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POET'S CORNER.

THE WORLD FOR SALE. The world for sale—hang out the sign, Call every traveler here to me;

It is a glorious thing to see— Ah, it has cheated me so sore! It is not what it seemed to be!

Here's wealth in glittering heaps of gold;— Who bids?—But let me tell you fair, A hatter let us never hold.

Here's Love the dreamy potent spell— That beauty flings around the heart; I know its power, alas! too well.

And Friendship,—rarest gem of earth, Who'er hath found the jewel his?

Fame! hold the brilliant meteor high; How dazzling every gilded name!

Sweet star of Hope! with ray to shine In every soul's gladning breast;

Ambition, fashion, show and pride, I part from all for ever and a day;

My Faith, my Bible, and my God.

From Noah's Messenger.

THE WORLD. "Sit, bring me a good, plain dinner," said a melancholy-looking individual to a waiter

"The dinner was brought and devoured, and the waiter called the landlord aside, and thus addressed him:

"You are the landlord?" "Yes." "You do a good business here?"

"Yes." (In astonishment.) "You make—probably ten dollars a day, don't you?"

"I cannot pay for what I have consumed; I have been out of employment seven months, but have engaged to go to work to-morrow. I had been without food four and twenty hours when I entered your place. I will pay you in a week."

"I cannot pay my bills with such promises; blustered the landlord, and I do not keep a poor-house. You should address the proper authorities. Leave me something for security."

"I have nothing." "I will take your coat." "If I go into the street without that I will get my death, such weather as it is."

"You should have thought of that before you came here?" "You are serious? Well, I solemnly aver that one week from now I will pay you."

"I will take the coat?" "The coat was left, and a week afterwards redeemed."

Caston Star.

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DEPEND UPON YOURSELF.

The success of individuals in life, is under God, greatly owing to their learning early to depend upon their own resources. Money, or the expectation of it by inheritance, has ruined more men than the want of it ever did.

Remarks of P. F. Thomas,

ON THE RESOLUTIONS DIRECTING THE SALE OF THE COUPONS AND CERTIFICATES OF INTEREST, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SINKING FUND. Mr. P. F. Thomas said, that he considered the proposition contained in the resolutions reported from the committee

on the interest upon bonds, which their own money has been employed to purchase. What sir, is to be the effect of this operation? The honorable chairman of the committee on ways and means (Mr. Johnson) has admitted that to throw into the market one hundred and twenty thousand dollars of coupons, will produce a considerable depreciation in their value.

has failed for want of a sufficient consideration to support it, it is nudum pactum, and not binding upon the State. The practice of the State in reference to the sinking fund, clearly demonstrated, that it has never been treated as a trust,

OBEDIENCE OF GREAT MEN.—

The greatest men are often affected with the most trivial circumstances, which have no apparent connection with the effects they produce.

A gentleman of considerable celebrity always feels secure against the cramp when he places his shoes, on his going to bed, so that the right shoe is on the left of the left shoe,

Dr. Johnson always, on going up Bolt Court, put one foot on each stone of the pavement—if he failed, he felt certain that the day would be unlucky.

The philosopher, never wrote but in full dress. Dr. Routh, of Oxford, studied in full canonicals.

An eminent living writer can never compose with his slippers on. A celebrated preacher of the last century could never make a sermon with his garters on.

A greater German critic wrote his commentaries on Sophocles, with a pot of porter by his side. Schlegel lectured at the age of seventy-two, in Latin, with a snuff-box constantly in his hand.

Let the inhabitants of cities, as well as the farmers, read this. It is an extract from the Philadelphia correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

Mr. Drew, the editor of the Maine Farmer, cultivates but a single acre of land, the produce of which suffices in chief for the support of a large family.

One third of the acre he devotes to corn, which he selects of the most profitable species, and raises after the most approved modern plan.

