THE STAR.

EASTON, Md.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 22, 1845

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

NOTICE.

The Democratic Republican voters of Talbot County are requested to meet at the Court House in Easton, on TUESDAY the 5th of AUGUST, at 12 o'cl'k M. for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices——Three for the House of Delegates—Two for County Commissioners for District No. 1, and one for Sheriff.

All persons disposed to unite with us are respectfully requested to attend.

Central Committee.

July 12th, 1845

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—J. C. D's communication shall appear in our next paper. The first number of "Eastoniana" will also be published next week. "Justice" can find a better remedy by applying to the proper authorities. The subject on which he writes is by no means "savory."

HONORS TO THE ILLUSTRIOUS DEAD. We publish this morning the programme of funeral obsequies to be observed by the citizens of Easton on to-morrow week, in honor of the memory of the distinguished statesman and warrior, the late Major General Andrew Jackson, Ex-president of the United States.

DEMOCRATS TO YOUR POSTS!—Tuesday the 5th day of August has been selected as the period for holding a County Convention to nominate candidates for the October election. We would urge upon the voters the necessity of a full and punctual attendance. The defeat which befel us last fall was brought about by apathy and a want of proper vigilance. Let us now efficiently organize—present good and true men to the people for their suffrages, and Talbot will be redeemed.

CAROLINE COUNTY.—We understand that the Democrats of Caroline county have nominated R. T. Keene, Richard Carter, and Robt. B. Culbreth as candidates for the House of Delegates, and John Beacham, for Sheriff. We are gratified to find our friends in Caroline thus early in the field, and from what we have been informed they will improve the time and win a victory over their opponents.

DROWNED.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday last over the body of Mr. Zebdiel Pratt, who was drowned on the preceding afternoon in King's Creek (about 6 miles from Easton) while bathing. Verdict—death by accidental drowning. Mr. Pratt and another person were swimming across the creek, the latter being ahead, and when about half way across, turned to look after Pratt, when he discovered that he had sunk, and the rapidity of the current carried him beyond reach before any assistance could be rendered. Mr. P. leaves a family.

PRIVILEGES OF POSTMASTERS.—We have just seen a letter from the office of the Postmaster General, under date of July 12, says the New York Tribune, from which we make the following extract:—

"When subscribers refuse to take Pamphlets or Newspapers from the office, Postmasters are now, as heretofore, required to notify Editors, &c., *and may frank letters containing such monies.*"

☞Commander Frederick Engle has been appointed to the command of the U. S. steamer Princeton, *in place of Captain Stockton*, who will remain at Norfolk to attend to the repairs and alterations of the U. S. frigate Constellation.

RUMORED RESIGNATION OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.—The Washington Union contradicts the rumored resignation of Mr. Buchanan in the most positive and authoritative manner.

The Union adds:—"The reason assigned, too, for his resignation, is as fabulous as the report itself. There is no difference of opinion in the cabinet on the Oregon question. There never was a more harmonious cabinet, and there is as little variety of opinion on all the great questions which come before the present cabinet, as in any of its predecessors."

MEXICO.—We have no very late intelligence from Mexico. An article in another column from the Washington Union will be found interesting. The latest news we have seen is contained in the following extract of a letter dated at Vera Cruz, June 24th, 1845, written by an American gentleman and published in the Baltimore American.

"War between this country and the United States appears inevitable. My opinion is now completely changed, and from the continued and most recent news from Texas, it appears to be reduced to a certainty that that country will be united to the States, which will be considered here tantamount to a declaration of war. This is beyond a doubt.

REFORM.—We regret that so early a day as the first Wednesday in August has been fixed on for holding a Convention in Baltimore to devise proper means to effect reform in the present Constitution of Maryland. In the first place the time is too short we fear for the people to be convened in sufficient numbers in primary meetings—and secondly that the whole State should move simultaneously in this great work. Still we do not wish to say aught that will have a tendency to retard the action of those counties that have already so zealously and promptly embarked in the cause. Go on! we say to you—your efforts will be appreciated at no distant day, and your labors crowned, we are certain, with the happiest results. Press on the good work; let the rallying cry be *Reform*, and our oppressed people will be freed from the shackles that fetter them and from laws that oppress them.

