



THE STAR.

EASTON, Md.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEP. 30, 1845.

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

Democratic Republican Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS, James L. Martin.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

PHILIP F. THOMAS, BENJ. M. BOWDLE, SPEDDEN OREM, JR.

FOR SHERIFF, N. E. NICOLS.

County Commissioners for Dist. No. 1. Col. JAMES BARTLETT, SAMUEL B. HOPKINS.

37-Auction sale of Ploughs, Wheat machines, Corn-shellers, Castings, &c. takes place at the Foundry of Messrs. Hussey and Hopkins to-day. See advertisement.

38-We are gratified to hear that James L. Martin's vote in the lower counties will be highly flattering. Will not his own county give him a cheerful and hearty support? Citizens answer for yourselves.

39-The Democrats of Maine have achieved a noble victory in the election just over. Marylanders to the polls and do the same thing. Let Reform be your motto—do your duty—and success is sure.

40-We consider it unnecessary to-day to say more to the Democratic voters of Talbot and the friends of Reform and Retrenchment, than that it is necessary for them to come to the polls. Let every member of the party do his duty, and all is well.

41-We have done our duty as a public journalist—it is with the people to do the balance. We have avowed freely and fearlessly our sentiments, and should the principles avowed and advocated by our opponents prevail, we can say that no censure can attach to us. Democrats, with a unity of purpose, RALLY. Let that be your watchword and victory will crown your efforts.

FORWARDED—Forwarded.—The Annapolis Herald says:—We forward our friends in this county and elsewhere, that the whigs are secretly and stealthily at work, and that, notwithstanding the seeming indifference of many of them to the result of the contest, every whig will be found at his post when his services are wanted. It is true there are many honest and conscientious whigs who have avowed their determination to vote with us at the coming election, and we believe that they will not disappoint us; but to obtain such a majority and such a vote as will show that the people are in earnest about "REFORM AND RETRENCHMENT," no democrat must under any circumstances be permitted to remain at home on TO-MORROW. To prevent this, we join with the "Vermont Patriot" in saying "EVERY democrat must do his whole duty—he must see and talk personally with his neighbor"—and take care that he shall be at his post eager and ready to do his whole duty also.

THE BALL IS ROLLING ON.—Let the Democracy of Maryland, lend their full strength to push on the ball of the age.—Turn back to the August elections, and see how nobly our friends in other States have stood by their principles. Look even at Vermont, the strongest of whig States—our friends have made terrible havoc among the federalists, and we already see the day of their triumph near. Let us emulate their example. The black banner is trailing, and will soon be struck down.—VERMONT.—Complete returns from every county in the State show that 75 democrats, 115 whigs, and 10 abolitionists, have been elected to the House of Representatives, and 7 democrats and 23 whigs to the Senate. Last year, the House comprised 59 democrats, 124 whigs, and 7 abolitionists. Whig net loss in the House, thirty-two; gain in the Senate, six. Whig net loss on joint ballot, twenty-six. One striking and important fact in the Vermont election is this: that Slade, the anti-Texas disunionist, does not come anywhere near an election by the people. The majority against him will be about three thousand. If he shall be re-elected by the Legislature it will be in violation of the will of the people.

MAINE.—Anderson, democrat, is re-elected Governor, and in the York Congress district, Seaman, democrat, has one thousand majority. The Legislature will be democratic; the whigs will probably have but three Senators.

Democrats of Maryland, onward!

A WORD FOR OLD MARYLAND.—We are now in the midst of the contest;—all occasions on which a sovereign people are called upon to exercise the right of suffrage are important; but a Maryland election, more than that of any other State, is looked for with interest throughout the country. In times gone by, this State was considered the Gibraltar of whiggery—a fortress that could not be carried by any power which Democracy could bring against it. In former times it was so—

