THE STAR.

EASTON, Md.

TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 6, 1846.

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

☞*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.

Correspondents will receive attention next week.

Speech of Gen. Cass.—The speech of Gen'l. Cass on the subject of national defences, will be found entire in this morning's Star. It is a manly and able review of the subject, and will amply repay a careful perusal.

Fire.—We regret to learn that the dwelling of H. L. Edmondson, Esq., on Miles river, near this town, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday last. Furniture saved. The fire is supposed to have originated from the chimney.

Mrs. Thomas divorced from Governor Thomas.—The House of Delegates of Virginia, on Thursday passed unanimously a bill divorcing Mrs. Thomas from her husband, ex-Governor Thomas. She is to assume her maiden name.

☞The President's house was thronged with visiters on New Year's day, and the President it is said appeared well in health and joyous in feeling.

Death of the Hon. James Thomas. We regret to learn from the Patriot, of the death of the Hon. James Thomas, formerly Governor of Maryland. He died at his residence in St. Mary's county, on Christmas day, in the 62d year of his age, of typhoid fever, with which he lingered a long time.

Texas.—The Washington Union of last week says—"The joint resolutions approving the new constitution of Texas, and admitting her into the Union, as well as the bill for extending the laws of the United States over Texas, have been signed by the President of the Senate, and then signed by the President of the United States. They will be transmitted immediately to Texas by the President, through Capt. Todd, of the late Texas navy; now in this city. A bill passed both Houses unanimously, to establish a collection district in Texas, and for other purposes; thus organizing a revenue system for Texas."

The same paper also remarks—The "National Intelligencer" republishes a statement from the 'New York News,' reported from Washington, "to the effect that a settlement of the Oregon boundary question had been concluded in London between the British government and Mr. McLane, on the basis of the 49th degree—the proposition having come from the former." As we are at present advised, this report is not correct. Other rumors are afloat in the papers, touching the same subject, which are equally destitute of foundation."

OREGON.—John Quincy Adams.—This gentleman has defined his course on the Oregon question. He said in the House the other day (and when he arose there was a general sensation) "he was in favor of giving the notice to Great Britain, and moved it last session. He did not believe that war would ensue—there was no necessity for war. He would not vote for any bill to take possession of the territory until the twelve months' notice had been given. But he would vote for giving the notice immediately, and regretted that the Committee on Foreign Relations had determined not to report in favor of so doing. [Here Mr. C. J. Ingersoll said Mr. A. had no authority for saying that they would not report thus.] Perhaps not, said Mr. A., but everybody else says so, and if the Committee delay much longer, I shall begin to think that what everybody says is true. (Laughter.) He would vote for no riflemen or sappers and miners (laughter) until after the notice, but he would vote for the notice to-day, and then we could rightfully take possession of the territory, the whole of which belongs to us. (Clapping and tumult.) If war should come, might God forbid! he hoped the country would go into it with one heart and one great hand, and then, his word for it, the war would not last long, nor Great Britain's possessions on this continent be worth much after it. (Clapping again.)

☞We have room to-day only to give the following standing committees appointed by the Speaker of the House of Delegates of Maryland.

Grievances and Courts of Justice—Messrs. Bowie, Furgason, Thomas, McLane, Jones, Holliday, Patterson.

Pensions and Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Raisin, Morris, Hance, Holmes, Smith of Wash., Turner, Smith of Dor.

Internal Improvements—Messrs. Fergeison, Kent of A. A., Thomas, Swan, Dellinger, Frazier, Boteler.

Colored Population—Mess. Cook, Reeder, Carroll, Landing, Bowie, Cox, Hooper.

Corporations—Messrs. Shellman, Vansant, Selby, Cox, Patterson of Montgomery, Holmes, Duckett.

Inspections—Messrs. Dunkinson, Parsons, Orr, Kent of A. A., Hance, Bowdle, Johnson.

Ways and Means.—Messrs. Johnson, Ege, Murray, Boone, Allnutt, of Mont., Mc Lane, Swan.

