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THOMAS H. ROBSON,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING AT
EASTON, Md.

TERMS.

Two Dollars, if paid within the year, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents at the end of the year. Clubs of ten, cash in advance $15

☞ No paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid. No subscription will be taken for a shorter period than six months.

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☞ Single papers five cents.

The Easton Star.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL—DEVOTED TO NEWS, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, ADVERTISING, &C.

VOL. 14--NO. 21. EASTON, MD., TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1855. WHOLE NO. 741.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

The Star has the largest circulation of any paper published on the Easton Shore, and therefore is the best means of advertising.

Terms.—One square three insertions $1.00; and 35 cents for every additional insertion.—A liberal deduction in prices to those who advertise by the year, or for six, or three months.

Advertisement sent to the office *not marked* the number of times to be inserted, will be continued till ordered out, and charged according to regular rates.

Special notices, inserted before deaths and marriages, ten cents a line for each insertion.

Marriages and Obituary notices inserted free of charge.

THE FARMERS FOUNDRY

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS AND MERCHANTS.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the farmers of Talbot and the adjacent counties that they they have just put the Earmers foundry at Easton in complete order, and are now prepared to manufacture every variety of castings at the shortest notice, which they will sell at city prices.

Their stock on hand is very large, and has been cast with great care, out of the very best materials; and consists of a variety of Machine Castings, Plough Castings of almost every size, and pattern; ploughs, cultivators, &c.

They are prepared to furnish an *improved point* for the Minor & Horton Plough, which will do more satisfactory work and last much longer than the old point. Farmers are particularly invited to call and examine this valuble improvement.

Merchants and Dealers supplied with castings at a liberal discount.

☞ We have just got up a new pattern of Chenyworth's shares, which is much thinner and better than the old point.

All kinds of machinery repaired at the shortest notice.

All kinds of old iron taken in exchange for new work, at $1.00 per cwt. We would like persons to bring us their old iron as early as practicable.

Five per cent. discount allowed for cash on all bills over Five Dollars.

Thanking the public for a liberal share of patronage during the past year, by strict attention to business, and promptness in filling orders, we hope to merit a continuance of the same.

DAVID & CHAS. KEILHOLTZ.
Easton, Jan. 30th, 1855—1y

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber has just returned from the city with a handsome assortment of **Cloths, Cassimeres & Vestings,** of all colors such as

BLACK FRENCH CLOTHS, BLUE, BROWN CLARET, OLIVE AND GREEN CLOTHS.

A large and handsome assortment of black **Doeskin Cassimeres,** with the largest supply of FANCY CASSIMERES that has ever been brought to town, I think. Also, a splendid assortment of

LINENS & DRILLS,

of all grades; some of very superior style and quality.

FOR YOUTHS, I have Cloths, Cassimeres, and Drills selected expressly to suit them; all of which I will make up at low figures, or sell the goods and *Cut them* free of charge.

All goods sold by me and made at home will be Cut gratis, and all work made WARRANTED to be made and trimmed in the best manner, and to fit, or not leave the shop.

Call and examine, as I will wait on all with much pleasure whether they buy or not, as it is my business to be accommodating.

apr 17 JOHN SATTERFIEED.

New Spring & Summer Goods

HAMMOND & BARNETT

HAVE just returned from the city and are now opening at their old stand, a large, varied and carefully selected stock of such wares and merchandise as are usually called for in the country, embracing a complete assortment of DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS, &c.

They have all been purchased upon the best terms, and are offered to their old friends and customers, and the public, at a very small remunerating advance on the cost.

Thankful for the large and increasing patronage heretofore extended to them, they hope by faithful attention to business to merit and receive a continuance of the same. a, 9

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL
PREPARATIONS, &c.
CAREFULLY SELECTED BY
LEVIN H. CAMPBELL,
Druggist & Pharmaceutist,
[OPPOSITE EASTON BANK.]
Easton, Maryland.

PAINTS, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, Putty, Turpentine, Dye Stuffs, Dry Salts, Acids, Salts, Spices, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Cosmetics, Toilet and Shaving Soaps, Cologne, Lavender, Verbeda, Millefleurs, Orange, Florida, Rose, Citronella, Peach and other Waters. Extracts, Brushes, Combs.

A large stock of the b. s Havana and Domestic Cigars. Garden, Field, Herb, Flower and Bird Seeds.

Agent for the sale of Reinhart's Patent Glass Pad, Double and Single Lever Trusses, the VERY BEST truss in use; also Sole Agent for Mrs. Betts' Utero abdominal suporter.

may 1—y

FOR THE SPRING.
BOOTS, SHOES,
Gaiters, &c.