If the citizens of Talbot intend to take action on this momentous question, let them do it forthwith. We believe that a large majority of the voters of the county are favorable to reform in our Constitution, and we now call upon them to take immediate steps on the subject and endeavor to be fully represented in the proposed Convention. Any recommendation will receive our attention.

[For the Star.]

Mr. Editor:—I have a few thoughts floating in my mind that I wish to put before the public. I therefore beg the use of your columns. I begin with the farming operations.

No one can ride through this county without being convinced that there is a spirit of energetic improvement among the farmers; and which, with the resources that are opening, is destined to change the face of nature, and cause her, with a profuse hand, to pour her blessings into the lap of the husbandman. The fence-rows and old ditch-banks are giving their accumulations of vegetable matter to the fields—the woods, with the gullies and cripples, are yielding their ancient stores;—the marsh its turf;—the marl-pits are giving up their magazines of calcarious matter of an older date than Noah's flood;—the rivers and creeks, with which this county abounds, are also giving up their shelly bottoms to the farmers—even the fish are yielding their oil and strength to fatten the land. These, with the common resources that are yearly pouring strength into the soil, cannot fail ultimately to make the land of this county rich. It is delightful in the early part of the Spring to look over the fields and see them literally dotted with little mountains of manure, but more pleasing to reflect on that wise provision in nature—that she repairs and invigorates herself by reabsorbing the collected filth of the vegetable, mineral and animal kingdoms;—thus developing a mysterious law in the natural world—that life is supported by death.

If this spirit of improvement should continue, the land in this county must become rich. But while these improvements have been going on the crops have not been what might have been expected, especially the Wheat crop, (the money staple of the county) owing to the fly and other causes that affect this species of grain. And here a question arises:—are we deprived of our wheat crops in judgment or mercy? It is judgment if the wealth derived from that source would be employed to promote the glory of the Giver and the general good of society. It is mercy if withheld to prevent personal aggrandizement, prodigality and luxury, which, according to a maxim in history, is the bane of society. History shows that in the same proportion as a country grows older and becomes wealthy and refined, the constitution becomes enfeebled and less able to resist the attacks of disease.—Are not those of our citizens who are raised in ease and affluence generally the weakest and most short-lived? And would not a simpler fare and general labor prevent much of our sickness;—would not abstemious habits shield us from many of the attacks of our bilious? I may be mistaken, but still I believe that much of our bilious results from intemperance in eating and drinking; and although I do not belong to the school of Esculapius, I will venture to suggest, that temperate sleeping at proper time, say 7 or 8 hours between sunset and sunrise,—plenty of good exercise,—temperance in eating, with but little variety,—temperance in drinking cold water, lemonade, milk, tea and coffee,—keeping out of the mid-day sun, rain, and night air, it would go far to ward off the fearful malady of this climate. Who will try it? The cause of Temperance appears to be on the decline in Talbot;—perhaps, in connexion with other reasons, it may be owing to the fact that many of the leading men here stand aloof from this great moral movement; and if they do not drink and openly oppose it, yet they withhold their names and influence. This has been silently at work from the beginning, the effects being more visible now than ever. But another reason is that there are a large number of persons who continue to traffick in "this most seducing and dreadful of all moral and physical poisons." This great enterprise is on the wane in this county; and should its grave be dug, and its funeral preached, there is many a rich farmer and his family, seated in their stately mansions, thinking they have no part or lot in this matter, that are destined to weep bitter tears over the unhonored tomb of a drunken son, or grieve in sullen silence over a fair and lovely daughter united to a drunkard. Let this serpent of death stalk abroad, and his direst fangs will be felt by the wealthy portions of society. Survey all the histories of the past in relation to those evils that have been brought on society by corruptions in politics and morals, and it will be seen that the higher orders of life have drank deeply of the cup of trembling and bitterness. A powerful example of this may be found in the French Revolution;—the opulent there led the van in the corruptions of society, and when the pear was ripe they were compelled to eat it;—they were the first in vice, and by an order of God, they were the first to feel the violence of a corrupt populace. Thus, throughout this vast and growing republic, destined to be the residence of the world, the great majority of our great men are giving their names and influence to corruption. If all governments are like the human body—having their infancy, manhood and decline, then those that are giving their influence to corruption, are hastening a premature old age, and are raising a tide that will sweep them away—a storm that will blow them down:—they are kindling fires that will consume them and their children. We hope, however, that the great conservatives of our country—pure religion and the Bible, will counteract these dreaded evils.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

☞"Which is the left wing of a turkey Ned?" "Neither Joe, if both are eaten."

