THE STAR.

EASTON, Md.

TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 25, 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.

☞*Privileges of Post-Masters.*—When subscribers refuse to take Newspapers from the office, Postmasters are now, as heretofore, required to notify Editors, &c and may frank letters containing such notice.

Talbot County Court, being unable to get through the business before it last week, adjourned on Saturday over to Tuesday the 2d of December.

The 'Democrat' is the title of a neat weekly paper just commenced at Cambridge, Md., by Mr. John T. Taylor. It advocates Democratic principles, and we trust it will render essential service to the cause in that section of the State. We wish the publisher success.

☞The Steamship Britannia was telegraphed on Thursday afternoon, 18 miles distant from the outer station, Boston. The news by her will be thirteen days later than that by the Massachusetts.

Thanksgiving.—Thursday next has been set apart by the Governor of Maryland as a day of public thanksgiving throughout the State. We presume our citizens will observe it.

☞It is stated that the Hon. John C. Calhoun has consented to accept a seat in the U. S. Senate. We hope the report may prove correct.

Mississippi Election.—The New Orleans Tropic says there can be no doubt that the Democratic ticket has prevailed in Mississippi. The election was for Governor and members of the Legislature.

☞Our friend, R. Horace Pratt, Esq., has withdrawn from the "Republican and Argus," and the paper is now conducted by the Messrs. Cloud. The Republican has been a faithful laborer in the Democratic cause, and its proprietors give assurance that every effort shall be made to merit a liberal patronage.

Congress convenes on Monday next, and (a quorum being in attendance) the message of the President will be submitted on the next day. We shall lay the message before our readers as early as practicable.—The approaching session will be one of unusual interest, and we shall use every means in our power to keep our patrons regularly advised of all important proceedings. Now is an excellent time to subscribe to the 'Star,' which will contain ample reports of the proceedings both of Congress and of our State Legislature, which latter body will be in session in a few weeks.

Fortifications.—Those who see *War* in every military movement made by the United States or Great Britain, will probably take the following announcements as proof positive of prospective hostilities.

Active preparations for fortifying Canada are being made in various parts of the Provinces. Several military buildings are to be immediately erected on the Longueuil shore, and large purchases of land, opposite St. Helen's, have been made for that purpose.—Several barracks are also in process of erection at the Coteau St. Louis, and on the island of St. Helen's.

Per contra.—The U. S. Government, says the Buffalo Pilot, is concentrating some heavy guns for lake defence.

Twenty long guns, thirty-two pounders, were received here from Pittsburg, some weeks since, and last week ten Paixhan sixty four pounders were landed at the foot of Main street, which were being removed.

The whole of these we understand are for lake defence, being ship guns; and shot and shell in due proportion have been sent on with them.

The way to settle the Oregon Question.—The Washington Union of Monday, in an article explaining its course on the Oregon question, shadows forth what will probably be recommended to Congress by the President, in regard to that territory.

It says:—It seems to us that this view of our past unsuccessful efforts at compromise is full of instruction for the future. If we wish to settle the Oregon question peaceably, let us settle it seasonably; and, to that end, let us show that we are in earnest about it, and united upon it. Protocols alone, though they should cover ream upon ream of paper, will not do this. We must do *by law* for our citizens in Oregon, at least as much as Great Britain has done for subjects there. We must, as we said before, 'recognise them, protect them, establish communication with them, and extend to them a participation of our OWN FREE REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT.' We must organize a government over the American citizens West of the Rocky mountains, and thus protect them, and thus bind them to us. In addition to this, it is the dictate alike of a wise and of a peaceful spirit, to give to *emigrants to Oregon* proper encouragement. An Indian agency there—a mail communication—a line of block-houses protecting and securing the Oregan route—additional dragoons, if necessary, to protect them from the Indians; all these measures, and other measures of protection, such as these, are indispensable, and should not be longer delayed.—They have been delayed too long already. In one word, our diplomacy has already demonstrated that we are the rightful owners of that soil. Our legislation should *now* show that it believes what our diplomacy has all along asserted and proved. Let our legislation do this firmly and in moderation, at once and Oregon is ours."