I HAVE just returned from the Philadelphia and Baltimore with a general assortment of Boots, Shoes, &c., which have been purchased with care and will be sold low.

For Gentlemen I have fine and coarse Boots, Congress and Patent Glove-top Gaiters, Ties, &c.

For Ladies, plain and fancy Gaiters, Marshall Ties, Talmas, plain and colored Urekas, Morocco Slippers, &c., with a large variety of Boys, Misses and Children's Shoes, Gaiters, tipped Jenny Linds, &c.

A determination to compete with the city prices has induced me to keep a general assortment, and to sell cheap.

My assortment of
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES, &c.
is large and will be sold as usual. Terms Cash. ROBERT KEMP.

N. B.—A few more of those 50 cent Slippers, also $1 Gaiters, on hand. apr 17

Arthur's Patent Air-Tight Self
SEALING CANS,
For Preserving Fresh Fruit and Vegetables.

THIS invention, for which a patent has been obtained, commends itself to the attention of Housekeepers and others, on account of its great simplicity, and the effectual manner in which it accomplishes a very desirable and useful object. For further particulars call at the subscribers store, where can be seen the cans and full and complete directions for putting up Fresh Fruits and Vegetables. The subscriber is about perfecting his arrangements for supplying the above cans of different sizes. As the Strawberry season is near at hand, the public are requested to call early and examine the cans. The public's ob't serv't,

may 15 CHAS. ROBINSON.

Poetry.

[From the Cecil Whig.]

IN THE NIGHT.

—xx—

Yesternight the shadows blent
With the lights that came and went:
In the midnight deep and lone
List'ning heard I this sweet tone:

"When the jessamine's golden braid
Mingled with thy locks, dear maid,
'Neath a shadowy garden-tree,
Thou didst plight thy faith to me.

"Then the border-flowers lay white,
In the full moon's tender light,
And the tulips red and dull
Seemed with honey-dew o'erfull.

"And thou said'st—while blushes meek
Crimsoned on thy brow and cheek—
When the maples cast their leaves,
And the reapers bind their sheaves;

"When the clover bloom is dead,
And the berries darkly red
In the upland hedges shine,
Dearest love! I will be thine.

"Now the starlight's silver drift
Thro' the naked branches sift;
And the garden-bloom is dead,
Each wild wing has seaward fled,

"Where the golden tropics burn,
Dropping incense from each urn,
Crimson roses, lilies white,
Violets filled with gorgeous light;

"But the land wherein I dwell"—
Softer yet his whispers fell—
"All is cold and dark and dumb—
Dear I wait thee, wilt thou come?"

Clouds of white, and amber mist
Dressed with gold and amethyst,
Drifted sweetly in my sight
While I listened yester-night.

When the autumn-time was here,
And the leaves were falling sere
In the solemn cypress shade
A low, narrow, grave was made.

Give me comfort! give me grace!
That I too may lie in peace
With a napkin on my face.

Emma Alice Brown.

[From the N. Y. Spirit of the Times.]

GETTING IN AT NIGHT
WITHOUT MAKING A NOISE.