was once a fact, but it is now delusion.—The contest for Governor last fall, showed to the Democracy of the country, that under the steady march and well directed fire of our friends, the enemy might be beaten, and that a few more such contests would drive them howling from the field. That glorious election, in which we were victorious, though we did not succeed, gave a character to the Democracy of the State of which any member of the federation might be proud, and at the same time that it elevated our own enthusiasm to the skies, sent the premonitory shock of the coming earthquake throughout the land, in the throes of which, perished forever, the grand army of the whigs and the fortunes of Henry Clay. We surprised ourselves, and caused the most fearful anticipations of the coming doom to shake the hearts of our enemy throughout the land, and paint the paleness of political death upon the face of the great "Embodiment." They then began to learn, for the first time, who James K. Polk was, and to fear that their fleet and gallant champion, was in the way to be distanced, and to be led from the field covered with the foam of the contest, and with the disgrace of an overwhelming defeat. This is what the election for Governor last fall did. It directed the eyes of the nation to the reverend shores of Maryland, and they have been fixed upon us ever since. Let us come out of the present contest in a manner so victorious and triumphant, that the other Democratic States shall be proud to call us sister, and shall welcome us with a sweet salutation to a position side by side with ourselves. Many and important questions are before the people of the State, Justice cries aloud for reform. Honor pleads for the payment of our debts. Patriotism whispers in our ears, on, on to the charge. It is almost a settled question, that the public faith must be restored by public economy. The simplest suggestions have ever been the signposts which pointed to the most important results. Newton was led to investigate and develop the theory of gravitation, in consequence of having seen an apple fall to the ground, and the tearing up of a bush by the roots by an Indian, revealed to the world the glittering mines of Potosi. We have at last found that a new Constitution and a cheap government, are the most eligible, if not the only means of paying the State debt,—that the true policy is not to raise more, but to spend less. In this way, we confidently expect—yes, verily know, that we can put a stop to the clamors of the public creditor without crushing the citizen, and can break the ponderous cloud which hangs like a funeral pall over the land. Then, let every Democrat put his shoulder to the wheel, and bring the old State out of the mire.—Balt. Rep.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.—Until it becomes seated into the very brain that an appropriation of three thousand dollars from an improvised treasury, was made by the last Legislature, for furniture to Thomas G. Pratt, in addition to his salary of four thousand two hundred dollars, which with interest on the value of the government horse, silver plate, and other costly furniture, and the garden and grounds belonging to this republican palace, would make the charge upon the people of Maryland for the maintenance and salary of their governor, not less than ten thousand dollars per annum. Keep it before the people, That instead of curtailing the expenses of government, the late legislature of Maryland did all the legislature could do, to increase taxation and augment the burdens of the people. Keep it before the people, That the Bill of Rights declares that taxes shall be levied in Maryland exclusively upon the real and personal property of the State, and that the last Legislature instead of setting themselves to work in reforming abuses and retrenching the expenses of government rack and ruin the brains in originating new schemes of taxation which would rest exclusively on trade and commerce, thereby violating the Constitution and fettering commercial operations with unjust and odious restrictions. Keep it before the people, That the judiciary system of the great State of N. York only costs \$19,000, and that of Ohio and Virginia only \$18,000, while that of our own little nut shell costs \$42,000. Keep it before the people, That the Legislature of Maryland costs the annual sum of \$50,000, while it could be more efficiently organized to cost but \$15,000. Keep it before the people, That the \$50,000 a year appropriated from the treasury of Maryland for the purpose of education, is absorbed by the rich and well born at the expense of the poor. Keep it before the people, That under the pretext of humanity and philanthropy, the society for colonizing free negroes to Africa, are permitted to draw from the Treasury \$20,000 a year. Keep it before the people, That the clerks of the county courts and Registers of Wills draw from the available means of the State an average respective amount of \$25,000 a year, as a compensation for their services. Keep it before the people, That the aggregate amount which would be saved to the State from these five items of expenditures alone, under a judicious system of Retrenchment and Reform would exceed the round sum of \$200,000. Keep it before the people, That the sum of two hundred thousand dollars added to the "Sinking Fund" every year, would consume the whole outstanding debt of the State, in the short space of 20 years. Keep it before the people, That if they will not embrace a system so well calculated to relieve them of the burdens and redeem the credit of the State, they are not fit to enjoy the right of suffrage or any other franchise, and deserve to be what they are—the dupes and slaves of unprincipled demagogues, who reckon them soul and body amongst the ricks and chattels they have exorted by cunning and violence from the contemptible weaknesses of their fellow men.

