EASTON GAZETTE.

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

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ADVERTISEMENTS

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LAWS OF MARYLAND.

Passed at the December Session 1845, of the Legislature of Maryland, relative to the Revenue of the State.

A SUPPLEMENT TO THE ACT RELATING TO FOREIGN CORPORATIONS AND THEIR AGENCIES IN THIS STATE, passed at December session; 1839, ch. 24.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That from and after the first day of May next, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to act as the agent or agents within this [State], for any individual or association of individuals or corporations not incorporated and authorized by the laws of this State, to make insurances on marine or fire risks, or insurances on lives, or other insurances, (although such individuals or associations of individuals, may be incorporated for these purposes, by the laws of any other State, District or Territory of the United States, or by the laws of any foreign Kingdom, State or nation) to effect insurances or to receive or transmit offers for insurance to their principals, or receive or deliver policies of insurance, without first obtaining a license therefore, in the manner hereinafter required.

Section 2. *And be it enacted*. That a license for the purpose of effecting insurances or receiving or transmitting offers for insurance or receiving or delivering policies of insurance, as expressed in the preceding section, shall be granted by the Clerks of the several county Courts, and of Howard District Court, and of the city of Baltimore, to any person or persons, body or bodies, corporate or politic, who shall apply therefor, and pay to such Clerk the sum of one hundred dollars for the use of this State, which license shall authorise the person or persons, body or bodies corporate or politic, to whom the same shall be granted to effect insurances, or to receive and transmit offers for insurances or to receive and deliver policies of insurances as aforesaid, from the day of its date, for the period of twelve months thereafter and no longer.

Section 3. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the said Clerks, to transmit to the Treasurer semi-annually, on the days when by law they are required to transmit their other lists and accounts to the Treasurer, lists and accounts of all licenses which shall by them have been severally granted in pursuance of this act, and to account with, and pay into the Treasury all sums of money received by them for such licenses, at the same time, as by law they are required to account and pay monies received for other licences; deducting the same commission and subject to all the penalties and forfeitures which in case of failure, they are liable to, for neglecting to pay other monies into the Treasury.

Section 4. *And be it enacted*, That if any person or persons, body or bodies, corporate or politic, acting as agent or agents as aforesaid, shall effect insurances, or offer to effect insurances, or receive and transmit offers for insurances, or receive or deliver policies of insurance, as aforesaid without a license first had and obtained as hereinbefore provided, he, she or they shall forfeit and pay for each offence, the sum of three hundred dollars, one half to the use of the informer, who shall be a competent witness, the other half to be paid to the clerk of the county, or of Howard District, or of the City Court of Baltimore, as the case may be, for the use of this State, to be recovered in the name of the State of Maryland, by action of debt or indictment, in the County Court, or Howard District Court, or the City Court of Baltimore, where such offence shall have been committed, and to be accounted for and paid into the Treasury, by the clerk receiving the same, at the periods limited for accounting for, and paying monies received for licenses as aforesaid.

Section 5. *And be it enacted*, That so much of the second section of the act passed at December session, 1839, chapter 24, as limits the sum to be paid to the Treasurer by said agents, to two dollars on every hundred dollars of the premiums received by them, be and the same is hereby repealed, and that from and after the first day of May next, the said agents respectively, shall, in addition to the license money by this act required to be paid by them, pay into the Treasury the sum of three dollars on every hundred dollars of premiums received by them, at the same time and in the same manner, as is directed by the said original act.

Section 6. *And be it enacted*, That the clerks of the several county courts, granting licenses under this act, shall annually publish in at least two newspapers, one of which shall be in the city of Baltimore, the names of such agent or agents so taking out licences, with the names of the companies they represent.

Section 7. *And be it enacted*, That nothing in this contained, shall authorise any agent or agents to act as such, for more than two foreign corporations, individual or association of individuals, by virtue of one license.

D. CLAUDE, Treas'r.

April 11, 1846.

A FURTHER SUPPLEMENT TO THE ACT FOR THE GENERAL VALUATION AND ASSESSMENT OF PROPERTY IN THIS STATE, and to provide a Tax to pay the debts of the State, passed at March session 1841, ch. 23.

