ADDRESS.

Of the city of Baltimore to the citizens of Maryland; Made in pursuance of resolutions passed in town meeting, on the 6th inst. inviting the citizens of Maryland, friendly to Internal Improvement to send delegates to the convention on the second of May, to be held in the city of Baltimore.

Fellow Citizens:—The recent adjournment of the Legislature, and the determination of that body to hold an extra session on the fourth Monday of May for the purpose of deciding upon the great question of the Internal Improvements of the State, have presented to our consideration a subject of most engrossing interest. The pendency of this question calls for the earnest and immediate action of every portion of the State. The members of the General Assembly look to their constituents for instructions. It is their right to ask these instructions: it is the duty of the people to give them promptly

The Citizens of Baltimore have been the first to move in this emergency. It was peculiarly their province to take the earliest occasion to express their own opinions on the subject in discussion, and to invite the people of the State to do the same thing. Baltimore has an immense stake in the success of the public works. She has contributed largely to their accomplishment; she expects to contribute much more. Every interest in Maryland has a fibre that connects it with Baltimore. The welfare of every county is in part the welfare of the City; and in return, the welfare of the city is materially the source of prosperity to the counties. Her advance in population, trade and resource supplies a most important addition to the wealth and power of Maryland. Her hopes are the hopes of the State: her strength is the strength of the State; her sentiments she persuades herself will be the sentiments of the State. It was therefore her duty to move promptly in this matter.

Actuated by these convictions, the people of Baltimore lost no time after the adjournment, to convene together and adopt measures proper to the occasion. Their meeting was held on the 6 h inst. They passed resolutions inviting their fellow citizens friendly to Internal Improvements throughout the State, to meet them in Convention at the City of Baltimore on Monday the second day of May next. To this convention they respectfully invite every city, town, village and election district, in every county, to send a delegation of friends to the great works of Internal Improvement in the State.

The proposed convention must be a great instrument for the accomplishment of good; but its efficacy will depend altogether upon the zeal with which it is sustained by the people.

Let us state briefly to you our reasons for asking this Convention.

You all know that a crisis has arrived in the internal affairs of Maryland;—a crisis which demands the most energetic measures. This crisis has sprung out of a multitude of causes. We will enumerate some of them.

First. Pennsylvania has completed her immense line of Canals and Railroads: they have cost her upwards of twenty millions of dollars. Their results upon her prosperity and power are beyond all calculation. They have repaid her ten fold,—yes, a hundred fold—in benefits. The great trade of the west has been rolled into her mart, and that trade increases yearly to an extent which must throw in upon her the wealth of empires. It should be divided with Maryland; and may be divided with us whenever the wisdom of our State shall provide it a way, and welcome it to our towns. The inclinations of the western people, their interest their geographical position, all make it certain that a large share of the western commerce must seek our markets when we give it the aid of the proper roads and canals. This abundance poured into the lap of Maryland cannot fail to elevate her into the rank of the most powerful States of the Union. It will greatly increase our population, our public revenues, the value of our lands and the sale of the produce of our soil.

Second. The west is directing her enterprise towards the extension of the improvements of Maryland from the Ohio River to the Lakes, and from the Lakes to the Mississippi. The States beyond the Ohio are all in motion. Their desire is to make the way easy from the remotest Lake frontier into the very bosom of our State. Their works are dependent upon ours: they are waiting for us. When they are completed, we shall have a communication with Lake Erie of less than two days journey from Baltimore; with Lake Michigan of less than four days; and with the Upper Mississippi of less than six days. We shall have this, if we do justice to ourselves, in the lapse of a few years To what still more remote confine this chain of communication and its various branches shall extend no man of the present day can conjecture. The scheme now in our view, and which is soon to be finished, far surpasses the greatest exploits of inland transportation known to the old world. The necessity for our action is most urgent. Our State must do her part, and do it at once, lest our neighbour States take these connections into their own borders. Every man in Maryland who examines the subject, and studies his map will see that he should now be at work to secure the communications to his own State.