Keep it before the people, that the friends of Retrenchment and Reform entertain the only practicable plan for liquidating the public debt, and that if they reject it they have the alternative left them of Reputation and Disgrace or ETERNAL TAXATION.—Somerset Gazette.

IMPORTANT APPOINTMENT.

One of the most important—perhaps the most important—appointments which the "Union" has ever announced, is the one which we publish in this evening's paper. It is the appointment of Levi Woodbury, esq. of New Hampshire, to the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States. Endowed as that supreme tribunal is with great powers, it is important to fill it with men of the proper talents, principles, and qualifications. Mr. Woodbury is eminently entitled to the honor, not merely on account of his public services, but more especially by his accomplishments as a sound constitutional jurist, in the maturity of his mind and the vigor of his faculties. We congratulate the country, therefore, upon his appointment. Our great regret arises from the loss of his effective and brilliant talents on one of the great "fields of his fame," the Senate of the United States. There he will be greatly missed—for there he has distinguished himself by the justness of his views and the efficiency of his talents.—Wash. Union.

BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL.—DISCOVERY OF INTERESTING RELICS.—For some years past, says the Boston Times, workmen have been engaged in digging a well on the Battle ground, in Charlestown, Mass. on land owned by Phineas J. Stone.

On Saturday quite an excitement was produced by the discovery of several entire human skeletons, and on more careful search being made, a large number of other articles were found which at once identified the spot as the depository of the remains of a large number of those who fell in the memorable battle of the 17th June, 1776. The skeletons were in an unusually sound condition, and on one of the skulls, a wound, apparently inflicted by a sword, was plainly visible. On another, the hair was found almost entire, and in a remarkable state of preservation. Quite a number of metal buttons, numbered from 43 to 52, were also thrown up. These would seem to have belonged to the enemy, as they bear the number of several of their regiments, and as it is well known that none such were worn by the Americans. The other articles consist of knee buckles, musket balls, and copper coin, the latter being too much corroded to discover their character or dates. The place where these remains and relics were found, is supposed to have formed a part of one of the main entrenchments at the time of the battle.

OUTRAGE ON THE COAST OF AFRICA.—Capt. Caraway, of the brig Margaret Ann, arrived on Saturday at New York from London, Africa, which place he left on the 18th July, states that about the 1st of June, the brig Henry, Capt. Shultz, of Salem, Mass., was boarded by boats from the Portuguese man-of-war barque Ralamazo, the officers of which demanded Capt. Shultz's papers. They then asked permission to go below and overhaul the cargo, which Captain S. refused to allow. The Portuguese officers then called their boat crews on board, and the Capt. of the Henry was seized and placed in charge of sentinels with fixed bayonets.—The Portuguese crew then took the long-boat off the chocks, went below, and after searching the vessel, allowed her to proceed. Captain Shultz also reports that the British man-of-war brig Cygnet, cruising off the Caribbean Islands, sends her boats into the harbor, lands her crew, and allows them to rob the negroes of their fruit, monkeys, parrots, &c. and commit outrages on the female portion of the race.

Mr. Gough.—The case of the Temperance Lecturer excites the liveliest attention throughout the country. At the Massachusetts Temperance Convention, at Worcester, John Hawkins, another famous Temperance Lecturer, said:—

"If there was a man in the world who needed encouragement and support, it was, of all others, the reformed inebriate. He said he was blessed with an iron constitution, and his temperance was such that he was not easily led into temptation; but he had sometimes shuddered until his head grew dizzy, at the thought that some sudden and unforeseen temptation might beset him, and cause him to reel and stagger like a drunken man." He had felt, and the reformed inebriate always feels, that he needed props and supports all around him. A kind word was better to him than gold—it strengthened him in virtue. He could imagine how easily it was for a man of Gough's temperament to fall away; but, said he, were he a thousand times fallen, I would a thousand times pick him up and tell him he was still a man; bidding him go on in God's name."