REV. DR. WYATT.—We regret to learn that the health of the Rev. Dr. Wyatt, the beloved Rector of St Paul's church, is so delicate that in the opinion of his physicians a sea voyage is deemed indispensable. We further learn that the vestry have made arrangements which will enable him to embark for Europe about the first of the ensuing month. We need scarcely add that this faithful and zealous servant of the Lord will bear with him many and fervent prayers for his safety, and his early return to his family and church in renovated health.—*American.*

Official Visit to Annapolis.—The Annapolis Herald says: "Secretary Bancroft, Gov. Marcy, Secretary of War, and Com. Warrington, arrived in this city last evening from Washington, and took quarters at City Hotel. We understand the object of their visit to be, to examine the condition of Fort Severn, and the improvements commenced last fall, and now being completed.' There is a rumor afloat that it is the intention of Government to remove the Naval School from Philadelphia to Fort Severn, which may be one of the reasons of this visit.

DROUGHT.—A distressing drought prevailed, at the last dates, in South Carolina and in parts of the adjoining States. At Hamburg the river was so low that wagons, drays, horsemen, and foot passengers forded it with perfect safety, depriving the City Council of lots of revenue accruing to the city during a boatable river. Crops of every description were in a perishing state, and even the trees of the forest dying for lack of moisture in the soil.

Used Up!—An editor "out west," thus makes his exit:

"Dear Readers—With this paper ceases the existence of the "Ohio!". Our number is full and complete, and we are a "busted establishment." We shall gather up our coat and boots, shave off our whiskers, dun a few interesting specimens of "patrons" that will pay—in promises, and then we're going for to go to some other field of operation. It may not be more extended, but it cannot be *less!*"

Monument to Jackson.—The citizens of Baltimore, (at a call signed by one hundred of the most respectable citizens of both parties,) assembled in their respective wards on the evening of the 10th inst., to appoint five persons from each ward as delegates to a convention for the purpose of forming an association to erect a Monument to the memory of the Patriot and Statesman, Andrew Jackson.

Sad Accident.—The only child of Mr. Wm. Richardson, of Snowhill, Md., was scalded to death on the 13th inst., during the absence of its parents at the funeral of a neighbor. It had been left in the care of the nurse and cook, with strict injunctions for its safety. Neglecting their charge the servants left it in the kitchen alone, and on returning a few minutes afterwards found it in a tub filled with boiling water.

Emigration to Texas.—The Van Buren (Ark.) Intelligencer of the 28th ult., says: The tide of emigration to Texas, this season has already commenced; large numbers pass thro' this place on their way to that country, and from them we learn that the number that will go out this fall will greatly exceed that of any other year.

First Ocean Steamer.—Mr. Rush gives credit to the "Savannah" as being the first Ocean Steamer. He mentions under date of July 3, 1819, the arrival at Liverpool on the twentieth of June, of the American steamship Savannah, Captain Rogers. She was a vessel of 300 tons burthen, and was the first that ever crossed the ocean by steam.

☞If rich, it is easy to conceal our wealth but if poor it is not quite so easy to conceal our poverty. We shall find it less difficult to hide a thousand guineas than one hole in our coat. There is one consolation, however, thieves might steal our guineas, but they wont the holes in our coat.

A Large Wheat Field.—A traveller informs the editor of the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser that in Illinois he saw 40,000 acres of wheat in one body, divided only by cross roads. The yield upon the whole lot gave promise of something better than was seen last year.

☞The people of Memphis, Tennessee, have selected a beautiful spot of ground for the purpose of rearing a monument to the memory of JACKSON. The memory of his actions by a grateful people will be more enduring than stone.

