

EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown."
RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

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TERMS

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ADVERTISEMENTS

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Manifesto of Original Jacksonism.

We copy, from the U. S. Gazette, of Saturday a publication signed by some original supporters of Gen. Jackson's pretensions to the Presidency, announcing their resolutions, and the reasons of it, not to support him, but for a re-election. This paper will, undoubtedly, produce a strong impression on the public mind. Gen. Jackson's pledge, not to be a candidate for a second term of office, is notorious as having been made to the nation. The manifesto, which we re-publish this morning, contains positive evidence that he had made a similar pledge to his party. "The consent" say the signers, "of Gen. Jackson to become a candidate for the second term, has violated his solemn and repeated pledge to his party, that he would serve but four years." &c. &c. Some of the more prominent features of his perfidy, imbecility and corruption, are painted in colors which, though fainter than the truth, are as strong as could be expected from persons who desired to encourage some lingering feeling of kindness for him in their own breasts.

[Nat. Jour.]

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE U. STATES,

On the next Presidential Election.

The subscribers, original supporters of Andrew Jackson to the Presidency of the United States, deeply and solemnly impressed with the importance of preserving great fundamental principles of liberty, free from violation, as well as of maintaining entire and unblemished their own integrity, and of redeeming to the people the faith they pledged for the fulfillment of the promises, not when they selected him as a candidate, for the purpose of accomplishing great national reforms, and establishing salutary practices of pure Republican government, during the period now arrived, when the public expect, and the cry demands, a declaration of their opinions in respect to their future course, and a redemption of their pledges, made in time past, to be re-segregated and declared—

That at the Presidential elections of 1824 & 1828, they gave the preference to Andrew Jackson, because they had sufficient reasons to believe him identified with the principles, professed by him, which the causes of Liberty, & the friends of ambition were rapidly sweeping away from the nation.

They looked to the election of this happy republic, and the continuance of our inestimable Union, as the main object of their services. They looked to the establishment of those principles, which public services having inspired a confidence in his rectitude, that he would faithfully fulfill the great object of his election. A blind devotion to his will, as a chief, or an implicit acquiescence in his opinions, as those of an infallible master, were terms never comprehended in our democratic creed. Although faithful to his country, yet we never believed him to be exalted above the errors and faults of a mortal, however confidently we cherished the conviction, that he never would prove faithless and derelict to his pledges and professions. In the wreath of glory that entwined his brows as a victor, we thought we beheld a sure guarantee for the consummation of his principles as a statesman. Without thinking him inflexibly honest, a trait in his character, that on all occasions was the theme of his exultation, and the subject of his pride. It is on this point, experience has proved us to have been too credulous, or too confident, as the failure on his part is attested to us.

Still, respect for his services to his country, in the field, inspires with clemency our reproaches for his errors in the Cabinet. We are willing to believe that his heart rather than his head has been in fault; and that age, increasing the infirmities of a fragile constitution, has contributed to frustrate expectations which a more vigorous period of life might have fulfilled; notwithstanding the arduous nature of the task which he was called to discharge; more peculiarly arduous to him, because destitute of that experience in government, and unaccustomed to those deep habits of thought and study, which alone qualify the statesman to shine, or the patriot to triumph; a fact which, while it mitigates censure, at the same time pleads in behalf of his country, for his timely retirement to the shades of private life. For what mind, however great by nature, can resist the ruinous inroads of time; and what man, who has acquired glory and renown, in the summer of his life, would consent to become a spectacle for compassion, by a public exhibition of the follies and weakness of age; detracting from his just fame, and unconsciously inflicting the most serious wounds upon his country.

When we selected Gen. Jackson for our candidate, indifferent to every thing but principle, and determined to peril all minor considerations for a great public blessing—we announced to him our principles, and he fully reciprocated our views, elucidating their utility, and often adding embellishments to their charms. He avowed, professed, and confirmed all, and more than all that we required. Rather ultra than deficient in the doctrines of liberty, we were left to expect from him too much, rather than to distrust him of too little—thus verifying the old remark, that those who are the most zealous in preaching, are apt to be the most lax and culpable in practice.

