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## AND

# PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

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READ THIS

### REPORT.

MR. HAMILTON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which the subject had been referred, made the following report: The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom were referred the documents communicated by the Secretary of War, in obedience to the call of this House, of the 16th of January, relative to the proceedings of a Court Martial, which commenced its sittings at or near Mobile, on the 5th of December, 1814, for the trial of certain Tennessee Militia-men, together with the correspondence between the Governor of that State and the Secretary of War, respecting the length of service of militia drafts, of that State, during the late war

### REPORT.

That, by the reference of these papers to your Committee, they have been unable to place any other construction on your order, than that it was the intention of the House, that they should examine the same, and determine whether all the documents had been communicated, or were on file in the Department, necessary to a true understanding of the case to which the call for these documents is applicable; and, if any were wanting to ascertain in what manner the deficient papers could be supplied; and, in reporting upon the nature of the transactions, which these papers disclose, to determine whether the legislative interference of Congress be necessary, as to any amendment either of the Rules and Articles of War, or the laws governing the militia of the United States.

In the discharge of this duty, your Committee will proceed succinctly to state to the House, the character of the documents transmitted by the Department of War; the periods and events to which they are applicable; the law and public exigency under which the Governor of Tennessee, during the late war, ordered out the militia drafts of that State, for the common defence of our country; and, lastly, the crimes and offences committed by a portion of the militia drafts so ordered out, which produced a necessity for the examples which were made, and which are disclosed in the proceedings of the Court Martial, convened at or near Mobile, on the 5th of December, 1814.

The first criticism to which the correspondence transmitted, in obedience to the order of this House, by the Department of War, is liable, is the numerical classification made by that Department, of the letters composing this correspondence.

The Secretary of War has transmitted twelve letters, which passed between the then Secretary, General Armstrong, and Governor Blount. Instead of commencing the series with the letter first in date, by which the inducement would be shown for the reply, this order is inverted, and the series commences with a letter from the Secretary of War, of the 3d of January, 1814, marked No. 1, and his letters are continued to No. 5. It so happens, that the first letter in date, is as low down as No. 6—Gov. Blount's of the 10th of December, 1813; and the second letter in date, is No. 7—Governor Blount's, of the 24th of December, 1813; to both of which, the letter of the 3d of January, 1814, of the Secretary of War, is an answer.

Your Committee believe that this arrangement of the correspondence, is calculated to lead to serious misapprehension; that a reader, not very attentive to a comparison of dates, would suppose that the letter of the 3d of January, 1814, referred to such militia drafts as were to be made in that year, when it is exclusively applicable to the drafts which had been made in 1813, for the prosecution of the Creek war, and which were admitted to have been executed for three months.

The injustice which, by a confusion of date, would be done, even by possibility, to the parties concerned in the transactions of the militia drafts of Tennessee, which were made for six months in 1814, by applying the letter of the Secretary of War into the 3d of January, 1814, to subsequent drafts for six months, instead of those which were made in 1813, for three months, has induced your Committee so to arrange the correspondence, that the leading letter, in the series, should come out first, and the subsequent letters follow in the natural order of their respective dates. This obviously just classification being observed, it will be perceived, that the letter of the 3d of January, 1814, has no bearing upon the drafts of militia, which were afterwards made for six months, in the progress of that year, by the Governor of Tennessee, of which the regiment under the command of Col. Pipkin composed a part.

A perusal of the correspondence just recited, of the muster rolls of the different companies of Col. Pipkin's regiment, and the proceedings of the Court Martial which was

convened "at Mobile, on the 5th of December, 1814, for the trial of certain Tennessee Militia-men," present upon their face the following inquiries:

1st. Whether the Governor of Tennessee, had the power to order out detachments of the militia of that State for a six months' tour of service?

2dly. Whether Col. Pipkin's regiment was so ordered out, and in conformity with such authority?

3dly. Whether the soldiers of this regiment, who were arraigned for certain crimes and offences before "a Court Martial, which convened at Mobile on the 5th of December, 1814," were legally tried; and whether the commanding General, approving the proceedings of this Court, properly exercised the power and discretion vested in him by law?

In relation to the first branch of the inquiry, it will be proper to premise, that, on the 10th April, 1812, in anticipation of the war about to take place, Congress passed an act, which will be found in the fourth vol. of the laws of the U. States, page 406, which authorizes the President "to require the different Executives of the States to organize their respective proportions of 100,000 militia; and to call into service the whole, or a part, of these quotas; which detachments were not compelled to serve longer than six months, after they arrived at the place of rendezvous." This act was an enlargement of the act of 1795, which restricted the service of the militia, when called out by the authority of the U. States, to three months.

The act of the 10th of April, 1812, expired by its own limitation on the 10th of April, 1814. On the 11th of January, 1814, whilst, however, this law was in full force, the then Secretary of War, Gen. Armstrong, wrote the letter, numbered 2 in the documents, to Gov. Blount, which authorizes him "to supply, by militia drafts, or by volunteers, any deficiency which may arise in the militia division under the command of Major General Jackson, &c. without referring on this head, to this Department;" and further informs Gov. Blount that "it may be well that your Excellency consult Gen. Pinckney on such occasions, as he can best judge of the whole number necessary to the attainment of the public objects."

This letter, in the opinion of your Committee, vested plenary power in Gov. Blount until it was revoked, either by express orders, or by peace, to call out such militia drafts as, in his discretion, he might think necessary "for the attainment of the public objects," under the existing laws.

On the 18th of April, 1814, 4th Vol. Laws of the U. States, page 793, sec. 8, Congress enacted "that the militia, when called into the service of the U. States, by virtue of the before recited act, may, if, in the opinion of the President of the United States, the public interest require it, be compelled to serve for a term not exceeding six months, after their arrival at the place of rendezvous, in any one year. This law was to continue in force during the war.

After the passage of this act, it does not appear that the President revoked the power which he had given Governor Blount, by virtue of the letters of the Secretary of War, of the 11th and 31st of January, 1814; but he seems to have been willing, from the silence, coupled with the notorious fact of Gov. Blount, by virtue of the letters of the Secretary of War, of the 11th and 31st of January, 1814; but he seems to have been willing, from his silence, coupled with the notorious fact of Gov. Blount's continuing to order out militia drafts, under the discretionary authority of those letters, to consider that such drafts as Gov. Blount should order out, were, in his opinion, required "by the public interest."

And your Committee think, that this proposition may be put more affirmatively, to wit: that it was the "opinion of the President, that the public interest did require" that Gov. Blount should, under the advice, or by the requisitions of Gen. Pinckney, have the power to order out militia drafts, either for three or six months, as the exigencies of the service should render necessary, "without referring on this head," to the President, for special directions.

This deduction they consider irresistible and conclusive, and that there was nothing in the act of April 18th, 1814, which prevented the President from expressing his opinion, through general instructions, to the Executive of a State, whose orders for militia drafts, under such discretion, should, *de facto* and *de jure*, be the opinion of the President; "that such drafts were required by the public interest."

This inference, your Committee moreover believe, if they thought it necessary to go into such an investigation, might be sustained by the contemporary constructions which were given to this clause in the act of April, 1814, in the actual discretion which was vested in the Executives of several of the States.

2dly. Your Committee are now brought to inquire, whether Col. Pipkin's regiment was ordered out for six months, and in conformity with the above cited authority? It appears, by the muster rolls, that this regiment was regularly inspected, and mustered into service for six months, to wit: on the 20th of June, 1814; and that, consequently, their term of service expired on the morning of the 20th of December, 1814. In the absence of all other proof, these records are to be considered as the highest evidence, not only of the fact, but of the legal presumption, that the muster and inspection were made with the requisite publicity and indisputable notoriety, and one which belongs to the history of the country. That Col. Pipkin's detachment was mustered into service "expressly for six months," by virtue of an order of Gov. Blount's, dated the 20th of May, 1814; a certified copy of which, your Committee have taken steps to procure, that it may be placed on the files of this House, with the documents from the War Department.

This order recited that the draft was made in compliance "with the requisition of Major Gen. Pinckney, and in furtherance of the views of Government, by a latitude given to him (Gov. Blount,) by the War Department, in regard to calls for men to act against the Creeks." This draft was ordered to rendezvous on the 20th of June, 1814, at Fayetteville, Tennessee; and formed the identical detachment of one thousand men, who were afterwards placed under the command of Col. Pipkin, and stationed in the Summer and Autumn of that year, at the posts in the Creek country. And, by reference to Gov. Blount's letter of the 19th of Oct. 1814 (No. 11), it will be seen, that he specially reported this regiment of one thousand men, to the Secretary of War, as in service "for six months;" from which fact, the inference is inseparable, that the President considered it as legally in service, or it was the bounden duty of the Secretary to have ordered their immediate discharge; which, if no where appears, that he never did. If, therefore, any confirmation was wanted for the original authority by which the draft was made for six months, your Committee consider that Gov. Blount's report, of the 19th Oct. and the implied sanction of the President, incontestably furnish it.

3dly. Whether the soldiers of Col. Pipkin's regiment, who were arraigned for certain crimes and offences before a Court Martial, which convened at Mobile, on the 5th of December, 1814, were legally tried; and whether the commanding General, approving the proceedings of this Court, properly exercised the power and discretion vested in him by law?

By reference to the proceedings of the Court Martial in question, it will be seen, that two commissioned officers and about 200 of the non-commissioned officers and privates of Col. Pipkin's regiment, were tried for the most serious offences which can be committed in the military service of the country.

That these offences, first, consisted in "exciting and causing mutiny;" secondly, in the commission of an actual mutiny, accompanied by circumstances of aggravated robbery and spoliation of the public stores; and, thirdly, in the crime of desertion.

The two first of these offences, to wit: exciting and causing a mutiny, and actually committing mutiny, "by forcing the guard, and seizing the Commissaries' storeroom and stores, at Fort Jackson, were committed, first, before the 19th of September, 1814; and before even "three months' service of this detachment had expired."

That some of the mutineers were deluded into a belief that they were about to be wrongfully detained in service, beyond the term for which they were legally drafted, your Committee think not improbable; and those who were thus likely to be deluded, the Court recommended to the clemency of the commanding General, who, it appears, pardoned them; and that all the rest of the mutineers and deserters were condemned to trivial punishments, neither affecting life or limb, excepting six of the ringleaders, to wit: David Morrow, a sergeant in Capt. Strother's Company, Jacob Webb, John Harris, Henry Lewis, David Hunt, and Edward Lindsay, privates in Col. Pipkin's regiment, who were found guilty either of causing, or exciting a mutiny, before the 19th Sept. 1814; or committing a mutiny, or deserting whilst on post, before the expiration of the 19th of Sept. 1814, and suffered death in consequence.

By an examination of the trials of these six ringleaders, it will be seen, that they were *prominently* guilty, either "of exciting and causing a mutiny," or of being the leaders of a mutiny; the first before, and the last on, the 19th of Sept. 1814; and that John Harris, to whose name such remarkable notoriety has been attached, was engaged some time prior "in causing and exciting a mutiny," by carrying even a muster roll of mutiny and desertion throughout the camp, to procure the names of those who were willing, and would pledge themselves to commit these crimes.

To these facts, your Committee will now apply the law. The act of 1795, provides, "that the militia in the service of the United States shall be governed by the Rules and Articles of War." By the 7th article of the Rules and Articles of War "any officer or soldier, who shall begin, excite, or join in any mutiny or sedition, in any troop or company in the service of the U. States, or in any party, post, detachment, or guard, shall suffer death, or such other punishment, as, by a Court Martial, shall be inflicted."

By the 8th article, a similar penalty is awarded, where any officer or soldier "does not use his utmost endeavors to suppress a mutiny, or coming to the knowledge of an intended mutiny, does not, without delay, give information thereof to his commanding officer." And, by the 20th article, the crime of desertion, is punishable "by death, or such other punishment, as, by sentence of a Court Martial, shall be inflicted."

These facts, and these principles, furnish a complete vindication of the Court, whose painful duty it was to condemn six of their fellow citizens to a severe and ignominious punishment.

But if all the reasoning of your Committee was absurd and valueless, as to the fact, that these men were rightfully in service for six months, and it were even admitted that they were drafted but for three months, the proceedings of the Court would stand without spot, blame, or legal impeachment. As the crimes for which these unfortunate human beings suffered death, were committed before three months of their term of service had expired; and by the 12th section of the act of the 18th April, 1814, which was then in full force, and which provides, "that any commissioned officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, of the militia of the U. States, who shall have committed an offence, while in actual service of the United States, may be tried and punished for the

same although his term of service may have expired, in like manner as if he had been actually in the service of the U. States;" it is, therefore, obvious that these men could be legally detained for trial and punishment, even if they could have been considered as in service but for three months.

That they had a fair and impartial trial, your committee see no reason to doubt, and the mere fact of their jurors being their own officers, fellow citizens, & probably, neighbors, secured the presence of that sympathy which leads to the most merciful interpretation (where it is just to apply it) of the conduct and motives of others.

That Gen. Jackson, commanding in chief, in the Military Division, in which these events transpired, properly exercised the power and discretion vested in him, by law, by approving the proceedings of this Court, your committee, likewise, perceive no reason to doubt. It is true, that they were approved on the 23d of January, fourteen days after the victory of the 8th; by which the enemy had been repulsed from the Mississippi. But the General was, at this time, ignorant of the pacification of Ghent; and, moreover, must have been apprised that a part of the enemy had gone round, & had concentrated his forces in the neighborhood of Mobile, in that very vicinity where these outrageous acts of insubordination, mutiny, and desertion, had taken place. That such a concentration of the enemy's forces was effected, is a fact beyond all dispute, as, on the 11th of February, Fort Boyer was attacked and captured.

The Commanding General must, also, have known that it was on volunteer or militia drafts the defence of the Southern coast would rest; whilst the flagrant mutinies and desertions in the campaign of 1813, of the militia drafts of that year, must have admonished him of the necessity of striking a severe, yet salutary, example in the minds of those who were liable to be misled.

Although the clemency of the General was not invoked by the Court, it is true he might have pardoned these victims of their own crimes; but there are occasions when mercy is but another name for weakness; when even a severe and unalterable firmness, in the discharge of our duty, it is the most perfect justice we can render to our country.

The examples of this stern and enlightened justice, are scattered throughout the pages of History, not for the abhorrence, but the respect of mankind; they are found, not only in the most instructive morals which the lessons of antiquity afford, but they illustrate the incomparable services of him, who was, and ever will be, generated, as "the Father of our Country."

In conclusion, your committee will barely remark, that as the acts of 1812 and 1814, expired, the one by its own limitation, and the other by the termination of the war, they see nothing in the transaction, which it has been their duty to examine, from its origin to its close, which calls for the legislative interference of this House, in the shape of any amendment to the Rules and Articles of War, or to the existing laws governing the militia, whilst in the service of the U. States.

### RELIGIOUS TOLERATION.

Among the various productions, to which the Presidential question has given rise, we have seen none of more merit than the address to the people of Charles Calvert and St. Mary's counties, prepared by Messrs "Stonewall, Emerson, Key, Briscoe, Merrick, Stoddert, and Neale," by order of the Jackson Convention of those counties. Every question that has arisen during this contest, and to which any importance has been given, is in this address, ably discussed, and while John Quincy Adams is thoroughly exposed, the Heroic Farmer of Tennessee is completely vindicated. We wish we had room for the whole of the address; but as we have not, we must make selections from it; and the first part of it to which we shall call the attention of our readers is the following on the subject of Mr. Adams' PANAMA MISSION as connected with the subject of the CATHOLIC RELIGION. It cannot fail to meet the approbation of reflecting men of all religious denominations.

"Mr. Adams, in his message to the Senate of December 26th, 1826, upon this subject, has not only discovered feelings of deep and bitter hostility to the Catholic Church, but an ignorance or disregard of the rights of sovereign States. He describes the faith of that Church as 'a prejudice'—a term which the infidel Hume applies to Christianity at large, and denounces her legal establishments in South America as 'badges of bigotry and oppression.' We propose no theological discussion with Mr. Adams, nor is it our purpose to combat his speculative opinions. It is his official promulgation of these opinions we censure and his unreasonable and unconstitutional interference with the subject of religion, in his public character. What right had the Government of the United States to express, even an opinion upon the municipal arrangements for constitutional establishments of foreign independent Nations? Did not Mr. Adams know that the slightest meddling, even the expression of an opinion adverse to the internal regulations of a sovereign State, by our Minister there, would have authorised his unceremonious dismissal from the country. Nay, that it is a legitimate ground of war? Was he not aware, that the religion of a People is a subject which they will least permit to be disturbed by strangers? Did he not know that several of the South American States were to be represented in that Assembly, by Catholic Bishops. We know that the learning and information of Mr. Adams were too enlarged and accurate, to leave him the apology of ignorance, for this unwise proceeding. We are at a loss for his motives, unless it was a personal desire to inflame public prejudices against a particular Christian Church! He professes, it is true, that his object is to direct the moral energies of our Government, against those 'badges of

bigotry and oppression," the Catholic Church establishment of our Southern neighbors. Let us try him by the standard he himself has erected, and see if he be not "under the dominion of the prejudice" he so charitably imputes to the Catholics of South America; and acting, throughout this affair, with insincerity, and as a bigot to his own religious prepossessions. We shall find his mind, magnetised by early predilections, and incapable of acting upon the subject of religion, otherwise than irregularly. Do the Spanish American states furnish the only instances of those 'badges of religious bigotry and oppression'?"