—xx—

"The door was locked when I got home," said Tom, "and how to get in without waking up 'the governor' was the difficulty; I knew he'd give me 'particular fits' if he knew I was out after ten, and the clock had just struck one. The back yard was an impossibility, and but one chance remained. There was a porch over the front door, the roof of which was but a few feet below two windows. One of them I knew was fastened down, and the other opened from a bedroom., which might or might not be occupied. An old maiden sister of Jim's wife had arrived on the same day, and it was very probable that she was in that room; but I knew the bed was in the corner farthest from the window and hoped I would be able to get in and through the room without awakening her, and *then* I had comparatively an easy thing of it. So getting a plank from a neighboring board pile, I rested it against the eave of the shed, pulled off my shoes and put them in my pocket, and then cooned up.' All right so far, but I thought it necessary, in order not to arouse any suspicion in the morning, to remove the plank; so dragging it up, I threw off the end, and, and down it went with an awful clatter on a stray dog that had followed me for two or three squares, who immediately set up the most awful howl a whipped hound ever gave tongue to. That startled half a dozen other dogs in the neighborhood barking; a mocking-bird in the window above commenced singing as if he intended to split his throat at it, and an old woman, in her night-clothes, with a candle in her hand, appeared at a window across the street.—I knew I was safe as far as she was concened, but if any one came to our windows, the candle gave enough light to very probably discover me. Nobody *did* come however, and the old lady, after peering up and down the street a minute or more, popped her head in and retired. The mocking-bird still kept up its eternal whistle, and it was fully half an hour before it and the dogs settleed down and gave me a chance to move. Creeping slowly along the wall, till I reached the window, I got my hands on the sill, sprung up, and with my head and shoulders within, and my legs hanging out, stopped to listen. Yes she *was* in that room, for I could hear her breathing. After waiting for a minute, I cautionsly drew up one leg, then the other slewed them around; and putting down the floor, was just conscious that I had stepped on something soft and yielding, and was about withdrawing them, when another yell broke out my feet, the old maid jumped! and the dogs and mocking-bird started again. I was through it all; I had 'put my foot in it,' in more ways than one. A little darkey was lying on her blanket, under the window, and I had stepped on her face, and of course, woke her up. I perceived in a flash what to do. She would be aroused, and I caught, to a certainty, unless I could get to my room before the governor was up, and I hadn't a moment to lose, for the little nigger was yelling, and the woman screaming, so that I started for the door, made three steps, and struck the steps, and struck a chair; tumbled over it, of course made the awfulest racket you ever heard of in the 'dead hour of night,' in a peaceable house; the nigger, and the old maid screamed louder than ever, the mocking-bird whistled like a steam-whistle, and the dogs fairly make a chorus as loud as Jullien's. I reached the door, however, and swiftly and quietly opened it, and just got outside in time to see the old gentleman open *his* door, with a candle in his hand and come hurrying up the stairs. Not a moment was to be lost. There was a wardrobe near where I stood, and I sprung behind it. Up came the 'governor,' reached the door, opened it went in the meantime there was all sorts of confusion and inquiry down strirs as to what was the matter. Nobody else came up, though, and from where I stood I heard every word of inquiry and explanation in the room. Of course they could not make much out of it. The little darkey was too frighened and too sound asleep at the time to understand the truth, and the upshot of the business was that they concluded she had been dreaming, and the 'governor,' after giving her a sound spanking, and explaining the matter to the aroused neighbors, from the window, went down to his room again.

"So far, so good. I now had to go down stairs, reach the back door, unbar it, get into the yard, and make for my room, which was in the second story of a back building that stood unconnected with, and about a dozen yards from, the main one After giving everybody another half-hour to settle down again, I started. Boys, did you ever try to go up or down a pair of stairs at midnight, without making a noise. You may try all sorts of ways, but every step is sure to crack, each with a peculiar noise of its own, and loud enough, you are certain to waken every body. I had gotten nearly to the bottom, when a little fist dog came trotting up the entry towards me, yelling furiously. A suppressed 'Come here, sir, you Zip" silenced him, for he recognised me; but the fist started the mocking-bird, and the dogs in the neighborhood having learned to take the *cue*, of course all joined chorus, for the third time. I ran along the passage, reached the door, and unlocked it just as the governor, aroused the second time, opened his door, and seeing a man escaping from the house, by the back way, of course cried 'Thieves! Theives!' and made a rush after me. I was too quick for him though, opened the door, sprang out, broke for the door that opened into the room below mine, and had just reached it, when *crash!* within a foot of my head went a brick, and another voice, that I knew belonged to our next door neighbor. Esquire Tomkins, joined the governor in the cry of Thieves! Thieves Murder!! thieves!"—I was safe, though. Rushing up the stairs I 'shelled, myself quicker than I ever did before or since, and was in bed and *sound asleep*, in less than half a minute. Wasn't there a row, though? I never heard so many dogs before, the mocking-bird; of course, outdone all previous efforts, and the chickens even began to crow. Tomkins, next door, was ballooing 'Thieves" and called the 'governor.' I could hear the screams and noises among the neighbors, until at length the old gentleman's voice was heard in the yard calling 'Tom! Tom!'

Tom was sound asleep—snoaring!

"Tom!' cried the old man in a voice that would have roused a man from an epileptic fit.

"I judged it prudent to wake then, and jumping from my bed, raised the window and rubbed one eye, and looking particularly frightened, (which I was,) asked:

"Why, father, what in the world is the matter?'

"There's thieves in the house!' was the reply; 'get your gun and come down, and be quick!'

"He's in that room below you, Tom!' halloed Tomkins, 'I,m certain of it. I saw him as he ran down, and threw a fire brick at him. I knew he didn't pass that door, Mr. Jones.'

"I was directed to look out for myself;' the governor stood sentinel at the door, below; armed with a club, while Tomkins had five minutes to collect aid from the neighbors, and in less than half the time so thoroughly was every house alarmed, there was a dozen or more of men in the yard, armed with guns pistols, and sticks.