Support your local papers.—There is much truth in the following sensible remarks made by the "Ohio Statesman." Let the Democratic party give an efficient support to Democratic papers and it will have nothing to fear for the success of its principles.

"The first duty of every democrat, in every county, is to support the local press—to see that his means are ample, so that the purpose for which it was established, the *advancement of democratic principles*, may be accomplished. The local papers are the real fighting men—the *infantry of the line*, so to speak, upon whom, in the day of battle, devolve the most important duties. If they are cherished, as they should be cherished, there can be no doubt of the ultimate and permanent triumph of our principles. No other object should cause this support to be withheld, as upon its accordance depends our very existence as a party. We repeat, democrats, give to your local papers a full support, not a mere living, but something that will enable their conductors to have at least an equal chance with other men in getting along in the world. Editors have a hard time of it, even when well supported; let not their efficiency, as laborers in the political vineyard, be destroyed, by churlishly withholding from them what they have a just right to expect.

It will be found, we believe, that the democrats are successful in just the same proportion that their papers circulate. Wherever many of them are taken, and their principles have thereby opportunity of becoming thoroughly known, there democrats can look for success, as all experience proves."

TALBOT COUNTY COURT.

Monday, Nov. 17, 1845.

Court met, present,

E. F. Chambers, Esq., chief Judge.

P. B. Hopper, and J. B. Eccleston, Esqr's. } Associate Judges.

John Bozman Kerr, Esq., filed in Court his commission as Deputy Attorney General, and qualified as such.

Tuesday, Nov. 18.

The case of Underwood vs. Barwick—was argued by Martin for Plaintiff—Kerr and Hambleton for defendant—Verdict for defendant.

The case of Benny vs. Leaverton—was argued by Martin for Appellant—Lockerman for Appelle—verdict for appellant.

Wednesday, Nov. 19.

The case of Sappington use of Broadbent use of Dunnington vs. Thomas—was argued by Emory for Plaintiff—Martin for Defendant—verdict for defendant.

State vs. John Human indicted for Felony—was argued by Kerr for the State—Martin for Prisoner—verdict not guilty.

State vs. Samuel Whibey indicted for Felony—was argued by Kerr for the State—Martin and Hambleton for the Prisoner—verdict not guilty.

Thursday, Nov. 20.

Same vs. Same indicted for a misdemeanor—was argued by Kerr for the State—Martin and Hambleton for the Traverser—verdict guilty.

State vs. George Cooper indicted for a Misdemeanor—was argued by Kerr for the State—Martin for the Traverser—verdict not guilty.

Friday, Nov. 21.

The case of Hoxter vs. Turbutt adm'r. of Hoxter—was argued by Martin for Plaintiff—Thomas for Defendant—verdict for Defendant.

The case of Pritchett vs. Parrot—was argued by Martin for Plaintiff—Hambleton for defendant—verdict for Plaintiff.

The case of Marshall vs. Loockerman, removed by defendant to Queen Anne's. Court adjourned till 2d of December.

An Indian Representative.—We have mentioned, in common with other journals, a statement made respecting the intention of the Choctaw Indians to send Peitchlin a well known learned man of their tribe, to represent them at Washington. It appears, however, that this is not a new scheme. The Pennsylvanian says that as early as 1778, by treaty with the Delawares, it was agreed that that tribe, united with others, might have a representative in Congress. "In the treaty of Hopewell, made with the Cherokees in 1785, it was also agreed that they shall have the right, whenever they may think fit, to send a Deputy of their choice to Congress. And in the treaty with the Choctaws in 1830, they request the privilege of sending a Delegate to Congress.