What is the condition of Great Britain? What is the policy of England towards the Catholics of Ireland. Are no church establishments to be found there, to grind and oppress the minority. Why has not our Minister, at that Court, been instructed to use the "moral influence" of this Government, to procure some modification of the laws of England, in favor of the Catholic Irish. Why should this Apostle of universal freedom, be insensible to the oppression of three millions of the Irish Catholics, who are now groaning under the iron rule of Protestant ascendancy? Is not the history of the oppressions of that ill-fated country, the generous friend of America, under all her trials, enough to awaken the manly sympathies of every feeling heart. The Catholic subject is impressed into her Navy, or enlisted in her ranks, and forced to fight her battles without the distant hope, or legal possibility of promotion in her service, or other honorable remuneration for deeds of gallantry and patriotic devotion! The most splendid talents are proscribed and excluded from office, if the religious test be rejected!—The efforts of her sons, to ameliorate her condition, have caused the scaffold to flow with her best blood! Death or exile has been the fate of all who have nobly dared to attempt to staunch the wounds of that bleeding country, and raise her to an equality with the other members of the British empire. Yet the sympathies of Mr. Adams slumber! No "moral influences" are exerted in behalf of the degraded and oppressed Catholic Irish! We hear no denunciation of England, on account of this "dominion of religious prejudice!" We hear not the anathemas of this Knight-errant of reform, intoned against English "badges of bigotry and oppression!" We see no political crusades got up to reform her establishments, and to reclaim her from her prejudices! All the tender mercies of President Adams are reserved for the Catholic American States! They, like the Africans, are to be converted from "prejudices, religious bigotry, and oppression," by the enlightened counsels and missionary exertions of this great Unitarian, political priest! Why this distinction, if religious liberty be the object? Why should Catholicism be "prejudice," and the Catholic Church be establishments of South America be more "the badges of religious bigotry and oppression," than the Protestant Church establishments of Great Britain! We confess we cannot see these lines of distinction; they are involved in an obscurity we cannot penetrate. We have been charged with introducing this subject into public discussion, for the mere purpose of political effect. We deny the charge.—Mr. Adams first stirred the question, and we have only met it. He endeavored to pour a stream of abuse upon a Christian church, to excite public prejudices against it; and we have exercised our rights of turning the tide back upon its fountain. Were this interference of the President with a subject, beyond his constitutional province, to be passively submitted to, we might next expect to see religion regulated by law, and freedom of conscience and religious toleration expunged from the code of American rights. We will only add one more remark on the subject, and then dismiss it. It is this: Religious toleration and freedom of conscience, not only include the right of worshipping God in the way most agreeable to our faith and reason, and protection from legal pains and disabilities for the opinions we may honestly entertain in regard to religion—but exemption from the official imputations, and biting sarcasms of our public functionaries."

From the Poughkeepsie Telegraph.

"The probability of the election of Gen. Jackson is most alarming," exclaimed an Adams electioneer, to an aged farmer. Yes, replied the old farmer, it is truly alarming," but not to us farmers, nor to those who wish for a prudent and economical administration of the government. I'll tell you, however, to whom General Jackson's election is indeed "alarming."

To John Q. Adams, because he cannot then buy up votes, and pay for their out of the contingent fund—nor squander the public money upon his flatterers and followers.

It is "alarming" to Henry Clay, because then his intrigues and management will come to an end, and instead of being electioneering about the country, and at the same time drawing seventeen dollars a day from the people, he will have to live by his profession.

It is "alarming" to all the office holders, and to the leeches upon the treasury at Washington.

It is "alarming" to John A. King, because he will have to pay back the \$5,258 15, that Mr. Adams gave him out of the treasury, in violation of all law and justice.

It is "alarming" to John H. Pleasants, because he would not get \$1,940, for carrying despatches to Brazil, when he went to London.

It is "alarming" to Jesse Brown, because he would not get \$5,278, 88 for boarding Indians.

It is "alarming" to Jerry Smith, because he would not get \$215 80, for blacking shoes for the Indians.

It is "alarming" to Moritz Furst, because he would not get \$1000 for taking the President's likeness.

*John Adams*

*John Q. Adams*

*Document*

*Specimen*

*of*

*Great Man*

*of*

*Jackman*



It is "alarming" to all the hired liars throughout the Union, because their services would be at an end, and they could no longer draw upon the "conscientious fund."

But to the people of the United States, those who pay the taxes, and desire honest and economical administration of the Government, the people will never consider it "alarming" to have a reform of the abuses and waste at Washington. Nor will they fear to trust their liberties in the hands of him who has so often perilled his life for their security. "Greater love hath no man than this, that he lay down his life for his friends."

#### A SERIOUS CHARGE.

The public have for some time past had before them the evidence upon which Mr. Adams is charged with exacting double salary, &c. from his government. His letter to Levitt Harris has been published in the National Journal, and its genuineness admitted. Some facts in relation to that letter, and also to the use made of the public money by Mr. Adams, have lately come to our knowledge, which we now proceed to lay before our readers.

It will be recollected that the first attempt to negotiate a treaty of peace was under the mediation of Russia, and Mr. Adams being the resident minister Mr. Monroe transmitted to him \$13,500—\$4,500 on account of his salary, and \$9,000 on account of the contingent expenses of his mission. When Mr. Adams afterwards was directed to proceed to Ghent, he at the same time was informed that, inasmuch as the funds transmitted had not been applied to the purposes for which they were originally intended, (the British government having refused the proffered mediation of Russia,) it might be applied to his salary and outfit. When Congress came to act on the subject, half an outfit only was allowed, and Mr. Adams was accordingly notified by Mr. Monroe, that that sum was to be credited as an outfit. Mr. Adams insisted that he was entitled to a whole outfit. The account was unsettled until Mr. Adams came to be Secretary of State. The Register of the Treasury refused to pass his drafts on account of his salary, until the account was liquidated. Mr. Adams appealed to the President, when the Attorney General decided that, "inasmuch as Mr. Adams had obtained the money, and passed it to his own private account, he had obtained a vested right therein, which placed it beyond the reach of Congress. Marvel not, reader, such was the decision of the law officer of the court. And upon that decision, Mr. Adams passed his accounts. The manner in which Mr. Adams passed this sum to his private account, is thus given by himself.

Levitt Harris brought an action of slander against a Mr. Lewis, in which case Mr. Adams was examined as a witness several times. Upon a commission issued to St. Petersburg, an eminent merchant of that place, George Anguib Brunner, was examined for the Plaintiff.

The following is part of his testimony: "As I had known his excellency (John Quincy Adams) from his last arrival in this country to the moment of his leaving it, met him frequently at my late partners Meyers, and at his own house, and he having managed during that period all his money concerns consisting in drawing in money from abroad, 'selling foreign coin, buying and selling Russia stock for him,' and attended to his passing request in the month of April, 1814, to keep cash for his lady until her departure, I could not suppose but he had given him full satisfaction. This he seemed to confirm by directing my house on the 30th of January, 1815, to receive from the Plaintiff (Levitt Harris) 'the amount of his excellency's savings during his stay in this country,' and even as late as the 30th of June, 1818, I have reason to believe my house in the enjoyment of his consideration and regard, by the tenor of a letter from him of the same date, which I beg leave to submit to my evidence, sub letter C. I further add sub letter D. The copy of a receipt of ours in the hand writing of Joachim Schmidt former clerk in the consular office of the Plaintiff, handed me by him is a corroboration of the above."

(Letter C is a mere introduction to the house of witness of G. W. Campbell.)

Receipt sub letter D.

"Received of Mr. Adams thro' the hands of Levitt Harris, Esq.

Two silver loan obligations of 5,000 Rs. silver each.

Seven do do of 1,000 Rs. do.

Twelve do do of 500 Rs. do.

With the interest coupons belonging to them making in the whole 23,000 Rubles, B. A. which we shall hold subject to the orders and at the disposal of his excellency John Quincy Adams.

St. Petersburg the 30th Jan 1815

Signed, MEYER & BRUNNER.

Adams was 4 years and 6 months only in Russia.

Pliff. took a rule for a Comm. to

Washington, to examine Mr.

Lewis, Crawford, &c.

Defia. Counsel, J. H. Ingersoll on 27th

July, 1821, filed "cross interrogatories"—

intended also as interrogatories in chief to

John Quincy Adams.

Pliff. counsel, perceived whence these cross interrogatories came, and Mr. Ingersoll, accordingly filed immediately "Cross interrogatories to be submitted to John Quincy Adams, Esq." the first of which was as follows:

"Was the interrogatory in chief exhibited to you on behalf of the Defendant, under this commission, 'prepared at your instance,' or with your 'approbation previously given?' Have you had any communication with the Defendant, or any one in his behalf, since you gave your depositions under a former commission? If aye, did you suggest that you wished to be examined again? 'Did you prepare the interrogatory above referred to, or say what you wished to be asked,' of any witness or a particular witness, should be examined for the Plaintiff? You are requested to answer particularly to each member of this interrogatory."

1. The course of Mr. Adams' answer to this thrusting interrogatory, he was obliged to produce "the following letter written by himself, a witness in the cause, to the counsel of the defendant!"

"Washington, 23d July, 1821.

JOHN H. INGERSOLL, Esq. Philadelphia:—

Sir, I have received your favor of the 20th inst., with a copy of the interrogatory to be exhibited to me in the case of Levitt Harris vs. Wm. R. Lewis. But the names of the witnesses are not mentioned, for assuming that they are intended for Mr. Crawford, the Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Calhoun, the Secretary of War, I think it probable that the answers may require explanatory testimony from me. But the explanations must obviously depend upon what the answers will be. I am under no apprehension that they will injure the testimony that I have given.

"The following cross interrogatories occurred to me," as proper to be put to the witness—

1. Was your examination of the official conduct of the Plaintiff a thorough and general examination, or was it confined to the charges submitted to you, in the papers laid before you?
2. What were the papers examined by you?
3. Were you personally acquainted with any of the persons by whom the charges against Levitt Harris were made in the papers submitted to you?
4. Did you institute any inquiry into their characters?
5. Did you know that during several years at the time while the Plf. was consul at St. Petersburg, Mr. Adams had been residing there as minister?
6. Did you interrogate Mr. Adams at all with regard to his personal knowledge of the Plaintiff's official conduct?
7. Did you consider any thing said by Mr. Adams as testimony to be considered on your examination, or as mere deplorable conversation?
8. If you did not interrogate Mr. Adams, was there any particular reason for abstaining from such interrogatories? If so, please state that reason.
9. In making up your report, did you consider any thing that had been said by Mr. Adams as testimony in the cause, and had the report any reference to it whatever?
10. Was your report to the President in writing or merely verbal?
11. Was it decisive either in favor of the Plaintiff or against him?
12. What was the impression on your mind as to the result of the examination? Was it that the charges in the papers were satisfactorily and fully refuted or not?

Besides these there may be several others which may arise from the answer to them, and to the interrogatories, and an explanatory deposition may be necessary from me. I would therefore suggest to you the expediency of taking out a new commission to take my answers to the following interrogatories:—

1. Have you read the answers of Mr. Crawford and Mr. Calhoun to the interrogatories exhibited to them in this cause?
2. Have you any observations to make upon them as relating to your answers heretofore given upon the interrogatories to you?

It will be necessary that these commissions should be executed very soon, as Mr. Calhoun purposes to leave the city between the 10th and 15th of next month, and it is my intention to go upon a short excursion between the 15th and 20th. "In passing through Philadelphia, I shall be glad to have an opportunity of conversing with you, and will thank you in replying to this letter to mention the place of your residence, that I may have the pleasure of calling upon you. I am with great respect,

Sir, your very humble servant,

(Signed)

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

It is scarcely necessary to say that the defendants counsel took all the hints of the witness and told him verbatim the interrogatories as he had suggested them, both for himself and for others. He was examined and re-examined, no less than "four times" under different commissions in the same cause.

In answering an interrogatory put to him in the fourth Commission to Washington, and with a view to explain away what Mr. Brunner had said, Mr. Adams said:—

"At the month of June 1812, a war broke out between the Emperor of Russia and France, under the government of which the city of Amsterdam then was—in consequence of this war, the course of exchange between St. Petersburg and Amsterdam was interrupted for many months. I was unable, during that period, to draw bills upon Amsterdam, and was compelled to support myself upon my own resources, by which means a considerable arrearage in my compensation arose, of which I gave notice to the government of the United States; and in the Summer of 1813 a remittance in specie was made to me from the government of the United States, by the vessel in which Messrs. Bayard and Gallatin came to Russia. On receiving this sum, I immediately gave credit for it in my accounts with the United States, leaving a balance due to me. Not having immediate occasion for a considerable portion of it, I vested it in the stocks, &c. of a Russian bank payable by the Russian government in specie, which was at all times

saleable in market like other stocks, bearing an interest of five per cent. This business was in part transacted for me by the house of Meyer & Brunner. In the month of April 1814, I left St. Petersburg to proceed on the negotiation for peace, first at Göttingen, and afterwards at Ghent. My family remained behind at St. Petersburg. I left these obligations of the Russian loan with my family, that the interest of them, and so much of the principal as might be necessary should be employed for their support as occasion might require. After the conclusion of the peace at Ghent, I did not return to St. Petersburg, but went to Paris, and from thence to London. My family joined me in Paris. The funds held establishment at St. Petersburg were broken up. The articles of a saleable kind disposed of, and the proceeds of the family paid from the proceeds of the sale. The Russian loan bonds were left with Messrs. Meyer & Brunner, who by my request signified to them through Mr. Harris, sold them and remitted the proceeds to my bankers at Amsterdam."

From these documents, which all appear under the sanction of a judicial proceeding, it will appear that the money transmitted to Mr. Adams for the purpose of covering the contingent expenses of the peace mission was applied to his own use and vested in Russian stocks. It is true that Mr. Adams says that the government remitted to him \$13,500, and was intended to pay all arrears of salary and more than \$4,500 for contingent expenses which the treaty was not held at St. Petersburg, were never received. Mr. Adams says, not having immediate occasion for the use of a considerable portion of it, I vested it in the stocks of a Russian bank."

Well, for the present to comment on the extraordinary manner in which Mr. Adams with as in this case, prompts the defendant's counsel to pass over his anxiety to see that counsel in Philadelphia, to ask if the average of compensation amounted to \$13,500. Mr. Adams says many months ago he called the sum remitted, it would have been stated by Mr. Adams; and we believe that had we access to the books of the Treasury, we could make it fully appear that the arrearages did not exceed three months pay. We ask the editors of the intelligence to state his accounts, the same as we did, and the salary due, from which it will appear, unless we are much deceived, that the \$4,500, dollars was an advance of three months salary beyond the arrearages.

If we are correct in this, and we are confident that we are, (and if we are not it is the power of our opponents to correct us,) it will appear that as soon as Mr. Adams obtained possession of these funds, he, a minister of the United States, used the public money to speculate in the Russian Stocks.

Here we find the true secret of his letter to Levitt Harris. Mr. Adams, in his speech on Retrenchment, last winter, made a studied and authorized defence of Mr. Adams, in which he said such was the vigilance of the Russian public, that all letters passing through the public mail, were opened and their contents communicated to the police officers. The letter of Mr. Adams passed through the public mail, and contained a gross slander on his country, calculated to depress your credit, and depress the value of its funds. Stock jobbing is a regular trade in Europe, and no other conceivable object can be so fully attributed to Mr. Adams, as a desire to avail himself of his position as a minister, to speculate on the approach of peace; and that the letter in question was written to lessen the value of American stocks, while the disposition to sell on the part of the holders, would tend to enhance the value of his Russian funds.

That Mr. Adams has committed an immense error in the service of his country, which almost all our other foreign ministers (until the liberal policy of this administration came into their relief) have made great pecuniary sacrifices to avoid. How did he make his money? Was it by speculating in the stock market with the public funds?

We repeat that these charges are made on no less authority than the oath of Mr. Adams himself, and the records are within the reach of his partisans at Philadelphia, where the suit was tried. Well was it said by Mr. John Sergeant, the Panama Minister, that he would not, in this suit, believe Mr. Adams on oath.

Letter of John Quincy Adams, addressed to

Levitt Harris, Esq. Charge d'Affaires of the U. States, St. Petersburg.

Ghent, 16th November, 1814

DEAR SIR, I have just now the pleasure

of receiving your favor of 14-26 October, and am happy to learn from yourself, the confirmation of your recovery; of which, and of illness, I had a few days since been informed by a letter from my wife.

Near the close of the month of August, it was our expectation that the negotiation here would have terminated in a very few days. It soon after became apparent that the intention of the British government was to keep it open, and to shape its demand according to the course of events in Europe and America. The policy still continues to prevail the British Cabinet. Nothing decisive is yet known to them to have occurred, either at Vienna, or the other hemisphere, and accordingly they temporize still. Unless something should happen to fix their wavering prepossessions, and purposes it will belong to the American government alone to bring our business to a point. This on their part would certainly be an honorable and spirited course of conduct, and I should have no objection to its being pursued, if the desire of peace were not paramount to every other consideration."

The consequences of the war in America have been of a diversified nature. Success and defeat have alternately attended the arms of both belligerents, and hitherto have left them nearly where they were at the commencement of the campaign. It has been on our part merely defensive, with the single exception of the taking of Fort Erie, which was begun. The battles of Chippewa and of Bridge Water; the defence of Fort Erie on the 15th of August, and the naval action upon Lake Champlain on the 11th of September, have redounded to our glory as well as to our advantage, while the loss of Washington, the capitulations of Alexandria and Washington county, Massachusetts, and of Norfolk, have been more disastrous to us than injurious. "The defence of Baltimore has given us little more to be proud of than the demonstration against it has afforded to our enemy. Prevost's retreat from Plattsburg has been more disgraceful to them than honorable to us; and Wellington's veterans, the fire-eater Bribrane, and the firebrand Cockburn, have kept the

revest of our militia in countenance, by their expertise in the art of running away." The general issue of the campaign is yet to come, and there is too much reason to apprehend that it will be unfavorable to our side."

Left by a concurrence of circumstances unexampled in the annals of the world to struggle alone and friendless against the whole colossal power of Great Britain fighting in reality against her for the cause of all Europe, with all Europe coldly looking on, barely bound not to raise in our favor a helping hand secretly wishing us success, and not daring so much as to cheer us in the strife what could be expected from the first furies of this unequal conflict, but disaster and discomfiture to us! "Divided among ourselves more in passions than interest, with half the nation sold by their prejudices and their ignorance to our enemy, with a feeble and penurious government, with a feeble and inefficient navy, and scarcely five efficient regiments for an army, how can it be expected that we should resist the mass of force which that gigantic power has collected to crush us at below."

This too is the moment which he has chosen to break through all the laws of war, acknowledge defeat and respect by civilized nations. Under the false pretence of retaliation, Cockburn has formerly declared the determination to destroy and lay waste all the towns on the sea coast which may be available. The ordinary horrors of war—madness and mercy in comparison with what British vengeance and malice have denounced upon us. We must go through it all—I trust in God we shall rise in triumph over it all; but the first shock is the most terrible part of the process, and it is at which we are now enduring.

