



THE STAR. EASTON, Md.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 13, 1846

Mr. V. B. PALMER is our authorized agent to receive subscriptions and advertisements for the "Easton Star," in the cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia.

TALBOT COUNTY COURT commences its May Term on Monday next.

After the first of July ensuing newspapers can be sent any distance not exceeding 30 miles free of postage.

AUCTION.—Messrs. J. E. & S. B. Turbutt, as Executors of G. Turbutt, dec'd. will sell at auction to-day the entire stock of Dry Goods belonging to the deceased's estate. Bargains may be had.

MONEY WANTED.—We shall be gratified if our delinquent subscribers will give us a call next week, and close their accounts. Our long indulgence to them will certainly insure their attention to this request.

FOREIGN NEWS.—The Steamer Hibernia arrived at Boston last week. The intelligence which she brings is of little importance. We have made some extracts, which will be found in another part of our paper.

The Democratic majority on joint ballot in the Virginia Legislature will be about 34. This secures the election of a Democratic United States Senator, in the place of Wm. C. Rives.

PHRENOLOGY.—Mr. H. Rousmaniere, a gentleman who comes highly recommended to different gentlemen of this town, proposes to give several Lectures on Phrenology at the Easton Academy in Easton, commencing to-morrow evening. Mr. R. is a gentleman of pleasing deportment and cannot fail to gratify and instruct in the science which his testimonials prove him to be a master of. For particulars see advertisement.

OREGON.—The Washington Union says: "We want peace with Great Britain—peace with all the world; but it must be an honorable peace. We hope that the present administration will continue the negotiation which was unfinished by the last. We trust that they will calmly discuss the subject with the British minister—hear what he has to say—and adjust the difference, if it be possible, compatible with our rights and our honor. But it must be with a due regard to those categories."

TEXAS.—The Editor of the Washington Union says that he has seen a letter from a highly respectable source in Texas, of the 15th of April, which says—"A fair is so far changed, that not a doubt need now be entertained of the success of the measure. The editor of the National Register admits that the question is settled. He is a clever, amiable, promising young man—one of those who will not long stay in the wrong."

THE STAMP TAX.—The following are the rates of tax under the Stamp Act, which went into operation on Saturday last.

From \$100 to \$200	10 cents
200 to 300	15 "
300 to 500	25 "
500 to 1000	50 "
1000 to 1500	75 "
1500 to 2000	1.00 "
2000 to 3000	1.50 "
3000 to 4000	2.00 "
4000 to 5000	2.50 "
5000 to 7000	3.50 "
7000 to 10,000	4.50 "
over 10,000	6.00 "

THE NEW POSTAGE BILL.—The following are the rates of postage upon letters, newspapers, and pamphlets, as regulated by the new bill, by the last Congress, which goes into operation on the first day of July next.

On Letters.—Single, or any number of pieces not exceeding half an ounce, 300 miles or less, 10 cts. If over 300 miles, 15 cts. Drop letters, (not mailed), 5 cts. For each additional half ounce or part thereof, add single postage thereto. On Newspapers, of 1000 square inches, or less, sent by editors or publishers, from their offices of publication, any distance not exceeding 80 miles, Free. Over 80 miles, and not exceeding 100, 1 cent. Over 100 miles, and out of the State, 1 1/2 cts. All sizes over 1000 square inches, postage same as pamphlets. Pamphlets, Magazines, and Periodicals, any distance, for one ounce or less, each copy, 3 cts. Each additional ounce or fractional part thereof, 1 1/2 cts. On Circulars.—Quarto post, single cap, or paper not larger than single cap, folded, directed, and unsealed, for every sheet, any distance, 2 cts.

After all the busting on the part of the British ministry, the opinion is confidently expressed that a rupture between that country and ours will not occur. The passage of the bill giving an additional grant to the Catholic College of Maynooth, was an act to conciliate Ireland, and in the words of Sir Robert Peel, the British Premier, also to produce "great good." The truth is, the turbulent movements of the Irish, under the lead of O'Connell, has caused alarm among the crown ministers, and they could not escape the first opportunity of making friends with those whose aid they wanted and whose influence they secretly dreaded. O'Connell in his speech at Dublin, in alluding

to the Maynooth grant, spoke of it as an act of justice, and rejoiced that Sir Robert Peel had set the Americans at defiance. "I say to Sir Robert," we quote O'Connell's language, "give the Irish their parliament, and to the Americans I would say, don't dare to attack England!"

