it was filled to overflowing. So great was the rush of fish in a body from one extreme to the other of the net that a bystander represents the noise to have been equal to that of a steamboat. At the rate they are sold, this haul would produce the snug little sum of $750.

The Sag Harbor corrector of Saturday says that the grand Jury of Suffolk have indicted the Long Island Road as a nuisance. In consequence of the frequent fires which have been kindled in the woods by sparks from the locomotives traversing the road.



EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Morning, May 24.

V. B. PALMER,

No. 59 Pine st, Phila., and 160 Nassau st. (Tribune Buildings,) N. Y., and S. E. corner of Balt. and Calvert sts. Baltimore, is our authorized Agent for receiving Advertisements and subscriptions to the "EASTON GAZETTE," and collecting and receipting for the same.

The Spring Term of Talbot County Court commenced on Monday last,—Present Judges, Chambers, Hopper and Eccleston. The court has been engaged almost exclusively with the trial of William Tyler, indicted for the murder of W. W. Graham. This case was removed from Dorchester county, last term, tried and the prisoner found guilty, but from some cause was granted a new trial.—The Jury, last night brought in a virdict of *Not Guilty.*

THE MISSION TO ENGLAND.—The N. Y. Herald, in a letter from Washington, started a rumor that Mr. Calhoun was to be appointed a special minister to England.—The union notices the rumor and says:—

"As far as we are advised, we do not believe there is any foundation for this statement. The only fact of any importance, which appears in the whole of its article, is, that the mission to London *has been* "refused by both Messrs. Elmore and *Pickens.*" We would advise our distant readers to receive these rumors from this city with some caution."

The Pittsburgh papers of Saturday, contain intelligence of a destructive fire which took place at an early hour that morning in Alleghany City. The loss is variously estimated at from $200,000 to $300,000. The fire originated in the Machine-shop of Mr. Alexander Whiteman, a new building adjoining the warehouse of Messrs. H. & P. Graff and others.

Another March between Peytona and Fashion. It was reported in the sporting circles in N. York, on Wednesday, that the backers of Fashion have offered to run her against Peytona over the Camden Course, for a match of $60,000. We learn that the match over the Union Course, between these two horses was for only $4,000, instead of $20,000, as announced.—*Clipper.*

A letter from Gen Jackson, published in the Washington Union, indicates that he is at the last point of his earthly pilgrimage—in speaking of himself he says:

"My dear friend, I am exhausted, and must close. I am a blubber of water from the toes to the crown of my head, and every line I write I must pause for breath."

The British Surveying Steamer Columbia arrived at Boston on Thursday for the ostensible purpose of running the meridian line between Boston and Halifax. "If any one thinks," remarks the Times, "that this expedition is anything more than to get the bearings of our coast and ascertain the peculiarities of our harbor, he is more credulous on this subject than we are. A similar expedition was here last season.—England is occasionally sounding our lakes for some purpose best known to herself."
American.

NAVAL.—The *official* paper at Washington says that the General Naval Court Martial, to be held in that city on the 2d of June, has been ordered principally for the trial of Captain Philip F. Voorhees, on charges growing out of his proceedings while in command of the frigate Congress, in the river Plate, during the months of September and October of the past year. The court is composed of the following officers:

Capt. Charles Stewart, President; Capts. Charles G. Ridgely, John Downes, Stephen Cassin, Lawrence Kearney, David Geisinger, Charles S. McCaulley, John H. Aulick and French Forrest, members; Benj. F. Hallet, Esq. of Boston, Judge Advocate.

The Naval Medical Board, which convened at the Philadelphia Naval Asylum on the 1st instant, for the examination of Assistant Surgeons, for promotion, adjourned *sine die* on Friday.

The remains of the late Capt. Edward Rutledge Shubrick, of the U. S. Navy, which arrived at Charleston last week in the United States Ship Lexington, were interred in the family vault at St. Philip's Church, in that city, on Thursday, with civil and military honors.