The Transit will probably sail at the beginning of next month from Bordeaux. Your despatches by Mr. Forbes will go in, here, if we get them in time. I have heard nothing from Count Nesselrode. The Congress at Vienna has scarcely yet opened; but all the important arrangements are made, and there is no doubt that the termination will be pacific.

I am, with high regard and consideration,

dear sir, your very humble and obedient servant,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

U. S. Telegraph.

#### CIRCULAR

To the Jackson Committee of Correspondence of Pennsylvania

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Although we were appointed a Committee of Correspondence for a single district only, as that district comprised the city of Philadelphia, the point at which information is most quickly received, and from whence it is most extensively circulated, we did not hesitate to address the Committee of Correspondence of other States, giving to them our opinions in relation to the political prospects of Pennsylvania, and soliciting from them information respecting their own.

We have thus received, within the past month, a mass of cheering information, upon the fidelity of which we can rely; and as the contents, contained in several letters to us, must be gratifying to you, we annex extracts.

From all the sources of intelligence, within our reach, we present the following table—

Jackson, Adams Doubtful.

Alabama . . . . .	5		
Carolina N. . . . .	15		
Carolina S. . . . .	11		
Connecticut . . . . .		8	3
Delaware . . . . .			3
Georgia . . . . .	8		
Illinois . . . . .	3		
Indiana . . . . .			5
Kentucky . . . . .	14		
Louisiana . . . . .		5	1
Maine . . . . .		8	1
Maryland . . . . .	8		2
Massachusetts . . . . .		15	
Mississippi . . . . .	9		
New Hampshire . . . . .		8	
New Jersey . . . . .			3
New York . . . . .	24	12	
Ohio . . . . .			16
Pennsylvania . . . . .	28		
Rhode Island . . . . .		4	
Tennessee . . . . .	11		
Vermont . . . . .		7	
Virginia . . . . .	24		
	135	66	40

The view which we thus present, is not designed for effect—we have no wish to intimidate our opponents, or to create a precipitous confidence amongst our friends; we simply present this table as the result of our information.

Undoubtedly, we are encouraged, to anticipate a great and honorable triumph, at the electoral election on the 31st of October next, and we have no cause to suppose, that Pennsylvania will change the proud position, which she held four years ago; but we protest against the prevailing sentiment, deceptively circulated in this state, that exertion is needless; we believe it to be needless, as to the result; but we adhere to exertion, connected with the purity of our institutions, and the honor of Pennsylvania.

When we anticipated danger, four years ago, we deemed exertion, a sacred duty; the danger, then threatened only, is now felt; and it is this time to relax? The safety and purity of our institutions depend upon zeal at all elections; but the election that is at hand, will be the most important ever held in this or any other country; the present contest is in fact, vital!

In 1776, a foreign tyranny exercised its powers openly and without disguise, and it was therefore more exposed to resistance and defeat. In 1798 a domestic tyranny was equally undisguised in its objects and actions, and was therefore, with comparative facility met and overcome; but our present opponents, taking council from experience, now rely upon corruption and not force—upon fraud rather than intimidation. Our candidate and his active friends are, indeed, proscribed, as the whigs were in 1776, and as the republicans were in 1798 but the main and pervading power, now employed against us is money—that instrument, which in Europe has overcome all opposers, and which in America, Mr. Clay has told us, can accomplish any purpose whatever.

Yes, fellow citizens, the effort is now made, for the first time in this republic, to effect a mighty revolution, by the employment of the public money, and the contributions of those, who maintain themselves by

public abuses! Is it enough, that such a scheme should be merely defeated? Do we desire to terminate evil now, or push off danger to our posterity. Would it not be odious, to hand to them an inheritance, with an incumbrance that must produce its loss. If there are any, who doubt the foul means, by which the present administration acquired power—let them be indifferent, if they please; but, who can with honor or safety be passive, who reflects upon the scenes before us.

Has not the will of the people been as corruptly set aside, as if purses of gold had been the medium of exchange. What constitutes corruption, the quality of the bribe, or the fact of its acceptance. Shall we scorn the de-basing practices of European politicians, and lam at the condition of abused nations in the old world, and yet tolerate the very practices here that must degrade us to the same condition.

Will it be not triumph to our opponents, no stimulus to their future exertions—if, relying upon the goodness of our cause, and our known strength, we gain but a meagre majority! Shall we in 1828 be content with twenty thousand, when we can give forty thousand! Look at our opponents! Is there any firm, fair or foul, which they are not employing, and is that a time for us to be contenting ourselves with certain but mere success. Is it enough to be strong, should we not show our strength at such a crisis as the present! By political effort, are we not promoting our own welfare, and the happiness of our posterity, even more than by the accumulation of dollars or acres. The liberty, that we possess, cost much blood and treasure; are a few days devotion to the business of election, in each year, too much to pay for its preservation.

We are told that our condition is prosperous; whom have we to thank for it? Have we not to be grateful, next to Providence, to those who have gone before us, and left us a precious patrimony. How long will that patrimony remain with us, if we remain unmindful of our duties? It is said that our trade is prosperous, but truth contradicts the assertion; the market of the West Indies has been shut against our broad-stuffs by the neglect and improvidence of the administration. It is said that our public debt is reduced, but who has the merit of this? not us, nor in power, but the administration of Jefferson, which laid the foundation of frugality, as well as light a collector of tolls on a ship to take to himself the merit of a good road, as the administration of Adams, to the mere receipt and payment of monies, provided by a republican policy. There can be no deception as to the general funds of the nation, but what is the condition of the administration; it is applied, not for public uses, but to pay and reward political partisans.

In the days of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, nobody saw them, or their officers, travelling through the country, parading of political inroads, or making political harangues, to secure their election. When we see their successors, descending from their example, it is a time to arouse. To avoid all interference with the prominent men of the Union, Gen. Jackson resigned his seat in the Senate of the U. States, and retired to his farm—He never sought the Presidency, he does not now seek it, for his own sake; he was appointed by the President and Senate, in 1823, Minister to Mexico, with the right to put up eighteen thousand dollars at once in his pocket—but he refused the station, because he would not be Minister to an usurper; no act of his life shows a desire for a prize, for any other end but unity to his country—every act of his life was his object to have been always necessary. What, then, can give to General Jackson higher claims to our gratitude and regard.

In whatever light we consider the present contest, therefore, in relation to principles or men, we are impressed with a conviction, that it is the serious duty of every freeman to be at his post; we should not be waiting for others, or excusing ourselves by their bad example, but act as if the result depended upon our own votes; and thus, and thus only, will Pennsylvania preserve the distinguished position, which she holds, of being the first to nominate, and the most unanimous in support of the farmer of Tennessee.

We offer these observations to you, fellow citizens, with a frankness, that becomes freemen. We see, in the conduct of many of our friends, not merely the confidence, which is the result of conscious strength, but an inactivity, which, when contrasted with the ardor of our opponents, is wholly unsuited to the crisis. We respectfully suggest, therefore, that the several committees of correspondence, appointed by the republican convention of the 8th of January last, should take prompt measures to convince their fellow citizens, that the republic expects every man to do his duty.

We ought to direct our attention with equal zeal to the general election on the 14th, and the presidential election, on the 31st of October; the result of the first may have an influence upon the second, in other states, and we should leave no fair and honorable effort unemploy to secure a great triumph on each occasion; we have only to will a great triumph to secure it.

We congratulate you upon the bright prospects in the west in preferring principles to men. Kentucky has preserved her former standing in the Union, and merited another tribute of gratitude from the republic; her triumph must have a permanent influence upon the destiny of our free country; it has shown, that talents and services, unaccompanied by political honesty; cannot control a virtuous people; the lesson is salutary to electors and candidates every where. Mr. Jefferson relied upon his "favorite west," as the show-anchor of public liberty, and we glory in the conviction, that this anchor will be resolute!

It is for us, in Pennsylvania, to keep our distinguished position, as "the great prop of the republican cause." No doubt most exact of our continued devotion to those principles, which are essential to our political safety and personal advantage.

Yours very respectfully,

JOS. WORELL,

WM. DUNCAN,

WM. BOYD,

HENRY FOLAND

JOHN WURTS,

WM. J. DUANE,

WM. J. LEIPER,

CHAS. S. COX,

THOS. M. PETTIT,

Committee of Correspondence for Philadelphia, appointed by the Republican Convention assembled at Harrisburg, Jan. 8th, 1829.



Eastern Shore Whig,  
AND  
PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE



EASTON, (Md.)

Tuesday Morning, Sept. 16.

As a great many persons on the Eastern Shore have not yet had an opportunity of seeing the official report of the committee on Military Affairs with regard to the Six Militia men, who were executed according to the decision of their neighbors during the late war for mutiny and desertion. I herewith present them with the report of Mr. Hamilton, Chairman of that committee at the last session of Congress. Read, Judge for yourselves and say whether Jackson discharged his duty as a Soldier and a Patriot, or whether the Mutineers and Deserters with Arnold and all the Tories and deserters of the revolutionary war, should have monuments erected to their memories.

In this day's paper you will find President Adams' letter to Levi Harris. This letter it will be recollected was written while Mr. Adams was negotiating a peace at Ghent, and had to travel from thence to St. Petersburg, through a number of Post Offices, and liable to have fallen in the hands of the enemy. What would have been the consequence. Why the probability is that we should not have been able to effect a peace for ever 1 year after.

Mr. Adams enumerates our forces at five frigates for a navy, and scarce 15 five effective regiments or an army, with one half of the nation sold to the enemy. To whom he alluded, he has left for conjecture. We know at that time there were two great political parties in the country called Democrats and Federalists. Mr. Adams had until a very short time before writing this letter belonged to the latter, however had effected to have left them, and upon his leaving them gave information to the friends of the Adams Administration that the leaders of the Federal party were endeavoring to effect a separation of the union, it will be admitted. I presume that he must have alluded to the disaffected, if he entertained the opinion he had pronounced of the Federalists, he must have considered them the nearly one-half of the nation, that were disaffected, and consequently according to the word of his letter sold to the enemy. Apostate one always persecutes.

READ THE FOLLOWING

And say whether you will again send a set of Adams men to represent you in the Legislature of Maryland.

To point an Adams Governor and Council to squander away your money upon a few political favorites.

On the 31 of March 1836 the Members of the Legislature consisting of a majority of Adams men, passed a resolution, authorizing the Governor and Council to make contracts with any person or persons, for bringing up certain Chancery Records, and contracts were made, and well they paid their friends.

Five of those Gentlemen received for 18 months services nearly \$4000 each. See below, by calculation 400 working days, they must of received upwards of \$8.50, per day.

Mr. Culbreth the clerk to the Council for which he receives \$1500, annually, was appointed to superintend, [Query were the Governor and Council authorized by the resolution to appoint a superintendent] the records and received for his services the sum of \$5,117.26 together with his pay as clerk to the Council, making the enormous sum of \$7,367.26 for 18 months.

I will now ask the Farmers of Talbot Queen-Anns, and Caroline Counties, I appeal to those who have been so unfortunate as to have their entire crops of wheat cut down by the hail, if it is not a hard case, that they should be taxed to bring up the deficiency of the Treasury which we are informed amounts to ninety Thousand Dollars.

If they say they, the Governor and Council made the best bargain they could. I will only say that I have in my possession certificates and papers to show to the contrary.

From the Frederick Citizen.  
STATE EXTRAVAGANCE.

The extravagance of our State Government, is a subject which claims the attention and interest of the People of the State immediately. We ask an attentive perusal of the following, of every reader; and also a further examination of the subject matter by our correspondents.

"On referring to the votes and proceedings of the last House of Delegates, I find the following, at page 445:

"Mr. Thomas of Cecil, offered the following preamble and order for consideration. Whereas, by a resolution of the Legislature, at its present session, the Governor and Council were directed to furnish the General Assembly with a statement of the

money paid to each of the several persons employed to record the Chancery papers; and whereas, a report has been made, showing that the following sums were paid to wit:

To WILLIAM D. BRALL, for recording, since 1826,	\$3,891.39
George Brown, for do do	3,863.41
face lines, for do do	3,859.26
Henry Hobbs, for do do	3,858.54
Joseph Mayo, for do do	3,890.40
Thos. Culbreth, for superintending the work,	5,117.26
Henry Hobbs, for recording plat's,	976
Joseph Mayo, for indexing,	100
	\$25,356.26

After reading this item of public expenditure, let no man wonder how it happens the public Treasury is exhausted. Twenty five thousand, five hundred and eighty six dollars and twenty six cents, taken from the State Treasury, and given away by the Executive to a few political friends! We say given away!—for how could those men fairly earn this enormous sum of money in the short space of about 18 months—the time for which we learn they were engaged in this work. The most outrageous item of all, is the five thousand one hundred and seventeen dollars, and twenty six cents, given to Thomas Culbreth, as superintending. M. Culbreth receives as clerk of the Council, \$1500 per year; and yet we find the Executive giving him this enormous sum in addition! Can it be possible he could have had leisure to earn this money, and still perform his duties as clerk? Such extravagant expenditures are really provoking.—The farmers of this county labor hard the whole year round and are glad to find both ends meet at the close of the year. The best superintendents or overseers can be had at \$200 or 300 a year; and they are satisfied if able to clothe and feed themselves and family. The mechanic labors diligently and he is cheerful and contented when able to keep out of the Sheriff and Constable's hands. And yet these classes of society are to be taxed to enable the Executive to gratify the insatiable appetites of a few favorites. The Adams party in this State, seemed disposed to copy closely after the administration of General Government. It appears, by public documents, that in three years Mr. Adams' administration has expended \$16 millions of dollars more than were expended in a similar length of time by Mr. Monroe! When he Adams Governor and Council of this State were elected, the public Treasury was full to overflowing, and within the short space of three years, it has become totally bankrupt! No wonder the Adams party in our late Legislature were so anxious to pass the license law, or some other odious tax bill! They thought, perhaps if the public Treasury could be slightly filled, no questions would be asked, and the People none the wiser about the manner in which their money was expended. If the People tamely submit to those outrageous pilferings and oppressions, they are unworthy of the right of self government. What, says a free man work and worry, toil and sweat, to enable himself and family to live—and yet submit to the government of a party who are impudently dividing the public money among themselves? We ask our fellow citizens to look to these things, before it is too late! No man dare deny our statements—the record stares him in the face.

For the Eastern Shore Whig.

More "Signs" and Wonderfully Alarming. I see it stated in the Gazette, that a "Leader of the Jackson party was heard to say, that if Gen Jackson was not elected, he should not be astonished to see him placed in the Presidential Chair at the point of fifty Thousand Bayonets."

Most ridiculous! I can scarcely treat such improbable stories with a serious remark, truly the coalition party is sadly put to it to invent and publish such silly fabrications. Why Mr. Gazette man the people of this county are too much enlightened to be duped by such stuff—will any Adams man in the country even believe that a friend of General Jackson would use such a declaration; the very utterance of such a sentiment would give the lie to his being the friend of Gen Jackson. And yet we see such silly attempts constantly made to mislead the people, exactly of a piece with the Coffin-Handbills and the Monumental Inscriptions, and a hundred other secret pitiful attempts to divert the public mind from the enormities committed by Clay, Adams & Co.—thereby getting into power not by the "bayonet" but by deception and intrigue, by cheating the people out of their votes, by making himself President, when the voice of the people were for Jackson. I shall not be at all surprised to see Gen. Jackson charged in the Hired papers of the Coalition, with the murder of Morgan, before the election. Indeed you find that Mr. Adams and his friends in New York have already attempted to make the excitement produced in that State by the Morgan affair, an engine to buoy up his drooping cause in that State. No wonder, drawing men catch at straws, they are their cause is desperate, they find fraud "pestilence and famine" will not continue them in power; that the honest people of the West has raised their voices against the corruption of Clay and others, that the Southern and Middle States will do the same—As well might the advice given by a leading member of the Adams party in this district to Col. — of the militia in a letter, during the last war, when he advised him, to drag the militia from place to place, order them out often, keep them out long, harass them, make them dissatisfied with the war, by this means you make the government unpopular. I say as well might we bring this to bear against John Adams, as the alleged assertion of the friend of Gen. Jackson in the Gazette, (were it true) should be made to affect the General, and indeed much more for these are the sentiments which the now

leading members of the Adams party entertained in the last war, but now forthwith altered to be the only friends of the people.

Mr. Editor I am a plain Republican, such as a great portion of the friends of General Jackson are, and not in the habit of writing for the public prints, should you deem these remarks worthy a place in your paper, and will give it without saying "by request" you'll serve A SUBSCRIBER.

WASHINGTON'S OPINION OF JACKSON.

It has been frequently denied by the Adams party that Gen. Washington never appointed Gen. Jackson to an office. This, like all their other falsehoods, vanishes before the truth. Here is a copy of a commission signed by Gen. WASHINGTON himself. But before we present it to our readers, let us lay before them what Mr. CHARLES J. INGHAM, who is a warm Adams man said in pronouncing a funeral eulogium on Judge Peters, of the value of Gen. Washington's recommendation.

"To have been rewarded, for these public services and others, by a commission signed by Washington, who never patronized the underserving, is a substantial recommendation."

Such was the language of Mr. C. J. Ingham at a meeting of the bar of Philadelphia, August 23, 1828, called to pay a last tribute of respect to the memory of the late Judge Peters—"Washington never patronized the underserving."

The following is the form of the commission given by Washington to Andrew Jackson. The district south of the Ohio was organized under an act of Congress, of May 25, 1790; Jackson was appointed under it—"George Washington, President of the United States of America."

To all who shall see these presents greeting—

"Know ye, that repusing special trust and confidence, in the integrity, ability, and learning of Andrew Jackson, of Nashville, in the territory of the United States, south of the Ohio, I have nominated, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate do appoint him attorney of the said U. S. for the district of the said United States south of the river Ohio; and do authorize and empower him to execute and fulfil the duties of that office according to law; and to have and hold the same, together with all the power, privileges and emoluments thereto of right appertaining, unto him the said Andrew Jackson, during the pleasure of the President of the United States for the time being. In testimony whereof I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed."