The third cause which has brought us to the crisis, is to be found in the efforts of the States all around us. New York is now making two rail roads, besides her canal, to the West. She cares not for the millions they are to cost. Pennsylvania has her canal; but she is at work to get a rail road, besides, to the same limit. This is already finished in part, and under contract, as to part, from Philadelphia to Chambersburg: the State will soon take it to the Ohio. Virginia is making her line from Richmond to the mouth of the Kenhawa. South Carolina is making hers from Charleston to Cincinnati. When these States are busy we should not be idle.

Fourth. The Canal and Rail Road to unite Maryland with the west have both come to a halt for want of money. If they are to go no further, all, or nearly all, that has been already expended upon them will be lost to the State. Certainly the State will lose all the promised benefits of the connection with the Ohio, which are so important to our prosperity. Such works as these cannot be permitted to stand half finished. The State holds the value of upwards of three millions of dollars in them She has borrowed this money, and must pay the interest. When she borrowed it, she did so with the conviction that, upon the works being finished, they would yield her enough to pay the interest, while the people would enjoy all the benefits of their transportation and trade. It was a wise and sound reckoning, and will be made good. But, let it be remembered, the works must be *finished*, to justify the hopes of the State They must be finished *quickly*, because the longer they are delayed the longer shall we be before we get the expected remuneration. They must be finished quickly, because it is right that the present generation should enjoy them as well as posterity. They *can* be finished quickly if the people of Maryland so determine.

A due consideration of these four causes which give importance to the present juncture, will show the people of Maryland, that the State must lose much by her delay to act decisively on the questions to be proposed to the Convention. There are other reasons which indicate the peculiar fitness of the present moment for action, even if no loss were to follow our delay.

First—The period is most propitious, because our country is now singularly rich in resource. She enjoys an overflowing treasury, unlimited credit, an immunity from taxation and profound peace with all the world. Every State in the Union is strengthened by this condition of the General Government; and by common consent they have all turned their thoughts towards the improvement of their domestic resources. Civilization is pushing its conquests over the most remote frontier, and trade is following in her footsteps. The wealth of the new States is profusely distributed into the coffers of the old, by that increasing commerce between them which sheds equal bounties upon both.—It is naturally a time to apply all our energies to perpetuate and enlarge these advantages.

Secondly.—Maryland possesses peculiar sources of wealth in her Allegany Mountains, which the completion of the Canal will develop to the happiest extent. The Coal mines of that region are destined to attract the most earnest consideration of a large part of the Union. All New England will, before many years, be supplied with fuel from Maryland. The coal trade will build up a city of itself at that point where the Canal meets the Chesapeake. The collier vessels which will transport this commodity will be as numerous as those which ply along the coast of Britain; their pursuits will be the cherished objects of government support; their decks the first and best and most numerous schools of seamen for the American Navy. It is the policy as it will be the glory of Maryland to give the first impulse to this splendid result, by the vigorous and early prosecution of the Canal to Cumberland.

Thirdly. The State is urged to instant action for the completion of the great Western Rail road, not only by the considerations heretofore thrown out, but also because, the completion of it now, being of great importance to the Union as necessary to the transportation of the mails, will insure a valuable contract with the General Government;—a contract which will tend to increase the certainty of reimbursement to the State of whatever amount she may engage to pay for interest on capital to be borrowed for this work.

Fourthly. It is highly expedient for the State, at this time, to contribute largely to completion of her public works, because being in possession of the soundest credit, both at home and abroad, that credit may be used to bring to her citizens a considerable amount of foreign capital, which being destined to be spent in valuable improvements within her Territory will produce the triple benefit of promoting the works, employing her people, and giving vigour to her various banking institutions lately organized with reference to the manifest want of banking capital in the State.

These, fellow citizens, are some of the most prominent arguments which have induced the City of Baltimore to invite the formation of the Convention of the 2nd of May next.