This should be the language of every humane heart,—of every friend to the cause of Temperance.

MORE MORMON TROUBLES.—In Illinois another outbreak has occurred against the Mormons, which appears to have had its origin in some outrage supposed to have been committed by members of that sect. The St. Louis Missouri says:—

"The news from Hancock county, Illinois, is distressing. On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, of last week, the mob was employed in burning the houses of the Mormons; and the number consumed is variously estimated, from thirty to sixty, and the work of destruction was still going on. The feud is bitter, and it is difficult to say what will be the results; but the prospect that it will lead to bloodshed. The anti-Mormons say they will drive the Mormons from the county, and it is not probable that object will be accomplished without producing more startling scenes than the conflagration of houses. Law is prostrated and cannot be enforced against either party. The party engaged in the work go undisgusted in broad day light and apply the torch. Both parties are well armed."

Great Revival of Religion.—In Hinds county, (Miss.) it is said, that more than a hundred persons have lately joined the M. church, in one or two neighborhoods. In Claiborne and Jefferson, a large number have changed, under the auspices of the Rev. Mr. Butler, Mr. Hutchinson, and Mr. Montgomery, of the Presbyterian church. We see also, that at three places in Marshall county, upwards of 200 have made profession of religion. The same feeling is exhibited in many of the upper counties of the State.

LOVE AND SQUANDER.—The Newark Advertiser says that a lad of 18, named John Shields, who had been paying attentions, which it appears were not acceptable, to a girl living in Catherine st., shot himself before the door of her father's house on Saturday night last about 9 o'clock. It appeared from the testimony at the inquest held by Coroner Geo. H. Bruen, that he had been armed for two days previous with a pair of pistols, and had declared to one of two that he would kill her and himself—that he had been prowling round the premises on Friday and Saturday, and finally, it is supposed, not being able to see her, he stood before the door, deliberately fired his pistol, and shot himself through the heart, expiring instantly. In one of his pockets was found a paper with these words written—"Charge my death to Mary." He was a native of Oremagh co. Tyrone, Ireland, where his father holds a government office. He has had a good education.

LATE FROM CORPUS CHRISTI.

Disastrous Steamboat Explosion—Important Texas Ordinance.—An extra from the office of the New Orleans Pleavene, dated at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 15th inst. says: The steamship Alabama arrived at an early hour this morning, having sailed from Corpus Christi on the 15th inst. She brings the news of a deplorable steamboat catastrophe. On the 12th inst. the steamer Dayton burst her boilers when about half way between Corpus Christi and St. Joseph's Island. There were between 30 and 40 persons on board, including U. S. soldiers and the hands attached to the boat. Ten individuals were killed on the spot, including among them Lieuts. Wiggins and Berry, of the 4th regiment of Infantry. Seventeen were wounded, some of whom were not expected to survive their injuries. Captain Crossman, the Quarter Master, was on board, together with two other officers. The vessel was blown to the distance of 100 yards, and was not severely injured. Capt. C. had one of his legs somewhat bruised, but the next day was able to walk and attend to his business. We have been unable to obtain a list of those who were killed and wounded. The boat sank in 15 minutes after the explosion, and as she went down, covered by the water) another boiler exploded, with a terrific report. Letters of a subsequent day inform us that the bodies of all those lost had been recovered. One of the wounded (a colored deck hand) died the next day; the only 16 were less injured than was at first apprehended, and no fears entertained for them. We trust that the number killed will not exceed eight. The steamboat itself is an utter loss.

There is no important news from the army under Gen. Taylor. They receive almost all their intelligence from this city. The U. S. sloop of war St. Mary's arrived at the Bay of Anasco on the 15th inst. with a bundle of despatches on board for Gen. Taylor from Washington. On the evening of the same day, the U. S. brig Porpoise here to off the bar and communicated with the St. Mary's. In half an hour the vessel sailed towards Vera Cruz. Nothing as to their purpose or intelligence transpired.