Given under my hand at the city of New York, the twelfth day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, seven hundred and ninety.

[L. S.] (Signed) G. WASHINGTON.

APPROACHING ELECTIONS.

Before truth had been perverted and reason bewildered by the political intolerance which marked the last, and which disgraces the approaching Presidential election, all parties spoke of Gen. Jackson as he merited, "nothing extenuate nor ought set down in malice." In the spontaneous effusions of honest admiration, every class of our vast community paid tribute to his patriotism, intelligence and worth. The political patriots of the land vied with each other in the warmth of their commendation and the strength of their eulogies. It was at a period when he stood before his country in the humble attitude of a citizen without the trapping of office and the glare of authority. It was an auspicious moment for the empire of truth, and it was told without guile, fear, or favor. Opinions expressed at such a moment, under such circumstances, bear the highest impress of authority, and deserve the most mighty influence. We will quote the language of some of the illustrious men of our country, in reference to General Jackson, at the period to which we have alluded. "I have not had time, to send for the numerous monuments, (Jackson's Bust) which I shall preserve with great care "for the contemplation of my posterity."

JOHN ADAMS,  
late President of the U. S.

"Gen. Jackson is a clear headed, strong-minded man, and has more of the Roman in him than any man now living."

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

"My friendship for General Jackson, and the strong proofs of confidence and regard I have given him, while President, forbid my taking any part in the ensuing presidential election."

JAMES MONROE.

"The recollection of the public relations in which I stood to General Jackson, whilst President, and the proofs given to him, of the high estimation in which he was held by me, &c."

JAMES MADISON.

"General Jackson justly enjoys an eminent degree of the public favor; and of his worth, talents and services, no one entertains a higher, or more respectful opinion than myself."

JOHN Q. ADAMS.

"An officer whose services entitle him to the highest rewards, and whose whole career has been signalized by the purest intentions and the most elevated purposes."

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

When Secretary of State, and the defender of Gen. Jackson,

"Towards that distinguished Captain (Andrew Jackson) who has shed so much GLORY on our country, whose renown constitutes so great a portion of its moral property, I never had, I say CAN HAVE, any other feelings than those of the most profound RESPECT, and of the utmost kindness."

HENRY CLAY.

GIVING UP THE SHIP.

The conviction which every candid mind must feel, of the utter desperation of the cause of Adams and Clay, begins to be admitted in many places, as it is believed every where. We do not like to speak openly; but it does not need a prophet to foretell the course which Mr. Clay will take in the next election. He will draw off and keep his friends in reserve for the election after Jackson's term has expired. He will avoid an angry controversy in Ohio, by which he has all to lose and nothing to gain if Mr. Adams, with the help of Clay should

gain Ohio, it will not make him President; whilst the excitement of the contest can only tend to make enemies to Mr. Clay, of those who are in fact, and wish to be—hostile only to Mr. Adams. Mr. Clay is, no doubt, a great favorite with the people of the West,—for although the West is now overwhelmingly against the Administration there is still, a large party in that section of the Union attached to Mr. Clay—he has tried their attachment and partiality for him far enough—he knows it—and he will go no farther—he has paid the price of his elevation, and he owes nothing for love. His speech at Cincinnati, his declining to make an electioneering tour through Ohio, and N. York, and taking the "back track" direct to Washington, show to us conclusively, what he means to do in the next election. For the coming election he is done! The opposition in Ohio will be totally withdrawn, or feebly made.

The remarks have been suggested to us by the following extracts of a letter which we have seen, from a gentleman of the first intelligence and highest respectability in Cincinnati, to a gentleman of this city, dated "27th August, 1828."

"Mr. Clay left here this morning on his way through Virginia and Kentucky, he has declined making an electioneering tour through this state."

"The Secretary of War is here," who intends visiting the Yellow Springs, and other places in this state—their chance of a success seems to be wholly desperate. I think they will pursue the policy of drawing off all serious opposition to Jackson, and run Clay after Jackson's term is out. I heard this suggestion from some of their party since Clay has been here, and no doubt they got their cue from him."



NATIONAL NOMINATION.  
THE PEOPLE'S TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT.  
**ANDREW JACKSON,**  
Recommended to the People of the United States by his pure Democratic Principles, Stern Integrity, Long Experience, Eminent Talents, and Transcendent Services, to his Country.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,  
**JOHN C. CALHOUN.**

MARYLAND ELECTORS,  
First District—JESSE STONE.  
Second District—JOHN C. HERBERT.  
Third District—WILLIAM FITZTHUGH, JR.  
WILLIAM TYLER.  
Fourth District—JOHN S. SELLMAN.  
BENJAMIN C. HOWARD.  
Fifth District—ELIAS BROWN.  
Sixth District—THOMAS M. FORMAN.  
Seventh District—JOHN T. REES.  
Eighth District—JAMES SANGSTON.  
Ninth District—THOMAS K. CARROLL.

TO THE INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—At the solicitation of a number of my friends from each district of the county, I am induced to offer myself as a Candidate to represent you in the next Legislature of Maryland.

In presenting myself before the public, I do assure you, that I do not come as the partisan candidate of any man or set of men. I humbly trust that I have served the people faithfully for the last three years; and if honored again with their suffrages at the ensuing election, will serve them to the best of my ability.

The public's obedient serv't.

THOMAS HENRIX.

TO THE INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

I offer myself as a Candidate to represent you in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

GEORGE W. NABB.

Sept. 9. We are authorized to say, that PETER WEIR, Esq. will serve his fellow citizens of Talbot county in the next Legislature of Maryland, if elected.

We are authorized to say, that ALEX. N. DER B. HARRISON, Esq. will serve in the next Legislature of Maryland, if elected by his fellow citizens of Talbot county.

MARRIED

On Wednesday last, by the Reverend Mr. SCULL, Mr. GEORGE HALE, to Miss RECCA COLSON, all of this county.

DIED

On Sunday morning, 7th of Sept HENRIETTA MARIA CHAMBERLAINE, aged 4 years and 4 months, the daughter of James Lloyd Chamberlaine, Esq. a sweet Cherub added to the Heavenly choir.

—, In this county on the 12th inst. Mr. JOHN B. NEWNAM.

—, In this town on Saturday last, Mr. GEORGE HIGGINS.  
—, In this town on the same day, Miss ELIZABETH LEDNUM.  
—, In this town on Sunday evening last, Mrs. LEDNUM.

Public Sale.

AS THE SUBSCRIBER intends leaving this State as soon as possible, he will sell at Public Sale at "Cottingham" his residence, near the residence of Mr. Robert H. Goldsborough, Talbot county, to the highest bidder for CASH, on THURSDAY the 2d day of October next, nearly all his Personal Property—consisting of HORSES, fine young MULES, CATTLE, HOGS, and perhaps some SHEEP, a good GIG and HARNESS, a quantity of CORN, BLADES, HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE, FARMING UTENSILS and a number of other articles too tedious to mention.—He solicits the aid of his friends and the public generally for this once.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock—Attendance given by  
Sept 16 3w BENJAMIN KEMP.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed, against Daniel Cox, Isaac P. Cox and Thomas Bullen Securities of said Daniel Cox, at the suit of the State of Maryland, use of Samuel Harrison, will be sold at public sale at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 7th day of October next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property of Daniel Cox, to wit:—All the estate, right, title, interest and claim of him the said Cox, of, in & to those tracts or part of tracts of Land, viz:—Part of a tract of land called Bennetts Freshes and part of Bailden, containing the quantity of One Hundred and Ninety-Seven and three fourth acres of Land more or less, situated near Cox's Mill, in the county aforesaid; also part of a Tract of Land called Hutchinson's Addition and Cox's Addition, said to contain 60 acres of land more or less; also the following property of Isaac P. Cox, to wit:—Part of a Tract of Land called Bennetts Freshes, part of Bailden, and part of Taylor's Ridge, containing the quantity of Two Hundred and Eighty seven and one half acres of land more or less. Six head of Horses, one Gig and Harness, two Cows, one yoke of Oxen, six head of Cattle, two young Steers, and one horse cart; and also the following property of Thomas Bullen, to wit:—two Mules, one yoke of Oxen, two head of Horses, one Gig and Harness and one Bureau. Taken and will be sold to satisfy the above named R. fa and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Subject to prior claims—Attendance by WILLIAM TOWNSEND, Shff.

Sept 16 4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed against Samuel T. Tennant, at the suit of William Caulk and Wrightson Jones, will be sold for Cash at the house of Joseph Allen, in the town of St. Michaels, on WEDNESDAY the 8th day of October next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property to wit:—One Negro Man called Horatio. Seized and taken to pay and satisfy the above writ of fieri facias, interest and cost due and to become due thereon. Attendance by WILLIAM TOWNSEND, Shff.

Sept 16 4w

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE

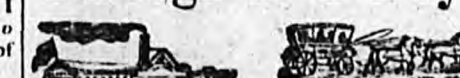
THE subscriber being desirous of collecting the TAX OF TALBOT COUNTY, for the present year, in the course of this Fall, respectfully requests all persons, holding Assessable Property in the county, to call on him at his Office in Easton, where he will attend every TUESDAY for the reception of the same.

It is hoped that those who cannot make it convenient to call on him, will be prepared for a call from him, or his Deputies, in their respective districts.

SOLOMON MULLIKIN, Collector.

Sept 16 w

Through in a Day.



FROM Philadelphia to Centreville, Maryland, via Delaware City, St. George's, Middletown, Warwick, Head of Sassafras, and Head of Chester to Centreville.

This line is now running, and will continue throughout the season to leave Philadelphia by the Steam Boat Paxton, at Capt. W. WATKINS, from Pine Street Wharf, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday Mornings, at 6 o'clock, for Delaware City; there to take the Canal Packet Boat Lady Clinton, for St. George's, and from thence in stages to Middletown, Warwick, Head of Sassafras, Head of Chester, and Centreville, arriving at Centreville the same Evening at Eight o'clock.

Returning, leaves Centreville on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings at four o'clock, arriving at Delaware City in time to take the Steam Boat to Philadelphia, and arriving there at 6 o'clock, P. M.

Connected with the Dispatch Line is a line of Stages from Centreville to Easton, leaving Centreville on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, at 8 o'clock for Easton.

Returning, leaves Solomon Lowe's Tavern Easton, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at one o'clock, P. M. and takes the Dispatch Line the morning following for Philadelphia.

There is also in connexion with this Line a Stage to convey Passengers from the Baltimore Steam Boat Patuxent, at Georgetown, to intersect the Dispatch Line at Massey's Cross Roads, and to convey Passengers from Massey's Cross Roads to the Steam Boat.

Passengers coming in this line for Newcastle or Wilmington, will meet a Stage from Dover at St. George's.

FARE.

From Philadelphia to Delaware City,	\$1 25
Do. St. George's,	1 50
Do. Middletown,	2 00
Do. Warwick,	2 25
Do. H. of Sassafras,	2 50
Do. H. of Chester,	3 00
And Do. Centreville,	4 25
MULFORD, BRADSHAW & Co.	
Sept. 16	Proprietors.



# POET'S CORNER.



## A "KEEN THE CAUN."

The lament of the Mother over the grave of a beloved Son, from the pen of the author of *Holland Tide*, the *Munster Festivals*, &c.

The Christmas light is burning bright  
In many a village pane;  
And many a cottage rings to night  
With many a merry strain.

Young boys and girls run laughingly,  
Their hearts and eyes elate—  
I can but think on mine and sigh,  
For I am desolate.

There's none to watch in our old cot,  
Beside the holy light;  
No tongue to bless the silent spot—  
Against the parting night.

I've closed the door—and hither come  
To mourn my lonely fate;  
I cannot bear my own old home,  
It is so desolate!

I saw my father's eyes grow dim,  
And clasped my mother's knee;  
I saw my mother follow him—  
My husband wept with me.

My husband did not long remain—  
His child was left me yet;  
But now my heart's last love is slain,  
And I am desolate!

## TO THE LIBELLERS OF ANDREW JACKSON.

Poor worthless reptiles still go on—  
Eject your venom—vent your spite;  
You did the same to Washington,  
Then sunk to infamy and night.

RO-TUN BARD—1819.

## Letter to the Editor's dated

BARTSTOWN, (Ky.) August 23d 1828.

GENTLEMEN: A paragraph, purporting to recite a conversation of mine, has been going the rounds in the administration prints, for the last month or six weeks. It charges me with having said, "that if Mr. Adams should be re-elected, the new Congress would be the last that would ever sit in the United States." Such a thought never entered my mind. I never entertained, or uttered such a sentiment; on the contrary I have always supposed, if we are destined to lose our liberty, that was all we could expect. Perhaps tortured—with the forms and machinery of free government, for a long time after the spirit of freedom shall have evaporated, or become extinct in our land. I have no apprehension for the Union, so long as it shall continue to belong to the people, and subserve the purposes of its destination—while it shall be used as the golden cincture of the free States which compose it, and shall continue to bind without consolidating them; while it shall give them, for all external purposes, the force and compaction of unity; and at the same time leave to them, for all interior, and domestic purposes, their several, their vigor, and their independence unimpaired. It will be supported by all who prefer freedom to vassalage; and happiness to misery. But when it shall be used by the government, not to preserve the freedom and promote the happiness of the people, but to oppress them, and subvert the purposes of ambitious Demagogues, then it will be with the people to continue to suffer, or to exert their reforming energies. The People, however, cannot be unconscious that it is not every cry of wolf, that indicates danger to the flock. The Demagogue who shall be employed in sapping the very foundations of their liberty, may hope by a cry of danger to the Union, to divert their attention from the real evils which he is perpetrating, to the unreal one to which he points; and thereby secure his own enmities from detection.

I have never permitted myself to think of, or converse about, a severance of the Union. I have never anticipated the necessity of such an event. In contemplating the nature and all the possible operations of our government, I have taken it for granted, that all the abuses and perversions of which it is susceptible, could be reformed by the redeeming power of the people's will, without resorting to so desperate a remedy—a remedy which should never be thought of, but when the alternative between Union and slavery, or severance and freedom, was clearly presented to the people, as their last and only expedient. But my reluctance to sanction sentiments of disunion in any, the slightest degree, were, I would hope, sufficiently evinced by my refusal to be employed as counsel for Col. Burr, when he was charged in the Federal Court of this State, with a design to sever the Union.

But to return to the paragraph. It originated in the *Focus*, an administration paper, printed in Louisville, and is an obvious perversion, either by mistake or design, of a sentiment I do sincerely entertain, and which

I did utter in perhaps every one of the many conversations which I held during the summer concerning the presidential election—I rarely, if ever failed, in each of those conversations, to give it as my opinion, "That if Mr. Adams should be re-elected, the People of the United States would never, by their unbiased vote, elect another President. I urged that the will of the People had been outraged in the election of Mr. Adams—that the public sense had been shocked by the outrage, and that the people had designated Gen. Jackson as the man, in whose election over Mr. Adams, the insulted majesty of public opinion would be appeased, and the public will restored to its legitimate vigor. That the selection of Gen. Jackson was just and happy, because the same exertion of their power, reprobate the intrigue and artifice by which their will had been violated in the election of Mr. Adams, and confer on their distinguished citizen the Presidency, as a just reward of his exalted worth. I urged further, that the contest was between the people and the government; that it was, essentially, a contest for power; that there was nothing beneath the sun but mind and matter—that the latter could not govern, and that the former of course must. That in all governments, the will of the people, of a portion, or of one of them, must necessarily be employed in governing; that when the will of all was employed, the people were self-governed, free, and happy; that when the will of the few, or of the one governed, the people might be more or less happy, at least negatively so, according to the temper or discretion of the governing will, but they could not be free. That the struggle, on the part of the administration, was to sustain itself in the violation of the public will, and to perpetuate its ill-gotten power, by a mis-exercise of the patronage belonging to it. That the effort, on the part of the people, was to assert the power of their will, and vindicate its paramount authority. That if Mr. Adams should be re-elected, it would be an evidence that the power of the patronage of government "was too strong" for the "power of public sentiment; that the contest could never be renewed, on the part of the people, under happier auspices: they never could again expect to select an individual from among themselves, of "more deserving" than Gen. Jackson—one towards whom the public esteem, gratitude, and affection so obviously and so intensely converged. Indeed, too, that if the power of the patronage of the government, with its stratagems and intrigues should, in this instance, prove too strong for the violated and insulted will of the people, it would on every subsequent occasion, be found still stronger, and especially towards the close of Mr. Adams' next term, when it was not improbable, that the inherent power of money would associate itself with the power of the government, in the view to obtain a renewal of the charter of the Bank of the United States; and concluded with asserting it as my opinion, that the power of the government, combined, as it would be, with the power of incorporated wealth, would, in all time to come, furnish the President, according to the "line of safe precedents, in the name of the People," or until the destinies should interfere in their behalf."

This was, when I uttered it, and still is, my deliberate opinion: For it is the Government in every country that oppresses the people; they never oppress themselves or will their own oppression. It is unnatural that they should. They are first deceived, then depraved, and finally enslaved: they are, in every instance, the deluded instruments of their own ruin. They have the power of counteraction, if they would but exert it, and I comfort myself with the belief, that they will exert it at this most critical juncture—that this open attempt on the part of the government to delude and dupe them—to undermine the very principles of their liberty will be met, at the approaching election, by their withering indignation; that in the election of the man "who has filled the measure of his country's glory," the man who would not stoop to intrigue for the diadem, who could not be seduced by vanity, or tempted by sycophancy, to lend the sanction of his presence to the subversion of Mexican liberty, a lesson will be taught by the people to their functionaries, which will be long and usefully remembered—a lesson from which the representatives of every description, will, I hope, learn, that the will of their constituents still possess, and will continue to possess, its paralyzing power, and that its sanctity cannot be violated with impunity—that the people possess intelligence enough to comprehend, and firmness enough to maintain, the principles upon which their freedom and their happiness depend; and that they will always decide, as impotent and idle, the misrepresentations, the artifices, and calumnies, by which demagogues and their minions may hope to disparage & subvert their rights: in fine, that they can safely dispense with the visits and rhetoric of Cabinet orators.