From Washington we learn that the new "Naval Pyrotechnic Laboratory" is just completed. The main building is 104 feet in length and 25 in breadth, 18 feet high; the roof is handsomely ceiled with boards. Two other buildings 25 feet square; and of the same height, are also erected—one at each end of the main building. It is intended to manufacture in this establishment all the percussion caps for carbines, fuses for shells and cannons, night signals, rockets, port fires, &c., for the navy. It contains also a fine chemical apparatus, by which all the chemicals used are made on the spot. This department is under charge of B. F. Coston, pyrotechnist, a young gentleman of acknowledged talent & high qualification. He is assisted by Mr. Wm. H. Myers, whose services may be considered invaluable.—*Pennsylvanian.*

Approaching Winter.—The Horoscope tells us we are to have a severe winter, although we have had an autumn of great mildness, together with a soft and bland atmosphere. But the change, it seems, is to come over us—two moons occurred in October, one on the 1st and the other on the 30th, and when they occur in aspect to Saturn, as was the last, look out for icy spells. The Bees refuse to swarm this year—a proof of approaching cold. Moreover, Hayley says, "if the November moon (as it will this year) fall in the aspect of Mercury and Venus there shall be a great store of deaths, a fearful winter, and a terrible spring to follow after. All believers in prognostics, therefore, are expected to prepare themselves.

The Hon. Caleb Cushing is preparing a history of the American embassy to China. It will be an interesting book.

The Missing Pilot Boat.—We mentioned some days ago that apprehensions existed that the Baltimore pilot boat 'Fell's Point' had been lost and all on board perished. We are sorry to say that the apprehensions now amount to a perfect conviction that such has been the fate of the vessel. When last heard from, more than a month ago, she was laying to on the edge of the gulf stream, and the supposition is that she has been run down by some large vessel scudding in the gale in which she is presumed to have been lost. The 'Fell's Point' was a fine vessel of 80 tons burthern, and had on board, when last heard from, the following persons:—John Cost, Peter Strebeck, John Bennett, John Morrison, pilots; Daniel Small, an apprentice, and three colored men, whose names we could not learn. They were all young men, and all single except Mr. Cost, who was married and leaves a family. Mr Stebreck was part owner of the boat. It is stated that this is but the fourth pilot boat that has been lost out of Baltimore within fifteen years.

The French in Algiers.—There are troubles brooding in Algiers and reverses in perspective for the French. The last disaster occasioned by the irruption of the Arabs, has created a general shout of exultation in England which has opened the eyes of the French people, although not of the French King to the real feelings of their allies across the channel. We have no doubt that after the bombardment of Tangiers and Modagore by the French, efforts were made by the English to conciliate Spain towards Morocco, and the Emperor was induced to hasten his treaty with the French, in order that all excuses of capturing that country might be avoided. The sudden strength of Abd-el-Kader on the borders of Morocco, and preparations making for concentrating hordes of Arabs with a plentiful supply of arms and ammunition, shew who has been recently at work in that neighborhood. It is not intended by England that France shall have a quiet time in Africa.

Morman Preparations for Moving. Jas. Arlington Bennett writes thus to the New York Sun:—"There are already organized 25 companies of 100 families each, to be filled up during the winter, for the march to California. Each family of ten persons will have a strong wagon drawn by four oxen, and supplied with every thing necessary for the journey. A troop of horse will be organized as an advance guard. The whole Mormon people are alled in from Europe and America, so that they expect about two hundred thousand persons to congregate within one year at the Bay of St. Francisco! Several ships will be fitted out in England to take their people round Cape Horn, and others will sail from New York in the spring.

According to the report of the Commissioner of Patents, there were 441,829,246 bushels of Indian corn made in the United States in 1842. The yield for the present year must be much larger. This crop exceeded in the year named that of wheat by 339,511,900 bushels; of rye, by 419,066,274; of oats, by 291,025,629; and of barley, by 437,954,624 bushels; thus showing the vast magnitude of the corn crop over all other grain crops. Yet, from the want of an outlet—owing, in a great degree, to the ignorance of the Europeans in preparing it for bread—our farmers are forced to feed it away to stock, and to convert it into whiskey.