This is all very pretty indeed, and he might have added: "He who dares these boots displace, Must meet Bombastes face to face!" The Cabinet at Washington will steadily, firmly, and unflinchingly maintain the honor and dignity of our country; and if Great Britain expects to intimidate the President of this Republic in the discharge of his official duty, or to divest us of the least of our rights, she will find the indomitable spirit of the last war aroused, and the American people rushing with united hearts and hands to the defence of the 'Stars and Stripes,' which cannot be attacked with impunity by any power on earth.

THE BRITISH STAMP ACT. Saturday last the 10th instant, was the day set apart for the revival in Maryland of the odious BRITISH "STAMP ACT"—one of the leading causes of our glorious emancipation from British thralldom. Indeed, this is hard to reconcile to the credulity of any one who has any patriotic left—but, nevertheless, it is too true—that in this boasted age of enlightenment, and in less than three quarters of a century after the master spirits of '76 bursted assunder the fetters that enslaved our ancestry to the British Crown, it is with mortification we see a Federal Legislature, with Royal boldness, again reviving, in one of the original thirteen States, this abominably odious BRITISH "STAMP ACT!" Poor Old Maryland!—where now is thy once boasted greatness? Truly, it has taken its departure! Maryland's dignity, indeed, is now humbled in the dust—brought about, too, by some of her unworthy sons who have banded themselves together under the ROYAL principles of FETTERISM.

Let the people of Maryland passively submit to this Royal enactment of the late Federal Legislature, and let this Royal party continue to have control of the affairs of the State, and our word for it, in a few more years taxation will not be confined to slips of paper on which one citizen wishes to acknowledge his indebtedness to another, but that every sheet of paper on which a communication from one friend to another is made must bear the impress of this Royal mandate, for which a Tax must be paid into the coffers of the State! We pause to ask, what more did the original BRITISH STAMP ACT require from the colonial subjects of the Crown of the Lion—for the suppression of which the Patriots of '76 bared their breasts to the perilous storm of the Revolution, and suffered their blood to flow in torrents? We imagine we hear a response from the spirit of a Carroll—a Chase—a Stone—a Paca, "nothing more."

If Mr. Pratt and his Federal associates had had known to the people, during last October election, their scheme of fixing upon them this Royal enactment, we verily believe that he would have lacked thousands of votes to have reached the gubernatorial chair which he now occupies. But so it happened, the people listened to and confided in the sycratical tunes of Gov. Pratt and his CLIQUE COMPEERS by raising them to power—where they did the deed!—with which it becomes this deluded people to bear patiently until they can remedy the evil through the ballot box. No sane mind doubts the result.—Annapolis Star.

RIP WAKING UP.—The National Intelligencer, in announcing the changes in the Departments at Washington, says: "If we do not accompany the announcement of these acts of proscription with the comments which they call for, it is assuredly not because we do not share the general feeling which they have excited."

This venerable paper was as insensible as the clod of the valley, and as dumb as a mummy, when the White Cabinet, during Harrison's thirty days of Presidential life, were winking the axe. It could see the Treasury go down to tide-waiters, Granger strike down postmasters by thousands, and the other departments go on in the same style, and feel not a pang. This was not proscription! Oh, no! This was proscribing proscription! Now, too removals give it the horrors, for this is actual, bona fide proscription! What crocodiles, these Whigs!—Boston Post.

Dr. Wm. Read, a member of General Washington's staff during the revolution, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, died in South Carolina on the 13th ult., aged 91 years. It is thought that Gov. J. C. Jones will probably be the whig candidate for the congressional district (Tenn.) lately represented by Mr. Dickinson, deceased. A Mr. Crozier has been nominated by the whigs for the district represented in the last Congress by Julius W. Blackwell, (Republican), who is again before the people. Charles Dulliet has been appointed parish judge of the parish of Plaquemines, Louisiana, by Governor Mouton, in place of Gilbert Leonard, lately deceased. Mr. John M. S. Causin, who represented the neighboring district of Maryland in the last Congress, declines a re-election.