The Message.—We were favored by Col. Thomas with an early copy of Governor Pratt's annual message to the Legislature of Maryland. Its great length, and the preoccupancy of a portion of our paper, prevent our spreading it entire before our readers in to day's paper. Indeed we have had to exclude other matter to make room for the portion now published; but as the people generally feel an interest in such documents we thought it best to commence it to-day and conclude it next Tuesday. The Governor presents rather a favorable statement of the finances of the State, and calls upon the Legislature to name a day for the resumption of the payment of interest on the public debt, which he thinks can be done in October next with the proceeds of existing revenue laws and the modification of such of them as require it (if any) and the passage of others which may be necessary. We shall have no objection to find the anticipations of Mr. Pratt realized, but it strikes us there will be found a difficulty in the collections to the extent required; and an increase of taxation will bear too heavily upon delinquent counties to find favor with those representing their interests. But we shall see anon.

In reference to the Oregon question, the Governor believes that the almost universal opinion is now entertained in this country, that ours is the *better title* to the *whole territory*; and desires to see the matter amicably settled by arbitration, and if needs be, by concession where it honorably can be made.

We have looked in vain for an expression of his sentiments on the important subject of "constitutional reform." But not a word—his Excellency does not devote a dash of the pen to it; yet he cannot be insensible to the feelings of a large majority of the citizens of the State on this topic. We have entertained the opinion that he was an opponent to "reform," but did expect that he would have made some allusion to it, and thereby have fulfilled a characteristic claimed for him by his political admirers—that of fearlessness in looking questions fully in the face. If we may be permitted to form any conclusion from his silence, it is this—that he prefers the antiquated and patched-up constitution of the State as it now exists, in preference to the creation of one more Republican in its provisions and consequently more liberal in its dispensations to the popular will. But our limits will not allow us to extend this article. We shall, on another occasion, resume the further consideration of the subject.

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

Annapolis, Dec. 30, 1845.

THE SENATE, was called to order by the President, Wm. Williams, Esq. The following officers were elected:

Jos. H. Nicholson, Chief Clerk; J. N. Watkins, Assistant Clerk; Messrs. Gordon and Gibson, Committee Clerks; Andrew Slicer, Messenger. The election of Doorkeeper was postponed.

A formal interchange of messages took place. Dr. Phelps agitated the question of biennial sessions. The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE. The members qualified yesterday assembled at 12 o'clock, and were called to order by Geo. G. Brewer, Esq., Chief Clerk of the last session. Several absent members appeared, qualified, and took their seats. The only member elect absent, being Mr. Hall, of Baltimore county.

The delegates then proceeded to the election of a Speaker, when Wm. S. Waters Esq., of Somerset, the Whig caucus nominee, and Daniel S. Biser, on the part of the Democratic members were put in nomination. The balloting (Thos. F. Bowie and Philip F. Thomas acting as tellers) resulted as follows: For Mr. Waters, 40 votes; for Mr. Biser, 37 votes.

Mr. Waters was therefore declared duly elected and was conducted to the chair by Messrs. Bowie and Biser. Upon taking the chair, he returned thanks for the compliment; spoke of the arduous duties anticipated from the important questions likely to be presented for the consideration of the Legislature; declared his intention to act impartially, without regard to any political predilections; and invoked the kind feelings and cordial co-operation of the members.

The following officers were then elected:

George G Brewer, Esquire, whig, Chief Clerk, (re-elected over John Nick Watkins, dem.)—Eli Duvall, Esquire, whig, of Baltimore Assistant Clerk—no opposition. J. J. Bomgardner, James McCormick, G. W. Dawson, C. H. Hardcastle, and T. W. Rider, Committee Clerks. Benj. L. Gantt, of Prince George's Sergeant-at-Arms; Levin Broadwater, defeated. Sam'l. Whittington, of Calvert, Doorkeeper, over Peter G. Hunter.

A message was sent to the Senate informing that body of the organization of the House, and its desire to enter upon the business of the session.