On the 14th instant, a company of traders arrived at Gen. Taylor's camp. They reported that they had seen, within two days' march of the camp, about two hundred Lipans and as many Camanches on their way to Metamor (by invitation from Mexico) to join the forces to be directed against Gen. Taylor. The report of the traders was but half credited. General Taylor sent out Lieut. Scarritt with an escort of forty dragoons to reconnoitre for 30 or 40 miles about, to ascertain everything possible, and he no doubt has pushed further ahead.

We have received an entire copy of the State Constitution of Texas as adopted by the Convention. Attached to it is an ordinance of vast importance in regard to grants of Texas lands. It will be submitted to the people at the same time as the Constitution.

The Ordinance alluded to is intended to abrogate certain contracts entered into by the President of Texas with a number of persons, who have thus come into the possession of about a million of acres of land, under the pretence of settling colonies. It directs the District Attorney to enter proceedings against all such colony contractors, whilst the actual settlers are to be protected.

From the Union. THE BOUNDARIES OF TEXAS. The Intelligencer, the New York Courier and Enquirer, and one or two kindred presses, are vehement in their denunciations of the Executive for asserting the right of the U. States to the Rio del Norte as the boundary of Texas, and found the charge of usurpation of authority on the joint resolution of March 1, 1845. It is alleged that this resolution refers the settlement of the boundary to the diplomatic arrangements to be made with Mexico; and therefore it is argued that the Executive is limited to that particular mode, and cannot legally assert our rights, or protect them against assault.

The argument is a singular one. The language of the resolution upon this subject, is this: "Said State to be formed, subject to the adjustment by this government of all questions of boundary which may arise with other governments." In the first place, Congress obviously designed by this language to reserve to the government of the United States the absolute control over this question of boundary. It never contemplated either the enlargement or the restriction of executive authority. That authority is conferred by the constitution, and can neither be augmented nor diminished by the legislature.

It is to be adjusted by an arrangement with Mexico, this can only ordinarily be accomplished by the treaty-making power.—That power is the Executive; and Congress then refers this subject to the appropriate constitutional organ—the Executive. Yet the Executive is censured for asserting what it is which it claims—the precise duty which the resolution looks to be performed by it. What is to be adjusted? The question of boundary. Now, this implies a controversy, in which each party sets forth its claims; and, their pretensions being adverse, the conflict arises, which is to be adjusted. The Executive, however, in advancing its claim of right, is by these learned editors charged with going beyond its authority!

These fault-finders further forget that Mexico has refused to treat on this or any other subject. She has dismissed our ministers, and withdrawn her own. She will not adjust the boundary. What, then, is to be done with this part of the resolution? It becomes a dead letter, and the course it indicates cannot be pursued. The Executive must, therefore, either preserve an entire silence on this subject, and its troops to take possession of Texas, and its pointing

out to the commander no limits by which he is to be governed, leave the decision of that question to his unaided responsibility; or do what it has done—vindicate what it considers its rights, and direct the country to be occupied in accordance with those rights. We submit to an intelligent people which was the line of duty for the President to pursue.

It does not precisely appear what is the controversy which is to be adjusted. The claim of Mexico is to the entire country of Texas, up to its northern and eastern boundaries; that of the United States of the whole territory to its southern & western limits. The question of boundary has not yet arisen, or been put in issue between the two governments. Mexico says, "We have no question of controverted boundary with you. You have no right beyond the limits settled by our old treaty. Every step you take beyond the Sabine, is an invasion of my territory, and an act of war. My right is so clear, and yours so preposterous, that we will not allow it to be discussed."

If the doctrine of these editors be sound then the President committed the offence charged, by taking possession of one foot of Texas territory. Mexico claims no higher right to the country west of the Sabine, than that of the east. Let her acquiesce in our arrangement with Texas; acquiesce Texas, whatever it may be, in the United States; and the territory of the United States, and the will find, on the part of the Executive, every disposition to meet her on that point, to discuss the question with kindness, and to settle it in accordance with the most liberal justice.