The U. S. sloops of war Jamestown and Yorktown, the former flag-ship of the African Squadron, were to leeward at last accounts from the Coast; the Preble was at Port Praya; and all the Squadron are to be at that port on the 10th of next month.

The U. S. ship Raritan and the U. S. brig Bainbridge, were at Rio de Janeiro on the 10th of April.

The U. S. Squadron which sailed from Norfolk under the command of Commodore Stockton, was spoken on the 6th instant, 25 miles South of the Tortugas.—This renders it certain that the Squadron was destined for the Coast of Mexico.

There was green corn for sale in the Mobile market on the 10th inst.

THE LATE TARNADO IN EAST FELICIANA. (La.)—The Clinton Whig furnishes the following further particulars of the destructive effects of the recent tarnado:—

The tornado was occasioned by the meeting of two heavy clouds, the one from the west the other from nearly north.—A gentleman of the neighborhood informs us that after the meeting of the clouds, the storm passed onwards in a due east course—prostrating all before it, trees, houses, fences, in fine, every obstacle which presented itself. In width it was not more than three hundred yards. The sufferers by this terrible visitation of the elements are numerous, and some of them are left in a situation of deplorable destitution. We have heard of no other loss of human life than that mentioned in our last. In the parish of Livingston, on the same evening [Wednesday the 16th,] we are informed that considerable damage was sustained from the same cause. No lives were lost but houses, fences, cattle and stock of every description were destroyed. The portions of this parish where the tornado was not felt were visited by a violent hailstorm which has done very material injury to the young corn and cotton—rendering it necessary in some instances to replant.—Our neighbors in Jackson tell us there is scarcely an unbroken pane of glass left standing in their windows.

Yankee Notions Going to England.—The Journal of Commerce says: The Yorkshire takes out 2447 sides and 34 bundles leather, which is now admitted in the ports of Great Britain duty free. Almost every packet since the news of Sir Robert Peel's revisions of the tariff, has had small invoices of leather, and one or two of the first lots have now been heard from, and brought such profits as to induce much larger shipments. The Yorkshire is freighted with a variety of Yankee notions, and among them, as companions for the leather we suppose, are ten casks of shoe pegs.

THE HOME MARKET FOR BREAD-STUFFS.

After all, says a writer in Hunt's Magazine, the home market is the great market for our bread stuffs. What becomes of the vast amount of wheat that is grown in the country? The product, we have already seen, is about 100,000,000 bushels; and only about 6,300,000 bushels are sent abroad. The State of Ohio alone produces three times as much as we export annually; and the little state of Delaware produces twice as much Indian corn as our annual export. It is not possible to state the exact amount of wheat which is consumed in the country by those engaged in other pursuits than agriculture. If we take those engaged in manufactures and trades, in mining, in the firsheries, in all their forms in commerce and navigation in all their varieties, and the learned professions, with their families and dependants, it would amount to one quarter of our population, viz: 5,000,000 persons, who are not producers, but consumers of bread-stuffs.—These will consume one barrel of flour, or five bushels of wheat per head—making a constant market for 25,000,000 bushels of wheat, equal to about one-fourth of our whole product. The New England States alone consume annually 1,400,000 barrels of flour, or 7,000,000 bushels of wheat more than they produce: which is about 700,000 bushels more than our entire export.

THE U. S. NAVY.

The Washington Union publishes, a list of the Navy of the United States according to which it consists of—

10	Ships of the Line.
1	Razee.
12	First Class Frigates.
2	Second Class Frigates.
17	Sloops of War, (first class.)
6	Sloops of War, (second class.)
8	Brigs.
8	Schooners.
8	Steamers.
4	Store-ships.

The Albany Argus states that a destructive fire has been raging for several days in the Catskill Mountains. The fire commenced in the romantic passage known as the "Clove" and extending upward burnt over the entire "South Mountain," the lofty eminence directly South of the Mountain House.