He measures the land well, and plants by measurement. This third of an acre has yielded for several years 30 bushels of corn for grinding,

besides a small quantity for fattening swine. The same piece of ground yields two or three loads of pumpkins for the table, and for a cow and the swine, besides a sufficient supply of dry white beans for family use.

So much for one third of the acre. On a small portion of land about a dozen rods square, he raises on the average 60 bushels of onions, which bring in the market a sufficient sum for the purchase of wheat and rye flour.

STRANGE.—

Some dogs possess a singular knack for hunting out anything that has recently been in possession of their masters.

There is one ludicrous anecdote of this faculty, which we fear is too good to be true. A gentleman made a bet that a dog would identify a franc piece that he had thrown down upon the Boulevards of Paris.

Before the dog had picked up the money, a passenger had discovered it; Presently the dog caught the scent, and followed the stranger to his hotel, remained with him all day, and attended him to bed, to the great delight of his newly constituted master, who was extremely flattered by his sudden attachment.

But the moment the gentleman pulled off his small clothes, in the pocket of which he had placed the franc, the dog barked at the door, as if desirous to get out.

The door was opened and the dog caught up the breeches, and rushed away to his rightful master. Shortly afterwards arrived, en dishabille, the owner of the breeches, trembling for a purse of gold that lay in the same pocket with the important franc.

The sinking fund, consists in part, of premiums paid on some of the States' bonds and stocks, and of gross appropriations made at different times by the legislature, for its benefit.

The laws directed its proceeds to be invested in some profitable stocks, and its annual accretions to be re-invested for the purpose of paying the interest, if necessary, and of ultimately discharging the entire principal of the public debt.

This fund has been invested in State securities, contrary, as I shall presently undertake to demonstrate, to the spirit and plain meaning of the laws under which they were issued, until by active re-investment it has become the holder of twelve hundred thousand dollars of State bonds, drawing an annual interest of over seventy thousand dollars, for which the property of the people is taxed.

Failing, as the State, has done, to meet her engagements by the payment of the interest upon her bonds, she has placed in the hands of her creditors written acknowledgements of the interest due them for each year, in the shape of coupons and certificates.

The sinking fund having, as before stated, purchased \$1,200,000 of bonds, is entitled to coupons for the interest in arrear upon that amount. At the last session of the General Assembly, a law was passed, authorizing the receipt of coupons in payment of taxes.

This law was intended to operate for the benefit of creditors. The late treasurer so construed it, and rightly construed it, believing that it was not the intention of the General Assembly, to authorize competition between the State and its creditors in the coupon market, inasmuch as such action would only be looked upon as that of a State trading to profit on its own insolvency.

If Mr. Speaker, I understand the import of these resolutions, it is proposed now to force these coupons of the sinking fund into the market, to be sold for the highest market price, not for the purpose of applying their proceeds to the payment of interest due to creditors, and to that extent affording relief to the tax payer, but for the avowed object of re-investing in State bonds; not that those bonds may be cancelled and the amount of taxes diminished; but they may still be kept active, in other words, that the people may be annually tax-

THE CONTRACT.

The contract declares that the proceeds of the sinking fund shall be employed in paying the interest, and yet although the interest is in arrear, the resolutions propose to change its destination and to engage it in the purchase of other bonds.

The fact that the profits of the sinking fund were directed to be applied to the payment of interest, in the event of a failure to pay from other sources, is of itself conclusive upon the point.

The sinking fund has been almost entirely absorbed in State bonds—the same catastrophe which has fallen upon the bonds, in the hands of private holders, has likewise visited these bonds—no interest is paid upon them and you are unable to comply with the contract, which, it is said, you entered into with your creditors.

Had this fund been invested in profitable stocks, you would this day have had the means of paying over \$70,000 of interest on the outstanding bonds, and of lessening the taxes to the same amount.

In defiance of the experience which the past has afforded, it is proposed still to persist in this ruinous policy, which while it is destructive to the interest of creditors, affords no earthly relief to your people.