Gretna Green Marriages.—A bill has been brought into the House of Lords by Lord Brougham to render all future marriages by the celebrated blacksmith at Gretna Green illegal.

☞A CAMP MEETING of the Methodist Episcopal Church will commence on the ground near Church Hill, Queen Anne's county, Md., on the 1st of August next.

☞A CAMP MEETING, for Cambridge Circuit, will be held in the woods of Samuel Pattison, Esq., commencing on Friday, the 25th of July, instant.

☞A violent tornado passed over New Windsor Carroll County on the 12th inst., doing much damage to crops, fences and buildings. The Presbyterian church was blown down.

☞Mr. Roderick Dorsey has resigned his office as Assistant Postmaster in the Baltimore Post Office, and George H. Sanderson has been appointed in his place.

OLD MANHEIM AGAIN.—We were handed a few days ago, says the Hanover (Pa.) Spectator, by our friend Mr. Jacob Myers, a single head of Timothy, raised on his farm this season, of the extraordinary length of eleven feet three-fourths inches. Can it be beaten?

GENERAL JACKSON'S LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT.—Extract of a letter from Nashville, dated June 7, to a gentleman in Washington:

"The last will and testament of the old hero was this day approved in our county court, and is of public record. He commences by giving his body to the dust, whence it came, his soul to God that gave it, &c., devoting his estate, first to the payment of two debts, viz: one of $6000, with interest, borrowed of Gen. Plauche, of N. Orleans; another of $10.000, with interest, borrowed of Blair & Rives; and the balance to his son, Andrew Jackson jr., with the exception of a few servants to his grandchildren.

"The sword presented him by the State of Tennessee, he gives to A. J. Donelson, (his nephew) now charge d'affaires at Texas. The sword presented to him at New Orleans, he leaves to Andrew Jackson Coffee, the son of his old friend Gen. Coffee. The sword presented him at Philadelphia, he leaves to his grandson and namesake. The sword and pistols which he carried through the British and Indian wars he leaves to Gen. R. Armstrong. The pistols of Washington, by him given to Lafayette, and by Lafayette given to Jackson, he leaves to Gen. Washington Lafayette. Sundry other presents made him during his long and eventful career, are left with his adopted son, with instructions to him, that, in the event of war, they shall upon the restoration of peace, be distributed amongst those who shall have conducted themselves most worthy of their country in the conflict, in the opinion of their 'countrymen and the ladies.'

'It is dated, I think, in September, 1844, and revokes a will made by him several years before. It is in his own steady and firm hand writing, and like all things that ever fell from his pen, breathes the purest patriotism throughout.—*Union.*

THE WIDOW WHO SOLD THE HEAD OF HER HUSBAND.—Somebody is trying to justify the act of the widow in Kings co., N. York, who sold the head of her husband to the doctors between the period of his death and burial. A writer in one of the New York papers says she was poor, and that so far from seeing anything in this which should bring censure upon the widow, he is inclined to accord the highest praise for setting at nought a very common and vulgar prejudice. There is, indeed, a very common and vulgar prejudice that a man should go to his grave with his head on. If poverty compelled the widow to the act, why did she not sell the whole body, and not substitute a piece of carpet for the head of the dear defunct?

It would appear that they had been married sixteen years, that he had been a good and faithful husband, and left her comfortably provided for; and that at his grave her agony appeared so deep—so intense—and her sobs so heart-rending, that they deeply affected all who witnessed the scene; and it was with difficulty that she could be removed from the grave. And this bereaved, heart broken widow, *sold her husband's head* to the M. D.!!

Bishop Onderdonk.—An intelligent correspondent of the Boston Post, who writes from New York, says: "We are soon to have exciting times in this Episcopal diocese. From the time that Bishop Onderdonk was suspended, up to this hour, the friends of that prelate have been assiduously engaged in an effort to sustain him, and to continue him in possession of his bishoprick. And they have not labored in vain. He will, I think, be reinstated, and wear once more his robes. I understand that he has a decided majority of the clergy in his favor; and among the laity there are many who are determined to sustain him at all hazards. He will very soon preside in the pulpit of Trinity church, and, you may depend upon it, will officiate at its consecration. Thousands who were at one time bitterly opposed to him, and would not listen to anything that was said in his favor, now assume that he has been already abundantly punished, if he was ever guilty—about which they doubt—and should be reinstated and reinvested with all his holy official function. *The thing will be done!*"

Cost of the Internal Improvements of Maryland.—The *Chesapeake and Ohio Canal* is 184 miles long, cost the sum of $12.370,470 and has even in its present unfinished state an average income of some 40 or $50,000.

