CONGRESSIONAL.

[Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.]

WASHINGTON, July 17, 1848.

SENATE.

The naval appropriation bill was taken up, and several amendments submitted.

Various petitions and memorials were presented.

The select committee on the Oregon question obtained permission to sit during the session of the Senate.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. Cocke it was resolved that the President of the U. States be requested to inform the House what amount of public money has been received by General Taylor and General Cass respectively, from the time of their entrance into the public service until this time—designating the regular and extra compensation and also, whether any extra compensation has been paid after having once been disallowed, and by whom, etc.

On motion of Mr. Evans, it was resolved that the committee on naval affairs be instructed to inquire what reduction can be made of the navy in time of peace, consistent with the public service.

On motion of Mr. Burt, it was resolved that the President of the U. States cause to be communicated to the House a statement of the number of Indians in Oregon, New Mexico and California, the number of military posts, the number of soldiers to garrison them, and the whole military force which will be consistent with a peace establishment.

WASHINGTON, July 18, 1848.

SENATE.

The naval appropriation bill was taken up.

An amendment increasing hospitals (on the western waters) for the use of disabled and sick seamen and sailors, was debated at length, and negatived.

Mr. Hale submitted an amendmet to said bill, abolishing flogging in the Navy.

The bill was laid aside.

On motion of Mr. Benton, the report from the committee on Conference, (retaining the old military officers,) was taken up and adopted.

The Senate then went into executive session. When the doors were opened,

Mr. Clayton from the select committee of eight, (four from the North and four from the South,) made a unanimous report, recommending,

1. That the territorial Government of Oregon be established with the slavery prohibition clause.

2. That the territories of New Mexico and California be under Governors and Judges, and to have no Legislature (as in the territory of Louisiana.)

3. That the questions of slavery therein, if it arise, shall be decided by the Judiciary, subject to appeal to the Supreme Court.

The report was ordered to be printed.

And the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Botts, from the committee of conference on the disagreeing amendments of the Senate to the supplement Army bill, made a report, proposing to repeal the proviso which makes it the duty of the President, at the close of the Mexican war, to reduce the number of Major Generals to one, and the number of Brigadier Generals to two; to restore all the officers of the old army who received appointments in the new, they to be re-appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; to give the officers and soldiers who have served out the term of their engagement and been in actual service, three months extra pay. In case of death, the widow, parent, brother or sister to receive it. These are the main provisions. Two of the sections retain some of the officers appointed in the new regiments.

The report, by yeas 149, nays 30, was concurred in.

Mr. Peaslee said that grave charges had been made against Mr. Burke, the Commissioner of Patents, which he was authorised to pronounce utterly false and unfounded. He presented papers from Mr. Burke, which were referred to the committee on patents, who have the subject under consideration, and on motion of Mr. Farely the committee were authorised to send for persons and papers.

Correspondence of the Phil. North Amer.

WASHINGTON, July 11, 1848.

After a protracted struggle, during which the Locofocos threw every obstacle in the way, the resolutions from the Committee on Commerce, to which was referred the memorial of the Chicago Convention; the message of the President setting forth his reasons for vetoing the River and Harbor Bill, etc., were adopted by an emphatic vote.

The resolutions are brief, and are appended to a valuable report from that Committee, to which I intend to refer particularly at the first leisure moment, as it embraces large public views and statistical information which ought to be spread before the country in every convenient form.

Resolved, That the constitution of the United States vests in Congress the power to appropriate money to open and improve harbors and remove obstruction from navigable rivers, in all cases where such improvements are necessary to the protection and facility of commerce with foreign nations, or the commerce among the States.

2. Resolved, That the interests of our national commerce, the common defence, and general welfare of the United States, require a judicious exercise of the foregoing power.

3. Resolved, That the reasons assigned by the President in his veto message of December 15, 1847, for his refusal to approve and sign the bill passed March 3, 1847, making appropriations for the improvement of certain harbors and rivers, are deemed insufficient and unsatisfactory.

4. Resolved, That it would be inexpedient to give the general consent of Congress, in advance of legislation by the States, to the imposition of tonage duties by the several States, as a means of improving the ports and harbors at which such duties may be levied.

5 Resolved, That the report of the Committee on Commerce, on the memorial of the Chicago convention, respecting harbor and river improvements, the President's message of December 15, 1847, on the same subject, and the bill referred to said committee in relation to tonnage duties, with the minority report on the same subject, be printed, and that the Committee on Printing be directed to inquire into the expediency of printing extra copies of the report.