Mr. Biser submitted an order, providing for the appointment of a committee to take into consideration the propriety of calling a convention to remodel the Constitution of Maryland.

Mr. McLane tho't the movement premature. He was decidedly in favor of a conventional reform of the constitution; but should vote against moving in the matter at this particular time.

Mr. Bowie also suggested delay.

The resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. Ware submitted an order, directing a bill to be reported in favor of the slaves of Robert R. Richardson, late of Baltimore county. Adopted.

Dr. Berry offered a resolution, directing a bill to be reported to repeal the 5th sec. of the act of 1844, ch. 309, relative to illegal voting. This relates to stamping naturalization papers.

A message was sent to the Governor, announcing the organization of the House, and its readiness to receive any communication he may be disposed to make.

Mr. Carroll offered a resolution instructing the committee hereafter to be appointed, to report a bill to prevent the holding of camp meetings by colored persons in Baltimore county. Adopted.

Mr. Harrington, of Caroline, in a few appropriate remarks, announced the death of Capt. Thomas Wheeler, one of his colleagues. The usual resolutions, in token of respect, were passed.

The House thereupon adjourned till 11 o'clk to-morrow morning.

Terrible Steamboat Disaster!—*Great Loss of Life.*—From the officers of the Diamond, arrived at New Orleans, on the 23d ult., the Picayune learned that on the night of the 18th ult., the steamboat Bella Zane, Capt. Brazier, while on her way from Zanesville, Ohio, to that city, struck a snag about 12 miles below the mouth of White River, on the Mississippi, and immediately turned bottom up. It was about 12 o'clock when the accident occurred, and the night was bitter cold. Out of some 90 souls on board at the time, upwards of 50 perished by this terrible accident, some of the unfortunate victims only escaping being drowned to freeze to death after reaching the shore. At the time of the disaster of course the passengers were all asleep in their berths, and so suddenly did the boat careen and go over that such as made out to release themselves were only able to snatch a blanket or counterpane from their beds—they had no time to save, much less put on their clothing.

The Diamond came along a short time after the accident, and discovered the wreck of the Bella Zane bottom up. The officers of the former boat picked up 16 of the passengers of the latter at two different points on the Arkansas side. The unfortunates, after suffering incredibly from the cold, were finally landed at Napoleon, where the balance of those saved on the Arkansas side had previously assembled.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate,
and of the House of Delegates:

Since the organization of the State Government, it has been customary for the Executive to transmit, annually, to the Legislature, a Message, detailing the manner in which the Government had been conducted since the adjournment of the preceding Legislature, and recommending the adoption of such measures as in his opinion would best conserve the honor and promote the interest of the people. The time which I had set apart for the discharge of this duty has been occupied with domestic afflictions; and this Message will be consequently less concise than will be satisfactory to you, or desirable to myself.

Whilst I admit that in our country an enlightened public opinion is the surest criterion of *right*, I should be false to the station I occupy if I should) regardful of a misdirected popular excitement in any section of the State,) omit to recommend the continuance and adoption of such measures, as in my judgment will most surely redeem the public credit, and promote the welfare of our common constituency.

The financial condition of the State well merited the prominent position assigned to its consideration by my immediate predecessor in each of his Annual Message to the Legislature. With an anxious desire on his part to arrest the "*downward tendency*" of the public credit, it was his painful duty, year after year, to announce to the Legislature the entire inadequacy of the existing laws, if fully executed, to meet the current demands upon the treasury; and to point out the fatal error in the past legislation of the State by which the Executive Branch of the government had been deprived of the power originally vested in it to execute the laws which had been passed. In his last Message he made known to the Legislature, as the effect of the combined causes above assigned, (the inadequacy of the tax laws, and the want of power in the Executive to enforce them,) that the arrears of interest had progressively increased from $859,656, on the 1st December, 1842, to $1,171,872 on the 1st December, 1843; and to $1,450,961 on the 1st December, 1844; and that in seven counties of the State the tax laws were not enforced.