An expensive gun.—We find the great gun brought over by the John R. Skiddy, consigned to R. Thompson esq. the friend of Capt. Stockton, weighed 8 tons, or about 16,000 lbs. The duty on it amounted to $1,100. The freight on it cost about $250. The consignee, R. Kermit, esq., paid $30 for hoisting and landing it on to the wharf. It took a large truck and seven or eight horses to move it. The cost has been about as follows, viz:

Invoice (about)	$4,000
Freight	250
Duty	1,100
Incidental expenses, probably about	100
Total	$5,450

A letter in the Journal of Commerce, written on board U. S. ship Boston, Harbor of Montevideo, Aug. 8, says:

"Oribe's army continues to invade the town, and himself and men are in excellent spirits, having, on the news of the interference, received the additional force of 4000 men, and the offer of 3000 French auxiliaries. The Raritan sailed on the 24th ult., for Rio Janeiro, the Bainbridge has not been heard from (up to the latest account from Rio,) for some three months and it is feared she has followed the Grampus."

Fatal Accident.—We regret to learn by a gentleman from Snow Hill, Worcester county, Md., that while Doctor William Reiley, of that place, was riding out on professional business, on Sunday last, his horse became unmanageable from fright, and he was thrown from his sulkey with such force as to cause almost instant death Dr. R. was about twenty-eight years of age, and we are informed was highly respected by his numerous relatives and friends in that part of Maryland.—*Sun.*

Removal and Appointment.—Mr. Attorney General, George R. Richardson, has removed Col. James Boyle, and appointed Richard I. Bowie, Esq., as Deputy Attorney General for Montgomery county.

It is beyond our power to tell why Col. Boyle has been thus unceremoniously removed, unless indeed it be that, although a polished gentleman, a faithful public officer, and as sound a whig as any within the boundaries of the State, he possessed too much dignity and self respect to throw up his hat and hurrah for Pratt & Co., as loudly as some people thought he ought to do; or in other words, that he is too magnanimous to become a cringing instrument in certain hands.—*Annapolis Star.*

News of the Week.

"With News the time's in labor,—
And throws forth each minute some."

'Mort! more Mort!"—A Mason in Portland, having worked hard all last week was disposed, while at church on Sunday, to refresh himself by a snooze. He had kept awake till the preacher had progressed some in his sermon, when he fell into a sound sleep, and dreaming in his soporific obliviousness that he was about his work, he cried out in his stentorian voice, '*Mort! more Mort!*' The effect upon the congregation may be imagined.

Professional Candor.—"Will the Galvanic rings cure depression of spirits?" asked a lady. "What has caused the complaint, madam?" replied the doctor; "the loss of my husband," mournfully ejaculated the lady. "Then you had better get a *wedding* ring," replied the doctor

Broom Corn Paper.—A paper mill at Morristown, N. J., is manufacturing paper out of broom corn. The Philadelphia Inquirer says it is an excellent article, remarkable for toughness, flexibility and body, and another important matter, offered at a very low rate.

The Legislature of Florida is to meet in an adjourned session on the third Monday of this month. The principal business to be transacted is a complete revision of the statutory laws passed under the Territorial government. The session will probably be a long one.

Mississippi Senator.—The Governor of Mississippi has appointed Jos W. Chalmers to the seat in the U. S. Senate vacant by the resignation of Mr. Walker. The Southern Reformer speaks in very high terms of the ability and character of Mr. Chalmers.

To be Hung for Forgery.—Robt. Layton alias S. T. Warren, has been sentenced at Charleston, S. C., to be hung on the 19th of December, for committing a forgery.—Depredation upon property is as great a crime in S. Carolina as committing murder.

Naval Apprentices.—The Washington Union says:—We see it stated in several journals, that the Secretary of the Navy has ordered the naval apprentice system to be immediately discontinued. This is wholly a mistake. No such order has been given, and none such is in contemplation.

Neck and Heels.—A young man, named *Neck*, was recently married to a Miss *Heels*. They are now, therefore, tied *Neck* and *Heels* together.

Recovery of a bank safe.—The Suffolk County Bank has come out of the great fire at Sag Harbor without serious loss, in consequence of having the most valuable property in a fire-proof safe.