The third resolution, repudiating the veto of the President, was adopted by a majority of twenty-one, notwithstanding the effort of the Administration to prevent its passage and to rally a party front in opposition. The Executive influence diminishes, as the time draws near for the close of his service, and much as partisans may desire to lean towards the Administration, they prefer first to take care of themselves. Mr. Polk was never valued but for his official position. As long as he had office to bestow and power to dispense he was courted and flattered—now that he is fast sinking into obscurity and insignificance, he is most despised by those who most fawned upon him. Let those who doubt, examine all the recent votes with which the Executive is connected. Let them scan the record of this day, if they would know how convenient it is for a portion of the Democracy to desert their leader, when authority is wanting in his grasp.

INDEPENDENT.

GENERAL TAYLOR AND THE VETO POWER.

The Union endeavors to make it appear, that General Taylor has pledged himself, if elected President, not to use the veto power on any occasion. After quoting the reasons assigned by Mr. Jefferson for vetoing a bill, that paper says:

"With these reasons of Mr. Jefferson, Washington apparently coincides, for he applies the veto as advised; and then comes General Taylor to tell us that he will govern as Washington did, *and will throw away the veto power.*"

Now General Taylor has told us nothing of the kind. He has made no pledge not to use the veto power; but he thinks, (and such is the general conviction,) that it has been greatly abused for party purposes; and it is against this abuse of it that he has pledged himself. In cases of violations of the Constitution by acts of Congress, or where there has evidently been hasty and ill-digested legislation, Gen. Taylor has stated expressly that he will use the veto; but he will not constitute himself the sole judge of all measures which may be brought before Congress, and attempt to dictate the action of the national legislature. He must be well satisfied that his oath to preserve the Constitution or the public interests imperatively demand the interposition of the veto, or he will not use it. On measures of general policy, which are not prohibited by the Constitution, he will not interfere with the action of the people's representatives.

We would not vote for any man a President of the United States, who would arrogantly assume to himself the power to dictate the measures of Congress—who would proclaim his determination to veto every act not in precise accordance with his views—and yet the Union would seeming prefer a candidate of this stamp. It would seem to be useless to have a Senate and House of Representatives, if they are to be bound to express no other than the sentiments of the President, and to become the mere registers of his will. Such, however, has been too much the case; for it is notorious that executive encroachment on legislative power has made such rapid progress, that few acts are now passed without previous consultation with the President to ascertain his views.

If either General Taylor or General Cass will follow the example of Washington in the administration of public affairs, we shall be content. Such has been the promise of the first named gentleman, and we have such entire confidence in his integrity and patriotism, that we do not believe that he would promise without the intention to perform.

The Union commits a mistake in first misrepresenting the position of General Taylor and then assailing him. It is "biting against a file" and will do the assailant more injury than the assailed. The political campaign should be conducted on both sides in good temper, and with moderation—and, above all, with a strict regard to truth.—*Balt. Clipper.*

GEN. TAYLOR AND THE SHIPMASTERS.—On the 8th inst. a large concourse of captains of vessels then in the port of New Orleans, waited upon Gen. Taylor; according to appointment, in the reception room of the St. Charles Hotel.—The Delta says that S. S. Prentiss, Esq., was requested by the weather-beaten sons of Neptune to introduce them to the favorite son of Mars, which he did in his usual felicitous style, acting, as he said, as their speaking trumpet on the occasion.

The General replied in a brief manner apparently laboring under much emotion. He said: "Gentlemen it is, I assure you, with the most unalloyed pleasure that I make yoor acquaintance. That you have carried the stars and stripes to every land and over every sea yet discovered, I have long known and duly appreciated. I thank you, gentlemen, for the flattering manner in which you have alluded to my humble services to our country. Those which have been rendered by the profession to which you belong have been greater than any deeds of your brother-soldiers. I am not in the habit of addressing crowds—my duties during much the larger portion of my life have called me into the tented field, where actions speak louder than words.—Again, gentlemen, I thank you for your kind sentiments respecting me. Permit me to conclude by saying that I greet you with unfeigned pleasure and gratification." The room then resounded with cheers, the shipmasters gathered around General Taylor in a body, eagerly grasping him by the hand.

FATHER McELROY AND GEN TAYLOR.