The *Tide Water Canal* is 45 miles long, and cost $2.900,000.

The *Port Deposit Canal* is 10 miles long, and cost $200,000.

The *Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road* is 188 miles and cost some 6 or $7.000,000. Its income in 1844 was $658,620 and its nett profit $346.946.

The *Baltimore and Washington Rail Road* is 38 miles long, and cost $3.000,000 and its income in 1844 was $212.128 of which $104.628 was nett.

The *Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road* is 58 miles long and cost $7,623,600.

The *Annapolis and Elk Ridge Rail Road* is 20½ miles in length and cost $414,435 50.

CHEAP POSTAGE ANECDOTE.—A story is told of a native of the Emerald Isle who recently receiving a letter from a brother Irishman at Boston soliciting advice. The letter cost him twenty-five cents, the old price, the writer requested a speedy answer. The receiver of the epistle immediately wrote back to his friend a short note to the following effect:

"As it would cost the ould price to answer your leuther now, I shall wait till the 1st July when it comes chaper. So till this takes place keep yourself aisy, and you'll save money by it do you see. Oh! by the bye, I might till you that Biddy McMurtry is merrid, and got a fine boy she has, but its no use puttin you to an extra expense for postage; so I'll put off given you the information till the price is reduced.

Yours, JIMMY MCW.

June the 7teenth, '45.

☞Mr. Besancon, of this city, arrived at Galveston on Sunday, the 29th, in the steamer McKim, with despatches from our government to the Texian convention, and set off on Monday for Houston, on his way to Austin.

Major-General Sherman applied to the President of Texas for permission to raise volunteers to take possession of the territory between the Rio Grande and the Nueces, which, it was rumored, the Mexicans were about to occupy with troops. The President refused the application, says the Galveston News, although he had previously agreed with General Sherman that the measure was prudent, and even necessary.

This is precisely the territory which the United States troops under Gen'l. Taylor are about to occupy.—*N. O. Courier.*

THE ENGLISH IN SOUTH AMERICA—PATAGONIA SEIZED.—John Bull has taken possession of Patagonia, as appears by the following:

Capt. Deming, of the ship Mexico, arrived yesterday in 92 days from Valparaiso, reports that Captain Rogers from London arrived there 1st April and informed him that he had landed Capt. Gardner of H. M. Navy and Mr. Hunt in Cape Gregory Bay, Straits of Magellan, on the 20th February. They have gone to this desolate region for the purpose of civilizing the Patagonian Indians. Capt. Rogers also stated that he remained in Cape Gregory Bay five days, and built them a comfortable home for the winter.

Patagonia is a fine country, though occupied by fierce and savage tribes of Indians. It is twice as large as Canada: the climate is somewhat similar to that of England; it fronts on the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and commands the entrance to both at the straits of Magellan. It is supposed Great Britain has thus put her foot down upon American Territory as a conqueror, and how far she intends to go it is impossible to say.—*N. Y. Sun.*

LATER FROM MEXICO.

By the schooner Creole, which arrived at New Orleans on the 6th inst., the journals of that city have files of Mexican papers to the 18th of June, and from Vera Cruz to the 15th.

The Mexican editors begin to believe that Texas will reject their overtures, and in that event, are inveighing against the government for reducing people to the shame of offering terms to a revolted province and of seeing those terms haughtily refused.

A French vessel of war had arrived at Vera Cruz, bringing the intelligence of the rejection by the Texan Congress of the treaty for the acknowledgement by Mexico of Texan independence. This added fuel to the war feeling.

Gen. Rangel, the chief conspirator in the affair of the 7th in Mexico, has been condemned by the court martial to ten years' imprisonment. The sentence has passed to the supreme court martial, and it is thought that the sentence will be changed to that of death.