The Number of Legal Voters in New York State, by the last census, is found to be 533,673. The highest vote ever polled was 485,882, which is more than fifty thousand less than the number entitled to vote.

Louisiana.—The vote of Louisiana, as far as heard from, has been given almost unanimously in favor of the New Constitution.

☞Capt. Fremont states on reaching the highest summit of the Rocky Mountains, which is 14,500 feet above the Gulf of Mexico, he found a common humble bee in the icy region, which he captured. It is the highest flight of the bee ever known.

Quite Well.—Hon. Jno. Quincy Adams was at the Howard Athenæum Theatre, Boston, a few evenings since, and seemed very much interested in the performance—the "School for Scandal."

To Be Abolished.—It is said that the office of Professor of Mathematics in the Navy, is shortly to be abolished, and that the duties are to be performed by the Lieutenants. The reason assigned is that the office is next to a sinecure.

An Editor's Pocket.—The editor of the Boston Journal had his pocket picked last week of—a couple of old exchange papers and an unfinished editorial on the occupation of the Oregon Territory!

Death of a Member of Congress.—The Nashville Banner announces the death of Dr. Joseph H. Peyton, a whig member of Congress from Tennessee.

Potatoes.—The Burlington Iowa Hawk-Eye offers to receive subscriptions in potatoes at the highest market price, viz:—15 cents a bushel.

A Line of Stages to Oregon is contemplated—a very pleasant summer trip it may be truly.

Mr. Calhoun is received on his southern tour with every demonstration of respect due his eminent abilities, and long service in the councils of the nation.

It is said that shawls are selling in this city at $1500 a piece, which probably raise some of the ladies a hundred per cent on their "home valuation."—*N. Y. Mirror.*

A man who was in the habit of talking to himself, being asked by his wife why he did so replied that he liked to converse with a man of sense.

☞Chirac, the celebrated physician, when on his death bed, felt his own pulse, imagining that he was on a visit to one of his patients, and said, that "the patient is a dead man; he has been blooded and ought to have been purged." He expired immediately.

TAX ON PLATE AND WATCHES.

At the session of 1841, ch. 237, a specific tax of $2,50 in the $100 on all gold and silver plate above the value of $50—and on gold lever Watches, and those of like value, $1,00 each—On silver levers 25 cts. each—and on other watches 12½ cts. each. The law was defective in sundry particulars, and has, consequently, been carried into effect in few of the counties of the State. The Frederick Herald says it has been levied and collected in Frederick county, which has paid from 500 to $1000 on that account, whilst other counties have paid but 25 cents per $100 on such articles. In Frederick county the assessment was made by the late Collector, who made the inquiry of the tax payers as they came forward. The original assessment ascertained the amount of Plate and Watches owned by individual tax payers; but the law of 1841, ch 297, did not specify how the particular taxes, thereby imposed, should be ascertained. It could be told how much each one should be taxed for Plate, by deducting $50 from the amount assessed, and charging $2.50 per $100 on the balance; but there was no provision made for carrying the law into effect, as to Watches, unless the Collector chose to undertake the duty, which it seems the law did not render obligatory on him.—*Carroll County Democrat.*

Political Whistling.—Although we do not admit that the federal leaders have "all the talents," yet we admit that they are good political whistlers. For more than forty years, with one exception, they have been beaten in the Presidential contests, and are like to fare the same fate in future; yet when they carry a State election, they whistle away just as if they had not lost two where they gain *one*. The feds carry a State by taking democratic grounds yet they whistle away much as if they had made no "change." The country was never more firmly democratic than now; yet the feds whistle away, just as if they had some chance to ever triumph again as federal whigs. We say not these things because we wish to deprive our opponents of the pleasure flowing from political whistling; because if they are content with that, surely democrats will not envy their enjoyment. We make these remarks because they show up whig trickery and also the prospects both of the democratic and the federal party.—*New Haven Reg.*

Factory Labor.—We recently made mention of the fact that the Massachusetts factory boarding-house keepers had held meetings to procure an advance from the cotton lords over the magnificent sum allowed of five cents! each meal, to feed the operatives. An adjourned meeting was held at Cabotville on the 3rd, and the committee reported that they had called on one of the agents according to their mission, and ascertained that the subject matter of the petition had been laid before Mr. Mills, of Boston, who decided that there was no cause existing whereby the price of board should be advanced.