"The governor led the attack. Opening the door, he called, 'Come out here, you house breaking scoundrel! If you attempt to run or resist I'll blow your brains out!' Nobody came, however.

"Watch the door,' was the order, 'while I go in!' and I was told to 'look sharp,' and shoot the rascal if he came up stairs.' A momentary search was sufficient to satisfy everybody that the thief was not in the room.

"He's up stairs them,' cried Tomkins, 'for I'll take my Bible oath he didn't pass that door.'

"So up stairs they trooped, but I had lit a candle by that time, and there was no bugbear there. The strictest search, even to looking under a boot-jack, didn't show the faintest trace of him? The yard was next examined, the house, and everybody being at length tolerably well satisfied that he had escaped, the neighbors dispersed to their homes, but I was apointed as sentinel for the rest of the night, and ordered not to go to sleep on my post under the penalty of a flogging.

"The articles missing, on a thorough investigation next day, were two pies, ond the old lady's silver thimble. The thimble turning up in a week or two, being discovered under a corner of the carpet, but the pies have never been accounted for to this day. On oath, I could have given very material testimony as to the disposition of the stolen property, but as the case didn't come before any court, I remainsd quiet.

"Didn't the local editors *loom* though.' One of them elongated himself through a quarter of a column, and headed the item, '*A Diabolical and Atrocious Attempt at Burglary and Murder!*' describing with graphic particulars, the 'fiendish attempt to throttle Miss——— and her servant,' complimented the 'coolness and resolution of R. Tomkins, Esq., and perorated with a withering anathema on the want of vigilance displayed by the police.

"It was fun for me to see with what wide awake sagacity the watch used to stop at the front door and listen, during their nightly rounds, for a month after; and you could'nt have bribed a youngster to go under the porch, on any account, after dark. The excitement died away, though, after a while, but I'll never forget the night I tried to get in 'without making a noise."

C. A. P.

American Books in England.—Over 10,000 copies of Barnum's Autobiography, is it stated, have been sold in England without the slightest pecuniary advantage to the author.

Mr. Wykoff's account of his Courtship and its Consequences has been republished in London.

The London Weekly Chronicle, speaking of reprinted American Literature, describes Fanny Fern as "a dreadful person, a species of idiotic Mrs. Trollepe, possessing all that lady's want of refinement, but without an atom of her wit

What is Baggage?—In a recent suit in New York, the question came up whether a gold watch is an article of wearing apparel or to be deemed baggage. The Superior Court decided it is an article of wearing apparel, and when not carried about the person, but in a trunk, while traveling is to be deemed baggage.

Original Contributions.

FOR YOUNG MEN.

Ten years ago we knew two young men who were familiarly acquainted with each other, and associates. They lived in the same place, and their earnings were nearly alike, about $400 per annum.

Outside acquaintance could have detected no difference in their expenses.—One however being what the world dubs a clever fellow, he got into a habit of spending his leisure hours at the taverns. He sauntered into a saloon now and then, was ready for an occasional excursion, or a shooting match or a ride. He smoked habitually, drank a little, and now and then bet a trifle. His habits were not bad, and his character in the main above reproach, though somehow or other, his income, except at a low rate, did not increase. We saw him a few weeks since and he had not a red cent, except what he had on his back, with a small family to support.

The other pursued a different course.—Though his temperament was most likely to tempt him into habits of idleness, he worked steadily along, dropped into no bad habits, though liberal enough when a rational necessity occurred for the exercise of his generosity He loitered nowhere, felt no necessity of idling at the hotels and saloons. Somehow or other, on the principle that birds of a feather flock together, he soon had quite a different set of associates from the other. Last week we happened to meet him and his inquiries were directed to obtaining a man to employ in a responsible place, a subordinate to himself. We recalled his old friend and recommended him. Chance made us acquainted with his wordly luck, as the superficial would term it, and we found that he had accumulated on his former and now largely increased salary some $5.000 besides supporting a family. On our expressing gratification at the result, he desired to know if we remembered a conversation which we had with him a few years before. We did not.

'Well,' said he, "as I was riding with you on such occasion, I expressed dissatisfaction with my income and pursuit.—You showed me that by saving $150 per annum, and the annual interest, I should be quite a wealthy man at the age of fifty, and you estimated it by approximation.—It sank deeply into my mind, and I not only saved that sum, but have at an increased salary, saved much more, and to that conversation I owe much of my success. I always intended to remind you of it, if an opportunity occurred."