Sec. 1, Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That so much of the original act, to which this is a further supplement, as exempts from taxation all the property of incorporated literary or charitable Institutions, be and the same is hereby repealed, and that from and after the passage of this act the property of any such institutions shall be exempted to the amount of ten Thousand Dollars only.

Sec. 2, And be it enacted that the several and respective Levy courts, the commissioners of the tax, and proper authorities of the City of Baltimore, in levying the Taxes for the year 1846, and succeeding years, shall levy and impose the same, upon all this property of each and every such Institution, exceeding the said some of Ten Thousand Dollars.

D. CLAUDE, Treasurer.

April 25, 1846—3w

A SUPPLEMENT TO AN ACT ENTITLED AN ACT TO IMPOSE A TAX UPON & TO LICENSE THEATRICAL AND OTHER PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS & FOR OTHER PURPOSES, passed at December session, 1841, ch. 194.

Section 1, Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the passage of this act, any person or company of stage players, ventriloquists, sleight of hand performers, rope dancers, tumblers and wire dancers, and all other named, or intended by the Original Act to which this is a supplement, exhibiting, for reward, shall previously to exhibiting or performing in any County in this State, (Baltimore City excepted) and which is provided for in the second section of the said original act, pay to the Clerk of the county thereof thirty dollars for a license for one year, or one dollar for a license for each and every such exhibition or performance, at his or their option; provided and it is hereby so intended, that all Circus Riders or Companies of Equestrian performers, or exhibitors of Manageries shall pay respectively the licenses now provided by said Original act.

Section 2. And be it enacted, That no lecturer or lecturers upon Science, Literature, General Morality or Religion shall be required to pay any license whatsoever.

Section 2, And be it enacted, That all and every entertainment, exhibition or performance, given for charitable objects, be and the same are hereby exempt from taxation or license.

Section 4. And be it enacted, That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

D. CLAUDE, Treasurer.

April 25, 1846.

Jewish Colonization.—The present extraordinary agitation among the Jews, with reference to a return to the land of their fathers, cannot but be regarded with interest by the Christian community,—especially by those who believe in their literal restoration to the Holy Land.

"At a meeting of gentlemen feeling deeply interested in the welfare of the Jewish people, recently held in London," says the London Watchman, "it was resolved, that a society be formed, under the title of 'The British and Foreign Society for promoting the Colonization of the Holy Land.' The Society is to be restricted to the making all necessary preparations to facilitate the realization of the gradual colonization of Palestine, and the present protection and promotion of the civil and religious rights and liberties of the Jewish people in every part of the world; the Committee to consist alike of Jews and Christians, Englishmen and foreigners. The co-operation of politicians and good men, of every country, sect and rank, is invited, it being a fundamental rule of the Society, that it shall be entirely silent and neutral as to every point of religious controversy.

In reference to the present state of Palestine as being fully open for a return of the Jews, a distinguished writer says:

"A country once densely inhabited lies solitary—her pastoral hills unfrequented by the shepherd—her rich fields untilled, and shaggy with thistles and prickly shrubs—her villages sunk into heaps of ruins, and her cities without inhabitants. During the identical years in which Ireland quadrupled its population, the population of Palestine has sunk to a *tenth*. This is surely a very extraordinary fact; and when all seem to agree that there remains nothing but emigration for the sorely afflicted race of Israel in Poland, it seems scarce less generally held that the only land which remains for them to occupy is just the land of Palestine. Nor is it mere enthusiasts of the Jewish or Christian faith that unite in indicating this country as a country eminently fitted for colonization. We find it recommended by men of the most practical character."

The following is the correspondence which passed between the Prussian Minister in Washington and the Rev. Mr. Muller, of the Evangelical congregation of St. Paul's Church in Washington, on the occasion of the presentation of the communion service to which we referred the other day:

PRUSSIAN LEGATION, AT WASHINGTON, March 21, 1846.