I have, gentlemen, to discharge the more pleasing duty of informing you, that collectors of the State tax have been appointed, and that the direct tax is now being collected in every portion of the State, except in Calvert county, where the collector has been unable to obtain the assessment books from the tax commissioners.

I have still greater pleasure in announcing to you the fact that, during the past fiscal year, there has been received, and applied to the extinguishment of arrears of interest, a sum greater than the accruing interest for that period.

Although I have labored assiduously, and for the time successfully, to produce this desirable result, it is my duty to inform you, that this success cannot be attributed to any actual power with which the Executive is clothed, to enforce the due execution of the revenue laws of the State.

Two causes have prominently contributed to foster the indisposition manifested in some parts of the State, to pay the taxes heretofore imposed by the Legislature. First, the manifest and *proclaimed* inadequacy of those laws, if fully enforced, to pay the interest on the public debt; and secondly, the Executive annunciation of the want of authority to enforce them, followed by the actual non-observance of those laws in several counties of the State. The people of Maryland, always anxious to maintain the honor and credit of their State, were unable to appreciate the utility of a system of taxation admitted to be inadequate to that end; and the success, which has attended my efforts to give vitality to the system, is to be attributed to the energetic action of the last Legislature, by which the determination was evinced to provide *sufficient* means for the accomplishment of this desirable object.

The due execution of the laws is an essential as their enactment; and it will be a duty incumbent upon you, (which I cannot too urgently press upon your attention,) to clothe the Executive with such powers as will convince the people, that for the future, the revenue laws will be fully and impartially executed in every part of the State. Your immediate predecessors, I have no doubt, believed they had accomplished this object, by giving to the present Executive, as recommended by him, the power of appointing collectors irrespective of residence, in all cases where collectors had not, by the tenth of May in each year, duly qualified under appointment of the county authorities. The design of the Legislature was to clothe the Executive with the power to appoint collectors whenever the county authorities should neglect or refuse to discharge that duty; but the power, *as conferred*, unaccompanied with the power to compensate the persons appointed, was of course nugatory. The naked power to appoint was conferred upon the Executive, but the power *to pay* was still left with the county authorities; and as this power was only to be exercised by the Executive upon the contingency of the refusal of the county authorities to appoint, it is manifest that the same causes which would occasion the non-discharge of the duty to appoint, would more powerfully operate to prevent their paying the Executive appointees. I have no doubt that the omission to confer this power was an oversight upon the part of your predecessors, and I have no hesitancy in expressing the opinion, that if the Executive should be clothed by you with the power to compensate (within the limits now prescribed to the county authorities,) the collectors hereafter to be appointed by him, that you will ensure the future appointment of qualified collectors thro'out the State.

It is not, however, alone necessary that you should provide for the *certain* appointment of proper collectors of the State tax; it is equally essential that you should, with *equal certainty*, provide your collectors with the *power* to discharge their duty.

Under the existing law, the whole machinery (if I may so express myself) of the revenue system of the State is under the control and management of county authorities, in most cases elected by the people of the counties, and wholly irresponsible to the State authorities. Although the assessment under the act of March, 1841, was made by State authority, and for State purposes, the custody of the assessment books is, under the law as it now stands, confided to these county authorities, and the *power to levy the State tax* is exclusively vested in them. The neglect or refusal of these local authorities to levy the State tax, or to give up to the State collectors the assessment books, would for the time effectually prevent the collection of the State dues, and would render the existing tax laws practically useless as a revenue system. I am aware that the existing law subjects to indictment the members of the tax courts, who refuse to discharge the duty imposed on them by the law, but experience has demonstrated the inadequacy of this remedy.

Commissioners of the tax have been elected by the people, who have refused to deliver the assessment books to the collector appointed by the Executive, and the grand jury of the county have refused to find an indictment against the delinquents.

I am also aware, that upon the hearing of a writ of mandamus the courts of justice would order the delivery of the assessment books; but in the new position which Maryland is now about to assume, the delay which would be consequent upon such a proceeding would be destructive of its utility. It will, gentlemen, be your paramount duty to remedy the defects in the existing legislation which have been pointed out for your consideration. As the law now stands, the Executive arm is powerless to vindicate the supremacy of the law; and the enactments of the Legislature may be treated with contempt, and disregarded with impunity.