The principles common to Gen. Jackson and his early supporters may be embraced under the following heads:

1. To establish the precedent of one Presidential term of four years.
2. To make no appointment of Members of Congress, so as to preserve the integrity of the Legislature, from the corruption of the executive power and patronage.
3. To promote American Industry by an adequate Tariff.
4. To promote Internal Improvement.

5. To establish the principle of Rotation in Office.

The consent of Gen. Jackson to become a candidate for the second term, has violated his solemn and repeated pledge to his party, that he would serve but four years, and thus establish a salutary precedent, which would apply the axe to the very root of political corruption. Nothing could have been more emphatic and solemn than his declarations on this point; and nothing more ardent and zealous than our attestations of its importance. Experience has sadly shown, to what dangerous corruptions and abuse of the executive patronage a desire for re-election had often carried the most well meaning of our Chief Magistrates; a re-election in which the great body of the people took no active part—a re-election supported chiefly from mercenary motives by a paid band of rapacious office holders; clamorous for the continuance of their pay—audacious in their department—insulting to the people—and reckless of the consequences of their cupidity. Experience had also proved that it not only warped the integrity of the President, but destroyed his independence, impaired his vigor, and distracted his attention—his solicitude being directed from his country, to himself, and the public interest sacrificed to personal ambition. It was found even to contaminate our morals, and corrupt the public press;—the eagerness of the incumbent to secure his renewed lease of power, leading him to acts from which the patriot would revolt as criminal and unjust; as fatal to the rights and destructive to the liberty of the citizen. How shall we express our astonishment and grief, that Andrew Jackson should have brought himself within the possible sphere of such evils? But we must supercede our administration by drawing our determination not to sustain him in a course so baneful to his country, and so blighting to the lustre of his own glory.

The appointment of Members of Congress has been the prolific source of the most dangerous collusion between the legislative and executive branches of the government. It holds out the lure of office to the representatives of the people, enticing them to a dereliction of their duty; and rewards the pliant tool of executive pleasure who may betray his country or violate his oath.

It has been attempted by an express provision to guard against this corrupt collusion of the two separate branches of the government, where it declares—section 6, that no member of Congress shall be appointed to any office, which was created, or the emoluments whereof were augmented during the term for which he was elected. We recite the article, to show that the spirit of this constitutional exclusion clearly extends to the inhibition of all appointments from the members of Congress. Even on the supposition that no direct possible corruption existed, in such an application of executive patronage, still the undue influence which it must exercise over Congress, cannot but ultimately lead to consequences as pernicious as the most open and high handed corruption. The mere fact of being eligible to honors and rewards from the executive is sufficient to render a member of Congress a creature of power, instead of inflexible champions of freedom, and faithful agents of their constituents. The saying of Walpole, that every man has his price, expresses a fallible trait to the human character that might to construct every possible barrier against temptation. When even a patriot like Andrew Jackson can forego his purposes, and renounce his resolves, at the beck of ambition, how shall we trust those of less firmness or more frailty? When in an evil hour he threw wide open his door to corruption, the patriot was lost in the politician, and the art of the demagogue triumphed over the honesty of the republican.

On this subject we must quote his own words in his letter to the Legislature of Tennessee—"there is no truth more sacred in politics," says Gen. Jackson "and none more conclusively stamped upon all the state constitutions, as well as the federal constitution, than that which requires the three great departments of power the legislative, judicial, and executive, to be kept separate and apart. But simple and manifest as this truth is, the difficulty of arriving at it in practice, with constitutional restraints, still remains, and presents a question, whether the wisdom and virtue of the present generation with a view to amendment in this important matter, may not be usefully employed?"

With a view to sustain more effectually in practice the axiom which divides the three great classes of power into independent constitutional checks, I would impose a provision, rendering any Member of Congress ineligible to the office, under the general government, during the term for which he was elected, and for the two years thereafter, except in cases of judicial office.