The late "father Anthony Rey," and father McElroy, now pastor of the Edincott Street Catholic Church, in Boston, were appointed Chaplains in the army, under Gen. Taylor, in 1846. The editor of the Albany Evening Journal, Thurlow Weed, Esq., in a recent visit to Boston, called on Father McElroy, and obtained from him the following character of Gen. Taylor. Mr. Weed, says.

"We called a few evenings since, when in Boston, upon the venerable Father McElroy, one of General Taylor's Chaplains, who is now Pastor of a church in Edincott street, and *who is confessedly among the most enlightened and devoted Philanthropists in the Union. He was near Gen. Taylor though his most trying scenes in Mexico.* He confirms, in the most emphatic language, all the highly favorable opinions we had previously heard expressed by distinguished officers who have served long and reputably with him. *Father McElroy says that Gen. Taylor is truly a great and good man. Courage, guided by prudence*, and justice, tempered with humanity, are, with Gen. Taylor, prominent characterestics. Temperance and simplicity of habit and manner mark his intercourse with society. Integrity and patriotism stand out boldly in all his official acts. In a word, Father McElroy expresses, *his conviction* that Gen. Taylor, in the elements that from his character, and the motives and objects which prompt and guide him, bears a strong and marked resemblance to Washington.

FOUR FACES.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Express under date of 8th inst., writes:—

I have seen no less than five lives of Cass, intended for different meridians.—There were two editions issued in March last; and two in June,—the two in March were in character, unlike those of June, and the two of June, like those of March, obviously designed for a Southern and Northern Market. All attempts at explanation only make the matter worse. Here are the books and here are alterations,—free trade opinions are inserted in one edition, and omitted in the other,—the letter to Nicholson, against the "Wilmot Proviso," inserted in one, and opinions upon the French Revolution taking its place in the other. Instead of being Janus-faced, therefore, General Cass has four faces, one for each of the different points of the compass. He looks North and West, in favor of Internal Improvements. Southward, he endorses Mr. Polk's notes against them, and approves of all that he has done. He has two faces upon the Wilmot Proviso, two upon the tariff, two upon the French King & Revolution, and his friends have shown him up in so many ways, that he has more lives than a cat. The last I have seen is in German, and 'tis is expressly intended by its omissions and additions, to mislead and deceive that large portion of our adopted citizens, who dwell among us. These little tricks of little politicians, can hardly have any other effect, now that they are exposed, than to recoil upon those who make use of them for party success. E. B.

ANOTHER TRICK.—The Locofoco managers, it seems are not contented with the "double-slotted" pamphlet, which is to sweep every thing North and South. In the apendix to a Life of Gen. Cass, published by Zeiber, & Co., Philadelphia, (author's name not known,) the following sentence appears, (the writer is speaking of the Wilmot proviso:) "Originating with Mr Webster, *it was seized upon by the Opposition*, and announced to the world through the instrumentality of Mr. David Wilmot, a member of Congress from an obscure district of Pennsylvania," &c.

Now what would any man, ignorant of the facts, and hearing of Mr. Wilmot and his proviso, for the first time, infer from the words quoted above? Why that Mr. Wilmot, like Mr. Webster, was a member of the Opposition; that is of the Whig party; that the proviso is the peculiar property of that party; and that the Democracy are entitled to wash their hands of it.—What sort of cause can that be which needs such a defence as this—a defence which begins by an entire suppression of a very prominent fact? Why could not the author of this pamphlet tell the world that Mr. Wilmot is a Democrat; that he has never belonged to any other party; and that he has as holy a horror of Whiggery, in all its aspects, as his adversary the editor of the Union himself? Is General Cass's cause so near its last legs, that it cannot see the truth and live?—*Richmond Whig.*

☞ It is amusing to take up a locofoco paper and mark its consistency on the subject of political changes. MARTIN VAN BUREN, because he opposes the election of Cass, is vituperated as coarsely as if he were a Whig; but if any name can be found that belongs to a whig who is opposed to TAYLOR, the very fact of such a defection is lauded as an evidence of high talent, integrity and patriotism! We have not yet seen a single Whig name of influence pledged against Gen. TAYLOR. But when we look at the ranks of our opponents and see Ex-Presidents, Ex-Governors, Ex-Congressmen, Ex-Collectors, Ex-Postmaster Generals, Ex-Judges, Ex-District Attorneys, and a whole line of others, openly arrayed against CASS, we are not surprised that a show of courage should be kept up, and that a smoke be raised to conceal the defection in the ranks of locofocoism.—*North American.*

THE CANDIDATES.—Gen. Taylor was at New Orleans on the 3d, in excellent health. Gen Cass is at Detroit receiving the consolations of his friends. Martin Van Buren is at Kinderhook, where he is likely to remain after the next election.—Mr. Hale is in the United States Senate attending to his duties. Gerrit Smith is, we know not where, but wherever in his retirement, he will probably not have it disturbed to assume the cares of public office.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 22.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR,

OF LOUISIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

Hon. Millard Fillmore,

OF NEW YORK.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE,

WM. L. GAITHER, of Montgomery.
JOSEPH S. COTTMAN, of Somerset.