APPOINTMENTS AND REMOVALS IN THE CUSTOM HOUSE, BALTIMORE.—Inspectors of Customs for the Port of Baltimore:—John R. Diggs, Robert M. Welch, Edward A. Slicer, Hamlet Duvall, Samuel Harker, Beale Randall, William Krebs, and Michael McDonald, in the places of Jonathan Creery, George C. Veszy, Francis Reilly, N. N. Robinson, John Lowry, Thomas Carroll, Charles Soran, and Thomas E. Tilden, removed. S. C. Roszall, marker, vice Sebastian Sultzor, removed. Robert M. Welch, Esq., has been appointed by the Surveyor of the Port, Boarding Officer.

MYSTERIOUS SUICIDE IN N. YORK.

An inquest was held in New York on Saturday, over the body of William Lennon, an Irishman, 40 years of age, who committed suicide by blowing out his brains with a pistol. The Herald says: From the testimony of Mary Rogers, and another female, it appeared that the deceased was a shoemaker, and occupied a back room on the first floor of a disreputable apartment, that he was of a discontented disposition, and many times declared that he was tired of life, and wished to die. "The last that was seen of him was on Tuesday or Wednesday last, and the witnesses did not know whether he was in the house or not. This morning, according to their testimony, the landlord informed one of the witnesses that he had let Lennon's room, and desired her to go and see if he intended to move out. The witness and Mary Rogers, finding the door locked, got a key from some other part of the house and opened the door, and there discovered the deceased lying upon the bed, his head mangled and bloody, with a pistol in his right hand. Upon the table were two half sheets of paper, on one of which the following letter was written to Mr. McGarry, the landlord:—

Mr. James McGarry:— Sir—As I have this day taken a bath, and carefully washed my body, at the foot of Desbrosses street, I shall not be stripped, but buried as I am dressed. My things here and at Mr. Young's will dispose of as you think proper. Yours &c. &c. W. L. LENNON.

This note was written in a very legible hand, and spelled correctly. Upon the other paper the following poetical extract was written:—"From all my toil, Though long of winds and storms the sport, Condemned in wretchedness to sleep, Soon thou shalt reach a sheltering port, I long to lay my weary head, And aching heart beneath the soil, To slumber in that dreamless bed, From all my toil."

The coroner was unable to ascertain whether the deceased was a man of family, or whether he had any relatives. He was said to have been temperate and industrious. The jury found that he came to his death by shooting himself with a pistol.

TRIAL FOR ALLEGED PIRACY.

Jason L. Pendleton was tried at Baltimore last week for alleged piracy, at being engaged in the slave trade. It was proved that the brig Montevideo, under the command of a certain Capt. Riddell, in October, 1843, shipped a crew in New York for the port of Rio de Janeiro and other ports in the Brazil and West Indies, and to go to any port where the Captain might direct, the period for which the crew was shipped being twelve months. After reaching Rio, and discharging a portion of the cargo, Captain R. told one of the witnesses that the vessel had been chartered for eight months to trade upon the Coast of Africa. Captain R. then placed the accused in charge of the vessel, and she proceeded on her voyage to the coast. The vessel traded along the coast, underwent several alterations, and finally the crew was informed that the vessel was sold. The American flag was hauled down, and the crew left the vessel in charge of a Portuguese captain, who had received the bill of sale from Captain Pendleton. After they left, a number of man-of-war, 800 in number, were sent on board.

The negroes were landed at Caprio, a few miles above Rio, the vessel having proceeded under the charge of Capt. Cornier, the person to whom she was transferred, and his crew, to that place. The vessel, with her crew, obtained passage in different vessels to Rio on their way home, but after reaching that port, was arrested and sent within the jurisdiction of this Court in the U. States ship Congress. The Court decided in favor of the construction of the act of Congress contended for by the prisoner's counsel, to the effect that the jury must find that the prisoner was on board with the negroes, and aiding, abetting, and encouraging the confinement of them, otherwise they must acquit him. There being no evidence of this fact, the jury of course rendered a verdict of acquittal.—May 9th.