Formerly the levy or tax courts thro'out the State were appointed by the State Executive. They were then responsible to the State authorities, and consequently respected and observed the laws of the State. Now in most of the counties these officers are elected by the people of the particular county, and having been thus converted from State into county officers, they have ceased to be responsible to the State authorities, and in fact are practically responsible solely to the people of the county by whom they are elected. To this error, in the past legislation of the State, is to be attributed the non-enforcement of the revenue laws; and the correction of this error by restoring to the State authorities the appointment of those officers will, in my judgment, render certain the future enforcement of those laws.

The manifest tendency of this improvident legislation to destroy the efficiency of the government which was forcibly adverted to by my immediate predecessor in his second Annual Message to the Legislature, furnishes another cogent reason for the restoration of these appointments to the State authorities, to whom they were originally and legitimately entrusted. To the great body of our constituents, it is altogether immaterial whether this or that individual is appointed to discharge the duties of this or any other office—they are solely interested in having honest, attentive and efficient officers. The people see and know, that under the new system the appointment of these officers is practically thrown into the hands of irresponsible county politicians, attached to the two great parties of the country, who often nominate the candidates for these offices, more in view of the *party* services of the individuals or their supposed local popularity, than in consideration of their fitness for the office; and I think experience has demonstrated that since this innovation, the persons selected have not been more honest or capable than those who were formerly appointed by the Executive.—This unadvised legislation originated in the desire of those who advocated it, to promote the political ascendency of themselves or their party; but in my judgment, politicians were never more mistaken, and the mistake is occasioned by the common error with politicians in placing an under estimate upon the intelligence of the people.

The people of Maryland entirely comprehend the political problem, and recognize as a political truism, that the transfer of the appointment of the officers charged with the execution of the laws from the State authorities to the people of the several counties, would practically destroy the State Government, and build upon its ruins separate and independent county governments, irresponsible alike to the State and to each other. Our constituents desire that the laws passed by *their* representatives should be fully and impartially administered, and will, I am satisfied, approve of no legislation which would deprive *their* goverment of the powers necessary for that purpose.

Having discharged my duty in bringing distinctly to your notice the inadequacy of the Executive authority to enforce the observance of the revenue laws, and in pointing out the utter inutility of all the laws which have been, or which may be passed unaccompanied with adequate power to enforce them, I submit the subject to your consideration, with entire confidence in your patriotism and judgment, and with the full conviction that you will promptly and efficiently remedy these defects in the legislation of your predecessors.

After providing for the future prompt and certain enforcement of the revenue laws, you will, in my judgment, disregard public opinion, and the well ascertained will of your constituents, if you should omit to fix a day upon which the State shall resume the payment of the accruing interest on the public debt, and from which she shall continue to pay the interest as it becomes due. The honor of the State and the interest of her citizens imperatively demand of you efficient action upon this all important subject. I need not ask you, gentlemen, in coming to its consideration, to throw aside all views of party or individual political advantage, and to look solely to the honor of your State, and the welfare of your constituents; for I am persuaded that the political destruction of the individual or party is irrevocably sealed, that shall omit to propose, or shall oppose, the passage of such laws, as, in the opinion of the people, will be certainly adequate to redeem, and, for the future, preserve the credit of the State.

The annual interest on the public debt is $655,421.20; and there has been paid during the fiscal year ending on the 1st December, 1845, in liquidation of arrears of interest, the sum of $710,784.51. The gratifying result is consequently exhibited that the arrears of interest on the public debt (instead of increasing, as in previous years, at the rate of about three hundred thousand dollars per year,) have been actually diminished during the past fiscal year by the sum of $55,363. The arrears of interest, as shown by the report of the Treasurer to the last Legislature, amounted, on the 1st of December, 1844, to the sum of $1,432,154, and on the 1st of December, 1845, the entire interest due to the creditors of the State was $1,376,891.20. It is not, it cannot be expected, that you will provide for the *immediate* payment of this arrearage of interest; but some adjustment of this balance is essential as a preliminary to the resumption of payment by the State, as it would be manifestly unjust, and *therefore* inadmissible to provide for the future payment of the accruing interest, leaving unliquidated and unsatisfied the interest which is now due.