Congressional Districts.

1st DISTRICT—JOHN M. S. CAUSIN.
2d " J. P. ROMAN,
3d " ANDREW J. EGE.
4th " J. MORRISON HARRIS.
5th " B. C. WICKES.
6th " J. C. DERICKSON.

☞ Judging from the tone of some of our locofoco exchanges, we think they are getting perfectly desperate. Some of them are endeavoring to prove that General Taylor is a Native American, because several influential men of the party have abandoned their contracted views, and support the General on his own ground. His letters to the Natives certainly can give them no foundation for such a statement. They will procure no foreigner's votes by slanders so transparent, for they are like a bombshell discharged in an uninhabited desert, exploding upon coming in contact with any resisting matter, without the possibility of injuring any one except those who fired it. The Delaware Gazette says that the whigs are organizing a sectional party at the North, which simply as politicians ought to make them rejoice, but love of country makes them deprecate such a movement, or words to that effect.—How far is this from the truth. A majority of the locofocos in New York denounced the regular nominee of the party, although a Northern man, because they thought he was not a Wilmot Proviso man, and were followed by portions of the party in other States. They are now regularly organized, and have a locofoco Ex-President for their leader. An attempt to get up a Convention in Massachusetts in opposition to Gen. Taylor, a Southern man and a slave holder, by a party of abolitionists who had formerly belonged to the whig party, was a signal failure. Some of the papers are trying to promulgate the idea that Mr. Fillmore is an abolitionist. We know this to be false, having heard him express his views upon the subject of slavery, and know that the interests of the South as well as the North will be safe in his hands. He is not a "Northern man with Southern principles," nor a "Dough-face," but has a heart and mind capable of extending over the whole Union, and is as anxious that justice should be done to the citizens of the South as of his own native State. There is no act of Mr. Fillmore's upon which to base such a charge, except his residing in a Free State, which, as all know, does not constitute an abolitionist. Gen. Cass has played double on the exciting question of slavery, endeavoring to make the people of the North believe that he was in favor of the Proviso, and the South that he was against it. Can any one tell how he would act if President? No, because we do not know which might have the appearance of being the strongest party:—with that he would unite. The course of Mr. Fillmore has ever been straight forward and consistent, regardless of popularity; and in so doing he has gained an enviable reputation, both public and private.—He can be trusted with safety on all the questions which divide the people of this confederacy. Nothing can be said to disparage either of our candidates, and our opponents are driven to manufacture slanders which are proved false the moment they come to the light. We shall give a brief sketch of the life of Mr. Fillmore in a short time, for the benefit of those who are not conversant with his history.

☞ The attention of our readers is invited to the communication of "*A Whig*," and hope they will act upon the suggestions therein contained. Rough and Ready Clubs would promote good feeling and harmony, if no other beneficial results. Let some of our leading men take hold of it, and Easton be the first to have an organized Club in this county.

☞ Mr. James Collison, in the employ of A. H. Seth, Esq., was seriously injured on Friday of last week, while attending a wheat machine. Doubts are entertained of his recovery.

☞ Mr. S. Sands, of Baltimore, intends republishing his campaign paper, the "Rough and Ready," commencing the first Saturday in August. Single copies, 50 cents. As one half of the whigs of the county do not take the Gazette, and the dissemination of whig principles being of the greatest importance, we recommend them to circulate the Rough and Ready, as it will undoubtedly prove as useful in the present campaign as it has formerly.

☞ It would give us pleasure to insert the communication of "An Observer," had we space, but as a full account of the proceedings were published last week, we have to omit it.

☞ Any person who has Nos. 3 and 5, (January 15 and 29, 1848,) of the present volume of the Gazette, will receive our sincere thanks for one copy of each, or a liberal price will be paid if required.

☞ The Hon. J. W. Crisfield will accept our thanks for a copy of his speech upon the powers of Congress to pass laws excluding slavery from the Territories, delivered in the House of Representatives on the 22d ult.