It is well known that a majority of the Legislature are altogether friendly to an extensive system of Internal Improvement. It cannot be doubted that the people are so. At the late session of the Assembly, several gentlemen, unquestioned friends of the public works, did not sustain the bill reported by the committee, because that bill contained features not altogether consonant with the wishes of particular districts of the State. It was a great measure, of momentous import, and its supporters and opponents—they at least had been one of unusual labour and anxiety. This very important measure came into debate at a late period, and it was obvious that its discussion was embarrassed by a sense of its magnitude and by the pressure of the approaching adjournment. Under these circumstances, it was a natural and a wise suggestion for the Legislature to take a breathing space, with a view to further reflection and consultation with their constituents. They accordingly adjourned to meet again on the 23rd of May, consigning in the meantime, the subject to an intelligent joint committee of both houses who are instructed to report at the re-assembling of the Legislature. An interval of forty-one days has yet to intervene before the Legislature shall meet in accordance with its resolution. That interval, in the opinion of the city of Baltimore, should be devoted to the consideration by the people of the great question lately in debate. In order to secure a full intelligent expression of the sentiments of the people upon this question, we have invited our fellow citizens from every section of the State into the convention proposed to be held on the 2 d of May. We trust that our invitation will meet a ready response from our fellow-citizens throughout Maryland, and that we shall see assembled, at the appointed day, a numerous delegation of the friends of Internal Improvement from every city, town, village and election district of every county in the State.

The subjects to be brought into the deliberation of the Convention have been partly enumerated. There are others of great magnitude and interest to which no reference has yet been made. Amongst these the project of a rail road through the Eastern Shore to Watkins Point is one which has risen into consideration within a few years past. The people of Baltimore rejoice to see their fellow citizens of the Eastern Shore turning their attention towards works of Internal Improvement. We feel persuaded that an intelligent devotion to this policy, on that side of the Bay, cannot but produce the best effects upon its domestic prosperity. Villages must grow along this line of communication, and many sections of country now unimproved will be converted into thriving and profitable farms. If the enterprise of the Eastern Shore be united upon a single work calculated to facilitate their commercial markets North and South, there can be no doubt of the ready co-operation with them of the friends of Internal Improvement throughout the State, and the entire success of the endeavour. The accomplishment of this purpose will not only promote the prosperity of that shore by the direct benefit of the work when finished, but it will also greatly contribute to the same result by the large amount of foreign capital which must necessarily be expended amongst the people of that quarter of the State during its construction.

The citizens of the Eastern Shore have ever shown a liberal spirit towards the great interests of the State. They, even more intimately than the Western counties, are connected with the prosperity of the city of Baltimore. To them the Chesapeake has shortened the distance of separation from the emporium of the State and brought them into close habits of commercial and domestic alliance. The City enumerates amongst her population a representative of almost every family on the Eastern Shore; the bonds between us are not only those of interest, of joint citizenship, or of near association; they are the bonds of consanguinity and affection; and, true to these relations the inhabitants of the Eastern Shore have ever been found responsive to every suggestion which was likely to promote the welfare of the city. We trust that at the approaching convention we shall not find this kind sentiment chilled by time or blunted by use.

It is not the purpose of this address even to enumerate, much less to descant upon the many subjects of interest to different portions of the State, which will probably engage the attention of the Convention. The delegates when assembled will doubtless decide upon the merits of many useful and favorite schemes of improvement interesting to the whole State, and especially important to particular districts. The citizens of Baltimore will ever be found amongst the foremost to support a broad and liberal system. Conscious that a large share of the responsibility and burden of the system will be upon them, they do not shrink from the magnitude of the enterprise, because they regard it now as a problem settled by the experience of our Sister States *that the fair cost of good works when promptly executed, no matter how extensive, never can lessen the wealth of the people who construct them; but on the contrary such works return a rich bounty to the generation which makes them, by refunding the capital employed, enlarging trade, creating new demands for labour, raising greatly the value of land in all directions, rewarding industry by large profits, and finally by supplying a public revenue which relieves the people from even the ordinary taxes of government.*

Fellow citizens, to procure and perpetuate these blessings for us and our posterity, we have invited you to the Convention of the second of May.