These two men are now in the same employment; one as principal, and the other as subordinate. One with double the salary of the other, one with a snug property and home, and the other with none.—We yesterday met the latter, and related to him the whole interview with his friend. "I will commence to-morrow," said he, "at all hazards; and save 25 per cent on my income."

If he does so, as he is yet a young man, he will yet be a successful and honored one.

CHATAM.

May 12th, 1855.

HON. JOS. R. CHANDLER'S ADDRESS AT ST. MARY'S.

Mr. Editor:—I have just finished reading "The Address of Hon. J. R. Chandler delivered May 15th at the celebration of the landing of the Pilgrims on the site of St. Mary's city," which you kindly placed in my hands for perusal. It is the old story of Catholic toleration upon which so many changes have been sung, and which has been reiterated so often and with so little dispute as to lead most Catholics to believe it true. The Hon. gentleman, speaking of the early colonies of North America, says, "While almost every colony owes its existence to Protestant intolerance, none but Maryland, the only Catholic colony of them all, attempted to practice religious liberty. She proclaimed universal liberty to every sect and division of sect that professed a belief in Jesus Christ." How far this is true and what amount of credit is due Catholics for it, are matters to be determined by history alone. And it is strange, that Mr. Chandler, professing to be familiar with the early history of the colony, rarely particularizes the facts upon which he depends, and more rarely cites proof from creditable historians to sustain his positions. And this is the more to be wondered at, when we know he regarded the occasion of the address as "applying the opportunity and the means of a deserved and triumphant vindication" of the Catholic church on the subject of religious toleration.

As the Honorable gentleman has omitted many important references, I propose to supply his omissions by bringing forward a few facts of history which must have great weight in the discussion of this subject and go far towards determining the issue.

1. The design of colonizing Maryland, and the grant for that purpose, originated under a Protestant government. At the time of the accession of James I an intense antipathy existed between the Protestants and Catholics of England. The discovery of the "Gunpowder Plot" served to increase this mutual hatred which was further augmented, on the part of the Protestants, by the general refusal of the Catholics to take the oath of allegiance; so that the anti-popery feeling of the nation became exceedingly violent, and so continued until after Charles ascended the throne. It was during this period that the grant to colonize Maryland has given. This fact alone, if there existed no other proof, is sufficient to warrant the belief that the Patent secured to Protestants the same rights and privileges in the colony as were secured to Catholics. So that whatever of toleration is to be found in the terms of the charter must be credited to the British government.

2. Sir Gsorge Calvert, the author of the Maryland Charter, was not strongly Catholic in his views and feelings, and was, by no means, such a man as would have originated an exclusive Catholic colony had he been allowed to do so. It is very evident he was ready to compromise his religious for political purposes, and cared more for a commercial speculation than for the maintenance of the faith. Rapin, a contemporary, speaks of him as being "popishly affected," which is far from being decidedly Catholic. Fuller, author of "English Worthies," says he was converted to Catholicism about 1625. Abbot, Archbishop of Canterbury, in a letter quoted by Sir Horace Walpole, suggests the cause of that conversion as follows:—

"Mr. Secretary Calvert hath never looked merry since the prince his coming out of Spain; it was thought he was much interested in Spanish affairs; a course was taken to rid him of all employment and negotiations. This made him discontented; and, as the saying is, *Desperatio facit monachum*, so he apparently did turn papist, which he now professeth, this being the third time he hath been to blame that way."

The "Spanish affairs" alluded above was the famous Spanish match which was broken off about 1624. Perhaps, the more charitable supposition is that Calvert's catholicism was owing to the influence of his lady, who was of a catholic family.

Sir George was Secretary under James, who said he would not "keep civil friendship" with a catholic, and in his famous star-chamber speech declared he would give up to the rigours of the law all who refused to take the oath of allegiance. This oath was an object of intense hatred on the part of all good and true catholics, and Pope Paul V said it could not be taken "without hurting the Catholic faith."

The sentiment of the English crown and ministry will be seen further by consulting the Virginia Patents of 1606 & 1609, in which they ordain that "the true word and service of God and Christian faith * * * * * according to the doctrine, rights, and religion, now professed and established within our realm of England" "be preached, planted and used;" and express themselves as "loath that any person be permitted to pass, that we suspect to affect the superstitions of the Church of Rome." Similar language is used in the instructions to Gov. Wyatt. (See on all these points 1st Henning 69, 97, &c.)