☞ A copy of "Holden's Dollar Magazine," published by Charles W. Holden, No. 109 Nassau street, New York, has been received. It is issued monthly, each number containing 63 pages, and embellished with numerous engravings. It is undoubtedly the cheapest literary publication in the United States, as one dollar directed as above post paid, will procure the magazine one year, and a copy of the illustrated "History of the Hat," worth 25 cts.

COMPROMISE.

An important resolution offered by Mr. Clayton in the Senate on Wednesday week, proposing to refer the Oregon bill and its amendments to a select committee, was adopted on the following day by a vote of 31 to 14. The resolution also takes from the committee on Territories the questions growing out of the President's message relating to the disposition of the Territories acquired from Mexico, and referred to the same committee. Messrs. Clayton, Bright, Calhoun, Clarke, Atchison, Phelps, Dickinson and Woodward were elected to the responsible station. Of these, four are whigs and four locos; equally divided between the North and South. The following from the Baltimore American will show how a compromise which will undoubtedly prove satisfactory to all reasonable men, is likely to be received by some of the fanatics of the North:

Some of the Proviso papers at the North are declaring in advance against the position of compromise which may be reported by the Senate's Select Committee on the subject of new Territories. This denunciation, however, is the natural result of a foregone conclusion to resist any compromise, no matter in what shape it may come. A refusal to exclude Slavery from all the newly acquired territory of the United States would be in their estimation an act to extend slavery. They announce their determination to demand the repeal of such an Act if it should be passed by Congress.

The leaders of these ultraists are unwilling to have the question of Slavery and the Territories settled in any way at this session. It is their purpose to keep it an open question. Looking forward to 1852, a scene of political agitation is contemplated on the platform of sectional distinctions. The Union may be shaken to its centre, the bonds of fraternal regard may be dissevered, and feelings of deadly hostility may take the place of mutual good will, between the kindred parts of one great Republic—yet when was political ambition, blended with fanaticism, known to pause for any such consequences?

The democratic presses, those claiming to be orthodox, are loud in their invectives against Mr. Van Buren, once their especial favourite. He regards their invectives with as much indifference, probably, as he formerly regarded their eulogies—considering both as equally the results of political combinations. The charge of ingratitude against the party—that party which cast him out in 1844 for purposes of its own—is calculated to afford him much amusement. The idea of gratitude or ingratitude among politicians must itself startle him by its novelty, while it cannot but provoke a smile at the ridiculous use of the phrase by the lips that now utter it.

It would be more to the purpose if Mr. Van Buren's denouncers, abandoning the folly of supposing that figs ought to grow upon thistles, would regard the movement which that gentleman leads, in the veritable aspect which it presents. The present canvass, before it is over, may exhibit some developments rather alarming to weak nerves.

For the Easton Gazette.

TO THE WHIGS OF TALBOT.

The contest has commenced, the campaign is fairly opened, and now Whigs, one and all to your duty; let us lay aside individual preferences and every thing which has a tendency to retard the ball set in motion by the nominations of the Whig National Convention, at Philadelphia, and like good and true Whigs, rally to the rescue of our country under the broad and conquering banner of TAYLOR and FILLMORE.

Let us to the work with a force and energy unsurpassed in any former contest, and victory is ours. Let there be no loiterers in the ranks, but "Union for the sake of the Union," be our motto.

We would recommend to the Whigs of the County and State, the formation of "Rough and Ready Clubs." They are now being organized throughout the country, and let not Talbot be backward in the move. There is nothing more conducive to a thorough and complete organization of a party, than the intercourse and friendly interchange of sentiments, which these clubs are calculated to produce. Every Whig is aware of the benefit which resulted from them in the campaign of 1840; and can we not confidently count upon the same success in 1848? Let them be organized in every school district throughout the County and State. Let the prominent and influential men put their shoulders to the wheel, and give these clubs their personal attendance. Let the farmer stand forth in the enterprize, and who shall say, with the "bone and sinew" of our land, and a man at our head who "never surrenders," we shall not succeed. Let none stand aloof, but every Whig to his post. No Whig who scorns the active duties of the campaign, deserves to be called a *good* Whig. We admire the working man in the ranks; though he may not be able to give so much of his time and attendance to the campaign, his influence is incalculable. None who will, but can do good in this great contest—then let us organize, and every Whig and friend of Taylor and Fillmore, join the *Rough and Ready Club* of his district, and who does not foresee the proud result, predicted by A WHIG.