The effect of such a constitutional provision is obvious. By it Congress in a considerable degree, would be free from that connexion with the executive department, which at present gives strong grounds of apprehension and jealousy on the part of the people. Members, instead of being liable to be withdrawn from legislation on the great interests of the nation, through prospects of executive patronage, would be more liberally confided in by their constituents while their vigilance would be less interrupted by party feelings and party excitements. Calculations from intrigue or management, would fail; nor would their deliberations, or their investigation of subjects, undergo so much time. The morals of the country would be improved, and virtue uniting with the labors of the representative, and with the official ministers of the law would tend to perpetuate the honor and glory of the government. But if this change in the constitution should not be obtained, and the important appointments continue to devolve on the representatives, in Congress, it requires no depth of thought to be convinced, that corruption will be the order of the day; and that under the garb of conscientious sacrifices to establish precedents for the public good, evils of serious importance to the freedom and prosperity of the republic may arise. It is through this channel that the people may expect to be attacked in their constitutional sovereignty, and where tyranny may be well apprehended to spring up in some favorable emergency. Against such inroads, every guard ought to be interposed, and none better occurs than that of closing the suspected avenue with some necessary constitutional restriction. We know human nature to be prone to evil; we are early taught to pray that we may not be led into temptation; and hence the opinion, that by constitutional provisions all avenues to temptation on the part of our political servants should be closed.

What true to his original creed of democracy, he remained faithful to the people, who took him up from affection, and sustained him as a candidate from principle. But the moment he became derelict—the moment he took the path of the politician—the moment he sought the people for intrigues and interstices, he lost the confidence of the people, and the support of the nation.

consequences, has General Jackson practised to a pernicious extent, unheard of among his predecessors. Comment on such a violation is needless; and surprise is excited by grief and mortification, over the weakness of nature, and the frailty of the man. Without good faith there can be no morals in government, and the support of General Jackson for a re-election, after the flagrant violation of a pledge so solemn, and a principle so important, would be knowingly to put upon the people a fraud and imposition, as insulting to their understandings, as dangerous and destructive to their liberties.

But it is not merely one—it is on all points that he has proved reckless to his word, and inconsistent with his professions. On no part of his public character did he boast with so much pride and ardor as his Democracy. In his letter to Doctor Wm. Dickinson, he makes full avowal of the entire principles of the Jefferson School. He says:

"Believing as I do, that any citizen who does obtain the suffrages of the freemen of Tennessee, must be a character, the composition of which is virtue, talents, and the true whig principles of seventy-six; in short, that he must be a republican, and in public life, like Cæsar's wife, not only chaste but unsuspectable."

"The first two component parts of this character I know you possess the latter, as myself, I have ever thought you did. But the public mind has been lately led to believe that your political sentiments are doubtful, and some have held you up as an aristocrat. These reasons have operated with me to call on you to answer the following interrogatories—First, are you, and have you always been a democrat? or the whig system of seventy-six? Have you always been an admirer of the Constitution of the United States friendly to its administration, agreeable to the true liberal meaning of the instrument, and denouncing the dangerous doctrine of implication? Have you always been and are you now, opposed to standing armies in time of peace? Are you now, and have you always been inimical to a standing army? Are you now, and have you always been, opposed to foreign political connections? Are you now, and have you always been, opposed to the extension of executive patronage? Have you always been, and are you now, an advocate for freedom of religion and freedom of the press? Are you now, and have you always been, friendly to the system of the system of the system? Are you a real republican in principle, and will you be a republican in practice?"

From a creed so full and ample, a list of every reason to believe that his practice would correspond to his professions, and his appointments and measures assume a natural shape. But when once licensed in his conduct? He called to him, his confidence, some of the most conspicuous ultra-federalists of the country, who had distinguished themselves by their opposition to late war, to compose his original Cabinet. The present even exceeds the first, in this inconsistent association of the federalists of 1787 with the Jefferson School. The Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Attorney General, have ever been noted for their ultra-votion to the antagonistic party; and in his local and minor appointments, a similar fidelity to the principles of Thomas Jefferson, consistency with our past life, honor, virtue, and a true regard for the rights of man, all but abandoned his party. As demagogue, we cannot support Andrew Jackson, or give countenance to his federal appointments, and spectacular career.