I have thus, gentlemen, briefly given you an account of the substance of the conversation from which, I suppose, the one ascribed to me in the *Focus*, was taken. I may have been misunderstood by some one present, who felt it to be his duty, or whose conviction it was to report my conversation, as he understood it, to the editor of that paper; or he may have thought that the privileges of espionage would allow of the distortion which he chose to give to my sentiments. Whether the misrepresentation was the result of want of clearness of expression on my part, or of perception on his—or of the vividness of his fancy, I leave to him to determine, and content myself with repeating that I never entertained, harbored, or uttered such a sentiment; nor do I know, or believe, that it was uttered by others.

I have forbore to notice this misrepresentation, longer, perhaps, than I should have done; in fact, I did not intend to notice it at all: I had no apprehension of injury to myself from its circulation. I have never noticed any of the many false imputations upon my political course. I always believed that it was wiser for a man to rely, for the refutation of calumny, upon the complexion of his life, than upon the vigor or expressness of his pen. But times have changed, and I have yielded, (though tardily,) to the conviction, that I ought to conform to their requisition, and negative this injurious statement, by a recital of the general tenor, of my conversations relative to the presidential election—which I have thus hastily and briefly done, and to which you will have the goodness to give publicity through the columns of the Telegraph.

Your obedient servant,  
JOHN ROWAN.

John Pope, Esq. of Kentucky, has recently addressed a letter to the Editors of the Louisville Public Advertiser, from which we make the following extracts:—

"I will not discuss the relative merits or qualifications of Gen. Jackson or Mr. Adams. In some respects, Mr. Adams may be better informed and qualified than Gen. Jackson; in other, I have no doubt Gen. Jackson would make a better President than Mr. Adams. They are both distinguished and talented men, and either qualified for the office. The exact phrase of "Military Chieftain," would not deserve notice, but for the grave manner in which it is urged upon the consideration of the American People. All experience has proved, I think, that great military men are best suited for Executive stations. Their military habits and feelings incline them to fill the public offices with the most fit men, and their firmness and decision of character, afford to the People a better guarantee against mal-administration than is to be found in intriguing and popularity hunting politicians. The apprehensions of danger from the election of Gen. Jackson is to my mind, idle and imaginary. Can any man in his sober senses believe, that one who has journeyed through the horrors of his country, from his youth to old age, would suddenly engage in a Quixotic scheme to overturn them, and at the very moment when he is rewarded with the first honor in the gift of the People? What renders this alarm the more ridiculous, is, that the President has no power to declare war, to raise armies or revenues; those important powers being vested in Congress. No, sir, the People have more to fear from intrigue and management in the Representative body: the want of fidelity; there is the canker that corrodes the purity of the body politic, and opens the gates of the city of Freedom to some daring usurper. The remarks of an enlightened commentator on the reign of Henry VIII. of England, the most cruel tyrannical Prince that ever disgraced the English Throne, merits the serious consideration of every reflecting Statesman. This reign (says he) teaches us the most alarming of all political truths: that the most absolute despotism may prevail in a State, and yet the form of a free constitution remain. Henry never attempted to abolish the Parliament, or even to trench its doubtful privileges. The Parliament was the grand instrument of his tyranny. The conclusion he draws from the history of this reign is, that if Britons should ever be slaves, such an event is not likely to happen, as in France or Spain, by the abolition of the National Assembly; but by the corruption of its members—by making the supposed bulwark of liberty, as in ancient Rome, the means of slavery. We should bear in mind, that when, by any contrivance or management, an election is defeated in the first instance, and carried into Congress, the election is to be made by the States of the Union: each State, without regard to its population, having one vote. The last election was made by 24 votes—one from each State—the Representatives of each State gave the vote of the State. To guard against the abuse of the power vested in that body, it is of more importance to maintain the controlling influence of the public will of the States, than seems to be generally conceded. When a State acts as a State, in its corporate political character, it must act and speak by and through its Representative body: that is the appropriate and only practicable mode of action.

I will not descend to the task of examining in detail, and defending Gen. Jackson against the assassin-like attacks made on his feelings and pride, in coffin hand-bills and pamphlets—filling him a cruel tyrant and murderer. His military deeds have not been done in a corner, but in the face of the Nation, and of the public enemy. His conduct has passed the ordeal of his Government, and received the plaudits of his country. The name of Jackson is associated with the glory of this Republic, throughout the civilized world. Is there one honorable man, of any party, who feels as an American should feel, whose bosom is not fired with indignation at these wicked and malignant attempts to degrade this great and distinguished Hero, who has shed so much lustre on our National character? Whether we attribute the victory of New Orleans to the consummate skill and genius of the American commander, or consider him a chosen instrument of Heaven, to save us in the most gloomy and perilous moment of the war, he is equally entitled to our respect and consideration.

Before I conclude, I must remind you of

an egregious error committed by the advocates of the Jackson cause. They have exaggerated too much the prospects of Major Barry, and thereby pulled their friends, and induced supineness, indifference, and neutrality, to an alarming degree. The vantage ground gained last year, can only be preserved by vigilance and exertion. Several gentlemen of the Administration party have, with great apparent confidence, claimed for Gen. Metcalfe a majority of 5000 votes, and some calculate on 10,000. The Jackson partisans, on the contrary, claim a majority of 5, 10, and even 15,000. A very intelligent Jackson man told me, the other day, that Barry and Breathitt would be elected by a majority of 7000 votes. Now, sir, I believe none of these calculations. I profess to have some knowledge of the state of parties in Kentucky, and feel assured in my own mind, that the successful candidate, whether Barry or Metcalfe, will not, in all probability, obtain a majority of more than 3000. I have believed that there was a majority of 3 or 4000 in favor of the election of Gen. Jackson, and that if they could be united upon the Jackson candidates, their success might be anticipated with tolerable certainty. It may be policy in a minority to exaggerate their force, to encourage effort, but a majority should rather understate than overstate their strength.

From the Eastern Argus.

## HUZZA FOR THE TRAVELLING CABINET.

Summer elections are taking place, and autumn elections are near at hand, in several States of the Union. The effect is, that we see the members of the United States Cabinet scattered up and down, here and there, in this State and that, from the President down to most of the Secretaries, sub-Secretaries, and under clerks, for the "contingent purpose of visiting friends!" Mr. Adams is in New England, in Boston a few days since, and is expected to extend his journey through a portion of New Hampshire into Maine, as our election takes place in a week or two, and his friends were finding it impossible to carry on an efficient warfare in his favor without his personal appearance in this quarter. Mr. Secretary Clay has been hard at work in Kentucky, for several weeks past, visiting "every hamlet," &c. as he said he wished to do, and is preparing, according to our last information of him, to go into and muster Ohio, where the people are thought to be in rather a flattering state of mind towards himself and master. Mr. Secretary Porter is on a visit to New York. Mr. Secretary Southard on a visit to New Jersey, and Mr. Attorney General Wirt on a visit to Connecticut. If this is not a pretty spectacle to be presented under the present state of feeling in this country, by our American Cabin, then we are at a loss to conceive rightly of its character. Should Mr. Adams come here, the people will treat him with civility and respectfully; but at the same time they will appreciate his motive, and know that he is saying to them as much as to say, "here boobies, look at me—I am not a pretty man; can you help voting for me?"

By the people of this State, we are sure are not so great ideots, though the Boston Patriot and Massachusetts Journal have so represented the matter, as to forget the nature of the leopard, though they may gaze in admiration at the beauty of his skin. They are not earnest to see the man, in order to judge of his political character and principles, nor will seeing him at all change their opinion in regard to him. A fine, open, florid countenance cannot deceive them. More than that did the people of Baltimore, where Mr. Adams, on his arrival, was surrounded with the sight of a Jackson meeting "six thousand strong."

To be a rouser. Is not this travelling system adopted by our cabinet, a disgrace to the good sense of the American people? When was it practised before. Did Washington or Jefferson, or Madison practice it? No Washington's cabinet did not think of so mean a method of sustaining itself. Jefferson expressly forbid his cabinet from resorting to tricks so much like those of jugglers or penny show men. And in Madison's and Monroe's days, the commendable precedent of Jefferson was strictly adhered to. The people, we dare say, will correct this, among the other thousand dangerous examples and policies adopted by the present cabinet, in the course of a month or two more, or by their votes in November next. We have neither doubts nor fears upon the subject.

## DIFFERENCE BETWEEN GEN. JACKSON AND MR. ADAMS.

An advocate for the re-election of Mr. Adams demanded of a friend of Gen. Jackson to point out the difference between Gen. Jackson and Mr. Adams. I will tell you, said the latter: General Jackson would sacrifice himself, if necessary, to save his country; and John Q. Adams would sacrifice his country to save himself.

The National Journal and its associates, sick of the western elections, are blowing the bellows of disunion in the south, tariff &c. &c. This cold pork hashed the sixth time. Why don't they strike their flags like men!

## DAVIS'S PATENT PLOUGH.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a fresh supply of Davis's Patent Ploughs of different sizes, which he offers for sale.

LAMBERT REARDON.  
Sep. 9 3w

## Bond & Willson.

RESPECTFULLY informs their custom-ers, and the public in general, that they have selected from the different Auctions, a general assortment of

## DRY GOODS

which they will sell at reduced prices; They also have on hand a good assortment of

## FUR AND WOOL HATS,

TOGETHER WITH A

## COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

## Cotton Yarn,

all of which they will sell on the most reasonable terms, either wholesale or retail.

RICHARD BOND,  
ROBERT M. WILLSON.

No 6, Market Space, Baltimore  
sep 9 w

## Nest Boxes and BARREL COVERS.

30,000 Gane suitable for Reem makers  
300 Nests Sugar Boxes  
200 Barrel Covers  
100 dozen Butter Prints  
200 grove of Lamp Wicks, assorted sizes; Spickets and Fausetts, suitable for hogs-heads, barrels, kegs and hydrants; sweeping, shoe, scrubbing, dusting, whitewash, weavers and other Brushes; scale, bed & sacking Cards; plough Lines; coarse and fine Twine, Weavers Slays or Reeds; cotton, cassinet, cotton and hand Shuttles; cotton and wool Cards; fancy and common Bel-lows; Fishing Tackle; lamp and candle Wick; corn Brooms and Whisks; market and close Baskets; long and short Brush Handles; Lemon Squeezers; Rolling Pins; Potatoe Mashers; Mudlers; towel, clothes Pins; cake Boards; shovels, tubs, clothes Pins; hammering and common Taps; Sifters; box and cake Blacking; butter Bowls; Trays spopps and Paddies; Trenchers; crabs and cabbage Nets.

The above articles are offered for sale on reasonable terms, by

VALERIUS DUKEHART,  
No. 1014 Baltimore, between South and Calvert Streets.  
Baltimore, 8th mo 4th—Sep 9 w

## CANDLE-WICK AND LAMP-WICKS,

SQUARE and oval butter Prints, Weavers Slays or Reeds, Sifters and strainers, lime or lemon Squeezers, wash and cake Boards, Cane, for reed making; pounds half and quarter butter Prints; Twine and Cord, boot and shoe Blacking, patent and common Taps, lamp Wicks, assorted, by the dozen or gross, cotton, wool and horse Cards, towel, Rollers, Spigots and Fausetts, suitable for hogheads, barrels, kegs and hydrants, fishing lines and Rods; butter Bowls and Trays, clothes and market Baskets, Nests Tubs and sugar Boxes, Potato and Turnip Mashers, sweeping, shoe, horse, scrubbing, weavers and dusting Brushes, Carpenters, Joiners & Corders Lines, clothes Lines and Bed Cords.

The above articles are offered for sale on reasonable terms, by

VALERIUS DUKEHART,  
No. 1014 Baltimore between South and Calvert streets.  
Baltimore, 8th mo 4th—sep 9 w

## Fountain Inn,

LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE.



## M. BARR,

HAVING leased the above extensive

Hotel, informs his friends, the friends of the cause and the public generally, that he has had the house thoroughly repaired & fitted up in a very superior manner with entire new furniture, and is now prepared with every requisite, throughout every department of his establishment to make his customers comfortable.

There are several pleasant parlors fitted up with chambers attached, having a private entrance for the accommodation of families.

The location of this Hotel is most advantageous for Gentlemen visiting the city on business, being near both the wharves and Market street—however it is known to almost every gentleman who comes to Baltimore by the bay, and has been formerly a favorite stopping place with them.

The proprietor trusts it will become a favorite house again with gentlemen from the bay, when it is known that the house is in as fine order as it ever has been; and he feels a confidence (will gentlemen call and see the alterations and improvements made) that a portion of patronage will be awarded him, pledges himself that as far as attention and exertion can go toward accommodation, nothing will be wanting to produce comfort.

Terms of board one dollar per day.  
Baltimore, May 3 1828—Sep 9 6m

## Easton Hotel.

The subscriber begs leave respectfully to inform travellers and the public generally, that he has rented & now keeps that commodious and well known stand called the

## EASTON HOTEL,

For many years kept by Mr. Solomon Lowe, where he will at all times be prepared to accommodate Travellers and the public generally in the first rate style and comfort—and hopes from his long acquaintance with the business, and his anxious desire to please, to merit and obtain a share of the public patronage.

He will be able to accommodate Boarders by the day, week, month or year.

Gentlemen and Ladies can be accommodated with Horses and Carriages at a moment's notice.

The public's obedient servant  
THOMAS PEACOCK.

Easton, Sep 9 w

## Union Hotel.

## SOLOMON LOWE.

returns his sincere thanks to his old customers and travellers generally who have been so kind and liberal as to afford him the pleasure of their company. He begs leave to inform them that he has now removed to his old stand at the corner of Goldsborough & Washington streets, in Easton, within a few yards of the Bank, where he will have great satisfaction in receiving his old customers, and has provided for their reception and entertainment every possible convenience.

Private parties can have the most private apartments, and the best entertainment with complimentary servants, and all the luxuries of the season upon the shortest possible notice. Mr. S. Lowe calculates on and invites the custom of all his old friends and strangers.

Mr. Lowe's Hacks will attend the steamer with the greatest punctuality.  
Easton, Sep 9 w



**NO. 3.**

*(continued)*





## NATIONAL NOMINATION.

THE PEOPLE'S TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
**ANDREW JACKSON,**  
Recommended to the People of the United States by his pure Democratic Principles, Stern Integrity, Long Experience, Eminent Talents, and Transcendent Services to his Country.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,  
**JOHN C. CALHOUN.**

MARYLAND ELECTORS,  
First District—JOSEPH STONE.  
Second District—JOHN C. HERBERT.  
Third District—WILLIAM FITZHUGH, JR.  
Fourth District—JOHN S. SELLMAN.  
Fifth District—BENJAMIN C. HOWARD.  
Sixth District—ELIAS BROWN.  
Seventh District—THOMAS M. FORMAN.  
Eighth District—JOHN T. REES.  
Ninth District—JAMES SANGSTON.  
Tenth District—THOMAS K. CARROLL.

"Gen. Jackson is a clear headed, strong-minded man, and has more of the Roman in him than any man now living."

THOMAS JEFFERSON.  
"My friendship for General Jackson, and the strong proofs of confidence and regard I have given him, while President, forbid my taking any part in the ensuing presidential election."

JAMES MONROE.  
"The recollection of the public relations in which I stood to General Jackson, while President, and the proofs given to him, of the high estimation in which he was held by me, &c."

JAMES MADISON.  
"General Jackson justly enjoys an eminent degree of the public favor, and of his worth, talents and services, no one entertains a higher, or more respectful opinion than myself."

JOHN Q. ADAMS.  
"An officer whose services entitle him to the highest rewards, and whose whole career has been signalized by the purest intentions and the most elevated purposes."

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.  
When Secretary of State, and the defender of Gen. Jackson.

"Towards that distinguished Captain (Andrew Jackson) who has shed so much GLORY on our country, whose renown constitutes so great a portion of its moral property, I never had, I never CAN HAVE, any other feelings than those of the most profound RESPECT, and of the utmost kindness."

HENRY CLAY.

For the Eastern Shore Whig.

SIR,—The period is now fast approaching when the people of these United States will be called upon to elect their Chief Magistrate. In order, therefore, that the liberty which has been established at the expense of the best blood of the world, and the constitution, the fairest fabric of human invention, the proud offspring of such a blessing should be preserved from the unhallowed hand of corruption and intrigue, it is necessary the people, from whom of right all power has its source, should be correctly informed as to the merits of the candidates who aspire to so great a trust.

John Quincy Adams, the present Chief Magistrate, is again a candidate for the high station which he holds.—Without at present enquiring in what manner he has administered the important functions of his office, it is simply proposed to expose to the views of the public the means by which he has come to preside over the affairs of this great nation—to show to the people how two men, political and I might add personal enemies to each other, should suddenly forget their jealousies and antipathies, and join together to cheat the people out of their choice, and contrary to the distinct expression of their will, by intrigue, bribery and corruption, to place themselves in the highest offices in the gift of the people. This, it is my purpose now to do; to dispassionately present to the view of my fellow citizens, proofs, which if calmly and attentively considered, will I think without fail convince the most prejudiced understanding.

It is known to you, my fellow citizens, that at the last presidential election, Gen. Andrew Jackson, John Q. Adams, William H. Crawford and Henry Clay were the candidates.—Gen. Jackson you also recollect received the greatest number of electoral votes; yet no one having a majority of the whole electoral college, according to a provision of the constitution, it remained for Congress to choose from among the three having the greatest number of votes, one who should be your President. Mr. Clay having the fewest votes was of course excluded from the contest.—When, therefore, Mr. Clay found he could not receive the Presidency, he, together with his partisans in Congress, began to look around to see in what manner his (Mr. Clay's) influence could be best made to subvert his advancement to power. The office of President being out of his reach at present, and having, as it is acknowledged on all hands, the power, through his great influence in Congress to make any of the three candidates President he should choose, he determined to exercise that power in such a manner as to further his own elevation.—To no

one would he give his vote and influence but to him who would agree to place him in the chair of Secretary of State, the stepping stone to the Presidency, in the line of safe precedent. And so he managed it.—He gave his vote, and the votes of his friends of the west, over whom he had controul, to Mr. Adams, after first having distinctly ascertained that Adams would make him his Secretary of State.