"No, Ha!—none; no cause—none."—The factories make 20 per cent dividends and cotton has declined ½ ct., while flour has gone up $1 25—equal to one week's whole board for a girl. Yet there is "no cause—none!"—The Lowell factories use 74 000.000 lbs. of cotton, and it has fallen ½ ct. in price for the same cause which has made flour rise $1 25 per barrel. The factories, therefore, save $320.000 on the cotton, and the boarding-house keepers, if 5,500 girls use one barrel of flour each per annum, lose $6.875 on flour alone.—Yet there is no cause why board should be advanced; but every reason why foreign cotton should be prohibited by a tariff.—*New York Post.*

☞The U. S. ship St. Mary's, which recently arrived at Pensacola, had a trial of speed, on leaving Vera Cruz, with the Eurydice, a crack ship of the British Navy. We find the following description of the contest in a letter published in the New Orleans Delta:

The St. M. sailed in company with H. B. M. ship Eurydice; and when they were entirely clear of the shoals, the Britisher showed an inclination to take the lead.—This was made apparent by the display of canvass which *bishopped* out in perspective, as sail after sail was sheeted home to the yards, and gradually she sloped off to windward. But now the St. Mary's discovered her *drift*, and determined to thwart her purposes. With that view she too let fall her light sails from the tapering spars, and then commenced the *sparring*. The Eurydice was ahead and to windward; but the St. M., when braced sharp up, lay much closer to the wind, and ran steadily across the stern of her competitor, and quietly forged ahead, and little by little took the pleasant gales from the light sails of the British frigate—and directly she was drooping to leeward.

The St. M., observing her well on the lee quarter, filled away and stood athwart her bows. And now this British vessel with the classical name, limped like a racer made suddenly lame, and a fair sample of the head reaching English *craft* displayed itself soon after in the further movements of the ship; for it was very evident that she wished to create an impression, by coming up and falling off, that she had no intention of trying conclusions with the St M., in speedily ploughing the element—but it did not take, for when night came on a light was hoisted at the masthead for her to follow; yet when daylight appeared the namesake of *Orpheus*' beloved was hull down astern, and could only be made out from aloft.

The ship was launched from the navy yard of Washington during the summer of 1844.

Georgia.—The Legislature of Georgia has elected the Hon. John McPherson Berrien U. S. Senator for the unexpired term ending in 1847. It will be remembered that Mr. Berrien, a short time since resigned his place in the Senate, but having consented again to serve, the Legislature has reinstated him for the balance of the term.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE

Steamer Massachusetts,

THREE Days LATER from EUROPE.

Check in the Money Market—A rise in the Grain Market—Increase in the demand for Cotton—ravages of the Potato Disease—Embarcation of the French troops for Algiers.

The steamship Massachusetts, Captain White, which left Liverpool on the 22d of October, put into Holmes Hole on Wednesday, in consequence of the sickness of the Captain.

The Massachusetts encountered westerly winds and severe weather; and on Tuesday afternoon she ran on Squash Meadow Shoal, but was got off without damage. She had 38 cabin passengers, and 104 in the steerage. She sailed from Holmes' Hole again on Thursday morning for New York, under command of R. B. Forbes, Esq., the owner. The passengers landed and proceeded to New Bedford.

The Holmes' Hole correspondent of the Merchants' Exchange, Boston, states that the Massachusetts, in coming over the Shoals, on Tuesday, struck on Nantucket Point Rip, and threw over about 50 bags of salt, when she came off. At five p. m., she ran ashore two miles to the eastward Holmes' Hole, on Squash Meadow Shoal, and after discharging into lighters, was got off without damage."