The American Anti-Slavery Society.—This body of firebrands and disunionists continued their meeting at the Tabernacle yesterday until about two o'clock. The best speaker by far of the whole corps was a colored man. But he uttered sentiments such as no American audience—because Americans are Christians, Mr. Wendell Philip's assertion to the contrary notwithstanding—ought to have listened to, viz: that if the north would only withdraw from the south the slaves would soon finish the business with their masters. There was no mistaking the man's meaning, for it was abundantly illustrated by other remarks and significant gestures. And yet this open avowal of the assassin's purpose was smiled upon by those who pulled the wires and put him forward. As a speaker this colored man was quite a master of oratory. The scene in the afternoon was disgraceful in the extreme—an outrage upon all decency. A notorious member of the party, in language too gross for repetition, attacked ministers and professors of religion until several ladies were obliged to retire, and nearly the whole assembly willing as many of them were to go almost any length—hissed the speaker.—There is one consolation—the present course of the society is suicidal.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

Preserving Vinegar for Domestic Purposes.—Cork it up in glass bottles, set them on the fire with cold water, and as much hay or straw as will prevent them from knocking together, when the water nearly boils, take off the pan, and let the bottles remain in the ley a quarter of an hour. Vinegar thus prepared never loses its virtue, though kept many years, or occasionally left uncovered, and its peculiarly suitable for pickles.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

Determination to Resist Annexation.—By the arrival of the schooner Yucatan at New Orleans, on the 28th ult., we have news from Mexico to the 17th ult., which we take from the Bee.

The joint committee of the Mexican Congress to which had been referred the subject of Texas, reported at length on the 7th ult. The report is a document marked with the usual characteristics of Mexican verbosity, prolixity and bombast. It abuses the United States in choice Castilian, and calls us many hard names, comparing the Government at Washington to ancient Rome, which, in the name of Liberty and Republicanism, subjugated the world.—After many brave words about outraged rights, honor, Mexican courage and the like, the report concludes by recommending two projects. The first solemnly demands that the action of the United States with regard to Texas, in no way impairs the right of Mexico to take up arms to prevent annexation. The second is an appeal to the patriotism of the people, and declares the intention of the Government to put forth all the power she can control to prevent the usurpation of Texas.

The public journals are still excessively bellicose, and from what we can perceive, there is a very strong indisposition on the part of the Government to surrender Texas. Still, though Mexico may bluster, and even declare war—it will be mere child's play. She is utterly destitute of resources—without a dollar in her treasury—with a disaffected and discontented population ripe for another revolution—and a disorderly soldiery, ill paid, ill fed and ill clad, who have already, we are credibly informed, at Monterey and elsewhere, exhibited strong symptoms of mutiny.

A Heavy and Dreadful war Missile.

A new implement of warfare of terrible efficacy has just been devised in England by Professor Bronson. It consists of a liquid similar to alcohol, in which the oxygen is replaced by arsenic. It ignites the moment it is exposed to the air. If any vessel, such as a ship, or a glass or iron globe, should be thrown upon the decks or into the ports of a ship, it would ignite the moment the vessel struck any hard substance and the inflammable liquid instantly would be in a blaze. The atmosphere at once becomes filled with clouds of white arsenic, which a deadly poison is evolved and inhaled. Being heavier than, and insoluble in water, it could not be extinguished, and of course, it becomes fatal to all within its influence. A dreadful implement in the art of war.

UNPREPARED TROTTING.

A great trotting match came off at Albany on Monday. General Dunham's mare was entered to trot ten miles an hour for ten consecutive hours, or one hundred miles in ten hours, in harness. The feat was accomplished, and the mare was accounted a very extraordinary creature. The animal trotted one hundred and one miles within the time, and had twelve minutes to spare—time, nine hours and forty-eight minutes, (viz: from 6 A. M. till 12 minutes before 4 P. M.) The last mile was accomplished in four minutes, and the animal, after having the usual attentions, appeared as fresh as if nothing had happened.

WILMINGTON CITY ELECTION.

The City Election took place in Wilmington, Del., on Tuesday last, and resulted in the choice of Isaac Dixon, Democrat, Treasurer, by a majority of 179 over J. T. Robinson, Whig, and 358 over Joseph A. Bonter, Native. In the first, second and third wards the Democrats have carried their Council ticket. In the fourth, the Whigs, and in the fifth, the Natives. Of the five members elected two are Democrats, one Whig, and two Natives. In the Board of Assessors the Democrats have a majority over both.

THE PRINCETON GUN.

The balls which this monster gun will carry, will each be 11 1/2 inches in diameter, a quarter of an inch being left for wind bore, and will weigh in cast iron 236 lbs.—so that each piece is in reality, a "236 pounder." Before delivery it will be proved at Boothe Bay, with a double charge of gunpowder, 45 lbs. and two balls, weighing of course, together, 472 lbs. It will be covered during the experiment with mats and sand, to prevent the consequences of accident from disruption—though this, from its admirably construction, is by no means to be apprehended.