SIR: It affords me much pleasure to inform you that their Majesties the King and the Queen of Prussia have been pleased to offer to the new Evangelical Lutheran Congregation of St. Paul's at Washington, the present of a communion cup and plate, for the sacred use of the new church. I have been instructed, in consequence, to deliver to you the said objects in the name of their Majesties, and, in complying with this order, I beg to express, at the same time, my best wishes for the success and welfare of your congregation.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient serv't. FR. GEROLT.

The Rev. Pastor MULLER, D. D., of the Evangelical Lutheran St. Paul's Church, at Washington.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, March 23, 1846.

SIR: I had the honor to receive your communication of the 21st instant, and with it a box containing a highly finished service of communion plate, which (you are kind enough to say) "their Majesties the King and Queen of Prussia have been pleased to present to the new Evangelical Congregation of St. Paul's Church, at Washington."

This distinguished "memorial" of Christian regard from their Majesties to the first English Lutheran Church erected at the metropolis of our country, will be, I assure you, sir, very sensibly felt and justly appreciated by the Pastor and Congregation of the same.

I have been requested by the Vestry of the church, (to whom this liberal benefaction has been made known) to respectfully ask of you, Sir, as the accredited representative of the Prussian Government, the favor to return to their Majesties the very grateful acknowledgements of themselves & the congregation they represent. This evidence of the favourable regard of their Majesties in behalf of the first Evangelical English Lutheran Church erected in the city of Washington, cannot fail, under the blessing of Almighty God, to have a very happy influence upon its future growth and prosperity.

For the kind wishes personally expresed in your letter for the success and welfare of St Paul's Church, be pleased to accept, sir, my thanks and receive the highest assurances of my respectful consideration.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

ALBERT A. MULLER,
Pastor, St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Washington.

The Baron DE GEROLT,
Minister resident from the Court of Prussia.

The Washington Union says: "St. Paul's Lutheran Church is now building in Washington. It is gothic in its architecture, and, when finished, will be an ornament to our city. We trust that its public spirited citizens will, with their usual liberality, aid in carrying out the plan."

The Rev. Mr. Muller deserves much praise for his very great exertions in building this church, and in gathering together a congregation in Washington, and should be encouraged and sustained by the friends of his church every where. He has been, so we are advised, two years engaged in this enterprise, and his success so far, has exceeded even his anticipations.—Under these circumstances, it should only be requisite to make known, that aid is wanting to finish the church in the style originally contemplated, to ensure its being given.

The Leisure Hours of Alexander Dumas.—A gentleman was inquiring of a friend of Dumas whether it were really true that he was about to undertake the management of a theatre? "Certainly he is," replied the friend, "he does not know what else to do with himself. *Monte Christo* is finished, the *Dame de Montsoreau* and the *Chevalier de Maisonrouge* are nearly so; the ten vols. of the *Vicompte de Bragelone* are in the hands of the publisher—his bargain with the *Constitutionnel* and the *Presee* binds him to produce hereafter only 18 vols. of romances a year and the Theatre Francais confines him to five act comedies annually; so you see he must look out for some means of employing his leisure time."

If you wish to be happy keep busy, Idleness is harder work than ploughing, a great deal. There is more fun in sweating an hour, than there is in yawing a century. Few people however, will believe this, & yet it's true as Genesis. Indolence is not ease—neither is wealth happiness. "Life's cares are comforts, and he that has none, must be wretched."

A CROWN LOST.—After the troubles of the first French Revolution, Louis Phillippe made his escape to the United States, and while teaching in Philadelphia, he fell in love with Miss P——, daughter of a highly respectable citizen of the city. The lady was favorable to his advances, but was compelled to yield to the authority of her father, who declared that no "daughter of his should demean herself by marying a schoolmaster."

MRS. MADISON.

This remarkable woman is one of the persons most visited by strangers in Washington, and those who visit her are always deeply impressed with her agreeable manners, her wonderful memory and her dignified bearing. During the last half of the winter just passed, she has not participated in the fashionable circles of the metropolis, which is, perhaps, for the number of its people, always during a session of Congress, the gayest city in the Union. The loss of a sister, at an advanced age, a Mrs. Todd, residing in Virginia, has caused her temporary withdrawal from all public circles. Her house, upon what is called the President's Square, was crowded on New Year's Day next to the President and ex-President Adams, Mrs. Madison received the greatest number of visiters from the citizens of, and the strangers then in, Washington. Mrs. Madison, upon that occasion, received nearly or quite a thousand calls, most of them she received while standing, and while attended by her nieces and grand daughters.