These references sufficiently indicate the anti-popery feeling of the English government at that time; yet, Calvert was one of the ministry, Secretary to the King, member of Parliament and a zealous advocate of the ultra monarchial prerogatives of the crown. If then he was a Catholic he was a bad one, and showed a higher regard for his political standing and temporal interests than for his religious opinions.

Such was the man. With him the Maryland charter originated as follows:—In 1621 he received from James the grant of Avalon, in Newfoundland. This enterprise proved a failure, consequently he threw up the charter; and being repulsed with insult from Virginia, he obtained from Charles in 1632 the grant of a new colony in America. The charter of this colony, which he called *Cresentia*, he "copied literally from the prior grant of Avalon, the names, boundaries, localities &c., being of course excepted." (Chalmers Hist. of the Revolt b. II, chap. 3: also Fuller's Worthies.) Before this charter received the signature of the King, Sir George died; the name of Cecil his heir, was then inserted, and the colony called Maryland, after the Queen Henrietta Maria; with these alterations it passed the seal.

Thus far we see nothing in the author of the charter or in the circumstances in which it originated that would lead us to suppose that the existence of Protestantism under it was merely a matter of toleration on the part of the colonists. Sir Cecil and his brother Leonard, were ardent, zealous catholics. In forming the colony they gathered around them those of like faith, but neither these Proprietors nor the colonists had any part in forming the charter, and they were ever bound by its provisions.

3. So much for the antecedents of the charter, now for the instrument itself.—This secured the establishment of Protestantism throughout the colony. True, it gave to the Proprietor (a Catholic) the patronage and advowsons of all the churches, but it also bound him to consecrate them according to the ecclesiastical laws of England, which would be to make Protestant churches of them. The design of the colony, expressed by the charter, was "a laudable and pious zeal for extending the christian religion, and also the territories of our empire." What the grantors, (James and afterwards Charles,) meant by the christian religion was the Protestant faith—the established religion of the empire.

A proviso to sect. XXII of the charter reads, in the original Latin, thus:—"Proviso semper quod nulla fiat Interpretatio per quan sacrosancta Dei et vera Christiana Religio and Ligiantia Nobis Hœredibus et successoribus nostris debita Immutatione Prejudicio vel dispendio in aliquo patiantur" &c. &c. Bacon gives a translation of this as follows:—Provided always that no interpretation thereof be made whereby Gods holy and true christian Religion, as the allegiance due us our heirs and successors, may, in any wise, suffer by change, prejudice or dimnution," &c. &c.

This translation is incorrect in one particular; the word *sacrosancta* is not to be understood as qualifying *Religio*, nor yet, as agreeing with *negotio* understood, as Mr. Brantz Mayer asserts, but as governing the genitive Dei, and the passage should be rendered—"Provided always that no interpretation thereof be made whereby the *worship of* God *and the true Christian Religion*" &c. Now the English government regarded the worship of the Romish church as *superstition*, (see second Virginia Patent quoted above,) and the Protestant faith the only true christian religion; this charter was therefore a protestant charter and secured the perfect liberty of the Protestant religion throughout the colony. The colonists were prohibited by their charter from doing aught whereby the Protestant faith would "suffer by change, prejudice or diminution."—Was it then by the tolerant spirit of the Catholics only that Protestants were allowed equal rights and privilieges in the colony? Just about as much as Protestantism now exists in Maryland by the toleration of Catholics. It was there guaranteed and protected by the same power which gave the colony being and fostered its infant growth. It has been argued that the Calverts, rigid Catholics, would not have accepted such a Protestant charter, but this is reasoning against the facts and begging the question; the history is before us and we must be governed by it and not by any preconceived notions of the men.

4. Mr. Chandler has quoted the oath administered to the Governor of the colony, in which he swears he "will not directly or indirectly, trouble molest or discountenance any person, professing to believe in Jesus Christ, for or on account of his religion." Chalmers says this oath was "taken between the years 1637 and 1657" but whether taken more than once or during the whole interval is not said. Nor is this important. One thing is certain, it was needed or it would not have been required. Such guards were necessary to secure the chartered rights of the Protestant members of the colony from the encroachments of their Catholic fellow colonists who largely outnumbered them.—But though the officers of the colony were compelled by the terms of the charter to a certain course of conduct, the feelings of their subjects were not always under the same restraint. In proof of this, we refer to the trial of one Wm. Lewis who abused a protestant neighbor for reading Smith's Sermons; (2d Bozman 595.) also to the Acts relating to "church liberties" passed from time to time—as in 1638 and 1640—also to the Act passed 1649, (when a protestant majority ruled the Assembly,) making it a penal offence to persecute or stigmatize any inhabitant of the colony on account of his religious belief.