Gen. Tornel has been sent to the army on the frontiers of Texas.

Ex-President Bustamente arrived in the last packet from England, offering his long sword to the government in defence of Mexico's rights against the United States. It is thought he will be ordered to the command in-chief of the army for Texas.

A U. S. war schooner came into port on the evening of the 22d, (name unknown) said to be from Carthegena, and sailed before sunrise on the 23d, said to be bound for Pensacola. An order had been given by the Mexican Government for the better security of their steamships, that they be taken into the river Alvarado, out of reach of an enemy.

On the reception of the proclamation issued by President Jones, calling a convention to decide on the question of annexation, Herrera, published a proclamation authorising the enlistment of troops for the purpose of sustaining the honor of Mexico, but the sinews of war appear to be *falta.*

From the Union.

"WILL MEXICO DECLARE WAR?"

Under this caption the last "Philadelphia Inquirer" has the following speculation. Politicians here in Washington differ about the course which Mexico will pursue. Governor Shannon and Captain Stockton incline to the opinion that her clamorous and infatuated people will hurry the government into hostile measures. Other politicians here will not believe that England will permit Mexico to declare war. They say that it is her interest to keep her at peace, and that England has peace or war in the palm of her hand. A few days must now decide the question.—Unless England is blindly intent on war with the United States, and she may think it the time to strike at us, she will urge upon her ally to keep the peace.

"WILL MEXICO DECLARE WAR?—The Congress of Texas having agreed to annexation, much anxiety will now be felt as to the course of Mexico. She is bound, in some measure, by fidelity to her own character, to declare war. This, too, she has threatened to do more than once, in official and formal public documents; and her people are said to be ripe for such a course on the part of the government. Mr. Shannon expresses opinion, that, willing as the present rulers of Mexico may be to avoid hostilities, yet the excited spirit of the army and the people may compel the government to declare war. And yet such a declaration, under the circumstances, would amount to little or nothing, should Mexico receive no assistance, direct or indirect, from England or France. The popular mind is in a wretched condition of instability. The present rulers, it is evident, have little hold upon the affections of the people. Everything may be said to be in a confused and uncertain state.—Mexico, moreover, would have much to lose, and little to gain, by war. Nevertheless, great anxiety will be felt as to the decision of her government. To do nothing—to yield tamely and quietly to the act of annexation—would make her appear spiritless and imbecile before the world.—To declare war, and thus invite the seizure of California, or some other similar act, would be an alternative anything but comfortable. Her position is of the most unenviable kind. A valuable portion of her territory torn from her, in the first instance, by a revolution, and now transferred to a neighboring republic—another portion (California) in a condition of revolt, if not of independence, as relates to the supreme government—her leading soldier and chieftain just driven into exile—her President the other day seized by a mob, and held for some hours a prisoner—with little national strength—no harmony in her popular mind—her aspect as a nation is indeed deplorable. Is it probable that, under these circumstances, she will declare war, or commence any act of aggression or retaliation against the United States? A few weeks longer, and we shall know her decision."

THE PAST.

Commodore Stockton's squadron sailed yesterday, immediately upon the reception of despatches from Major Donelson at Washington. The Princeton, with the commodore, left the rest of the squadron, as we learn, under a full head of steam, direct for Washington city. The brig Porpoise, it is stated, is bound for the same place. The St. Mary's and Saratoga have sailed for Pensacola, where they will join Commodore Conner's squadron. We can state nothing positively in regard to the objects of this sudden and unexpected departure. The *unanimous* concurrence by our government in the great measure of annexation, and the absolute certainty of its speedy consummation by the people, may *possibly* lead to important consequences, unless the threats and official bulletins of foreign powers are mere *verbaet præterea nihil.* In this view of the subject, the present attitude of Texas is one of no ordinary interest, and may justify the above extraordinary mode of conveying intelligence to the government of the U. States.

We understand that Commodore Stockton expects to be in Washington in seven days from his departure.—*Galveston News, June 24.*

ANNEXATION.—The Princeton, on her departure, continued firing salutes as long as she was in hearing distance, in manifestation of joy on account of the *unanimous consent* of our government given to the joint resolutions—the news of which she will be the first bearer to the government of the United States.