Mrs. Madison is a tall, dignified woman, with a full face, blue eyes and somewhat florid complexion, and is apparently over seventy years of age. Her dress was black, in a style that comported well with her years; and upon her head she wore a white turban, with a black veil. Her manners have all the stateliness of "olden time," yet sweetly harmonize with the changes of the present day. She expressed herself grateful to her countrymen for the favors they have extended towards her in the recent acts of Congress, and evinces that gratitude in the flattering cordiality with which she receives every one who visits her. Her house is a miniature museum of the fine arts. The greatest part of her collection is still at her former residence in Montpelier, Va. but what has already been removed here well repays the visiter, aside from the gratification of seeing their venerable possessor. Her collections in sculpture consist of a statue of Napoleon Crossing the Apls, by Conova; a bust of Washington, presented to Mr. Madison, by a sculptor at Rome; and figures of deities, with other representations from the ancient mythology. Around on the walls of her parlor are suspended the heads of Columbus, Vespucius, Magellan, Cortez and Sir Walter Raleigh, painted at the Escurial, in Spain. Above them hang the portraits of Washington, Jefferson, Monroe and Mr. Madison, by Gilbert Stuart, which Mrs. Madison says are very correct, and which fully justify Stuart's celebrity as a portrait painter. If Mrs. Madison's portrait was a good likeness, she must have been a handsome woman in her day, of which she still retains some traces in her old age. Next to Washington, and according to the succession of the Presidents, is the portrait of John Adams, painted by Trumbull, in his usual style. In the same room is the picture of a saint, by Titian, while, through the folding doors that communicate to the back parlor, may be seen a painting of Christ Breaking Bread after his Resurrection. This occupies nearly one side of the wall, extending from floor to floor, and was painted Car Spruygt, of the Flemish School. It was purchased by Mrs. Madison's son, at a cost of about two thousand dollars, and sent to her from Europe. Over the fire place, in the same room, is a very old painting, representing a group of maidens surprised by Pan, while playing in a grove. Pan, it seems, has fallen in love with the handsomest one, while the rest is quite merry at the idea of such a creature as he being suspectible of the tender passion. Her collection "winds up" with a number of rare engravings, and also fine sets of medals, on French and American subjects.—*Phila. Ev. News.*

THE WAY TO GET A VOTE.

The election for the borough of M——, (says a London paper,) was at hand: there were two candidates in the field, whose influence was so nearly balanced that a neck and neck contest was expected. Under these circumstances every vote was of consequence, and the utmost exertions were used by the friends of both candidates to draw strangers out of their opponent's ranks. Among the staunch supporters of Sir John B——, the Tory candidate, was an irritable old captain, who had threatened to set the house dog on any one who might come to ask him for his vote for a liberal. The morning before the election, the old captain was working in his little garden, when he perceived a strange gentlemen whistling along the walk.

"Ah! how dy'e do captain! Nice growing morning; peas coming up nicely, I see," said the stranger, as he approached.

"I beg your pardon, sir, but I really don't remember having the honor of your acquaintance; may I be permitted to inquire your business?" replied the captain, drawing himself up.

"Oh, certainly! I'm canvassing for Sir John B—, and I've come to talk with you about your vote."

"I think Sir John might have chosen a more civil mode of requesting my interest."

"That's got nothing to do with the matter, sir. I'm here to ask you distinctly, do you mean to give him your vote and interest?" said the stranger, pulling from his pocket a memorandum book.

"Sir," said the captain, getting evidently angry, "my political opinions are well known. I have ever supported the British constitution in church and state, and——"

"I cannot allow you to shirk the question, captain," interrupted the stranger.

"Shirk, sir!—what do you mean, sir? said the captain, reddening like a turkey cock.

"I mean," replied the other, with the utmost coolness, "to ask you again, will you give your vote to Sir John?"