It is unnecessary to consider the various suggestions which have been made for the attainment of this object. To one, however, I will refer, for the purpose of expressing my conviction that its adoption would violate the faith of the State pledged to her *creditors* and to her *citizens*. The suggestion, to which I refer, is one which was mooted during the last session of the Legislature, "to stop the operation of the sinking fund, and appropriate its proceeds to the extinguishment of this balance."

The sinking fund commenced with the debt of the State. Each law which authorized a loan upon the public credit, *created* a fund which would redeem the sum borrowed at the expiration of the period of credit specified in the law. By this means the payment of the principal was secured to the public creditor, and the citizens protected against the possibility of perpetual taxation, or the ruinous consequences of a tax to pay off the principal of the debt.

The sinking fund on the 1st December, 1844, amounted to $1,276,306 and on the 1st of December, 1845, to $1,404,030. It is progressively increasing by the quarterly re-investment of the interest accruing on it; and its operation has demonstrated its adequacy to secure the citizen and creditor of the State by redeeming the principal of the public debt within the periods limited in the appropriation laws.

The public creditor, with the *certain* assurance of the future prompt payment of the accruing interest, will, I am persuaded, be well satisfied to fund the arrearage of interest upon such terms as will comport with the ability of the State, and at *any* rate of interest you may deem *equitable* and just.

The entire debt of the State, bearing interest amounts to the sum of $11,986,784.

Under the operation of the law which authorizes the payment of taxes in coupons or certificates of interest, the public creditor *in fact* receives the amount of his interest, *less* the discount at which the coupons or certificates are sold, and *less* the tax imposed on his stock. Coupons and certificates of interest are now selling, and have sold since the passage of the law at an average of eighty per cent.

The result is that the creditors of the State, holding the bonds or stocks of the State, bearing an interest of six per cent., amounting to the sum of $3,829,359, receive an interest of four and fifty-five hundredths per ct.—the creditors, holding the five per ct. bonds of the State, amounting to $7,557,425 receive an interest of three and three-quarter per cent.; those holding the bonds of the State, bearing an interest of four and a half per ct., amounting to $100,000, receive three and thirty-five hundredths per cent., and those creditors who hold the three per cent. bonds of the State, amounting to $500,000, receive two and fifteen hundredths per ct. I have adverted to these facts for the purpose of showing that the *interest* of the public creditor would be eminently promoted by any liquidation of the arrearage of interest, by which *its payment* within some fixed and reasonable period would be ensured, and by which the future regular payment in money of the accruing interest, according to the contract of the State, would be undoubtedly secured.

If, after a thorough investigation of the subject, you should determine that the State *shall* resume payment on the first day of October next, it will be necessary to fund the interest inclusive of the quarter ending on the first of July, 1846.

In view of the anxiety which will exist on the part of the tax payers to avail themselves of the privilege of paying in Coupons or certificates of interest (a privilege which they are aware must be denied so soon as you decide to resume the payment of the current interest) I do not think the present arrearage of interest will be much increased. Suppose the arrearage of interest, on and including the interest of the first July 1846, would amount to the sum of $1,500,000; this funded at three per cent. would increase the current interest from that date by the sum of $45,000; and if you should decide to pay off the principal, thus funded, in twenty years, it will be necessary to provide annually the further sum of $75,000; which sums added to the current interest on the present funded debt, would make the sum of $715,421 to be raised annually to meet the demands upon the treasury.