Now to the proof—and I beg my fellow citizens to pay particular attention to dates. Mr. Clay states in one of his addresses in Kentucky, he had determined as early as in October, 1824, not to vote for Gen. Jackson. Mr. Thomas P. Moore, one of the members of Congress from Kentucky, states: "In October 1824, Mr. Clay expressed a belief he should be excluded from the House of Representatives, and it would be best for us (meaning the members from Kentucky), in that case to remain uncommitted, as to our second choice. And on my arrival at Washington in November, Mr. Clay called at my room and reiterated the same language, and added we could vote for either of the candidates, viz: Adams, Jackson or Crawford, and justify ourselves to our constituents."

It will be borne in mind that the Legislature of Kentucky had passed a Resolution instructing the members of Congress from that State to vote for Gen. Jackson, as the second choice of Kentucky, if it should so happen Mr. Clay should not receive a sufficient number of votes in the Electoral College, to bring him before the House as a candidate.

Now let us hear what Mr. Floyd of Virginia says. In a letter to Gen. John P. Vane, dated April 4th, 1828, he states:

"In January 1825, whilst the election of President of the United States was then in the House of Representatives, I called to see Mr. Clay—he observed in the course of conversation, I think nearly in the following words, 'when I take up the pretensions of Mr. Adams and weigh them, and lay them down then take up the pretensions of Gen. Jackson, weigh them, and lay them down by the side of those of Mr. Adams I never was as much puzzled in all my life, as I am to decide between them'."

Thus we see Mr. Clay has stated that as early as October 1824, he had determined not to vote for Gen. Jackson, and here we find him deliberating in January 1825. According to his own declarations, he was determined in October 1824, not to vote for Jackson.—In November of the same year, that he with the rest of the Representatives from Kentucky could vote for either of the three candidates, and justify themselves to their constituents—and in January 1825, expresses himself as being at great loss how to act.

Sometime after the negotiation at Ghent, when Messrs. Adams, Clay, Gallatin and Byard, were sent to negotiate a Treaty of Peace, between the United States and England, during the late war. Mr. Clay became very hostile to Mr. Adams, and furnished Amos Kendall of Kentucky with facts and arguments to use against Adams. And amongst the number of publications which appeared against him was one written by Kendall over the signature of "Wayne" charging him (Adams) as being "hostile to Internal Improvement—hostility to the west—declaring that at Ghent he had pursued an unfeeling policy which would crimson our fields afresh with the blood of our border brethren, and light the midnight forest with the flames of their dwellings."—And at the same time, sentiments were interspersed with all due praise of Henry Clay, of his superior skill and sagacity. Those numbers or publications were sent to Mr. Clay at Lexington, as will more fully appear by an extract of a letter from Mr. Clay to Amos Kendall, dated Lexington, June 27th, 1822, in which he says:

"I received your obliging favour of the 20th inst. and thank you most sincerely for the friendly sentiments towards me which it contains. Mr. Crittenden has obtained the productions which accompanied it, and which he has undertaken to divide and dispose of in his place of residence, (Cincinnati) according to our wishes."

A series of letters was published in the Argus of Kentucky by Kendall, reviewing the publication of Mr. Adams in answer to an attack made on him by Mr. Russell, relative to the fisheries. Those letters charged Mr. Adams with "hostility to the west, violation of instructions, duplicity, falsehood, and almost every thing that is dishonorable, and base in a public man. Those letters were approved of by Mr. Clay, and he paid one hundred dollars towards defraying the expenses of publishing them. He also was instrumental in distributing them, as will appear by his letter to Mr. Kendall, dated Washington Dec. 17th.

"Dear Sir"—Several inquiries have been made about your pamphlet on the Fisheries, by members of Congress, and I have promised to request a copy to be sent to Mr. David Sloane of the Ohio Senate, at Columbus. Another to the Hon. Henry R. Stairs, and another to the Hon. John Sloane—here, will you be good enough to have them forwarded. There is an effort making to get up a caucus. I doubt its

success.—Mr. Adams is weaker to the North than I supposed, my prospects are very good."

"Your's with great esteem,"

"HENRY CLAY."

To Mr. Amos Kendall.

Thus you perceive how hostile Mr. Clay was to Mr. Adams during the contest for the Presidency, and which hostility continued with unabated violence until he was convinced he would not be returned to the House of Representatives by the electors. He then began to turn his mind on the office of Secretary of State, with a view of promotion to the Presidential Chair at a future period. In order more fully to satisfy your minds on this subject, I shall now quote an extract of a letter from Mr. Clay to Mr. Blair of Kentucky, dated 8th January, 1825, a very short time previous to the election of the President; which when connected with the following letters cannot possibly leave a doubt on the mind of the strongest friend of the administration, but that there was a distinct understanding between Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay. We will proceed to the extracts.

Mr. Clay writes thus to Mr. Blair, on the 8th of January, 1825: "The time has now arrived when I must begin to think seriously for whom I am to vote," that "the friends of the candidates entertain the opinion that on me rests the decision of the contest."—This you will recollect confirms Mr. Floyd's statement; that in January 1825, he was at a loss how to decide between Gen. Jackson and Mr. Adams. And further he writes to Mr. Blair. My situation is singular and amusing—the friends of the several candidates account me in turn. A friend of Gen. Jackson says to me, "My Dear Sir, my hopes are on you, do not disappoint us, our partiality was for you next to the Hero—you know thank you we all had for a western President."

A friend of Mr. Crawford comes, and says, "that the hopes of the Republican party are upon you." "A friend of Mr. Adams comes to me with tears in his eyes" and says, "Sir Mr. Adams has always had the greatest respect for you, and the highest admiration of your talents: there is no station to which you are not equal: you were undoubtedly the second choice of New England, and I pray you to consider, whether the public good and your own future interests do not distinctly point out the course which you ought to pursue." And he says further to Mr. Blair "after consulting his friends on the subject of those interviews." "My friends entertain the belief that their kind wishes towards me will, in the end, be more likely to be accomplished by bestowing their votes."

He does not say, that by voting for Mr. Adams, the honor of the country, the welfare of the west, or the purity of the republic, would be accomplished; he does not say that by so bestowing their votes, danger from a military chieftain would be averted, but he says, that by voting for Mr. Adams, the kind wishes of his friends towards himself, would, in the end, be more likely to be accomplished, than by voting for any body else.—And he goes on to tell Mr. Blair, "your Representative (Mr. White) is inclined to concur with us in these sentiments, and as I know his respect for your opinions, I request if you concur in our views that you will write to him by return mail, to strengthen him in his inclinations." Show this to Crittenden alone.

Now you will observe, immediately upon the receipt of this letter from Mr. Clay Mr. Blair according to Clay's instructions writes to Mr. White on the 19th January 1825 as follows.

"You have it in your power to vote not only with a view to the first officer, but probably in reference to the whole Administration; under some circumstances, the latter consideration might deservedly be more influential than the first; as the selection of the managers of the departments not only involves in a great degree the conduct of public affairs throughout the presidential term, but may, and probably will, decide the next residential contest." "For my own part, I have no hesitation in saying, that although Jackson personally all preferred to Adams by the people, yet if it were known that Jackson would give such direction to the course of his administration by his appointments or otherwise, as to foster Adams' future views in preference to Clay's, there would be but one sentiment among the supporters of the latter in Kentucky. 'If we are doomed to have Mr. Adams as president at some time let us have him now, we would rather have him now at the expense of Jackson than hereafter at the expense of Clay, but if Jackson gives earnest that he will throw his weight into the western scale, then let us throw ours into his.'"

On the same day, to wit, the 19th January 1825, Mr. Crittenden, to whom Mr. Clay's letter to Blair, alone was to be shown, writes also to Mr. White, as follows:

"Thinking as I do of Mr. Clay; of his great integrity, his lofty American spirit, and his consummate ability, I believe it to be highly important to the public interest, that he should occupy a distinguished station in the Executive Department; under all present circumstances my first wish in regard to

this subject (and it is one dictated both by my personal partialities and considerations of the public good) would be that Jackson should be the president, and Clay his Secretary of State—and I really do believe that the common good is more concerned in Clay's being Secretary, than it is in the question whether Jackson or Adams should be the President."

Having given extracts from the letters of Blair and Crittenden to Mr. White one of the representatives in Congress from Kentucky, agreeably to the request of Mr. Clay. Let us now see what Mr. White says relative to the conversation in Washington at that time, and the influence those letters had on him and on his vote.

Mr. White in a letter to Mr. Amos Kendall, dated Lawrenceburg, June 27th, 1828, says:

"Your note of the 25th inst. requesting me to send you for publication copies of certain letters addressed to me by Messrs. J. J. Crittenden and F. P. Blair, on the subject of the late Presidential Election by the House of Representatives, and just previous thereto, has been received.—These letters and many others of the like import, on the same subject, were received by me between the last of January and the 5th of February, 1825." My correspondence was numerous, and from the coincidence of their views and sentiments, I had reason to believe that it would be most agreeable to my constituents and strictly consistent with the wishes of a majority of them, to adopt the course which I finally did pursue. That such communications, voluntarily made, from highly respectable and intelligent gentlemen, differing on local politics, and leaders of parties at that time, on a subject of such deep interest and pressing emergency as that of the election of a Chief Magistrate, should have a powerful influence on my mind, is perfectly natural—that I was confirmed in my vote by these suggestions I do freely acknowledge, and therefore, as I have often heretofore frankly avowed, I now state, that I voted for Mr. Adams with a view to promote Mr. Clay's future prospects for the Presidency."

Mr. Clay's promotion out of the way, it is not probable that Mr. Adams would have got the suffrages of the State of Kentucky in Congress. Neither would I have been advised to support Mr. Adams, with a view to Mr. Clay's preferment. It was rumored, and was a subject of general conversation at Washington about the time, and perhaps before I received my information from Kentucky, that in the event of Gen. Jackson's election, he would offer Mr. Adams a continuation of the place of Secretary of State.—And the same rumor said in the event of Mr. Adams' election, Mr. Clay would be offered the appointment. Such conversation no doubt, prompted Mr. Kremer's letter to the Editor of the Columbian Observer—and induced Mr. Buchanan to seek an interview with Gen. Jackson."

To wind up the matter for the present, we will now offer an extract of a letter from Mr. John S. Lytle to Mr. S. Penn, Jr. going to show not only that there was a complete understanding between Messrs. Adams & Clay, relative to the Presidency, as has been fully proved by the foregoing letters and observations; but that Mr. Clay's friends in other parts of the United States as well as in Kentucky, knew of it previous to the election's taking place. This letter of Mr. Lytle bears date, Cincinnati, (Ohio), July 10th, 1828, as follows:

"I have received your letter and in reply can state, that some time in January, I think about the 20th, 1825, I was in the office of J. S. B. Ham, Esq. with several of my acquaintances, discussing the subject of the Presidency, when Mr. Thomas Hammond, a younger brother of Charles, came in, and upon hearing the topic, observed: 'Gentlemen, it is useless to argue any further upon the matter, for the question is settled—Mr. Adams is to be the next President.' We laughed at the idea; for I well remember we all believed, that the contest would be between Mr. Crawford and Gen. Jackson—he then remarked, 'you may laugh if you please, but it is even so—Charles has received a letter from Mr. Clay, (mark this) in which he says that Mr. Adams will be elected on the first ballot, and the western delegation will generally vote for him.' I replied, Ohio will not; 'yes,' he said, 'the Ohio delegation, except three or four, will vote for him.'"

My Fellow Citizens:

I have now laid before you a condensed view of the transactions, relative to the last Presidential Election. This is no garbled, no distorted account of the affair, to cheat you out of your sentiments—it is a plain and undeniable history of the manner by which Mr. Adams came to be your President, and Mr. Clay your Secretary of State. It goes to show you, that corruption and intrigue have found their way among the highest officers of government. Intrigue and corruption, vices peculiarly destructive to republican forms of government. These alone sapped the foundations of all ancient republics, till they tottered to their fall and wiped every vestige of their existence

from the earth except their names. Seldom or never has it happened that they have been overthrown by military chieftains.—Never I might say until anarchy and confusion, the results of corruption among their civil rulers have torn them to their centres, and divested the people of their rights and privileges. 'Tis impossible that men who have risked their lives—who have staked their all for their country, should have other than its good at heart. According to the acceptance of the term, as held by administration men, Washington was a military chieftain.—Just such a military chieftain as Washington was, is Gen. Jackson. Both fought bravely for their country; and both, when the object for which they fought was obtained, returned their swords to their scabbards and retired to private life. Such men can never be foes to their country's good.

If you wish to preserve your invaluable institutions free from pollution—if you wish to transmit the rights and privileges bought by the toil and blood of your fathers, uncontaminated to your posterity, tolerate not corruption in your rulers. The first germ should be rooted up, or it will grow and increase in strength till it shall become too mighty for you to oppose. No matter how well men shall govern. No matter how wisely they shall conduct the affairs of the nation—if they shall have got into power otherwise than by the gift of the People—if they shall have come to their offices through intrigue, bargain and corruption—if they have sealed the wall instead of going it at the gate, the people have designated they shall go in—they are robbers, and as such should be hurled out. Once suffer men to climb into power by the means through which Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay have hoisted themselves, and your liberties are gone—Liberty will perhaps serve you to talk of, but you will virtually have none. You will be able to tell your children it did exist—that you inherited it from your fathers, but that you suffered it to slip through your fingers—you permitted designing men to wrest it from your grasp. And will you be able to tell them this without feeling the burning blush of shame mantle on your cheeks?

My Fellow Citizens,—I have no interest—can have none separate from yours—I am a private citizen—holding no office, and expecting none. Yet the liberties of our common country are dear to me; And I charge you as you value your happiness—the happiness of your posterity, and the prosperity of your country, to scout those men from the offices they have so shamefully usurped.

BRUTUS.

For the Eastern Shore Whig.

To the Federalists of the Eighth Electoral District of Maryland.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

Many of you recollect when we delighted to honour the name of John Quincy Adams. He was the champion of our cause; he advocated with fearlessness the principles of Federalism; and exerted all his eloquence to prostrate the democratic party. He published "Publicola" in order to bring Mr. Jefferson and his party into ridicule. But about the time of the celebrated embargo law, when there was a prospect of office, he renounced those very principles for which he had so manfully contended, and wheeled into the ranks of those who had been his most inveterate enemies. And with all the fawning of the sycophant, he recommended that the embargo law, should, without any debate, be passed into a law immediately, because the president had recommended it on his own responsibility!!! Such doctrine was more suitable to the meridian of Constantinople, than to the freemen of this great republic. But what has been his course to federalists since his elevation to the presidential chair? Has a federalist been admitted into his cabinet? No. Has a federalist been appointed to any important office or mission? No. Rufus King, it is true, was appointed Minister to London; but as his son, Charles King, of the New York American, had become a violent democrat, Mr. King at least, was become neutral, and had ceased to be ranked with the federal party. John Sergeant was also appointed to a foreign mission, which resulted in so much glory to the republic!!! but in his congressional election, he was always supported by the democratic, as well as the federal party. In truth, he was claimed by both parties. We therefore assert, that under Mr. Adams, our party has been proscribed, we have been represented by him in his letter to Mr. Harris, as sold to British influence!!! This language might have been palliated, had it come from some democrat; but it is calculated to arouse the most indignant feelings, when we consider that it proceeded from the mouth of one, who like Esau, sold every thing that was valuable for a mess of pottage. Contrast the course of this opiate with that of Andrew Jackson, who has always been a democrat; but who in his private communications to Mr. Monroe, advised him to select his cabinet from BOTH THE GREAT POLITICAL PARTIES who said that the president of a great republic like this, should not be the president of a party, but should endeavour to soothe the asperity of party, by selecting the most distinguished citizens without any regard to his political



sentiments. Compare these expressions, my fellow citizens, with the course of Mr. Adams, and let me ask you, if the assertion of Mr. Graham be true, who in reply to an "old democrat" said that the federalists, as a party, would vote for the re-election of Mr. Adams.

HAMILTON.

#### FOR THE EASTERN SHORE WHITE.

In my opinion, truth, and consistency, should be regarded as much in political controversy, as in private concerns: they are indispensable in constituting a virtuous and sound politician, as they are requisite in forming a good and honest man: and whoever would knowingly pervert the one, or disregard the other, for the advancement of party views, would not in my opinion, in any other situation scruple to practice deception upon his ignorant but honest neighbour; yet that these essential attributes of justice and honour are shamefully and daily violated for the purpose of sustaining an unpopular administration, must be obvious to the most superficial observer of passing events—that mercenary fraudsters & hired scribblers, should be made as and write any thing, is not to be wondered at; but that men who have some claims to character and respectability, should so far forget the principles that actuate gentlemen, as to propagate slanders of the vilest description, and seek by the sacrifice of truth the prostration of a man, pre-eminent for his honesty, integrity, and love of country, is to me, as strange as it is disgusting. Can these deluded partisans be so ignorant of the character of their countrymen, as for one moment to suppose, that the pitiful subterfuge to which they have resorted, will in the least promote the cause they so vehemently espouse? When the good people of these United States shall become duped by such degraded artifices, it will then indeed be time to tremble for the safety of the republic. Patriotism, honesty, and virtue will no longer be a shield, against the insidious wiles of slander and detraction, which every babbling demagogue and malevolent calumniator, may think proper to promulgate. But happily for my country, her citizens are too enlightened, and too just, to be diverted from that path of rectitude which has ever distinguished them as the saviors of deserv- ed and acknowledged merits; they know how to appreciate services, & have gratitude enough to reward them. It is to the patriots of this country that Andrew Jackson looks it is from them he expects approbation for his services; it is from them he must receive reparation; it is from them he will receive the reward he deserves. The word has gone forth, and the idea of march will consume it. What American but feels the indignation flush upon his cheek when he sees the attempts that are made to blast the fair fame of a man, who but a few years ago, was the pride of every bosom that vibrated with republicanism, and whose only crime is his formidable opposition to Mr. Adams; for this circumstance, the most deadly warfare has been waged against him: his private character has been scrutinized with the strictest eye, his minutest faults, have been metamorphosed into magnum crimes, and even the unexceptionable character of his amiable consort, has been brought before the public, in the most slandered manner, to answer the vindictive purposes of hired miscreants. Yet amid all the storm, he stands unimpaired. The war worn veteran heeds not their wrath; wrapt in the mail of virtue and integrity he defies their efforts—against their slanders, lies and forgeries—against their efforts to tare from his brow, the hard earned laurels that years of services have accumulated—against their base attempts to rob him of honours accorded by the Representatives of his Country—he opposes not a word: Conscious of his rectitude through life, fortified by the reflection of his incorruptible integrity; he looks down from the proud eminence he enjoys, upon ministerial sycophants, with all the contempt that depravity deserves. It is only to the pleasing sound of vox populi he listens—but a few days more and the peal of gratitude from millions of freemen, will burst upon his ear.