For the Easton Gazette.

TALBOT CO. MEDICAL SOCIETY.

An adjourned meeting of the Society convened to day according to previous notice, Dr. Thomas, V. President, in the chair. The minutes of the former meeting were then read, after which Dr. Williamson was admitted to full, and Mr. H. Goldsborough, student of medicine, to partial membership. The committee on Bye-Laws reported and were continued, the report not being complete. The Society then proceeded to the election of the standing committees and anniversary orator, which resulted as follows:

Practical Medicine—Drs. White, Jenkins and Thomas.

Obstetrics and Surgery—Drs. Hardcastle, Cox and Muse.

Annual Orator—Dr. Cox.

On motion of Dr. Cox, it was resolved, that a committee of one from each district be appointed by the chair, to report quarterly to the Society the number of deaths occurring in their respective districts—the periods of their occurrence, together with the disease and age, habits, &c., of the subject. The chair appointed Drs. Hardcastle, Anderson, White and Russum.

On motion of Dr Jenkins, resolved,—That a committee of one from each district be appointed to draft a code of medical ethics to report at the next meeting, and when adopted, to be published for the benefit of the profession and the public. The chair appointed Drs Russum, White, Cox and Hardcastle.

On motion of Dr. Jenkins, the Secretary was authorized to subscribe for the following medical Journals, in the name of the society, for the use of its members: Braithwaite's Retrospect, Rankin's Abstract, London Lancet, Hay's Journal, N. O. Medical Journal, Foreign Medical Review, Medical Examiner, N. Y. Medical Journal, and Louisville Medical Journal.

Moved that the proceedings be published in both papers of the town.

Moved to adjourn until 11th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, to meet at the residence of Dr. Jenkins, in Easton

W. H. THOMAS, V. President.
Chris. C. Cox, Secretary.
July 20, 1848.

For the Easton Gazette.

MESSRS. EDITORS—Perhaps it would not be amiss at this time to stir up the minds of the board of commissioners for the town of Easton, (by way of remembrance) in reference to its present condition. I believe it is generally admitted, that the town never was more filthy and offensive than at the present time; it is with difficulty that one can pass the streets after sunset without being compelled to place his pocket handkerchief to his mouth and nose, and change his direction in order to make a safe retreat and recover his breath, from the offensive fog that seems to fill his breathing organs at every step he takes. Even our country friends have an abhorrence to visiting our town on account of the offensive smell which salutes their noses by the time they get within six hundred yards of the place. I heard a gentleman say the other day that it generally met him at the Friend's meeting house. Now these things should not be; the people are taxed for the purpose of keeping the town in a clean and healthy condition, and yet to all appearances nothing is done towards this desirable object. Perhaps I am a little too fast in this matter. I believe there was a gutter or two on one of the back streets laid with bricks the other morning, and considerably broken up before night by the carts running over them. A gentleman remarked that "the ducks were tearing them up," of the truth of this, however, I shall not vouch. It is time that something was done to remedy the evils complained of, and place the town in a proper condition, in order, if possible, to prevent in some degree the spread of that desolating disease to which we as a people seem to be heir, viz: the billious fever. I predict that, unless something is done and that speedily, towards cleaning our town, the ever to be lamented scenes of 1842 will return again, and spread gloom and sadness over our devoted town. It is to be hoped, however, for the credit of our place and the welfare of our citizens, that our board of commissioners will do their duty in this matter, or resign their places and let them be filled by others, who will do their duty.

CITIZEN.

The above communication is inserted, not because we think the commissioners are deserving of all the censure cast upon them, for we think it is about as good a board as could be selected, but it may awaken the citizens to a sense of their duty. If the commissioners and citizens will work together, our town will be as clean and pure as any in the State.

For the Easton Gazette.

ATTENTION, 4TH REGIMENT!

MR. EDITOR:—At the last session of the Assembly of Maryland, there were certain laws enacted for the better organization of the militia of the State. Now, sir, what is the use of enacting laws if they are to be enturely disregarded? Our representatives had far better stay at home and save the State the expense incurred by their deliberations and enactments, if they are to be a dead letter. I think, sir, the law requires Regimental and Battalion parades, but the law could not have any effect upon the 4th Regiment. You may inquire, why is the 4th exempt? The reason is plain and obvious, there is no one to enforce the law. We are without the proper officers of the regiment. There is a vacancy in the office of Colonel, and the