Gentlemen, I feel the responsibility of the position we mutually occupy. I believe that now is the *accepted time*, and that to you is accorded the distinguished privilege of redeeming the honor and credit of our State. There is not a citizen of the State who is worthy to be called her Son, who does not feel shame at the position she now occupies, and who will not hail with applause your *efficient action* to place her *now* and for the *future* in the position of *right* she should occupy. The people of Maryland were never in a more prosperous condition. Those of her citizens who are engaged in Agriculture have been blessed, through divine Providence, with abundant harvests; and the *increased* price which has been obtained for the grain crops of the State would alone equal the public debt. In evidence of the prosperity of those engaged in commerce and the mechanic arts it is only necessary to look to our commercial emporium (whose rapid strides towards commercial pre-eminence over her sister cities of the Union must gratify the pride of every Marylander) to witness an increase of wealth during the past few years equal to the quadruple of the debt of the State.

(*Concluded next week.*)

ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.

Da Costa, a young American of fortune, recently came over to this country in search of a wife, and after visiting some of the most fashionable cities, and "spending his money like a prince," without meeting the object of his search, he paid a visit to Birmingham, and was standing one day at the door of the Hen and Chickens, when, as old wives would say, (and circumstances in this case proved the truth of the saying,) the very person he came to England to look for walked across New street nearly opposite where he stood. Struck with her appearance, he followed the lady and with much politeness, expressed a wish for a better acquaintance, and a desire to see her home. The young lady, a Miss Rimmer, of Alcester, was at that time on a visit to Mr. Heely's, Bristol Road, to whose house the stranger accompanied her but his partner in the walk not much liking such a romantic visiter, referred him to her parents. The traveller was not to be diverted from an object in search of which he had travelled so far, and the little town of Alcester was shortly after all nigh-frightened from its propriety by a carriage-and-four driving up at full speed to the house of Mr. Rimmer. After many wonderings among the inhabitants who it could be, it turned out that it was Mr. Da Costa, come to request of the parents permission to pay his addresses to their daughter.

Advice was asked of those with whom they usually advised and consent was given; and the stranger gave such evidence of the strength of his attachment that he was not long in finding his way to the heart of Miss Rimmer; and tho' many tales were afloat of what the modern "Blue Beard" would do, he married her at Alcester Church on Saturday week, three carriages and four conveying the parties who graced the nuptial ceremony with their presence. The people whose daughter has thus become a wife, are worthy people, in moderate circumstances; the lady possesses good sense as well as personal attractions, and the stranger has shown himself by munificent presents, to be really what he passes for, a man of vast wealth, and a gentleman. We understand that the eldest brother of Miss Rimmer is to accompany her to her new residence across the Atlantic, when his fortune, as well as her's will be made.—*Birmingham (Eng.) Advertiser.*

Yankee Ingenuity.—The New Englanders are proverbial for their tact and inventive faculties. Many of our modern improvements originated with them. Before they applied steam as a propelling power, it took as many days to go to Albany as it does hours now. By steam we navigate our rivers and the boundless ocean; by steam we travel on railroads at the moderate rate of something less than 60 miles an hour; we grind our wheat, saw our timber, clear our docks of mud, shovel down hills; in fact do almost every thing but heal the sick, and that has been left for Dr. Sherman to do with his Lozenges. As formerly, weeks or months were required for curing common coughs

colds, asthma, whooping cough and co
sumption. But now, in this age of Loco
co Matches, Sherman's Lozenges, partaki
of the spirit of the age, do in a few ho
what was formerly done in as many wee
they cure head-aches in a few minutes, a
do not excite any disgust in their admin
tration. All travel by the quickest rou
and all who would be as judicious in bei
cured, should go at once to the Doctor's.
For sale at the Drug Store of Messrs.
M. Dawson & Brother, Easton, and by
gents at other stores in the county.

[By request.]

LINES ON THE DEATH OF J. W.

No victor's wreath adorned his humble bro
On him no grateful nation proudly smile
With noiseless step he traced his way bel
On thro' the flowery mead or dreary wil

Patient, unmoved, amid the varying see
His heart, and hope, and converse were
bove;
In all the storms of grief, resigned, sere
Held in the arms of everlasting love.