These facts clearly prove that the Maryland colonists were not a whit more liberal than the neighboring colonies. Nor do we suppose they were worse than their neighbors. They did not live in a tolerant age, but happily for themselves and their memories they were bound by a charter which compelled them to avoid persecution for religious opinions. We hope the next time the Honorable gentleman drags his church before the public he will be more happy in the selection of a theme or more attentive to the facts of history.

Yours, &c. W. H. BRISBANE.
Easton, Md.

AGRICULTURAL.

A MECHANIC'S GARDEN.

We have frequent inquies for some plan of cultivating small plots of ground, such as are owned by mechanics, residing in the suburbs of our cities and vilages. We cannot well put down on one, or even a hundred pages, all the minute directions these men required; we will, however, do what we can to meet their wants. We give them a list of what is on one plot of ground of half an acre; and lest the statements may seem rather large we may as well say in advance, that we describe just what we saw on the grounds of Mr. J. H. Smith, at Norwalk, Conn., and further, that although there is such a variety of trees, fruits' vegetables, &c., there is no confused crowding or jumbling but every thing seems to be arranged in perfect order. Mr. Smith showed us a sheet of paper, upon which he has marked out the ground occupied by each tree; plant and plot of vegetables or berries, with the name and variety written down. We should also say that Mr. S. is a laboring mechanic, and that he does nearly all the work required in his garden with his own hands, and out of the usual hours of business.

His lot is about 100 feet wide, and of course extends back some 250 feet to make an acre. The front half contains the house with front and side plots—the house being on one side of the lot. In this front area, in part covered with grass, are quite a variety of fruit and ornamental trees, including 14 cherry trees of different varieties, 4 standard and 10 dwarf pear trees, 8 dwarf apple trees, 6 peach treee, 8 Norway spruce, 1 white pine; 2 balsam firs, 1 sq. of onions, cabbages, potatoes, sweet corn, cucumbers, peas, three varieties of beans, gherkins, summer and winter squashes, radishes, two varieties of lettuce, nasturtions, eleven varieties of strawberies, five varieties of rasperberies, several vigorous hills, of New Rochelle and white blackberries, and two varieties of gooseberries, and three varieties of currants. In addition to these, there are plants of hops, sage, parsley, pie plant (in abundance,) wormwood, and a variety of flowers.

On this ground are three apple trees, three plum trees, 20 peach trees, 75 dwarf horse chestnut, 1 mountain ash, 4 common white ash, (in the street outside the fence,) 4 common forest dogwood, 2 elms, 5 roses of Sharon, 2 wax plants, 12 varieties of roses, besides flowering currants, sweet scented shrubs, &c.

Back of this ground commences the garden, which is not, as it should be, separated from it by any fence. In the rear is a cold grapery, 14 by 13 feet, with a grape border in front, 18 feet wide. The rest of the ground is planted with various fruit trees, and divided into plots containing each of the following: beets, two varieties pear tree of 32 varieties.

The cold grapery is new, and cost near $400: A plain one for common ues may be built for one-half or one fourth this expense. This one has a cistern, with a rimple and inexpensive force pump, to which is attached hose and pipe for throwing water into every part. It contains 25 grape vines of 33 varieties.

The various vegetables and fruits are so selected as to furnish a succession for the table during the entire season. In addition to bountiful supply for himself. Mr. Smith sells strawberries, blackberries, plants, &c., enough to pay all extra labor employed, and for most of the manure he purchases.

After reading this enumeration, who will say that a half acre, if rightly managed, is not capable of ministering greatly to one's taste and comfort, as well as profit? What Mr. Smith enjoys from his plot of ground, could not be purchased for many hundreds of dollars, if it could be purchased at all; while as before stated, the cost is comparatively trifling. The time and labor devoted to these grounds serve as a recreation, rather than a tax upon the labors of the day—*American Agriculturist.*

Massachusetts.—*Look at Her!*—The K. N. Legislature which has outraged and dishonored the old Bay State, once as patriotic as any other in the Union, by setting her in opposition to the national Constitution, is thus spoken of by the Boston Courier:

"We hazard this opinion, that history will show the Legislature which has just adjourned to have been the most extravagant, the most drunken, the most impious and the most lecherous—and yet one of its champions claims for it a degree of purity never before claimed for a Massachusetts Legislature, which, until now, has been above the suspicion of impurity, undue extravagance, and small spreeing at the public expense."