The money market in London had experienced a check, and was tending downwards on account of the alleged misunderstanding between Sir R. Peel and the Duke of Wellington. At least, that was the nominal cause. Consols were quoted on the 21st as low as 93 3-8 to 93 7-8—not having been for several years before marked under 97.

In the Liverpool cotton market for the week ending October 21, there had been a slight increase in the demand, but without alteration in the prices. Sales for the week 20,000 bales. Imports, 143,987 bags.

In the grain market there had been a general rise in the prices of most articles of trade, and in wheat and flour a good amount of business had been done on speculation. The arrivals at Liverpool for the week ending Oct. 20, amounted to 14,000 bbls. of Canadian flour, and 6000 quarters of wheat from the United States.

Accounts of the state of trade in the manufacturing districts in England, show a considerable falling off from the average amount of business. The unexpected decline is attributed to the favorable conclusion of the harvest.

The mania for railway speculation in England continued undiminished.

The continental news is uninteresting. Nothing new in the Paris papers from Algeria.

There is a report that the Prince de Joinville is again to proceed to the coast of Morocco, with a squadron of ships of war to protect the subjects of France, and to overawe the government of Morocco.

The Liverpool Standard states that a meeting of the directors of the leading railway companies is about to be held for the purpose of considering the best means of checking unhealthy speculation in shares of questionable companies, and upholding the character of those which are legitimate.

Mr. O'Connell attended a great meeting of the Repealers at Mayo on Sunday, Oct. 19th. It is stated that 80.000 persons were present, in spite of a great deluge of rain.

The average number of British shipwrecks in a year is 600, the value of property destroyed £2,500.000 sterling, and the number of lives lost 1560.

The accounts of the ravages of the potato disease in Ireland are no more favorable. At least a fifth of the crop, it is apprehended, will be lost. In Scotland the disease has been more extensive than was at first apprehended. The disease was spreading more and more in Denmark and likewise in Sweden. One good effect has resulted from this evil. The Dublin distillers, in consequence of the failure of the potato crop, have advanced considerably in the price of whiskey.

The greatest activity exists in the South of France in preparing for the embarkation of the army of 20.000 men, which is to proceed to Oran, in the west part of Algeria, to hunt down the brave Abd-el-Kader. The troops are to be conveyed to Africa in the steam frigates Labridor, Orenogue, Albatros, Montezuma, Panama, Asmodie and Gower.

Extent of the Oregon Territory.—On the east, says the London Globe, it skirts 800 miles along the Rocky mountains, on the south 300 miles along the Snowy mountains, on the west 700 miles along the Pacific ocean, on the north 250 miles along the North American possessions of Russia and England. This valley contains 360.000 square miles—capable undoubtedly of forming seven States as large as New York or 40 States of the dimensions of Massachusetts. Some of the Islands on the coast are very large—sufficient to form a State by themselves. These are situate north of the parellel 48. Vancouver's Island, 230 miles in length and 50 in breadth contains 12.000 square miles—an area larger than Massachusetts and Connecticut. Queen Charlotte's, or rather Washington's Island, too, contains 4.000 square miles. On both of these Islands, tho' they lie between the parellels 48 and 54 degrees, the soil is said to be well adapted to agriculture. The straits and circumjacent waters abound in fish of the finest quality. Coal, of good quality, and other veins of minerals, have been found.

☞The following is an inscription on a tomb-stone in Massachusetts. It is beautiful:

"I came in the morning—it was spring,
And I smiled;
I walked out at noon—it was summer,
And I was glad;
I sat me down at even—it was autumn,
And I was sad;
I laid me down at night—it was winter,
And I slept."

A stump orator in the west lately used the following appropriate language.

"If I'm elected to this office, I will represent my constituents as the sea represents the earth, or the night contrasts with the day. I will unrivet human society, clean all its parts, and screw it together again.—I will correct all abuses, purge out all corruption, and go through the enemies of our party like a rat through a new cheese.—My chief recommendations are that at a public dinner given to ——, I ate more than any two men at the table—that I've just bought a new suit of clothes that will do to wear to Congress, and I've got the handsomest sister in Old Kentuck."