The U. States revenue-cutter Woodbury, during this day, has fired repeated salutes in commemoration of the same *great* and *glorious occasion.* This afternoon the salutes of the Woodbury have been responded to by the ship Austin; during which time the American and Texian flags were seen in union, floating to the breeze from the mast-head of the noble old ship. *Ibid.*

FROM CAPE MAY.

MELANCHOLY CASUALTY.—We learn from the passengers on board the steamer Portsmouth, which arrived in this city from the Capes last evening, that the rumors of poisoning and sickness at the house of Mr. Ludlow, have been highly exaggerated. There has been no poisoning, and the only sickness is a few cases of common summer cholera, occasioned by imprudence in eating too much ice cream or green fruit and corn. It is said that a lady, named Miss Cooper, has died, but the report is contradicted.

The Portsmouth brought to this city the body of Mr. John Troubat, Jr., of the firm of Alibone and Troubat, who was drowned in the surf, at 12 o'clk. on Wednesday, noon. It appears that he ventured out too far, and was carried by the undertow beyond succor, and was drowned before any effort was made to save him. A number of persons witnessed the casualty, but their energies seemed paralyzed. His sister was upon the beachin a carriage and witnessed the distressing circumstance, and was almost distracted. Mr. T. had a life preserver with him at the time, but it is supposed that his fright deprived him of the power of using it. The body was recovered about eight o'clk. in the evening, near the light-house, and was brought to this city yesterday afternoon and delivered to his relatives for interment. This circumstance and the little sickness that prevails, has cast a temporary gloom over every thing at the Capes. All places are subject to such casualties.—*Philad. Ledger.*

THE DUMB MADE TO SPEAK.

CAN IT BE SO.—The Lexington (Ky.) Observer states that Jacob F. Todhunter, born deaf and dumb, aged *twenty-five years*, has been taught to *articulate* by his instructor, Robert T. Anderson. The editor was incredulous when he heard this statement, bade himself "good morning," made himself distinctly understood in conversation, and read a chapter in the Bible with ease and clearness.

The fact is certainly one well calculated to excite wonder, and proves how much can be accomplished by philanthropy and perseverance even in cases almost hopeless of success. Though astonishing, we believe that the fact is nothing new. We have seen it before stated in several instances that the dumb had been taught to speak, and recently published an account of the process by which it was accomplished. We are assured by an aged gentleman of this city, celebrated in former days for his medical skill, that he was present fifty years ago at an exhibition of the deaf and dumb in London, and among the exercises were the speaking of a hymn by a deaf and dumb girl. She uttered the words clearly and distinctly, but in one tone of voice thro'out, a defect that was owing to her deafness, which prevented her giving the proper cadence and inflections of sound. It seems singular that a fact known so many years ago should not have led to the more extensive use of the means which society is now reaping the benefits have lain for years unnoticed after their discovery, until some utilitarian mind has seized

and turned them to practical account, a
made the advantages of general benefit.

FUNERAL OBSEQUIE

IN HONOR OF THE LATE

MAJOR GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON

EX-PRESIDENT OF THE U. S.

The following arrangements have be
adopted for the funeral solemnities to
observed at Easton on Wednesday, Ju
30th, viz:—

That the Citizens of the Town be
quested to suspend all business on t
day, and to place some emblem of mou
ing in front of the houses on the line
march;—

That the bells be tolled during the P
cession;—

That no political devises or inscriptio
be admitted into the Procession.

It is particularly requested that all
structions be removed from the stre
through which the Procession is to pa

Ceremonies of the Day.

1. Appropriate Music from the Band,
2. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Storks,
3. Funeral Oration by Hon. P. F. Thom
4. A Requiem of Sacred Music,
5. Benediction by Rev. Mr. Southerla
6. Music by the Band.

Three rounds of blank cartridges, by
military, will announce the conclusio
the ceremonies.

Genl. TENCH TILGHMAN having b
selected by the citizens of the county
Chief Marshal, has appointed the follow
gentlemen as Aids and Assistant Marsh

SPECIAL AIDS.