#### A CHAPPEL MAN.

#### NEW SONG—Tune. Bruce's Address.

Sons of freedom, nows the day,  
Drive all intrigue far away,  
Frostrate Ebony & Clay,  
For we must be free;

Tell the proud usurpers all,  
That John the 2d too must fall,  
He never was the peoples call,  
Then let him turn & flee.

Now's the day, and now's the hour,  
See his legions how they lower,  
Give the death blow to his power,  
Let it not be seen;

Bally round your Hickory tree,  
Let the trembling Cabinet see,  
That freemen's sons will still be free,  
In spite of what has been.

"If I make you President," said Henry Clay to John Q. Adams, "will you make me Secretary of State?" and support me for the Presidency afterwards?"

"I will," "pon honour," responded Mr. Adams.



### Eastern Shore Whig, AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE

EASTON, (Md.)

Tuesday Morning, Sept. 23.

I am called upon by the Editor of the Centreville Times in a polite paragraph, to republish a piece from his paper of the 16th August last, headed "Concerns of the People," which paper he states he had forwarded on to me, but presume owing to the distance and number of changes, it must have miscarried, as it never came to hand. He says that the statements taken from the Frederick Citizen, headed "State Extravagance," is calculated to do injury to honest men. I do not see how the administration committee to whom this subject was referred to at the last session of the Legislature of Maryland, reported that the Executive had done right because they were not limited with regard to price, they acted wisely in not putting it up to the lowest bidder, for reasons which they will be apparent to every mind. I suppose in selecting out responsible persons to discharge the duties committed to their care, did they enjoin upon each of those persons to discharge their duty and do the work themselves, as they had given them an extra price, to have it appear in such nice order—No, in fact the contract was made with the Clerks at 6 cts. per side, & they, made contracts with others to do the work at three or four cents per side—the Executive made a reserve of one and a half cents per side, for Mr. Culbreth as superintendent—did Mr. Culbreth discharge the duties of a superintendent, No, he gave one of the Clerks Jos. Mayo, three quarters of a cent per side to attend to the duties which devolved upon him, and received the neat sum of \$2,558 50 for nothing. Mr. Mayo received from Mr. Culbreth \$2,558 50 for examining the work, \$5,117 00 of which was for the examination of his own work, that's what we may call guarding the public interest with a vengeance, as every one who had an opportunity were availing themselves of this high-minded open generous Governor and Council—Mr. Thompson the Messenger, thought he would avail himself of a little of their surplus change, and presents them with copies of Bills of Stationary purchased in Baltimore, amounting to about two hundred dollars more, than an equal quantity & quality could have been purchased for in Annapolis, charging 10 per cent commission, when an offer was made by one of the contractors for whom the committee speak in the most exalted terms, to do it for nothing—See certificate below.

Annapolis, Aug. 29th, 1828.

We the undersigned, two of the Clerks, employed by Col. Wm. D. Beall, to assist in recording the Chancery papers, do certify that during the latter part of the last session we were in conversation with Joseph Mayo, one of the Contractors employed to record a part of said work, he remarked in our presence, that after the work was ordered by the Executive, that he offered to purchase the Stationary for the work, saying that he was going to Baltimore, and knew what kind would answer, and said that he would purchase it without any commission therefor, when Mr. Culbreth replied that, that was the prerogative of Mr. Thompson, the messenger, and that he would purchase it.

I. HOLLAND.  
WM. SLOVER.

Mr. Spencer,

I should like to have been looking over your shoulder when you were penning that paragraph in your paper, accusing me of giving a one sided report, with regard to the six militia-men. I really do think when upon turning around and finding me at your elbow you would of looked something like that hypocritical deserter, Harris—after he had received the balls our country have decreed for all mutineers and deserters. Have not your columns been open to every little pitiful, lying charge that could be alleged or brought forth by the foulest imagination of the friends of the Coalition against General Andrew Jackson—have you ever solicited, selected, or published a piece in your paper which would have a tendency to raise that Patriot in the public estimation, if you have it never has struck my eye, on the contrary whenever there is a piece in your paper in favour of Old Hickory, it is by request. It is true the people on this Peninsula have not had an opportunity of seeing but one side, and now we have established another paper for the purpose of giving them a chance of seeing and hearing on both sides. It is truly a pretty joke if you are to select for your paper & mine both—Oh, No Jonny, that would be imposing too much upon your good nature, and who knows but upon my complying with your request, you might wish

me to publish a second edition of the Coffin Hand-bills and Monumental Inscriptions. I will tell you Jonny by the way of conclusion, that we must both paddle our own canoes, and when we have any favours to ask, see each other as we are near neighbours.

When Mr. Spencer goes on to Washington and searches every appointment made by the several Presidents beginning at a few years before he was born, up to the present time or will obtain a certificate from either of the political firm Messrs. Adams, Clay, or Webster, that the commission as stated in the Whig of the 16th inst. is a forgery, I may possibly then attempt to search out something more authentic to satisfy the infidels.

General Howe, acting under the immediate order of Gen. Washington, and in fact by his special order on that occasion, did on the 20th Jan 1781 seize several of the most active leaders of the mutineers in the Jersey line and had them executed on the spot without the form of trial, yet the Tories at the time he offered for President, did not dare to call him a murderer. See Marshalls Washington page 404.

In the first page of this paper will be found Mr. Adams' able defence of Gen. Jackson for the course pursued by him in Florida, in having Arbuthnot and Ambrister executed as well as his conduct generally, in a letter to the Spanish minister, I publish this letter because I know that we have some old broken down bob-tail and cross roads politicians, amongst us, that suffer nothing to pass them if they think they can only draw the peoples attention off from the true subject.

Harford County, September the 9th, 1828.

Dear Sir,

I have just received yours of the 18th August, asking me to give you my recollection of a conversation that took place between us at Annapolis in the fall of 1824 when we were there together as Electors of President and Vice President. I well recollect the conversation you alluded to. In the morning just before we gave our votes I recollect taking a walk with you, and whilst walking, the subject of the Election came up and particularly for whom we should vote for Vice President. I stated to you that I should vote for John G. Calhoun, and you in reply said you should give your vote for General Andrew Jackson, and I think you stated to me that you had no expectation of electing him, but that both Daniel Martin and yourself had pledged yourselves before the people to support Jackson for Vice President, and that you felt yourself bound to do so, and I have always since been quite satisfied you did vote for him, we took the walk spoken of at my instance, I was anxious (should there be some mistake in voting) that some one of the Electors should know how I voted, I remember whilst walking I observed to you jokingly that I was sorry that you could not give your vote for Jackson, as you stood alone for Mr. Crawford, and as well as I now can recollect you in reply stated that Jackson was or would be your second choice for President, I well recollect the impression you made on me was that if Mr. Crawford was out of the way, you should vote for Jackson.

In this district without some strange and unexpected change in the public mind, which is not to be apprehended, Jackson will be elected by a large majority.

#### To The Public.

I certify that in the conversation between James Sangston and myself in October, 1824, (which I have sent to Easton to be published) and wherein I say, said Sangston said "General Jackson was not fit for President," said Sangston mentioned nothing with regard to the talents or qualifications of Gen. Jackson, but said he had proclaimed martial law at Orleans, and imprisoned the Judge, for which he was fined one thousand dollars. Said Sangston at the same time stated that no poor man ought to vote for John Q. Adams, for he considered him one of the proud men in the country, but said nothing farther derogatory to the qualifications of John Q. Adams. I further certify that John Ewitt never had James Sangston and myself together, to prove any thing with regard to the last or approaching Presidential Election—and I never did say to any person that James Sangston pronounced Gen. Jackson one of the worst men in the country.—The foregoing is correct so far as I now recollect.

Given under my hand and seal this 3d of September, 1828.

JAMES HAND, [Seal]

#### Read This

Ye! slanderers of Gen. Jackson and may the name of S. Decatur and her example here set stimulate you with the feelings of Americans, and leave to the English who live beyond the Atlantic to detract and strip from the Hero his hard earned Fame.

MRS. DECATUR TO GEN JACKSON.

"George Town, Jan. 23, 1828.

"My Dear General!—You must have seen so much of the prevailing spirit of misrepresentation, that I flatter myself you do not attach any credit to the sentiments which have been ascribed to my beloved husband in relation to yourself; for I hope it is unnecessary for me to say that his *lady* nature was incapable of duplicity. And when I recollect the unbounded gratitude and admiration he invariably expressed for your services and character, I can have no hesitation in saying that whoever has attributed to him a different sentiment, either totally misunderstood him, or totally misrepresented him. I have no doubt, that you yourself must recollect his undiminished indignation at the attack made upon your character in the Senate, and his repeated declaration that it was more derogatory to the nation than to you; that your fame was recorded in millions of grateful hearts, and could not be effaced by the misrepresentations of a few prejudiced or vindictive partisans. And I perfectly remember his anxiety that you should make a tour to the north, and afford the nation an opportunity to testify its gratitude beyond services; and that he was delighted beyond measure at the greetings which cheered you at every stage of your journey, viewing it as a complete triumph over your enemies in the Senate. And I verily believe, that if there was one individual in the U. States more grateful than the rest for your services and sacrifices, it was my beloved and lamented husband, for he was so ardently devoted to his country that he felt every act that contributed to her glory or prosperity, as a benefit conferred upon himself, &c. &c.

S. DECATUR.  
Major General Andrew Jackson.

#### GENERAL ADAMS' ORDERS.

CENTREVILLE, 19th July, 1828.

Dear Sirs,

You were appointed at a county meeting of the friends of the administration held in this place in May, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven; a Committee of Vigilance for your district, and being uncertain whether you have ever been informed of the appointment. We beg leave now to notify you of it, and at the same time to solicit your co-operation and unremitting exertions to the duties which will be required of you. It is probable not unknown to you that our opponents are daily making, privately as well as publicly, the most strenuous efforts, and unless we meet them in a correspondent manner, shewing an imposing front, and a bold determined courage, we may be defeated, although we believe that a great majority of the people of the county and electoral district are with us. The importance of securing the delegates to the assembly in October, is so obvious and known to possess so powerful a bearing on that which is to follow in November, that we think it unnecessary to dwell on that subject, we would however remark, that four gentlemen of undoubted abilities and unquestionable integrity have been selected by the general committee, for the promotion of whose election, the friends of the administration have pledged themselves to give their individual and united support. It is proposed and will become a part of your duty to endeavour to discover the political sentiments of every voter in your district, to take down the names of all, designating for whom they intend to vote, the objections of these opposed to the re-election of Mr. Adams, and the cause of those objections; on the other hand you are to acquaint yourselves with the reasons of those who prefer Gen. Jackson, and endeavour to put them right.

The list of persons so made out, to which you will add all votes deemed doubtful, and to whom great and pointed attention must be paid, is to be given into the chairman of your district; committee or to the secretary with whom such committee man is frequently to communicate during the canvass, whose duty it will be to report those communications, personally, together with all other information to the Corresponding Committee at Centreville, every other Saturday, commencing with the first Saturday in August. The chairman of the district committee and the secretary must urge upon the several committee men, the necessity to see that all votes known to be favourable, and those who may be deemed doubtful, be furnished with the means of conveyance to the polls, and when there kept in view by the persons who convey them until they have voted. Each Committee-man to be as active and industrious as possible on the day of the election, a part of whom the most powerful, both in personal strength and courage; not less than six must be appointed to stand constantly at the polls, for the purpose, as well of defending the rights of our friends as to object to illegal voters, many of whom, particularly young men, nearly of age, will no doubt be pushed forward.

The Chairman and Secretary ought immediately to add to your number of committee men, at least twenty or more if necessary, taking them out of every neighborhood in the district—and also taking care to select as many young and active men as possible. We beg leave also to recommend to the chairman and secretary, to have frequent and private meetings, taking always such precautions that we may get completely and fully organized before those in opposition to us, are aware of what we are about. We cannot

close this communication without urging it as of the utmost importance that this and all other matters connected with our arrangements, should be kept entirely to ourselves, at any rate, until the organization of our plans is fully matured. When you get well under way, sub-committees would essentially we think, aid our cause they might then be formed for each neighborhood, under the direction of the chairman and secretary of the district committee.

The Committee of Correspondence will give all the aid in their power in furnishing political papers and documents as they may be wanting. We beg leave also to impress on you the policy of a calm and temperate deportment towards those on whom you wish to make an impression, believing likewise that with those who are our determined adversaries, the same line of conduct is the preferable one to pursue. We feel assured that you fully appreciate the cause in which we are engaged, and consider it of such vital importance to the existence of our Republican Institutions, that your exertions will be used, and your industry exercised to insure success.

We are with great esteem, very respectfully, your most obt. servts

WM. CAAMAERS, Chair.

Com. of Corres.

"We have the original of the foregoing Circular in your possession, and will produce it, if any attempt should be made to deny that it is genuine."—Ed. East. Shore Whig.

#### TO THE INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—At the solicitation of a number of my friends from each district of the county, I am induced to offer myself as a Candidate to represent you in the next Legislature of Maryland.

In presenting myself before the public, I do assure you, that I do not come as the partisan candidate of any man or set of men. I humbly trust that I have served the people faithfully for the last three years; and if honored again with their suffrages at the ensuing election, will serve them to the best of my ability.

The public's obedient serv't.

THOMAS HENRIK.

#### TO THE INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

I offer myself as a Candidate to represent you in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

GEORGE W. NABB.

Sep. 9

We are authorised to say, that PETER WEBB, Esq. will serve his fellow citizens of Talbot county in the next Legislature of Maryland, if elected.

We are authorised to say, that ALEXANDER B. HARRISON, Esq. will serve in the next Legislature of Maryland, if elected by his fellow citizens of Talbot county.

#### A CARD.

Robert H. Rhodes, Robert W. Kennard & William Loveday,

HAVING associated themselves in business under the firm of

Rhodes, Kennard & Loveday,

And having purchased the entire STOCK of GOODS owned by Mr. Wm. H. Groome,

Intend carrying on the

#### MERCANTILE BUSINESS

In all its various branches, at that well known stand opposite the Eastern Hotel, formerly for many years occupied by Messrs. Thomas and Groome, and lately by Mr. William H. Groome.

The customers of the House, as also those of the late Samuel Groome, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to give them a call.

Easton, Sep 23, 1828.

#### To Rent for the ensuing year.

A FARM on Island Creek Neck and joining that of Daniel F. Bowers—is in good order and will be rented low to careful tenant.

—ALSO—

For Rent for the ensuing year the FARM, at present occupied by Isaac B. Parrott, situate on Kings Creek—for terms apply to HOWELL BOWERS.

23rd mo. Sep. 23 w

#### SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed against William Harrison of Jas. at the suit of Samuel Harrison, will be sold at Public Sale, on the premises near St. Michaels on WEDNESDAY, the 15th Oct. next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit:—One Negro Girl called Fanny, one do called Ann, 5 Silver Tea spoons, 5 Table do 1 Silver Cream Pot, 1 Fire Fender, 2 Beds and Furniture, 1 pair Shovel and Tongs, 1 pair Carpet, 2 Candle-sticks and 2 Lamps, 1 pair brass Andirons, one old harrow, one Ox Cart, one wood Sledge, one old Sleigh, and one Roller taken and will be sold by and satisfy the aforesaid f. fa.—Attendance by WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.

Sep 23 4w

#### LOST

A SMALL BLACK MOROCCO POCKET BOOK, with sandy papers in it, among which was a note of hand against John M. Needles, dec'd., containing only one five dollar note in money, on the Bank of Easton. Any information relative to the same, will be thankfully received by the subscriber.

MARCY MOUNTAIN.

Sep 23 w



## POET'S CORNER.



### Where are They.

I came to the place of my youth, and said of the friends of my youth, where are they And echo answered, where are they.

Al! ne'er was heard a voice of gladness Respond to love's brief 'where are they.' It only wakes from chords of sadness The mournful echo—where are they, 'Tis sorrowful to call in thought To those who now may answer not.

To stand where those we love have stood, To clasp their favourite flower's stem, To glance o'er hill and sky and flood, In the same spot that circled them: Each brings their memory hovering near, But list her voice—'They are not here.'

Nay more, a dusky mist of doubt Comes o'er waving wood and stream, And flings a shade above to flout The effluence of the summer's beam, And sky and wood and waters say In thrilling silence—where are they.

The thorn trees that we fondly treasure, And keep alive its sympathy, Memento of some hour of pleasure, Or tale and date of misery, Of whom it speaks will only say To sad remembrance—'where are they.'

Yet, why should I such word repeat, 'Tis echoed sadly o'er again! Though touch'd on some remembered sweet, One chord will vibrate to the strain: 'Tis sorrowful to call in thought To those who now may answer not.

INF.

## 20TH CONGRESS

(Rep. No. 140) Ho. of Reps. 1st Session.

### TENNESSEE MILITIAMEN.

#### REPORT

OF THE COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS, TO WHICH WERE REFERRED THE CORRESPONDENCE AND DOCUMENTS FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT,

IN RELATION TO THE PROCEEDINGS OF A COURT MARTIAL ORDERED FOR THE TRIAL OF CERTAIN TENNESSEE MILITIAMEN, FEBRUARY 11, 1838. Read and laid upon the Table.

WASHINGTON:

Printed by GALE & SEATON.