[Communicated.]

THE EMERALD RING.

LOVE'S OFFERING.

It is a gem which hath the power to show
If plighted lovers keep their faith or no;
If faithful, it is like the leaves of spring,
If faithless, like those leaves when withering.

You gave back again my emerald gem,
There is no color in the stone;
It might have graced a diadem,
But now its hue and light are gone!

You gave back my gift, I'll give thee thine—
The kiss that seal'd our last love-vow;
Ah, other lips have been on thine,—
My kiss is lost and sullied now!

The gem is pale, the kiss forgot,
And, more than either, you are changed;
But *my* true love has alter'd not,
My heart is *broken—not estranged!*

Nov. 25, 1845.

Puseyism, Mormonism, and various other "isms," seem to agitate the community at the present time, and to create many bitter feelings among the many disputants. It is acknowledged that they are very exciting subjects, and calculated to 'use up' every person who once gets drawn into the vortex of contention. If the combatants only knew how effectual Sherman's Camphor Lozenges were in keeping down bad blood and restoring tranquility to those who were over excited, they would at once resort to them and thereby be enabled to maintain a proper degree of decency in their behavior, in doing which they would avoid bringing reproach upon the various causes which they endeavor to sustain, especially as it is much to be feared that such hot headed conduct will only hasten the inevitable overthrow which is sure to overtake a bad cause. And not only will Dr. Sherman's Lozenges produce good effects in the above cases. His Cough Lozenges cure coughs, colds, consumptions, asthmas, and all difficulty of breathing. His Worm Lozenges drive away and destroy worms of all sorts in children; and his Poor Man's Plaster will give such strength to a weak back, that, if in any of the above controversies, any of the opponents should close with each other, the one wearing the Plaster on the back will be sure to win the day—he cannot be thrown down. But you must be sure to get the genuine—the counterfeit article will not answer the purpose, although they may look externally like the genuine Sherman's Poor Man's Plaster. Their spuriousness may be known by their not having Dr. Sherman's name and signature upon the back.

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

Baltimore Market.

Baltimore, Nov. 22d, 1845.

Grain.—The receipts of Grain, especially of Wheat & new Corn are fair, and prices in many cases higher than last week. At the beginning of the week good to prime Md. red wheat sold at 122a126c, but yesterday and to-day sales were made at 120a125c, and ordinary to good at 115a122. Sales of white wheat for family flour at 130a135.—We also note several sales of Penn. red wheat 126c, and white at 128a129c.

Corn has advanced, and we quote sales of prime white at 64a65c for new, and 67c for old; yellow do at 65a66 for new, old, 68 cts. Old Corn is scarce, and there is a demand for all good. We quote Rye at 73a75 cents. Oats at 37a38c.

MARRIED,

In Baltimore on the 12th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Roberts, Mr. Charles C. Brosius to Miss Caroline, daughter of Capt. Isaac Benjamin of Easton.

DIED,

In this town on Wednesday, the 19th inst. of scarlet fever, Solomon Green, eldest son of James and Mary Barrott, aged about 7 years.

In this county, near the Trappe, a few days since, James W. Abbot. "Blessed are they who die in the Lord."

New Goods.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers that he has a fresh assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, and other articles

in his line of business, which he offers at low prices for cash or country produce, at his old stand at the corner of Washington and Bay streets.

He requests all persons indebted to him to call and settle their accounts as early as possible, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

Nov. 25—3w JAMES WARNER.

Public Sale.

WILL be offered at public sale on MONDAY, 1st day of December next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at "Rich Range" farm, Oxford Neck, the stock of

MILCH COWS;

Farming Utensils; Corn blades;

One GIG AND HARNESS,

together with the

Household & Kitchen Furniture, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

The terms of sale will be a credit of six months for all sums over $10; under 10 the cash will be required.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. and attendance given by

Nov. 25 WM. J. TRIPPE.

FOR SALE.

A GOOD second-hand Close Carriage and harness will be disposed of for good paper. Enquire at this office.

Oct. 7, 1845—tf

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