When it is considered how intimately connected the purity of the press is with the freedom of elections, we cannot be too jealous of exercise of government over this controlling lever of public opinion, nor too indignant when we behold it extended over the States in the purpose of promoting his re-election in his own words on this subject may be conclusive. In his inaugural speech he declared that:

"The recent demonstration of public sentiment inscribed on the list of executive duties, characters too legible to be overlooked, the task of reform, which will require particularly the correction of those abuses that have brought the patronage of the Federal Government into conflict with the freedom of elections. It would be our desire to conceal, not parade his aberrations, were such tenderness compatible with public duty, or consistent to the justice due to ourselves. The undisguised pursuit of the public press by officers & minions, furnishes a sad comment on his professed regard for its purity and freedom; when he erects in the metropolis of the nation, and through the agency of a treasury officer and the postmaster general, one of the most noted partisan newspapers, we not only feel it a wrong, but are compelled to regard it as an insult to the people whose integrity it questions and whose intelligence it derides."

As Americans, jealous of the honor, and sensitive of the fame of our country among the nations of the earth, would that we could draw a veil over the unhappy and degrading scenes that have recently disgraced the capital of the republic. Who among those who gave their ready and generous credence to the professions of Andrew Jackson, could have anticipated, amidst the wild dreams of political adversity or forebodings of ruin, that in two short years his administration would have brought confusion on his country, shame on his friends, and triumph to his enemies? But let us, in compassion, draw the curtain over a picture which it fully exposed to view, might reveal what would crimson the cheek of chastity, as well as excite a pang in the heart of the patriot. It more than suffices to know that he composed his first cabinet on wrong principles, from the Members of Congress, and if public report speak but half the truth, he has dissolved it in principles which equally shock the moral sense & the political integrity of the American people; principles unknown to the constitution, and subversive of our rights. It now remains to state the change of position as to parties, which a dereliction from principles almost necessarily induced, when General Jackson came to power.

What true to his original creed of democracy, he remained faithful to the people, who took him up from affection, and sustained him as a candidate from principle. But the moment he became derelict—the moment he took the path of the politician—the moment he sought the people for intrigues and interstices, he lost the confidence of the people, and the support of the nation.

applicants, who calculated to succeed, by using his popularity for their evil purposes, gave him a hollow hearted support for the substantial recompense of honors and rewards. It was in this manner that Amos Kenball and Francis P. Blair, who had advised Mr. Clay to vote for Mr. Adams—were bought into his support, and became the lawgivers of his party—whilst his original friends were carelessly overlooked or ungratefully discarded, or estranged by a barter of corruption, which to surmount required the sacrifice of all the principles and measures for which they had associated in his support.

A total revolution of character, of principles, of purposes, of opinions like this, require no argument or elucidation to prove, most reverse the position of the individual,—dissolve all the affinities of party cohesion, and read ardent all the sympathies of party attachment, that originally existed. Whilst we announce the fact, however, we cannot give countenance to a fraud; and on the same grounds that we at first accorded him our adhesion, do we hereby withdraw from Andrew Jackson our future support; convinced that time, circumstances, and power, have destroyed that identity of political character that once attracted our admiration, won our confidence, and secured our affection.

NATHAN JONES,
JOHN M. TAYLOR,
JAS. HACKARA,
STEPHEN SIMPSON,
WM. HEWITT,
HENRY S. HUGHES.
Philadelphia, July 14, 1831.

[From the U. S. Gazette.]

THE HON. LOUIS MC LANE, AND THE

BRITISH WEST INDIA TRADE.—No. 1.

The conduct of the Hon. Louis McLane, as an Envoy of the United States to a foreign country and entrusted in some measure with the care of our national honor, as well as our commercial interests, appears to have been highly exceptionable in many respects, and to evince a remarkable deficiency of enlarged view and national pride.

The honor of a nation requires that in its intercourse with other nations, through the instrumentality of envoys or other public ministers, there should be no cringing, no self-abasement, no confession of inferiority or need. In all the difficult and important negotiations conducted on behalf of this country, there has been no example of such baseness, such solicitation, such begging, as have been exhibited by Mr. McLane.

This is strong language; but no exaggeration. Any American that will look at the dignified and manly courtesy of our diplomatic correspondence, even when this country was almost depending for life on a French alliance, or during the war, will observe how carefully, under the worst disadvantages, the national honor was guarded, and the tone of supplication was avoided. Must feel mortified when he reads the beseeching petitions of Mr. McLane for the favor of the British government.