"What! I suppose you're come here to bully me—to intimidate me—to——'

"By no means, captain; but I must repeat my question, will you give your vote to Sir John?—Yes, or no?" said the canvasser waiting pencil in hand to write down, the old fellow's reply.

"Sir," said the captain, who was now in a towering passion, "I consider this a most ungentlemanly, insulting, and altogether unwarrantable——"

"Will you vote for Sir John, Captain?"

"Sir, you may tell Sir John——"

"That you will vote for him?"

"No, sir! I'll see him —— first. I'll vote for that Radical scoundrel, D——, whom I hate, just to show Sir John that I'm not to be bullied into supporting a puppy like him. Good morning, sir! Good morning!"

"Good morning, captain. Pray, don't get angry; it is a matter of no consequence whatever," said the stranger, as he retired, whistling carelessly.

The old captain kept his word. He was one of the first who tendered his vote at the election on the following day.

"For whom do you vote?" asked the clerk.

"For Mr. D——!" replied the irate captain, with a look of defiance towards the tory candidate.

"Thank you, captain!—thank you!" cried a gentleman, who wore the liberal colors at his breast, grasping his hand cordially. It was the very person who the day before, canvassed him on behalf of Sir John!

The captain perceived in an instant how he had been hoaxed, but it was too late to remedy his mistake; and, to complete his mortification, the Radical candidate, to whom he had given his vote, was returned by a majority of one!

A letter from an officer on board the U. S. ship Warren, in the Pacific to a Senator at Washington, dated January 31, 1846, says—

The United States force in the Pacific amounts to 102 guns; that of the English 310. The English admiral, Seymour, was also surprised at the great number of our whale ships on this ocean; at the port of Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, there lay 45 whale ships, 43 of which belonged to the United States; they carry from three to four thousand barrels of oil, and fill up in from eighteen months to three years. The California, a new ship, which cost $60,000, had on board $100,000, worth of oil, taken in in about sixteen months. There are on the coast of California six fine ships employed in collecting hides; they bring out an assorted cargo, which they dispose of at 150 per cent. profit, taking in payment for their merchandise, hides at $2 each; one Ship carrying say 40,000 hides; the business is a profitable one, notwithstanding the duties on their out cargoes are very high.

There are I believe, about six hundred ships of the United States employed in the whale trade. Four hundred of these fish in the Pacific ocean, & to protect this great interest, and our trade on the coast of Chili, Peru, and the Ecuador, the islands, and northwest coast, we have generally but about one hundred guns; whilst the English have on this station *three times the number!* From the great extent of this coast, say from Valdivia, in latitude 39° 53' south to the mouth of the Columbia 46° 18' north and the islands lying from 60 to 30 days' sail west of it whither our whalers repair for supplies, &c., would it not be advisable to have two squadrons, with at least one steamer attached to each as a despatch vessel?

Owing to the light winds prevalent at Panama, & south of it to the line also north to Mazatlan, three or four months of the year much delay is caused even when sailing vessels reach the isthmus by which communications may be sent, & that is only when a vessel of the squadron is sent for the purpose. As I have mentioned to you in a former letter, the most direct route to *California* from *Panama* is via Callao or Valparaiso, there being no commerce with that place, and the coast north of it. There is established a private line of packets monthly, from Panama to Payta and Callao, in Peru; the English government have two steamers, the Cormorant and Salamander, carrying two Paixhan 68's and two 42-pounder carronades each, which come monthly for the mail, and there are two on the Atlantic side for Jamaica—they have a depot for coal on a small island in the bay of Panama, for which they pay $800 yearly. Our whale ships coming out empty, could bring, at small charge, any quantity of coal. The northern coast is wooded as far as Cape St. Lucas, (entrance of gulf of California,) thence to Monterey it is either desert or grass, from which place it continues wooded to the Columbia.

CHARLES LAMB.—The regular routine of clerkly business ill-suited the literary tastes, and the wayward though innocent habits of our essayist. Once, at the India House, one in authority said to him—

"I have remarked, Mr. Lamb; that you you come very late in the morning."

"Yes, sir," replied the wit, "but I go away *early* in the afternoon.

The oddness of the excuse silenced the reprover, who turned away with a smile.