S. SMITH,
Ch'n. of the Meeting of the citizens of Baltimore.

Baltimore, April 12th, 1836.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The gentlemen of the several counties whom this address may reach in time, and who are friendly to the object proposed, are earnestly requested to take immediate measures to procure a full representation of, at least, every election district in their respective counties.—The shortness of the period for action requires extraordinary despatch. It is therefore hoped, that every friend of the public works of the State will be assiduous to bring these subjects before the people, with a view to give the greatest possible efficacy to the proceedings of the Convention. The Board of Trade of the City of Baltimore, to whom this subject has been confided by their fellow-citizens, would respectfully suggest to the gentlemen of the several counties, an immediate organization of a county committee, for each county, through whom the Board may communicate to the citizens of each county, papers and maps calculated to diffuse information on the subject in discussion. If this suggestion be adopted, the chairmen of the county committees are particularly desired to correspond immediately with the undersigned.

JOHN B. KENNEDY,
Chairman of the Special Committee of the Board of Trade.

FROM FRANCE.

FIESCHI—NEWS OF THE ACCEPTANCE OF THE MEDIATION RECEIVED IN PARIS.

By the arrival at New York, of the Packet Ship Silvie de Grasse, we have received a letter from our correspondent at Paris, under date of March 1st, from which we make the following extract:

Turning from the barren subjects of the Spanish war and the French Ministry, I must conclude my letter with a few words for to think that science flourishes famously in your city. The head of Fieschi, the assassin, has been examined by Lebut, the superintending physician at the hospital of the Bicetre.—The results of this examination are, that Fieschi, who had been a ferocious soldier, who never separated himself from his poinard, and who ended his career by the discharge of the MACHINE INFERNALE, wounded twenty-two and killing eighteen persons at one blow, was *entirely without the organ of destructiveness.* He had meditated for several months the whole plan of this fearful assassination, and had accomplished his design by the most extraordinary prudence, and yet he had *not the organs either of prudence or cunning!* but he had those of *benevolence or religion!* The most extraordinary trait of his character was his extreme vanity, and on certain occasions great pride; *yet he was without the organs of pride and vanity!* He was eminently firm, and courageous; and yet, says M. Lebut, the organs of firmness and courage were very feebly developed on his head. So much for phrenology.

The news of the acceptance of the British mediation by the President, has been received in this city. Though generally expected, the intelligence produced a sensible effect.—*Balt. Chron.*

THE INDEMNITY.—It is alleged that as soon as the indemnity bill was passed in the House of Delegates, it was immediately hurried into the Senate, and before a short note could be written, simply stating the fact that it had been passed in the House, it was taken up in the Senate, and even without going through the formality of a reading, it was passed into a law, as far as that which is notoriously contrary to all law, and in direct violation of the fundamental principles of the Bill of Rights, can be called a law. Both Houses are stated to have immediately adjourned, and that a scene of carousing commenced which beggars all description. It is understood that this indecent haste in conveying it to the Senate and hurrying it through that body, was the result of an apprehension that some of the members of the House of Delegates, as soon as they came to reflect upon the probable consequences of their mad act would move for a reconsideration of their vote, and that the rash measure might receive its quietus. What must the people of Maryland, who regard the honor of the State, putting the question of justice out of the case, think of such conduct on the part of those whom they have sent to the Legislature, to represent their feelings and views, and to watch over their rights and interests? Can they countenance or tolerate such conduct? Do they send men to Annapolis to pass expost facto laws, and then exhibit an indecent joy at their success in overcoming all compunctions of conscience, by carousals resembling those which are exhibited after an unexpected victory, and drowning all reflection and every feeling of shame, to such an extent as to render them perfectly unfit for business of any kind during the remainder of the day? If it is for such purposes that men are sent to the Legislature, the people may be satisfied with the conduct of those who professed to represent them at the late session; but if it is not for such purposes that they are sent, the representatives of some of the people have a heavy account to settle with their constituents, which, we trust, they will find it very difficult to satisfy.—*Balt. Rep.*

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1836.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON,
OF KENTUCKY.

REPUBLICANS OF CAROLINE.