Appropriations by the last Congress.

The Washington Globe of a recent date contains a list of the appropriations made by the last Congress; of which the following is the recapitulation.

Civil & diplomatic expenses,	\$4,270,954 51
Rev'y, and other pensions,	2,255,000 00
Support of the army,	3,929,766 30
Support of the navy,	6,350,789 63
Sup. of the P. O. Department,	5,166,000 00
Sup. of the Indian Department,	1,059,503 70
Sup. of the Military Academy,	138,049 00
Navy pensions,	81,000 00
Fortification,	800,000 00
Improvements in the Territories,	50,000 00
Miscellaneous,	144,025 86
Total,	\$24,225,068 90

The Mission to Russia.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial says, that Francis P. Blair, Esq., late editor of the Washington Globe, is to have the mission to Russia.

A POLITICAL PRESENT.—The Union (Globe) states that Messrs. Blair & Rives intend presenting the Washington Democratic Association with funds sufficient to erect a hall, where a democratic reading room will be established.

Got out of the way Daniel Tucker.—A blind horse made a rush into the bulk window of Daniel Tucker, shoe dealer, No. 201 North Third street, Philadelphia, on Tuesday, destroying the fixtures, &c., and frightening the inmates nearly to death.

DISSOLUTION OF THE BALTIMORE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.

IRISH AMERICANS.—Yesterday's notice of the final meeting and dissolution of the Baltimore Repeal Association, was, on account of the lateness of the hour of adjournment, necessarily brief, it was sufficient, however, even without a detailed account of the proceedings, for general information touching a matter of no small or insignificant amount of interest. A more extended account had been prepared, but its publication is rendered unnecessary by the official report, which will be found in another column of this day's paper; and which constitutes a correct abstract of the proceedings, divested of the drapery of eloquence elicited by the collision of minds in debate.

It is due to those members of the late association, who opposed dissolution, to state, that while they strenuously deprecated a dissolution of the association, they emphatically condemned the language used by O'Connell in reference to this country. They would cheerfully agree that this association should "cut loose" from him, but not from Ireland and the cause of repeal. They felt indignant at the abuse so abundantly dealt out by him to their country, and would manifest their resentment by repudiating him as a leader, but they were not prepared to visit his sins against America, upon the head of the friends of repeal in Ireland; therefore they would preserve their organization.

It was contended on the other hand, that O'Connell could not, in respect to the language and course of conduct complained of, be separated here from the Irish National Repeal Association, which represents the friends of repeal in that country. That body unanimously cheered the offensive language of O'Connell, and thus in a manner pledged to his proposed course those whom they represent; and besides this, both he and they, one and all of them, are bound to that course by their allegiance to their sovereign, and would of necessity pursue it if called upon, should the contemplated contingency occur. This society, then, composed of American citizens, almost all of Irish birth, could not consistently with either their feelings, or their sense of duty to their country, continue its connexion with the parent association in Ireland, and its dissolution, therefore, became a positive duty, however painful it might be found in the performance. The latter views and feelings prevailed, and thus the association was dissolved, as a measure of patriotic necessity.

Irish Americans, if we may so designate American citizens of Irish nativity, never since the days of the Revolution gave stronger evidence than this, of their fealty to the land of their adoption, and their love of its free republican institutions.—Who does not know the strong hold which Daniel O'Connell, as the individual embodiment and powerful advocate of a cause dear to them, had upon their feelings and affections? How much of offence to this country have they not, on that account forgiven him within a few years past, even when the pardon was granted with ill-concealed reluctance. They here, as it were, upon their own shoulders the burden of his sins against their adopted, for the sake of their native country; but he made the load too heavy when he came to threaten the American Eagle, and talk of aiding England to bring him down from his highest flight? Irish American patriotism could have patience no longer, and it repudiated Daniel O'Connell! To say anything more about Irish Americans, in connection with this subject, would be a work of supererogation.—Baltimore Sun.

TITLE TO OREGON.