The above is the Title Page of the Report made to Congress as designated, by the Chairman (Col. Hamilton) of a Standing Committee of the House of Representatives, predicted upon Documents that had been called for by Mr. Sloan, an Administration member from Ohio, and referred to that Committee, to be examined and reported on. It is only necessary to read and examine said report to find that Gen. Jackson commanding in chief in the military division in which these events transpired, is declared properly to have exercised the power and discretion vested in him by a law, by approving the proceedings of the Court Martial, which convened at Mobile on the 5th of December 1814, and legally tried and condemned certain Tennessee Militiamen for outrageous acts of insubordination, mutiny and desertion. The committee say—"It is true, that they were approved on the 22d January, 11 days after the victory of the 8th, by which the enemy had been repulsed from the Mississippi. But the General was at this time ignorant of the pacification of Ghent, and moreover, must have been apprized that a part of the enemy had gone round and had concentrated his forces in the neighborhood of Mobile, in that very vicinity, where these outrageous acts, &c. had taken place. That such a concentration of the enemy's forces was effected, is a fact beyond all dispute, as on the 11th of February Fort Boyer was attacked and captured. The committee goes on to state that 'Gen. Jackson must also have known that it was on volunteer or militia drafts the defence of the southern coast would rest; while the flagrant mutinies and desertions in the campaign of 1813 of the militia drafts of that year, must have admonished him of the necessity of striking a severe, yet salutary example in the minds of those who were liable to be misled. Altho' the clemency of the General was not invoked, he might have pardoned these victims, of their own crimes; but there are occasions when mercy is but another name for weakness: When even a severe and unalterable firmness in the discharge of our duty, is the most perfect justice we can render to our country. The examples of this stern and enlightened justice, are scattered throughout the pages of his history, not for the abhorrence, but the respect of making; they are found not only in the most instructive morals which the lessons of antiquity afford, but they illustrate the incomparable services of him, who was, and ever will be venerated

as 'The Father of his Country.' In conclusion, your committee will barely remark, that, as the acts of 1812 and 1814 expired, the one by its own limitation, and the other by the termination of the war, they see nothing in the transaction, which it has been their duty to examine, for its origin to its close, which calls for the Legislative interference of this (House of Congress) in the shape of an amendment to the rules and articles of War, or to the existing laws governing the militia, whilst in the service of the United States. Now sir, let me ask, is this the boasted 'expose' referred to in the Raleigh Register, that has done and is still doing such great things for the Administration? No: They have taken good care not to publish this correct Document but have substituted in the place of it, a vile Forgery, and as I have it before me, I will give you, all the Title Page, by which it may be known from the genuine Document above recited.

#### OFFICIAL RECORD

From the War Department

OF THE

Proceeding of the Court Martial which tried, and the

ORDERS OF GENERAL JACKSON

FOR SHOOTING

THE SIX MILITIAMEN,

together with

Official Letters from the War Department.

(ORDERED TO BE PRINTED BY CONGRESS)

Showing that these American Citizens were

INHUMANLY AND ILLEGALLY MASSACRED.

WASHINGTON:

Printed at the Office of Jonathan Elliott,

Pennsylvania Avenue, 4823.

Here then it will be seen, a most vile attempt is made, and with too much boasted success, to deceive the good people of this Union, into a belief, that this vile libel, comments, and all, in which General Jackson is represented to be the most inhuman, cold blooded murderer on earth, were printed 'by order of Congress.'

Now, sir, few men who read this forgery, even for a moment believe it to be a forgery. I have attended two meetings of a part of my constituents, since Congress adjourned, and I have met with many others, some of whom, in conversing of General Jackson, asked how it was possible I could vote for such a man, knowing as I did, as their Representative, that he was viewed by Congress as a murderer, and been 'so reported by the committee on Military Affairs. They would hear no contradictory statement made, by me [until I produced the authentic document] avowing that they had seen the Report, 'ordered to be printed by Congress,' which states 'that these American citizens had been inhumanly and illegally massacred.' Yes, Mr. Editor, this is the expose, the base, infamous expose, that has done and is still doing such wonders for Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay. Printed at Jonathan Elliott's. Now, every one that knows who the printers to Congress are, know that Mr. Elliott is not one; and by comparing the title pages of the two, as here given, will at once detect the forgery, by the title page alone. But they who wrote and compiled, as well as they who disseminate this vile imposition, calculated how difficult it would be to detect them, knowing, as they well do, that only 213 Nos. were ordered to be printed, one for each member. And here allow me to state the reason.

When the report was presented to the house and ordered to be laid on the table and printed, I moved to have 6,000 copies printed. The chairman (Col. Hamilton) came to me and begged I would withdraw the motion. Let us wait my friend, was his remark, until we see what the other side of the house mean to attempt. If they acquiesce in the report, which they cannot fail to do, it will be enough; if they attempt to impugn or protest against the report, or any part of it, then we can call for the printing of 6,000 or more copies, if we please; but let us not call for the printing of any additional number now. It may drive them to what they would otherwise not think of doing. Not wishing to do or to act in any way calculated to throw fire brands through the house, unnecessarily, I withdrew my motion, observing at the same time to the honorable chairman, that he was mistaken. After this it is well known, no protest was ever attempted, no resolution on the subject was ever offered or thought of, by a member in his senses; consequently the printing of extra numbers of that report to distribute, was never called for,—and what is the result? There being but one for each congressional district, and that one in the hands of the member of Congress, who represents forty thousand freemen, they have little or no chance of seeing it, and by a comparison between it and the forgery detect the fraud. Wagon loads of the latter printed at Elliott's and no doubt many other work shops, have been scattered throughout every district; nay, I believe some of the administration members of Congress, some of my very honorable colleagues, may have so far forgotten their situation and responsibility, as to frank thousands of those spurious, forged, Documents to their constituents, and to others. If instead of doing this, they would, as members of Congress ought to do, each man in his own district, come forward before the people and exhibit the genuine Report No. 140 of the House of

Representatives, which he had furnished him. This boasted expose, which has been so often and so boldly referred to, as working wonders, would immediately produced a reaction, as all deception whatever, when detected, will be found to produce; and my first object, in the notice I have here taken of this boasted fraud, is to attract that general notice to the transaction, as shall induce the people in every Congressional district, in every state in the Union, to call upon their members of Congress to produce this Document. Then will it be with them, as I have already witnessed it with some in the 2d Congressional district in Maryland, to whom I have presented both the genuine and the forged Document. They will not only wonder how men could be so base as to practice such deception, but will readily give up all such, with their sinking cause, requiring such support as unworthy of their confidence. My second object is, to give notice to all those high-minded, honorable free men, that I have the honor, to represent in Prince George's Anne Arundel counties and the city of Annapolis that I do not point that out, as a duty for others to do, that I will not most cheerfully do myself. Consequently, they may consider me ready whenever I may be timely notified as their representative, to appear before them without regard to names, whether it be Jackson or Adams meetings, viewing all as my constituents, to demonstrate as I hope and believe most satisfactorily, what I have in this letter concisely stated. I am, sir, respectfully, your humble servant.

JOHN C. WEEMS.

Le Grange 19th June, 1828.

From the Muskingum Messenger.

Mr. ANDERSON.—The writer of these remarks has had the gratification, very lately, of making a visit (while viewing the western country) to Gen. Jackson's place of residence in Tennessee. I found he General and his Lady (he has no children) in good health and fine spirits, living in a style of republican simplicity, beloved by their immediate neighbors, and blessed with the benedictions of the whole surrounding country. At this spot and thereabouts, he has resided for more than 40 years. The General dresses in cloth, &c. entirely of Domestic Manufacture, and has established on his own farm, for his own accommodation, and that of his neighborhood, a small cloth manufactory and a tannery.

His house is almost daily resorted to by crowds of strangers and friends and political opponents. He treats friends and acquaintances with humanity and unbounded hospitality—of the all engrossing question 'of who shall be the next President,' he seldom says any thing, and seems desirous of waving all conversation on the subject. His table is covered in abundance with all the good things of life—the liquors for his guests are exclusively of domestic make and growth. As to himself he drinks no spirituous or fermented liquors. His habits have always been the most active and industrious. He rises early and rides over his farm every morning when the weather permits. (Sundays excepted.) His house is brick, large and commodious, plainly furnished, but with the greatest neatness. His farm on which he lives, contains nearly 700 acres of prime cotton land, between 4 and 500 acres of which is in a constant state of cultivation. Many large, fine and fertile farms have I seen in Pennsylvania, but I have never seen one equal to General Jackson's. Within a quarter of a mile of his dwelling house, the General some years ago, erected at his own expense, a suitable Meeting House for public worship. He regularly attends himself—his wife has been a regular communicant of the church for more than 24 years, and for humane attention and charities to the needy and the afflicted, she is universally esteemed and beloved. In her manners she is accomplished, and her mind is of a superior order. She converses freely, and with great intelligence upon the most important subjects. In his family the General puts on the appearance of a mild, modest, and unassuming man. He officiates every morning and evening in family worship, and at table implores the Divine blessing, with a fervor and dignity which is unusually solemn and impressive. He seems to have an entire control over his passions: upon all occasions. In conversation he is affable, instructive, and animated, and talks with fluency upon all subjects. But upon no occasion does he trifle with the feelings of any, or lose his dignity.

A number of gentlemen who had imbibed strong prejudices against him, upon a personal acquaintance, have declared to me that they never were so disappointed in the opinion which they had formed of any human being—though they had made up their minds to support Mr. Adams, that their lips would be henceforth closed against uttering a disrespectful word of Gen. Jackson. Four gentlemen of Boston being at Nashville, accompanied me on a visit to the General's house. This was their language to me, and they further said they would not hear him abused without resenting it. Indeed, the day before the visit, one of them had abused him in the grossest language. It is greatly to be deplored, that the character of so

great and so good a man should be misrepresented, to answer the purposes of party. But so it was with Thomas Jefferson, whom he much resembles in his manners and in his politics. A TRAVELLER. Zanesville, June 16, 1828.

## Public Sale.

AS THE SUBSCRIBER intends leaving this State as soon as possible, he will sell at Public Sale at "Cottingham" his residence, near the residence of Mr. Robert H. Goldsborough, Talbot county, to the highest bidder for CASH, on THURSDAY the 2d day of October next, nearly all his Personal Property—consisting of HORSES, fine young MULES, CATTLE, HOGS, and perhaps some SHEEP, a good GIG and HARNESS, a quantity of CORN, BLADES, HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE, FARMING UTENSILS and a number of other articles too tedious to mention.—He solicits the aid of his friends and the public generally for this once.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.—Attendance given by Sent 16 3w BENJAMIN KEMP.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county Court & to me directed, against Daniel Cox, Isaac P. Cox and Thomas Bullen, Securities of said Daniel Cox, at the suit of the State of Maryland, use of Samuel Harrison, will be sold at public sale at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 7th day of October next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property of Daniel Cox, to wit:—All the estate, right, title, interest and claim of him the said Cox, of, in & to those tracts or part of tracts of Land, viz:—Part of a tract of land called Bennetts Freshes and part of Bailden, containing the quantity of One Hundred and Ninety-Seven and three fourth acres of Land more or less, situated near Cox's Mill, in the county aforesaid—also part of a Tract of Land called Hatching's Addition and Cox's Addition, said to contain 60 acres of land more or less; also the following property of Isaac P. Cox, to wit:—Part of a Tract of Land called Bennetts Freshes, part of Bailden, and part of Taylor's Ridge, containing the quantity of Two Hundred and Eighty-seven and one half acres of land more or less. Six head of Horses, one Gig and Harness, two Colts, one yoke of Oxen, six head of Cattle, two young Steers, and one horse cart; and also the following property of Thomas Bullen, to wit:—Two Mules, one yoke of Oxen, two head of Horses, one Gig and Harness one Cock, one Bed, Bedstead and Furniture, and one Bureau. Taken and will be sold to satisfy the above named f. fa. and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Subject to prior claims.—Attendance by WILLIAM TOWNSEND, Shff. Sept 16 4w

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed against Samuel T. Tennant, at the suit of William Gaulk and Wrightson Jones, will be sold for Cash at the house of Joseph Allen, in the town of St. Michaels, on WEDNESDAY the 8th day of October next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property to wit:—One Negro Man called Horatio. Seized and taken to pay and satisfy the above writ o f. fa. debt, interest and cost due and to become due thereon. Attendance by WILLIAM TOWNSEND, Shff. Sept 16 4w

## COLLECTOR'S NOTICE

THE subscriber being desirous of collecting the TAX OF TALBOT COUNTY, due for the present year, in the course of this Fall, respectfully requests all persons, holding a reasonable Property in the county, to call on him at his Office in Easton, where he will attend every TUESDAY for the reception of the same. It is hoped that those who cannot make it convenient to call on him, will be prepared for a call from him, or his Deputies, in their respective districts. SOLOMON MULLIKIN, Collector. Sept. 16 w

## Bond & Willson.

RESPECTFULLY informs their customers, that they have selected from the different Auctions, a general assortment of

## DRY GOODS

which they will sell at reduced prices; They also have on hand a good assortment of

## FUR AND WOOL HATS,

TOGETHER WITH A

## COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

## Cotton Yarn,

all of which they will sell on the most reasonable terms, either wholesale or retail.

RICHARD BOND,

ROBERT M. WILLSON.

No. 6, Market Space, Baltimore

sen 9 w

## CANDLE-WICK AND LAMP-WICKS,

SQUARE and oval butter Prints, Weavers Slays or Reeds, Sifters and strainers, lime or lemon Squeezers, wash and cake Boards, Cane, for reed making, pounds half and quarter butter Prints, Twine and Cord, boot and shoe Blacking, patent and common Taps, lamp Wicks, assorted, by the dozen or gross, cotton, wool and horse Cards, towel Rollers, Spigots and Fausetts, suitable for hogheads, barrels, kegs and hydrants, fishing lines and Rods; butter Bowls and Trays, clothes and market Baskets, Nests and sugar Boxes, Potato and Turnip Mashers, sweeping, shoe, horse, scrubbing, weavers and dusting Brushes, Carpenters, Joiners & Gardeners Lines, clothes Lines and Bed Cords.

The above articles are offered for sale on reasonable terms, by VALERIUS DUKEHART, No. 10 1/2 Baltimore, between South and Calvert streets. Baltimore, 8th mo 4th—sep 9 w

## DAVIS'S PATENT PLOUGH.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a large supply of Davis's Patent Ploughs of different sizes, which he offers for sale. LAMBERT REARDON. Sep 9 3w

## Through in a Day.



FROM Philadelphia to Centerville, Maryland, Via Delaware City, St. George's, Middletown, Warwick, Head of Sasfras, and Head of Chester to Centerville.

This line is now running, and will continue throughout the season to leave Philadelphia by the Steam Boat BALTIMORE, Capt. W. Wainman, from Pine Street Wharf, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday Morn'g, at 6 o'clock, for Delaware City; there to take the Canal Packet Boat Lady Clinton, for St. George's, and from thence in stages to Middletown, Warwick, Head of Sasfras, Head of Chester, and Centerville; arriving at Centerville the same Evening; at Eight o'clock.

Returning, leaves Centerville on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings at four o'clock, arriving at Delaware City in time to take the Steam Boat to Philadelphia, and arriving there at 6 o'clock, P. M.

Connected with the Despatch Line is a line of Stages from Centerville to Easton, leaving Centerville on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, at 8 o'clock for Easton.

Returning, leaves Solomon Lowe's Tavern Easton, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at one o'clock, P. M. and takes the Despatch Line the morning following for Philadelphia.

There is also in connexion with this Line a Stage to convey Passengers from the Baltimore Steam Boat Pauxent, at Georgetown, to intersect the Despatch Line at Massey's Cross Roads, and to convey Passengers from Massey's Cross Roads to the Steam Boat.

Passengers coming in this line for New-castle or Wilmington, will meet a Stage from Dover at St. George's.

## FARE.

From Philadelphia to Delaware City,	\$1 25
Do. St. George's,	1 50
Do. Middletown,	2 00
Do. Warwick,	2 25
Do. H. of Sasfras,	2 50
Do. H. of Chester,	3 00
And Do. Centerville,	4 25

MULFORD, BRADSHAW & Co. Proprietors. Sep 16

## Fountain Inn,

LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE.



## M. BARR,

HAVING leased the above extensive well known and long established HOTEL, informs his friends, the friends of his house and the Public generally, that he has had the house thoroughly repaired & fitted up in a very superior manner with entire new furniture, and is now prepared with every requisite, throughout every department of his establishment to make his customers comfortable.

There are several pleasant parlors fitted up with chambers attached, having a private entrance for the accommodation of families.

The location of this Hotel is most advantageous for Gentlemen visiting the city on business, being near both the wharves and Market street—however it is known to almost every gentleman who comes to Baltimore by the bay, and has been formerly a favorite stopping place with them.

The proprietor trusts it will become a favorite house again with gentlemen from the bay, when it is known that the house is in as fine order as it ever has been; and he feels a confidence (with gentlemen call and see the alterations and improvements made) that a portion of patronage will be awarded him, pledges himself that as far as attention and exertion can go toward accommodation, nothing will be wanting to produce comfort.

Terms of board one dollar per day. Baltimore, May 3. 1828—Sep 9 6m

## Nest Boxes and BARREL COVERS.

30,000 Cane suitable for Reed makers

300 Nests Sugar Boxes

200 Barrel Covers

100 dozen Butter Prints

200 gross of Lamp Wicks, assorted sizes; Spickets and Fausetts, suitable for hogheads, barrels, kegs and hydrants; sweeping, shoe, scrubbing, dusting, whitewash, weavers and other Brushes; scale, bed & sacking Cords; plough Lines; coarse and fine Twine; Weavers Slays or Reeds; woolen, cassinet, cotton and hand Shuttles; cotton and wool Cards; fancy and common Belton; Fishing Tackle; lamp and candle Wicks; even Brooms and Whisks; market and close Baskets; long and short Brush Handles; Lemon Squeezers; Rolling Pins; Potato Mashers; Mudrains; towel Rollers; wash & cake Boards; drawers, tubs, clothes Pins; humming and common Tops; Sifters; box and cake Blacking; butter Bowls; Trays; spoons and Paddles; Trenchers; crabbing and cabbage Nets.

The above articles are offered for sale on reasonable terms, by VALERIUS DUKEHART,

No. 10 1/2 Baltimore, between South and

Calvert Streets.

Baltimore, 8th mo 4th—Sep 9 w

## PRINTING

Of every description neatly and expeditiously executed at this office,—such as,—Hand bills, Blanks, Cards, Horse-bills, &c.