Lord Amherst, it is well known, after making a toilsome and perilous journey to Peking, returned to his duties, and the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Attorney General, have ever been noted for their ultra-votion to the antagonistic party; and in his local and minor appointments, a similar fidelity to the principles of Thomas Jefferson, consistency with our past life, honor, virtue, and a true regard for the rights of man, all but abandoned his party. As demagogue, we cannot support Andrew Jackson, or give countenance to his federal appointments, and spectacular career.

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My present subject is only the manner in which the negotiation (as it has been mis-called) was conducted. The character of Mr. McLane's diplomacy, independent of the style adopted by him, will be the theme of another communication.

The proposition having been laid before the British government, early in the autumn, and repeated in writing on the 12th of December it might have been considered due to the dignity of the American government, to abstain from any further importunities until an answer of some sort, should be given. But, at all events, if Mr. McLane thought it incumbent on him, to instruct the inexperience of Lord Aberdeen, as to the 'true interests' of Great Britain; he might at least have abstained from more sparing of entreaties than ever.

But in this most prolix of all diplomatic addresses on record, he speaks of the reasonableness of his demands; prays for a decision—'solicits' the earliest convenient answer—regrets that ancient prejudices exist—admits that the measures of the United States, had contributed to produce the present evil—has no disposition to deny the injurious effects of the existing regulation on the commercial enterprise of his country—trusts to be excused for recurring to some of his own arguments calls his 'application, for an early decision—springs of favor expected—of the pretensions of the American government; or rather for his phrase is even worse of 'American pretensions' advanced in previous years; but now disclaimed by him; and of the 'impudent' legislation; asks that the United States may be permitted to contribute supplies to the islands—begs leave further to say, &c. and hopes to be excused for asking Lord Aberdeen to consider, &c.—Hopes for a favorable decision, and repeats his deep solicitude for the result!!

All this is very courtly, and under the circumstances, is very abject; and the whole tenor of the composition is of the same character.—But the meanest part of the whole is, that he lays the honor of his country at the feet of the British ministry, and volunteers, for the United States, a confession of having been in the wrong!

X. Y.

No. II.

We have already seen the very courtly and abject style adopted by Mr. McLane in his letter to the British Secretary, and at the close of the preceding number, had come to his extraordinary admission, that his own country had been in the wrong.

He declares, he says, 'entering into a defence of the omission on the part of the United States, to embrace the offer made by Great Britain in the act of July 5, 1825,' and he declares that the claim is always in justification of the United States, have been abandoned by those who made them, have received no sanction from the People, and are now revivified."

It is difficult, if not impossible, to know what Mr. McLane intended to say in the above sentence. If he means that Mr. Adams & his Cabinet advanced claims in justification of an omission of any sort, and then abandoned the claims, the justification of that conduct, would be an admission of the fact, that the United States, in reference to the West India trade which had not received the sanction of the people—his assertion is a mere lie. It is a lie, because false and malicious; and it is a lie in purpose and motive, because intended to gratify the anti-American prejudice of the British Government, at the expense of the national character of the United States.

If it was his intention merely to cast censure upon the preceding Administration of his own Nation, the proceeding, even with this excuse, was totally unexampled in diplomatic history, and was equally discreditable and new. Whatever party bickerings we may have had at home, we had invariably presented to foreign powers but one front in all our official communications with them. No diplomatic paper of an American Minister had ever before soiled its dignity by the indulgence of party malevolence.

But, whatever may have been the motive for this impropriety, the expression was not such as could be construed to apply to the conduct of a few public functionaries only. Even if it were possible to separate the Administration from the Nation and the National Legislature, Mr. McLane did not so discriminate nor was he so kind rational.

When Lord Aberdeen did at length condescend to reply to Mr. McLane's communications he took care to re-ascertain, that the claims advanced in justification of the conduct of the United States had been abandoned, &c.

It was the United States—not individuals—that were declared to have acted towards Great Britain in a manner not to be justified!

It is curious to contrast the conduct of Mr. McLane with that of Mr. Gallatin, upon an occasion so somewhat similar.

In the course of his correspondence with Mr. Canning, there was a letter of the British minister, which required no answer; but Mr. Gallatin thought one of his observations "that almost the appearance of a charge against the Government of the United States." He, therefore, felt himself obliged to notice and repel the almost apparent charge.