James Ll. Martin,	Capt. F. Buchan
Dr. S. M. Jenkins,	Edwin J. Steven
Daniel Lloyd,	Wm. C. Mackey

ASSISTANT MARSHALS.

Dr. C. C. Cox,	Wm. S. Ridgaway
Thos. S. Hayward,	H. H. Goldsboro
Thos. Tenant,	Edward Roe,
Joseph R. Price,	Dr. Jas. Dawson
James G. Thomas,	J. N. Goldsboro
Benj. M. Bowdle,	Dr. Ed. Hardcast
A. M. Goldsborough,	Samuel Conelly,
George W. Scott,	Henry P. Hopkin
William Powell,	Thomas Casson,
Kennedy R. Owen,	Richard Thomas,
John H. Caulk,	William Hayward
John W. Martin,	Wm H. Fairbai
Rich. Artingdale,	Oliver Harrison,
Gus. A. Skinner,	Tristram T. Ma
Thos. R. Hollyday,	H. P. Geoghegan
Wm. Lucas, Jr.	John Small,
John Newnam,	Hazlett C. Macke
J. McD. Goldsboro',	John Valiant,
Saml. S. Dickinson,	Sol. S Hopkins,
William Corkrall,	David Kerr, Jr.
Wm. W. Lowe.	Edward Tenant.

ORDER of PROCESSIO

TENCH TILGHMAN, Chief Marsha

SPECIAL AIDS.

MILITARY ESCORT,

Easton Guards, Capt. Geo. W. Sherw
Other Military Companies,

Second Division.

ASSISTANT MARSHALS,

Orator of the Day, Officiating Clergy
and Chairman of Committee of A
rangements in open barouche.
The Reverend Clergy in Carriage

Third Division.

ASSISTANT MARSHALS,

FUNERAL CAR,

HORSE

caparisoned and led by a Groom,

Pall Bearers.

Saml. T. Kennard,	Nich. Martin,
Ed. N. Hambleton,	Col. N. Goldsb
Henry Thomas,	Edwd. Martin,
Col. Ed. Lloyd,	Sol. Mullikin,
Col. Jas. Bartlett,	Saml. Stevens,
Wm. Newnam.	Thos. Bureben
Joseph Bruff,	Dr. S. T. Ken
M. O. Colston,	Bennet Pinkin
J. W. Battie,	Jesse Scott,
Wm. K. Lambdin,	Geo. Dudley,
Dan'l. Weeden,	Dr. S. T. Ru
Major Dawson,	Wm. Rose,
Foster Maynard.	T. O. Martin,

Thomas Arringdale.

Fourth Division.

ASSISTANT MARSHALS,

INVITED GUESTS,

Officers of the Army and Navy.
Officers and Soldiers of the Revol
Agricultural Societies,
Accompanied by the Committee
Arrangements.

Fifth Division.

ASSISTANT MARSHALS.

Lodges of Free and accepted Maso
Independent Order of Odd Fellow

Sixth Division.

ASSISTANT MARSHALS.

Members and Ex Members of Con
and of the Legislature of Maryla
Commissioners of the Town and O
of the Corporation,
Judges and Officers attached to the s
Courts,—Members of the Bar a
Students at Law.
Members of the Medical Faculty an
dents of Medicine.
Commissioners of the County.

Seventh Division.

ASSISTANT MARSHALS.

Literary Societies.
Students of the Easton Academ
Pupils of the Easton male Primary S
Pupils of other male schools in the

Eighth Division.

ASSISTANT MARSHALS,

Citizens of the county on foot
Strangers on foot.

The Procession will march at 11 o
A. M., along Dover street to Harrison
down Harrison street to South street,
South street to Washington street, up
ington street to Bay street, along Ba
to West street, down West street to t
Episcopal Church.

After the ceremonies at the Chur
Procession will be formed on West str
tending from the Church Northward
march down West street to Calvert
along Calvert street to Washington
up Washington street to Goldsboro'
where it will be considered as dismiss

The Armed Escort will be halted
entrance to the place selected for the ce
nies and formed in line left in front

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