STATE TAXES.—We learn that the Governor has appointed Mr. Richard Sunderland Collector of State Taxes for Calvert County. Mr. S. soon gave bond and entered upon the discharge of his duties & we learn also that on the first day of his appointment he received from three to four thousand dollars. The Governor, together with the Attorney General of the State, visited the county town in person the present week, and no doubt was instrumental in bringing about this result.—We are happy therefore, to announce to our readers, that every county in the State now has either a collector or Receiver of State Taxes. Great and lasting credit is due to Governor Pratt, for the manly stand he has taken to uphold and maintain the faith and honor of the State.—*Annapolis Republican.*

The Upper Marlborough Gazette of yesterday says:

We learn that meetings are to be held in the different district of Calvert county on Monday next to advise on the expediency of resisting the collection. We hope the "sober second thought" of the people may induce them to permit the collector to discharge his duty without molestation.

ALABAMA LAW.

Texas annexed.—A few days ago (says the *Mobile Herald*) Judge Bragg, of the Circuit Court now sitting decided that Texas was a part of the United States!—The question came up a juror petitioning to be excussed from the performance of his assigned duty, on the plea that he was a citizen of Texas. The Judge ordered him to take his seat in the box with the other eleven, giving for his reason that Texas was a part of the Union, and all her citizens liable to be called upon to do duty as citizens of the United States!

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PRICES C

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FLOUR sup. How. st. fr
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WHEAT.....WHITE.
do.....RED.
CORN.....WHITE.
do.....YELLOW
RYE .....
OATS.....

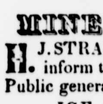
DIE

In Baltimore on Satu
David Ring, Esq., form

RELIGIOUS

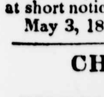
☞"THE DISCIPLES
the Trustees, will hol
Methodist Protestant
the evening of Monday
citizens of Easton ge
pecially who feel an in
of the Christian Religi
and affectionately invite
May 24—1w

NEW G
MULLIKIN & THO
received, and are n
Store Room in Easton,
SUMMER
which they invite their
examin



WOOL! W
They are
to make contracts for furn
and full'd Cloth in excha
moderate rates, or to buy
highest market price.
Easton, May 24, 1845

RUNAWAY



Was comm
county Jail Md
supposed to
who calls hims
He is very bla
and much cur
head, shows a great deal
about 5 feet 8 inches high
of age, of medium size, ro
and well made—has a pai
ed Linsey pantaloons & oth
By the Law of 1802,
supplements thereto if sai
en to be a slave by his ow
ty days, he will be set at
NORMAND
of
Sheriff's Office,
May 24, 1845—3t

W. BELLIN
DENTI
[FROM WILM
RESPECTFULLY offers
services to the Ladi
of Easton and the surrou
assures them that all op
gical and Mechanical, en
be faithfully performed
found at the Misses Fe
the Bank.
REFERENC
Dr. Cox—Easton.
Dr. Bordley,
Dr. Goldsborough.
April 12, 1845—tf

ICE CR
—AND—
MINERAL
H. J. STRANDBERG
inform the Citizens
Public generally that he
ICE CREAM
where they can be s
CREAM, MINERAL WA
kinds every day. Privat
at short notice and in th
May 3, 1845—tf

CHEAP G
—FOR—
SPRING & S
R. M. WILLSON respe
customers, and the pu
he has just returned fro
handsome assortment of
SPRING & S
DRY GO
together with a good
GROCER
QUEENS-WA
all of which he offers chea
change for country Produce
tual dealers. Purchasers
examine his Stock before t
where.

SELLING OFF

THE subscriber most r
his friends and the pu
he has not yet discontinued
but will continue to manuf
SADDLES, HA
until the 15th of June, a
tates. He will dispose o
of Saddlery at cost. Pe
article in his line will fin
to give him an early call.
The public's ob'd
JOHN
N. B.—As he intends t
July next, he requests all
him to make immediate
longer indulgence cannot b
May 3, 1845—tf

PRINTI
of every description,
cuted at this

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