

CR Nooper

Caston Star.

DEVOTED TO POLITICS, GENERAL NEWS, ADVERTISING, ETC.

Volume 3—No. 49.

EASTON, MD.—TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1844.

Whole No. 153.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING.

By George W. Sherwood.

TERMS—Two dollars and fifty cents per annum payable within the year. No subscription will be discontinued until all arrearages are settled, without the approbation of the publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion larger ones in the same proportion. All communications to insure attention, should be post paid if sent by mail. Postmasters will please give us prompt notice of any refusal to take the paper from their office.

POET'S CORNER.

THE MERRY HEART.

BY THE REV. MR. MILMAN.
I would not from the wise require
The lumber of their learned lore;
Nor would I from the rich desire
A single counter of their store—
For I have ease, and I have health,
And I have spirits light as air;
And more than wisdom, more than wealth—
A merry heart that laughs at care.

MISCELLANY.

Maria Grafton;

Or, let every Girl choose her own Husband.
Seated in a pleasant chamber, was a young lady, the daughter of one of the most aristocratic merchants in New England. He had risen from obscurity, and by a course, though not strictly honest, yet in accordance with the practice of some of the wealthiest merchants in the country, had amassed a large amount of property. With him wealth was every thing, he knew nothing of happiness, save when it was considered in the scale of dollars and cents and it needed only that a man be wealthy, no matter by what means he became so, to ensure his respect.

her father to make any reply. A crisis had arrived which she had for some days feared. She knew that her refusal of Stevens would bring down the wrath of her father on her head, and had written to both of her sisters, stating the circumstances, and requesting in case her father should drive her from the house, the privilege of remaining for a short time with them. Contrary to her expectations, both had refused her. Their husbands had married them more on account of the wealth of their father, than for any affection they had felt for them, and they feared, if they gave Maria a home, their father would disinherit them. Such is the effect wealth has on the affection.

ged in repacking a large trunk, Maria, who was looking on, was rather surprised at the amount of clothing and jewelry possessed by Caroline, and jokingly inquired if her beam was a jeweller.
Caroline blushed, and after some hesitation informed Maria that her father had once been wealthy, but at his death, it was ascertained that his property, though amply sufficient to pay his own debts, would be swept away by the failure of some friends for whom he had endorsed notes. The creditors had allowed her to keep every thing given by her father except her piano. She also told her that although she might have supported herself by music teaching, she preferred working in a factory to wearing one's intimate friends, would consider her after the loss of wealth, as far below them.

agricultural. "He who by the plough would thrive, Must either hold himself or drive."
WORK FOR MARCH.
In commencing spring work, the determination should be formed, and as strictly adhered to, of practising a liberal economy—an economy which looks to the acquisition of agricultural light, on the one hand, and the preservation of every thing on the farm from waste, on the other. Plans of operation should be matured and judiciously formed at least a week ahead, and when once formed, should be carried out both in letter and spirit, as it is useless to trouble ourselves with the labor of laying the foundation, if we do not erect a superstructure. Let it be the study of each and all of us—to be always busy and never in a hurry—to set the example of industry, and thereby be enabled to dispense with the necessity of enforcing precept.

Political. Unanswerable Arguments AGAINST DISTRIBUTION AND ASSUMPTION.—By Gov. THOMAS.
By some, the hope is entertained, that the balance of our debt remaining, after a sale of the public works is effected, will be assumed by the General Government. Even a cursory examination of the difficulties in the way of any such assumption, most show, that this hope is delusive in the extreme and can never be realized. Apart from the fact, that there is a total absence of all constitutional power, on the part of Congress, to adopt any such measure, there are such causes operating against it which render the measure wholly impracticable. It ought not to be presumed, that the States that have followed wise counsels, and thus kept themselves free from the painful and mortifying annoyances of a heavy public debt, will ever consent to bear the burden imposed by the ruinous improvidence of others. There is not only no reason, founded in justice, that can require it of them, but on the contrary, every idea of justice forbids that they should be called upon to do so. Any attempt to cast the burden from off our own shoulders on to those of indifferent parties, must be met, on their part, by an opposition which will defy all successful resistance. Calamitous as a refusal of a State to pay its debts would be, confessedly, it ought not to be avoided by compelling others to pay them, in no way concerned in their contraction.

\$4,500,000, the loan of 1811 of \$5,672,975 SS, which falls due on the 1st January, 1845, and the other estimated deficiency, of \$4,600,000, amounts \$14,772,976 SS. If the proceeds of the sales of the national domain were abstracted, this deficiency would be increased to \$17,272,976 SS. How it would be supplied, is a question which must occur to all. The deficiency of \$4,500,000, the Secretary states, can be met only in two ways: either by a direct tax, or by an increase of the tariff.—From the examination of reports he has caused to be made from the principal ports, and from a general view of our commerce, and after the best consideration which he could give to the subject, he says, he has not been able to discover any of the existing duties which can be increased, with any reasonable prospect of augmenting the revenue. As the only means of avoiding the necessity of a direct tax, on the part of the General Government he suggests, the imposition of duties on tea and coffee, which together with light money and duties upon tonnage, he anticipates, will yield a sum equal to the estimated deficiency of \$4,500,000. He contemplates resorting to a paper issue, as he did the last year, to provide for the other deficiencies, amounting to \$10,372,976 SS. It is scarcely necessary to observe, that a continuance of such expedients, would be attended by most injurious consequences.