The English ministry attempt to make out their title to Oregon by right of discovery, when Spain, from whom we derive matters most happily changed its respect, country as far as Nootka Sound, (North Latitude 49) and our treaty with Russia fixes the northern boundary at 54 40 N. latitude. Our southern boundary with Spain, and next with Mexico, is 42° N. lat. The mouth of the Columbia is about 46° N. lat. By discovery, by actual possession in 1811, in advance of any English settlement, and by purchases from Spain and France, we became the proprietors of the Territory. At the close of the Revolutionary war England did not pretend to have any claim to Oregon, and as late as 1826, she offered to extend the eastern Rocky Mountain boundary fixed at the close of the war (49° North latitude) to the Pacific, asking at the same time a transfer of our rights north of that line to lat 54, as defined in our treaty with Russia. This would have given England five degrees, and the United States seven degrees of territory. But our government very properly rejected the proposition, which has been again renewed, we have reason to believe, by the Minister now at Washington. The London Times says that "the tone of Mr. Polk's address does not lead us to suppose that he would even adhere to the ultimatum [extending the boundary along 49° N. lat. of 1826]," and the Times is right.—Although that line would give us the free navigation of the Multnomah and Lewis's Rivers, (the great Southern tributaries of the Columbia) and the Columbia for two or three hundred miles from its mouth, it would exclude us from the northern half of the Columbia River, and from Clark's River, its great northern tributary, as well as from Nootka Sound and several valuable harbors along the coast. Justice to posterity requires great sacrifices to retain that territory, and however much we may wish an amicable settlement by negotiation, we cannot see how our government would be justified in giving up any part of it.—N. Y. Sun.

Baltimore Market.

[PRICES OF GRAIN &c.—corrected weekly.] Baltimore, May 10th, 1846. GRAIN.—A small lot of prime Md. red Wheat sold to-day at 103 cts. We also note a sale of 1600 bushels prime Penna. red at \$1, and another lot of 1200 prime Penna. at 73 1/2 cts. Sales of Md. White Corn at 37 1/2 cts. and of yellow at 40 cts. We quote Oats at 24 cents—very few receiving.

MARRIED.

On the 29th of April, by the Rev. Daniel Wenden, James Harrison to Mary E. Ball, all of Bayside.

DIED.

In Harford county, on the 5th inst., Capt. Edward S. Dawson, in the 55th year of his age; formerly of Talbot county.

I. O. O. F.

SUNDAY, the 1st day of June has been appointed, in place of previous notice, for holding a Funeral Procession over the remains of Mr. DANIEL HUBBARD, dec'd. at Hillsborough. The funeral services will be performed by the Rev. Mr. Southland. Members of the Order in other places are solicited to attend. By order, May 13

Arrival of the Hibernia.

FOURTEEN DAYS LATER. The steamship Hibernia arrived at Boston on Tuesday morning. She left Liverpool on the 19th, and her passage has been delayed by ice, by which she was so much obstructed, that, as we learn, on one day she only made nine miles. She brings one hundred and five passengers.

The foreign news of the fortnight centres in Switzerland, where blood has been spilled between the rival Protestant and Catholic factions. These ruptures, if continued, will probably lead to the dismemberment of the Swiss Cantons, and its partition among the adjacent powers of Europe.

In France a long debate on the abolition of slavery in the colonies belonging to that country has taken place. The Peers passed a law, by which the slave can purchase his freedom. The right of the slave to property is recognized. For his moral and religious rights the bill also provides. It remains to be seen how the bill will fare in the Chamber of Deputies.

The excitement in England caused by the news of the Texan resolutions, and the passage in the President's inaugural address relating to Oregon, has in a great measure subsided, although the English press generally continues to condemn in the most insinuating manner the language of Mr. Polk, and many of them point to year as a thing which will be—must be—unless this government lowers its tone.

In commercial matters there is not much change. Trade was dull in the manufacturing districts, and raw cotton had felt the influence of the dullness. The money market had been agitated by war rumors and the position of the ministry, but had acquired more firmness at a later period. The rate of discount was still between two and three per cent.

A rumor prevails that 8000 troops are to be sent to Canada. It is rumored that Lieut. Gen. Sir Cathcart, K. C. B. will be appointed Commander in Chief of North America, vice Lieut. Gen. Sir Richard Jackson, who returns home. The Apollo, troopship, with detachments of 14th, 52d and 60th Regiments on board, sailed from Chatham on the 11th instant, for Canada. The new war steamer Terrible will be fitted up with 25 guns, and her cost will exceed £150,000, nearly double that of a ship of 120 guns.

SUBTRACTION.

The following dialogue recently occurred between a mistress of one of our public schools and a scholar.