Statement of an Eye Witness.—At the meeting at Faneuil Hall, last evening, Mr. Edward A. Vose—a member of the late House of Representatives—made a speech, and, among other things, said that he was a member of the Committee of Roads and Bridges of that body,—that that committee had travelled largely over the State,—that on one occasion they were attended with supernumerarias,—that the entire party numbered fifteen.—*that he ordered some spirits—that of the fifteen, thirteen of them voted for the new liquor law!!* This is the statement of an eye-witness, and is undoubtedly true. This reminds us of another piece of hypocricy. A member of the Boston delegation who voted for the liquor law, excused himself to a constituent by saying, "I voted for the bill which makes jurors judges of the law as well as the fact in criminal cases."—*ib.*

And a New Hampshire editor, who happened lately to be on a railroad train containing a select committee of our Massachusetts law makers, says:—

The committee behaved in the car a great deal like men who had drank large quantities of wine and brandy. They smoked, swore and hallooed freely, and for an hour or so enjoyed themselves in attempts to outdo each other in relating disgusting anecdotes, worthy of a grog-shop or house of ill-fame. The name of Mrs. Patterson was frequently invoked by the legislators, and in terms so familiar as to leave little doubt on the minds of the hearers that she is quite a favorite with others than Joseph Hiss, of the Nunnery Committee.

The Massachusetts Prohibitory Liquor Law.—The new prohibitory liquor law, which went into effect in Massachusetts on Monday, not only closes the shops of dealers, but prohibits the transportation of liquor by railroads and other public conveyances. It seems to meet with no little opposition, and the meeting held at Faneuil Hall, on Monday evening, is said to have been the largest gathering that has assembled in that building for many years. Among the speakers on the occasion was the Rev. J. P. Lovejoy, of Cambridge, who denounced the law as an iniquitous measure. He thus summed up some of its provisions:

The law fines a druggist for selling a glass of alcohol $1,000, imposing this fine even for a mistake, But if a man goes to a town agent and gets a glass by telling a lie, the fine is $5. Chargeing $1,000 for a mistake and $5 for a lie! A man who manufactures a barrel of cider is fined under this law $50 and imprisonment from 3 to six months for the first offence; $200 and imprisonment 6 months for the second offence, and $200 and imprisonment 12 mos. for third offence!

If you make one gallon of wine squeezed from the currents that grow in your garden, and give away or sell a glass of it, that act entitles you to imprisment for twelve months, and this in the old Commonwealth of Massachusetts in the year of our Lord 55!

He charged that the law was drawn up at the instance of a secret junta, who paid a lawyer a fee of $1,000 for it, and tha the legislature passed it without taking the trouble to examine its provisions.

Why not get up a prohibitory law against "the fan" in churches? It is the only remedy—moral suasion will never suffice. Go in Maine. Fine and imprisonment will do the business.

Behaviour in Church.—The N. York "Churchman" (Episcopal) contains a long manual of church behaviour, from which we extract the following, addressed no doubt to the ladies:

"Avoid the use of *the fan* in church, at all times. During the heat of the summer it is no doubt, a great luxury, but we are not, in God's Holy Temple, to think of luxuries—rather of endurance and sacrifice. The practice is a most irreverent one. When we go to perform our solemn devotions to God, we are not to give way to self-indulgence. It is a profane familiarity in the presence of Him who 'is greatly to be feared in the assembly of his saints.'

Just think of it. An over crowded church, the thermometer up among the nineties, and not a lady enjoying the 'luxury' of a fan. It would be a 'sacrifice' indeed, the bare contemplation of which would almost cause many a lady to faint.

Public Defaulters.—The State Treasurer of Pennsylvania has prepared a list of the defaulters to the treasury of that State. It is quite a formidable document and occupies no less than seventeen pages.

The total defalcations are estimated at $469,223. One individual is represented to be behind-hand to the extent of $40,-342; another to the extent of $55,344 another to the extent of $33,111; another to the extent of $27,847—and so on down to sums as low as $1.20. The defaulters include Brigade Inspectors, Marshals, Sheriffs, Auctioneers, County Treasurers, Prothonataries. Collectors, &c., &c. The inquirer thinks that in many minor cases, the indebtedness arose either from miscalculation, or a misunderstanding as to the adjustment of accounts.

Orchards.—Look well to peach trees, and see that the peach worm is not at work. Pour boiling water on the lower part of the trunk near the ground, and if a sufficient quantity be used it will cook the worm without injury to the tree; we have tried it fairly, and are well convinced that even three gallons of boiling water may be so used without injury, to each tree.—*Working. Farmer.*