ANIMAL MAGNETISM. The Hempstead (Long Island) Inquirer publishes an account of a surgical operation performed in that village a few days since by Dr. French, while the patient was in the magnetic sleep. The lady operated upon was Mrs. Dunn, wife of Mr. Dunn, Principal of the Hamstead Academy, and the medical witnesses were Drs. Davidson and Smediker. It appears that the tumor had been for some time growing upon the front part of Mrs. Dunn's left shoulder, and had recently become so much enlarged as to afford her considerable uneasiness. She had, therefore, consented to its excision; but was not aware, when thrown into the magnetic sleep by her husband, that it was to be made then. Previous to the extirpation of the tumor, one of the gentlemen made a slight puncture with a pin in the back part of Mrs. Dunn's neck: whereupon Mrs. Dunn manifested pain, and raised her hand to her neck. This was done without any previous intimation or concert. The accou-

rements proceeded:—

Dr. French now led her into the back room, and having seated her in an ordinary chair, Dr. French commenced the operation. I placed myself as directed in front of her as the position of the operation would allow, and with my attention directed more especially to her countenance than the operation itself, I could not perceive the slightest change in the expression of her face, from the commencement to the end of it. Not a muscle moved—nor a fibre quivered.—There was nothing that would have led any one to suppose that she was not enjoying a quiet and undisturbed sleep. After the tumor, which was about two inches in length, and about an inch and a half in its greatest thickness, had been taken out, the lips of the wound were brought together by a couple of sutures, and the whole secured by sticking plaster and bandages. No more indication of pain or consciousness was occasioned by passing the needle in taking the sutures than was produced by the first incision, and so far as the evidence of our senses could afford proof, there was every reason to believe that the whole operation had been performed without her having the least knowledge of it, and without any suffering whatever.

She was now led back into the other room, and replaced in the rocking chair—and a small neck handkerchief having been thrown over her shoulders, to cover a stain of blood, Mr. Dunn, by a few reverse passes, restored her to consciousness. In reply to an observation that she had quite a nap, she said she had, and that she felt better for it. The tumor having been mentioned, she was told that the physicians had examined it, and had concluded to do nothing more to it at present. She expressed considerable disappointment, and being asked whether she would consent next week to be mesmerized, and have it taken out, she answered in the negative, and said that if it became necessary to have it removed, she would prefer to be in a state of consciousness. Dr. French asked her if she had experienced any pain or uncomfortable sensation during her sleep. She said she had not, and the Dr. then asked her what she would think if he should tell her that it had been removed. She turned her eyes towards her shoulder, and perceiving a small spot of blood lower down on her dress, with a countenance indicating much anxiety, she asked her husband if it was out. The tumor was now shown to her, and she evinced considerable agitation."

The parties to this transaction (adds the Brooklyn Eagle) are all well known in Hempstead, and their standing and position are such as to preclude all idea of deception.

Baltimore Market. [PRICES OF GRAIN &c.—corrected weekly. Baltimore, Sept. 27th, 1845.

GRAIN.—The Wheat market is depressed; the late English having operated against the demand that appeared to be increasing, and prices have gone down some five to eight cents per bushel for prime reds, the best prices paying, at the time of making up this report, being 95 cents, and down to 80 and 70, for good and inferior lots. Rye has sold at 62 to 64 cents. There days, but the demand was only limited, the best prices for white about 49, and for yellow 50 to 51 cents. We quote Oats 30 to 32 cents.

More of the Mormon War—Increased Alarm and Excitement—Bloodshed.—The Estimation of the Mormons Determined on.—A letter from the editor, dated Warsaw, Sept. 17, published in the St. Louis Republican of the 19th, says that Warsaw and Quincy the excitement was determined on by the Anti-Mormons, and in that war they include not only Mormons but all who favor or harbor them. Thirty-three houses, it is reported, have been burned in the Morley settlement alone, and 2 Mormons killed at Quincy, and three or four others wounded. The troops of Adams and Pike counties were to be called out, and a messenger had been dispatched to Gov. Ford. Warsaw was vigilantly guarded.