"James, if you take three from five, how many will remain?" "I don't know, marm," replied the arch, biting his thumb-nail.

"Not know! If five birds were singing on a tree, and a naughty boy should fire a gun and kill three, how many would be left?"

"None," was the prompt reply. "Why, yes, there would be some left." "The others would fly away!"

What has become of old father Freeling-husen? We have not heard of him for some time.—Ind. Patriot.

Don't know; but reckon he has been blown up by a Texan bomb. Perhaps some of the whig papers can tell?

Clickener's Sugar-coated Pills.—Solomon to the contrary notwithstanding, there is something new under the sun. In Solomon's time physic was a lesser evil to cure a greater one; and when his sagacious majesty had been regaling on first rate peppermint bolls, and expelled the disease, purified the blood, and regulated the bowels, without giving any further evidence of its presence. In serious trials, Clickener's Sugar-coated Pills are the best general medicine that has ever been introduced, for they have all the purifying advantages of physic, without any of those drawbacks which make physic such an aversion to most people. Having used them ourselves we can say much in their favor; and are no longer surprised at Doctor Clickener's great reputation and popularity, and at the reports everywhere current, that wherever his pills are introduced the use of all others becomes a thing of the past.

Mess. E. M. Dawson & Brother, agents in Easton for the sale of the above medicine; also for sale by agents advertised in another part of this paper.

SALE'S PLANTATIONS. lying on the south side of the O. road, the above Farms being said estate as remained in the hands of the Trustees after the same time and day. They will at the same time and day for two other conveniently located on the main road from Easton to ferry.

The UNION TAVERN situated in Easton, the Dwelling House owned by Mr. Lambert, Reared on the same street with a tract of LAND, near Wooten Chapel District, present documents to purchasers of real estate this sale.

The terms of Sale are—Bond and security, the instalments in months, with interest from day of payment of the purchase money deeds will be executed—all legal at the expense of the purchaser. Further information will be given on application, by address designated.

JOHN BOZMAN, TENCH TILGH, JOHN STEVENS, Easton, May 10, 1846.

POSTSCRIPT.

The Hon. Leverett Saltonstall, member of Congress from Massachusetts, died at Salem on Thursday last.

They had a slight fall of snow at 10 on Thursday last.

The Governor of Hayti died at Mares on the 11th ultimo.

On the 17th Louis Piers was named President from the North Cape. He is said not to be friendly to colored people, and it is doubtful whether he will be acknowledged as President of the South part of the Island. Rivers, had gone back from Jamaica to endeavor to recover his command, it is said captured some sixteen boats that were out against him. It is stated he whenever he wishes at the south part of the Island, and that he and his party pose if they succeed to put the country under the protection of the English, to give foreigners the right of doing as they please in their own names, and to hold estate.

MORE

New Goods

The subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public generally that he has just returned from Baltimore with a full assortment of

BOOKS

AND STATIONARY

among which are

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF PLAIN AND GILT-EDGED NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES;

Large Family Bibles for Sale; also, a full assortment of GROCERIES

TOGETHER WITH A FRESH SUPPLY of Fruit and Confectionary

such as Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Almonds, Eng. Walnuts, Pean. FRESH CANDY, &c.

Also, a large assortment of TOYS, FANCY GOODS, too numerous to mention.

One case of Brass Clocks for Sale. All of the above goods have been with great care and will be sold low or on time to punctual customers. The public will be served by calling on

CHARLES ROBINSON, May 13, 1846.—3wG

CONSTABLE'S SALE

BY virtue of a writ of venditio, issued by Peter Terr, Esq., and recorded at the suit of G. Turbutt against Carter, Sarah N. Carter and sell on

Saturday the 24th inst. between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock, (for cash only) at Thos. Corbett's following property, to wit: one acre and on TUESDAY the 31 day of next, I will sell at the Court-house in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock of said day (for cash only) and singular the said Edward & Son's interest and right of and of the being, being in Chapel District, 1/2 Persimmon Bottom, at present occupied by Isaac Dixon, all seized and taken in and will be sold to satisfy the writ of debt, interest and cost due the complainant thereon. At witness, my hand and seal this 10th day of May, 1846.

P. C. MORGAN, May 13

TRUSTEES' SALE

valuable Real Estate

Most eligibly situated in Talbot county, four of the Farms upon the Tradewater and Island Creek, Choptank River.