But Mr. McLane himself teaches Lord Aberdeen how to make unequivocal charges, and takes the kick as tamely as a spaniel. I have said that the charge, as made first by Mr. McLane—besides the indecency of its use on such an occasion, is in itself a falsehood; and I intend to prove it; but at present I keep to the subject with which I began.

U. S. long and supplicatory letter of the 16th of March, besides all the coaxing phrases with which it abounds is also remarkable for the earnestness with which it advises the British Government to check the growing prosperity of our sugar planters. This counsel is addressed to Lord Aberdeen, just in the spirit that might be supposed to setuate a loyal Englishman anxious to prostrate all rival foreign interests.

But notwithstanding the English feeling displayed in this letter, no answer was returned.—Lord Aberdeen was equally insensible to the opportunity of patronizing the commercial interests of the United States, or protecting the British and Spanish sugar planters.

Mr. McLane was not so easily rebuffed. Never had diplomat been more cavalierly treated, but a sturdy beggar he certainly was, and persevering beyond example. In the middle of April, he "sought a conference," and asked for an answer to his communications; but he asked in vain.

In July, 1830 four months after his long letter, and seven months after his written propositions, both being unanswered, he wrote his duty to communicate the act of Congress of

May 29th, which had placed in the shape of a statute Mr. Clay's scheme of an arrangement with which Mr. McLane had said his propositions were coincident. In communicating this act, it was Mr. McLane's business simply and civilly to ask, whether the British Government were disposed to meet it with corresponding legislation. Supplication was bad enough before; but now that Congress had made the proposition, without surely intending to beg for favors from the British, the tone of entreaty had become inexcusable.

But he approached Lord Aberdeen again with bended knee and cap in hand notwithstanding the supercilious neglect with which he had been treated. He recommended the act of Congress to his lordship's consideration, as a concession, (which it certainly was not) and hopes that the motives of the President in recommending the act will be appreciated and that the British nation will now do an act of justice to a friendly nation, &c. And he informed his lordship also, that Congress had diminished the duties on molasses, cocoa and salt, and urged these acts as reasons for hoping for a favorable issue, &c.

It was clear that these acts had no more to do with the business, than the post-office or pension bills; (and so Lord Aberdeen told him, in effect) but the overweening anxiety to gain his petition led him to strange expedients.

The whole tenor of this communication (last mentioned) is of a sort that would suit a convicted criminal beseeching pardon; he has hopes, and renewed hope, and continued hope, and hopes again, as if some mighty blessing were petitioned for; and asks the additional "grace" of an early decision, which will relieve expectation or mitigate disappointment.

With what profound contempt Lord Aberdeen must have regarded the American envoy! Mr. Randolph's genuflections in presence of the Emperor of Russia, if truly reported, were absolutely nothing, compared to the persevering entreaties of Mr. McLane!

I have shown the miserable taste of his diplomatic style. That the whole "negotiation" was a piece of humbug, and resulted in a disgraceful surrender, I have yet to show.

From the Boston Commercial Gazette.

NULIFICATION

Extract from the Oration of John Quincy Adams, delivered at Quincy on the 4th inst. This Oration will be published this morning by Messrs. Richardson, Lord & Holbrook.