FROM TEXAS. By the arrival at N. Orleans of the brig Hope Hovens, Capt. Shaw, from Galveston the Bulletin is in possession of papers of that place of the 6th inst. The Constitution was completed on the 28th inst. the Convention immediately adjourned. On the same day, the Convention examined his proclamation, in accordance with a provision of the constitution, directing that polls shall be opened on Monday (13th) of Oct. next, in the established precincts of each county, for the purpose of taking the sense of the people in regard to the adoption or rejection of the constitution and of ascertaining whether a majority are for or against annexation—the election to be conducted, the votes taken, and returns made in conformity with the existing laws regulating elections, with the exception that the voting shall be *via voce*, and not by ballot.

The Galveston News states that the Convention passed a resolution recommending the reinstatement of Com. Moore in his rank in the U. S. Navy. The following extract of a letter, dated San Antonio, August 19, we copy from the Galveston News. We have been visited during the last few days by about 150 Comanches, among whom are the chiefs Santa Anna and Buffalo Hunt. A small party of traders near town were captured by them, and one of the traders killed, but the latter had on the money, etc., taken by the traders. We also learn from the same source, that on account of the numerous bands of marauding Indians traversing the country between San Antonio and the Rio Grande, the trade at San Antonio of late has been rather dull. Two candidates were already named for the office of Governor, General Rusk and the President of the convention for forming the constitution, and Gen. Jas. Pinckney Henderson.

The Fisheries.—About 400 fishing vessels put into Gloucester, on Sunday of last week, with cargoes varying from twenty to 100 barrels mackerel. Altogether this fleet had 30,000 barrels of fish.

"FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE."—Which it would be well to remember, viz.—that Sherman's Cough Lozenges have raised the Rev. Darius Anthony from the verge of the grave, when he was given over by his physicians and surrounded by friends, that they have cured Jonathan Haworth, the celebrated temperance lecturer, when all other means failed—that the Rev. Mr. De Forest, Rev. Sebastian Streeter, Rev. Mr. Dunbar, Rev. Mr. Hancock, Hon. Mr. Archer, of Virginia, and Jas. W. Hunt, Esq., have experienced more relief from ever used, than that Sherman's Lozenges have been instrumental in bringing away more worms, and saving more children from an untimely grave, than any other worm medicine ever known, and are recommended, and prescribed, by the first physicians in the land—that the Cough Lozenges prepared by Dr. Sherman, is a sure cure for Headache, Palpitation, Nervous Affection, and all the diseases arising from a cold, and the Lozenges Sherman's Plaster, and the Sherman's Poor Man's Plaster, carried off as a strong, and the most pleasant, and most efficacious, chest or extremities in a short space of time, and restoring perfect health. And last, not least—that Sherman is not a quack, but a regular physician, who superintends the preparation of all his remedies, and warrants them to be the most pleasant, safest and best medicine in the world.

For sale at the Drug Store of Messrs. M. Dawson & Brother, Easton, and by agents at other stores in the county.

DIED. In Easton, on Sunday evening, the 5th inst., Mary A., daughter of Thos. P. M. C. Davis.

On the 18th inst., Anna Maria, daughter of J. W. and Maria K. Abbott, aged 1 year, 6 months, and 25 days.

In this county on Thursday the 18th Benjamin Franklin, son of Francis and Elsie Jump, in the 12th year of his age.

In this town on Thursday night last, Stephen Ford, a Synthe, aged 13 months and 25 days.

In this town, on Thursday morning, 25th inst., of inflammation of the brain, by Dr. Neely, daughter of John and Neely, in the 10th year of her age. "Lovingly in life, she was calm and full in death; and the sunbeam which had shined and lightened every heart upon it, shone on earth, has been but merged in the purer radiance of a brighter and enduring world."

Farmers' Bank of Maryland. Branch Bank at Easton. THE President, Directors and Co. have declared a dividend of three per cent. on the Stock of the Company for the last year, which will be payable to the stockholders in the Branch Bank at Easton, on the 1st of October, returning one half of the Stock for 1845 on all stock, the dividend is payable at this Bank, as required by act of the Legislature, 1843—44. Wm. H. THOMAS, Cashier. Sept. 30, 1845—37