Here is a pleasant story from Walpole's correspondence. It seduced us into a hearty laugh when we were very dull and far from cheerful. Perhaps it may have a similar effect upon some temporarily lugubrious reader:

"I must add a curious story, which I believe will surprise your Italian surgeons as much as it has amazed the faculty here. A sailor who had broken his leg, was advised to communicate his case to the Royal Society. The account he gave was, that having fallen from the top of the mast & fractured his leg, he had dressed it with nothing but tar and oakum and yet in three days was able to walk as before the accident. The story at first appeared quite incredible, as no such efficacious qualities were known in tar, & still less in oakum; nor was a poor sailor to be credited on his own bare assertion of so wonderful a cure. The society very reasonably demanded a fuller relation, and, I suppose the corroboration of evidence. Many doubted whether the leg had been really broken. That part of the story had been amply verified. Still it was difficult to believe that the man had made use of no other applications than tar and oakum; and how they should cure a broken leg in three days, even if they could cure it at all, was a matter of the utmost wonder. Several letters passed between the society and the patient, who persevered in the most solemn asservations of having used no other remedies and it does appear beyond a doubt that the man speaks true. It is a little uncharitable, but I fear there are surgeons who might not like this abbreviation of attendance and expense; but on the other hand, you will be charmed with the plain honest simplicity of the sailor. In a postscript to his last letter he added these words: "I forgot to tell your honors that the leg was a wooden one."

The following article, from a Massachusetts paper, describes a novel and curious invention, noticed by us briefly a few days since:

Remarkable Invention.—During a recent visit in Boston, we were shown specimens of the productions of a wonderful piece of mechanism, which were, indeed, truly astonishing. They were miniature busts of Daniel Webster, Abbot Lawrence, and Levi Woodbury; being perfect *fac similes* of their distinguished originals and wrought out of beautiful American marble, and by a *machine* which has been invented by Mr. Thomas Blanchord, of Boston.

This invention certainly establishes a new era in the art of sculpture, and promises to dispense, almost entirely, with the deep thought, and classic study, and indefatigable labor of the artist in his efforts to put life and poetry into the marble, for nature, art, everything tangible, can be copied *by this machine*, with a precision which defies the chisel, even when guided by the most skillful hand, and directed by the most gifted talent. The machine, too, can be graduated so as to give *reduced* copies of any statuary, which shall, in their miniature, be perfect and exact copies of the originals in every thing else but the size; preserving every line, furrow, and dimple, and giving prominence to muscles and veins, and every particular lineament and feature, in exact proportion.

By the same machinery the most correct and perfect bas relief profile likenesses may be cut, on the hardest material, and of any size required, from half an inch to full life-like size. We saw a strikingly exact cameo profile of Henry Clay, as perfect a head of that statesman as we have ever seen in any of the busts or casts to be found, and of the fashionable size for a lady's breast pin. Among the specimens shown us, too, were the heads of several of our acquaintances, cut in cameo and ivory, the proper size for setting in pins, the first glimpse of which called before our minds the originals, as readily as the most perfect daguerreotype or pencilled miniature would have done.

We are told that this machine is surprisingly simple in its construction, and is worked with very little care or cost. Mr. Blanchard, the inventor, is already distinguished for his extraordinary genius.—He was the inventor and patentee of the machine for turning irregular forms, such as gun stocks, &c., and has produced many other remarkable inventions.

We are assured that the best of Greenough's and Persico's productions, which have cost them years of study and effort, can be copied by this apparatus with most positive accuracy; and the block of sharpless marble put into its power, will in a few hours stand forth a perfect copy of the most beautiful and animated statuary the greatest sculptors ever produced. And, what is most wonderful, this machinery may be readily graduated to increase or diminish the copy, so as to furnish a colossal or a miniature figure, with equal precision, in all respects, in exact proportions.

One of our enterprising and scientific florists, Mr. Samuel Feast, has received from the Massachusetts Horticultural Society the handsome compliment of a gold medal of the value of fifty dollars, for his production of a new class of Roses, *Rosa, rubi-folia*, of the variety Queen of the Prairies.

Dough.—something kneaded. There are many besides bakers that *need the dough.*

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