There is to be a meeting of the friends of the National Administration at the Court House in Denton, on TUESDAY the 3d of May next, at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of appointing four delegates to the State Convention which is to assemble in Baltimore on the 3d Wednesday of the same month, to select 10 candidates to be supported as Electors of Martin Van Buren as President and R. M. Johnson as Vice President of the United States.

☞ We have received a communication well seasoned with biting sarcasm, which notices several effusions that throw such an irresponsible hallucination over the columns of the Gazette of Saturday last, but we cannot give it a place in our columns; not that it is uncivil or indecorous, but the simple circumstance of entering the lists with *such* writers, precludes it; for it would only be throwing oil on fire; or preaching to wind.

The Ball on Tuesday evening last passed off in fine style. For beauty and brilliancy it could not easily be surpassed. The arrangements were neat and appropriate, and the music excellent. Mr. McDowell deserves much praise for the manner in which he had every thing arranged, that contributed so much to the entertainment of the evening.

There is often a virtue made of necessity; nor do we want a stronger corroboration of the truth of the assertion, than the fact of the Easton Gazette justifying the passage of the Indemnity Bill by the last General Assembly of this State. The *author* of the article alluded to under the Gazette's irresponsible editorial, reminds us of the story of Paddy's mule—reader lay no evil constructions upon the long eared creature's name for so the story goes, and we must perforce stick to the truth.—Well, the mule refused to stir a step; Patrick beat, and muley brayed and backed; 'twas up hill work; so Patrick changed positions, and gallantly ascended the hill on his mule *tail foremost* to the no little merriment of the bystanders and wonderful delight of himself.

We leave the reader to make his application as seems best and properest. However, if the justification of the Indemnity Bill is a case of necessity with the Gazette, and must be justified by it right or wrong, let it stick to its hobby and it has our applause for its hardihood—its downright hardihood. Is it possible, the Gazette, and those whom it justifies, can think to baffle reason or put to flight common sense! Does the Gazette think the people of Talbot will take its threadbare assertion and quietly acquiesce by re-echoing its say-so upon a measure that attaints or abridges a portion of those inestimable rights, that are concomitants of liberty itself? Or does it really suppose, as one would infer it does from its language, that the people are at all times ready to sacrifice without a murmur one jot or tittle of those rights that alone entitle them to something more than the mere name of freemen.

Though they have yielded in part to the sustaining of their public servants in office, they are not yet fully prepared to sacrifice themselves at the shrine of political humbuggery which the Gazette seems modestly to expect of them to do. The act can never be tolerated if the people are determined to maintain their rights and liberties; but if they disregard those attributes of freedom and feel prepared to yield a tame and passive obedience to the voluntary opinions of their servants, they forget the ends for which government was formed, and positively endure the worst of wrongs by living in the fear of them.

This act is but one among the many resemblances of those political heresies that so eminently distinguish the party for which the Gazette pliantly caters. But we believe the condemnation by the people will be as a besom of destruction to many of those who took the "responsibility" of voting for the Bill and arrogantly asserted it to be the "proudest act of their lives." Mark the expression. Consider it well. It is said to have come from one who is amenable to the people.

We lay before our readers to-day the Address of the citizens of Baltimore to the people of the State, advising a Convention on the second of May next, relative to the measures of Internal Improvement to be considered at the special session of the Legislature in the same month. We do not profess to know clearly and positively the opinions of the people of this county on the subject, but we do know they are willing to go as far as sound and liberal policy will permit in appropriating funds to Internal Improvement, when the financial condition of the treasury will allow it. What benefits Baltimore, necessarily benefits the whole State, and so far every portion of it has an interest in the works that are intended to secure the Western trade to Baltimore However, if the people feel sufficient interest, and that they should the magnitude and importance of the subject loudly demand, let them forthwith assemble in public meetings and take such steps as may seem most proper and discreet, and let their opinions and sentiments be reflected through delegates sent to the Convention which assembles on the second of May next in Baltimore in regard to the matter.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.

Agreeable to public notice, a numerous meeting of the citizens of Talbot friendly to the election of Martin Van Buren and Col R. M. Johnson to the Presidency and Vice Presidency, was held at the Court House in this town on Tuesday the 19th inst.