Speak ye? who stood around him in
hour,
When faint and pale, he breathed his f
well sigh;
When hope's full bud was bursting
flower,—
When light, when Heaven was beamin
his eye;
Say how he spoke? and pain & death del
Struggled to tell his mighty joys, and d

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Baltimore Market.

Baltimore, Jan. 3d, 184

Grain.—The receipts of Wheat are li
and mostly by wagons. We note s
sales of good white at 120a112c; goo
prime Md. reds at 104a109c, and ordina
good at 95a104c. A cargo of Va. prim
sold yesterday at 110c, and another, o
quality, early in the week, at 105c.
Corn has declined—white is selling at 6
and yellow at 68a69c, and dull. Last
of Pa. yellow corn at 70c. We quote
at 43a44c, and Rye at 73a75cents.

DIED,

At Oxford on Saturday morning last
3rd inst., Sarah E. Markland, in
26th year of her age, eldest daughter o
late Capt. Wm. Markland.

Of Scarlet Fever at "Beverly," the
dence of John Harper, Esq., on the 6
Dec., Richard Hughlett Harper, ag
years, 8 months and 10 days.

On the 11th, Maria Fuzimmons Ha
aged 9 months and 14 days.

On the 23d, James Edward Harper,
7 years, 2 months and 6 days.

Truly may it be said that death has
busy in this afflicted family during the
space of three weeks. Three intere
children have been taken from the fon
brace of affectionate parents; but while
hearts are thus torn with grief and ang
and they mourn over the loss of their
dren, a gleam of comfort springs forth
whispers that they will see them again
and immaculate spirits in the kingd
glory and of God.

A Temperance Meetin
Will be held this evening at 7
in the Methodist Protestant Ch
The members of the Society are solic
be present as the business to be tran
claims their immediate attention. The
lic generally are also respectfully invi
attend. W. T. Rowlenson, S

The Annual Meeting
of the *CITIZEN'S FIRE COMP*
for the election of Officers will be h
Tarr's Hotel on Wednesday (to-mo
evening the 7th inst. at 7 o'clock. Pu
attendance is particularly requested.
Jan. 6 R. M. WILLSON, S

WANTED,
8 or 10 sober, industrious, able-
men for SAILORS. T
liberal wages (paid every month) w
given. Apply to John Bartle
1st mo 6th, 1846—2wG Easton

Cart-wheel Wrig
—AND—
BLACKSMITH
THE subscriber begs leave to inf
customers and the public generally,
has taken the Cart-wright shop imme
adjoining his Smith's shop on the co
Dover and Harrison Streets, and is no
pared to execute *ALL WORK* in
with neatness and despatch. He ha
employ a good workman and a qua
materials to suit his business. Person
ting work done will do well to give
call. A. DO
☞Country produce taken in exche
work. Jan. 6, 184

DISSOLUTION.
THE CO-PARTNERSHIP he
existing under the firm of Mu
and Thompson was, on the 1st inst.
ved by mutual consent.
All persons indebted to the late
rospectfully requested to make pay
William N. Mullikin, who is duly
zed to close the concern.
WM. N. MULLI
W. H THOMP
Easton, Jan. 6, 1846.

WM N. MULLIKIN will con
carry on the Mercantile Bu
the old stand, where he will be pl
see his friends and customers.
Easton, Jan. 6, 1846—3w

To State Tax-Pa
OF TALBOT COUNT
THE subscriber finding himself
luctantly compelled to continue
lection of the State Tax, heretofore
ken by him as the Deputy of his
father, respectfully gives notice t
prepared to receive the same, an
tremely desirous of closing the bu
speedily as possible. He or Mr.
Graham, who is authorized to act i
sence, may be found at the office co
to his father's late residence in
The subscriber expects to be at th
to-day, the 3rd inst., and on Sat
17th inst.,—at St. Michaels, Sat
10th inst. *Wm. R. HUGH*
Collector of State Tax for Tal
January 6, 1846—4t

The Steamboat Osiris
continued her trips to Miles River,
St. Michaels for the season.
Dec. 16, 1845. JNO. D. T

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