But, sir, suppose it be admitted, that this alleged contract authorized the investment of the sinking fund in these stocks, and that in this respect, the trustee has not violated the trust; still another question remains to be settled, before I can assent to these resolutions. We admit that this trust fund must be administered for the benefit of the public creditors.

Will the policy indicated by these resolutions effect such an end? The coupons of the sinking fund are to be thrown into the market, to enter into competition with the coupons of private holders. All agree that this will produce a considerable depreciation in the value of coupons, and I have already endeavored to prove that a like result will occur to the bonds.

You reduce the value of the trust fund—you depreciate the property of the cessi ce trust, and you compel the trustee to do all this, that he himself may profit by the operation. The point admits of no argument, and I leave the House to determine the extent of benefit which will be reaped by the public creditors under such a system.

It has, however, been contended that the passage of these resolutions will afford relief to the people, by enabling them to pay taxes in depreciated paper. I cannot think that this will be the effect of this measure. The extent of the demand for the coupons will, however, determine the question. You have already, sir, passed a resolution directing a suspension of snits upon the bonds of the collectors, until the first of

COURSE OF MR. CALHOUN'S FRIENDS

IN VIRGINIA. The Globe says we give the conclusion of this powerful paper, that the readers of the Globe may be able to appreciate the spirit in which that portion of the party, which has been looked to by federalism as likely to embarrass its antagonists rallied to the support of the democratic flag.

Extract from an address directed to be published by a meeting of the friends of John C. Calhoun, delegates to the State democratic convention, with the signatures of the committee who prepared it.

In making an issue upon a question of organization in the party which we act, we make no truce with the common enemy; nor shall we meet them with divided forces unless there should be evidence that the leader selected by our friends designs to betray us all to the foe. But whilst we entertain these sentiments towards our political friends and enemies, we have still felt bound to make the issue which we have here tendered, and are willing to waive until it can be tried by the democratic republican party, without leading to the election of a whig President.

It was due to our own self-respect to assign the reasons for the course which we had pursued; and we thought it fair to give notice of our intention to call up this question as soon as the next presidential election is over, and to keep it before the public eye. We now enter our protest against the probable organization of the next Baltimore convention that it may be quoted against us as a precedent hereafter. And upon the principles above, expecting to support its nominee, we shall do so not because he is such a nominee, nor because we recognize in that convention a fair representation of the people of the party, but despite of such nomination; because, in fact, he may be their preferred candidate, and, under the circumstances, may seem most likely to concentrate their strength; and because we may be satisfied by himself, or by the action of those who nominate and support him, that we shall promote our principles by electing him over his Whig competitor.

From the gratifying manifestations afforded through the deliberations and proceedings of the late Virginia convention, of the complete accord and concurrence of the whole republican party of this State upon those topics deemed by us peculiarly vital to the South—the tariff and abolition questions—we have the strongest assurances of enjoying the united and concentrated powers of the whole party here in the dissemination and establishment of the fundamental principles of free trade and southern rights.

And from such happy concord in a State so justly entitled to respect and weight, and the corresponding influence which it may be expected to exert on the councils and action of the whole party, throughout the Union, we feel authorized to expect, if not require, that whatever of action inconsistent therewith may have on several occasions in State and Federal bodies, casually crept into the course of a portion of our northern friends, shall hereafter be fully rectified and redeemed; and that whatever candidate may hope to be honored with the suffrages of the republican party of Virginia shall, in principle and conduct, exhibit concurrence of thought and feeling.

Upon these anticipations, and with the full understanding that our solemn convictions on the important principles involved in the organization of the proposed national convention—though their assertion has been temporarily waived—have neither been compromised nor abandoned, we feel justified in appealing to you, brethren of the republican faith, who have shared out peculiar predilections, hopes, and apprehensions, to yield to the considera-

EM Hooper HISTORICAL SOCIETY