The meeting was organized by calling Dr. S. S. Dickinson to the chair, and Dr. J. A. Clough was appointed secretary. The object of the meeting being stated, by the chair, the selection of Delegates to attend the May Convention in Baltimore to nominate electoral candidate, Mr. P. F. Thomas moved the appointment of a Committee of five by the chair to draw up and report resolutions expressive of the object for which the meeting was convened.

In obedience to the motion the chair appointed the following committee: Messrs. P. F. Thomas, R. Spencer, Peter Webb, A. B, Harrison and Joseph Graham, who in a short time reported the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, at a Convention of the Democratic Republicans of the United States, through their representatives, held in the City of Baltimore in the month of May last, for the purpose of selecting suitable persons to fill the office of President and Vice President of the United States, the Hon. Martin Van Buren of New York was nominated for the office of President—and the Hon. Richard M. Johnson of Kentucky for the office of Vice President—and whereas it is essential for the perpetuation of Republican principles and the complete overthrow of Federal or heretical doctrines that union and harmony should be preserved throughout every branch of the great Democratic family, therefore

Resolved, That the Democratic Republicans of Talbot County find cause to congratulate themselves and the Country, upon the enlightened policy which has dictated the measures of the present national administration and it is with unfeigned satisfaction that they behold their Country flourishing and happy in the midst of the most unhallowed efforts to distract her councils and divide her friends with no other end than the gratification of disappointed and reckless ambition and the total annihilation of her principles.

Resolved, That the firm, dicided, and manly stand taken by the present chief Magistrate of the United States in former and recent controversies with a Federal Senate, so far from diminishing our confidence in his wisdom and integrity, invoke for him at the heart of every patriot the most unqualified admiration and the warmest gratitude.

Resolved, That we heartly concur in the nomination of the distinguished citizens the Hon. Martin Van Buren of New York for the office of President, and the Hon. Richard M Johnson of Kentucky for Vice President, and as we shall regard their elevation to those high offices as the surest earnest of the future prosperity of the Country, we therefore pledge ourselves to use the most untiring exertions to secure to them the electoral vote of Maryland.

Resolved, That five delegates from each election district of the County be appointed to represent the Republicans of Talbot County in the Convention to be held in Baltimore on the third Wednesday in May next for the purpose of presenting to the Democratic voters of Maryland an electoral ticket and that the committee from each district have power to fill any vacancies that may occur in their body.

Resolved, That while we deeply deplore the occurrences connected with the mob in Baltimore in August and deprecate at all times the triumph of lawless violence over the peaceful institutions of the Country, we cannot regard the indemnity bill as connected with that unhappy event in any other light than an innovation upon our republican system of government; a measure palpably at war with the bill of rights and the constitution; a precedent monstrous and alarming and tending to uproot every land mark of freedom, which if carried out and acted upon must inevitably jeopardise the lives, liberties and property of the citizens of Maryland.

After the reading of the resolutions Mr. P. F. Thomas made a few remarks, and was followed by Mr. Geo. W. Sherwood. The preamble and resolutions were then unanimously adopted.

In obedience to the fourth resolution the meeting appointed the following Delegates.

DISTRICTS.

No. 1	No. 3
Wm. C. Ridgaway,	David Robinson,
John B. Fairbanks,	Peter Webb,
Richard Spencer,	Nicholas Martin,
Samuel H. Benny,	Samuel S. Dickinson,
Perry Groome,	James Lowrey,
No. 2	**No. 4**
Wm. W Lowe,	Daniel Lloyd,
John Kemp,	Henry Thomas,
Spedden Orem,	James Redman,
John Graham,	Edward H. Nabb,
Charles H. Rigby,	John S. Blake.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman, and attested by the Secretary, and published in the Eastern Shore Whig, and all other papers friendly to the present administration of the General Government.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

S. S. DICKINSON, Chairman,
Attest. J. A. CLOUGH, Sec'ry.

At a baker's, at the west end of London, the following vitally important intelligence is conveyed by a paper in the windows; "*Vitals baked here.*"

Communicated for the Star.

NO. II.

To the People of the Eastern-Shore:

In my first essay I endeavored to give a hasty sketch of the plan and route of the Eastern-Shore Rail Road; to indicate that it was to be supported by foreign travel, and merely glanced at the incidental advantages which would accrue to the country through which it is to pass, if ever it be made. I should in that number have said that this road is intended to be connected to the North, with the rail road now in rapid progress towards completion between Philadelphia and Baltimore, and to intersect it a few miles above Elkton at a point which would make it very convenient to an Eastern-Shore traveller to take the route to either the former or latter city; at its Southern terminus it is proposed to be connected by steam navigation across the Bay to Norfolk, and through Norfolk with the line of travel by Steamboats from Charleston, and the line of Rail Road along the low lands of Virginia to the Carolinas, and the whole Southern and South-western States.

The importance of this route, and what is to be gained in time in shortening the distance between the Southern States, and New York, cannot be comprehended unless we take a map of the U. States and see the peculiar formation of our sea coast, how the Southern portion of our country curves to the eastward and how the North eastern section curves still more to the Eastward, leaving Norfolk, Baltimore, and the Chesapeake Bay on the centre of the arc of the inner curvature—then stretch a line through the centre of the Shore and it will be seen what is to be gained in actual distance; but still greatly more is to be gained by the difference in the propulsion by steam power on the land than on the water, without taking into the account detention by winds or obstructions by ice. I will here digress for a moment to say that the State of N. York is at this moment engaged in making a Rail Road exactly upon the principles of ours up the whole length of Long Island for the avowed purpose of competing with and superceding the Steamboat lines on the Sound. This Sound is like our Bay, but passes along the Eastern margin of Connecticut studded as it is with rich and thickly settled towns and cities.—But the advantages of reaching New York and Boston with the passengers destined for those places some six or eight hours sooner and for the mail also is the sole object for making this road beside the improvement of the Island. Here is a work of precisely similar character with ours with precisely the same objects.—This Island is over 100 miles in length and more nearly resembles our peninsula than any other locality in the U. States, and this road is to gain a saving of about half the time of travel which ours will save and at a cost of four or five times as much from the rough nature of the Northern half of the Island. So very high now is land on this Island that many of its farmers have been tempted against their local feelings to sell off all their lands, and two of them last season at the central course told me they would not invest again in land till they should have opportunity to look at our Shore, which they understood more nearly resembled their own country than any other part of the U. States. They could not understand why our lands not farther from Baltimore than some of theirs was from New York should not be full as valuable intrinsically.

Let us now return and see how it is that the people of the South does desire to skip over place and space to reach the point where their business lies. It is known that all the rich and daily growing populous country South and South-west of the Roanoke River embracing a very wide region has for its staple, the only important exportable article of this country, *cotton*. It is also known that of this bulky and immensely valuable article the city of N. York exports either directly or indirectly at least three fourths of the whole amount.

It is equally well known that the return cargoes of those outward bound ships are brought home directly to the City of New York. Hence the immense trade of that City pours into the treasury of the country (I speak from memory) about two thirds of the revenue of the country. Hence the connexion between thousands and hundreds of thousands of Southern business men with the city of New York, and hence the constant current of travel of business men, between those points, who do not and who will not loiter on the road.—There is another class of men of great wealth and of pleasure who at one season of the year adds greatly to this current of travel, and this great current of travel is not destined to stop, but daily to increase unless the mad fanaticks of the North with their incendiary publications, shall cause on the part of the South a non-intercourse of business by voluntary resolution. An event much more likely than in any other extraordinary things, which have happened, and which if it ever does take place, Baltimore will be the *favoured* place of trade. It is only necessary to recal these facts to the attention of the intelligent Eastern-Shoreman to open up to him at once the resources whence the Eastern-Shore Rail Road is to draw its foreign travel. It may not be amiss to remind him that there are a series of Rail Roads projected from Charleston, some of them in operation, intended to penetrate by various routes into the extreme South and South-west, with a line of steam packets to Norfolk; there are also public works to lead the trade and travel from the same direction by land to Norfolk, and to him of our Shore less informed who ever crossed the

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