Fellow Citizens—I trespass upon the indulgence that I have invoked. Time fails me to pass in review the experiences of the other nations of the European continent, which in the last half century, have been, and yet are convulsed with the revolutionary spirit. In comparing their history during the period with our own, there is one point of difference between them, on which our attention cannot be too intensely rivetted. Our Declaration of Independence, our Confederation, the constitution of the United States and all our State Constitutions, without a single exception, have been voluntary compacts, deriving all their authority from the free consent of the parties to them. It may be doubted whether a single Constitution has been formed in Europe or in Southern America, without some violence, some admixture of conflicting physical force in its confederation. In the early and significant age of the ancient mythology, the god of boundaries was the only deity never to be propitiated by sacrifices of blood. He, too, was the only god who refused to yield his place even to Jupiter. Here is the land mark, bloodless and immovable, more unerring than the magnet from the Pole, firm as the everlasting hills, between freedom and force. It is not in the proclamation of principles. Declarations of the rights of man as full, as copious, as formal as our own, have decorated the constitutions of Europe. Those constitutions, after a short and fitful existence, have passed into the memory of things beyond the flood; leaving the principles behind—blood-stained and defaced—monuments only of their own mutilation. We have proclaimed the principles, we have adhered to the practice; and our history has been a record of internal peace and general prosperity almost uninterrupted. Let the contemplation of the past, be the instructive lesson of the future. And in this connexion let us survey with calm, unblenching eye the newly revived doctrine of nullification; a word which contains within itself an absurdity, importing a pretended right of one State in this Union, by virtue of her sovereignty, to make that null and void, which it pre-supposes to be null and void before. The doctrine is not new, nor are those who now maintain it responsible for its introduction. It has been the vital disease of confederacies from the day when Philip of Macedon obtained a seat among the Amphipolians of Greece. It has never been, perhaps, involved in quite so much absurdity as when appearing in its newest shape. It is now the claim for one State of this Union, by virtue of her sovereignty, not only to make but to un-make the laws of the twenty-four, each equally sovereign with herself. This claim in its extent is most emphatically illustrated by its application to a revenue law. The Constitution of the U. S. declares that all duties, imposts and excises, shall be uniform throughout the United States. It forbids any preference to be given, by any

regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another. The claim for the sovereign state is to nullify these provisions of the Constitution, indissolubly connected with all the acts of Congress for raising revenue. The Constitution of the United States in express terms, supersedes all State constitutions and laws conflicting with it. The sovereign State claims by her laws to supersede the Constitution of the United States, and the laws of all the other States in the Union. As a member of the Union, this advances a claim of appeal from the whole to a twenty-fourth part. As a sovereign State, a claim to make laws, not only for herself but for others. Philosophically, politically, morally considered, it is an inversion of all human reasoning; it cannot be conceived without confusion of thought, it cannot be expressed without solecism of language, and terms of self-contradiction.

Its most hideous aspect, is not that its practical operation must issue in a severance of the Union, but that it substitutes physical force in the place of deliberative legislation. Stripped of the sophistical argumentation in which this doctrine has been habited, its naked nature is an effort to organize insurrection against the laws of the United States; to interpose the arm of State sovereignty between rebellion and the halter, and to rescue the traitor from the gibbet. The plan which it proposes, if pursued by merely individual association, would be levying war against the United States. It would not the less be levying war against the Union, if conducted under the auspices of State sovereignty; but as a State cannot be punished for treason, Nullification would ease herself in the complete steel of sovereign power, as the heroes of ancient poetry were furnished with paucity from the armory of the gods.

You have seen, my fellow citizens, from the Declaration of Independence, that the States, of this confederation were the offspring of the Union; that there sovereignty is not, and never was, a sovereignty as defined by Blackstone and the English lawyers, identical with unlimited power, that sovereignty thus defined is in direct contradiction to the Declaration of Independence, and incompatible with the nature of our institutions; that the States united, and the States separate, are both sovereign, but creatures of the people, and possess none but delegated powers; that the power of nullifying an act of Congress, never has been delegated to any one State, or to any partial combination of States, and that any, and every attempt at such nullification, by one or more States, less than the number required, and otherwise than in the form prescribed for amendment of the Constitution, would, however colored; & however varnished, be neither more nor less than treason, skulking under the shelter of despotism.

Nullification is the provocation to that brutal and foul contest of force, between the Northern and Southern American nations to introduce among them constitutional governments of liberty and order. It strips us of that peculiar and uninitiated characteristic of all our legislation—free debate. It makes the bayonet the arbiter of law; it has no argument but the thunderbolt. It were senseless to imagine that twenty-three States of the Union would suffer their laws to be trampled upon by the despotic mandate of one. The act of nullification would itself be null and void. Force must be called in to execute the law of the Union. Force must be applied by the nullifying State to resist its execution—

"Aye, hot from Hell.
"Cries Haroc! and let slip the dogs of war."
The blood of brethren is shed by each other. The citizen of the Nullifying State is a traitor to his country, by obedience to the law of his State; a traitor to his State, by obedience to the law of his country. The scaffold and the battlefield stream alternately with the blood of their victims. Let this agent but once intrude upon your deliberations, and Freedom will take her flight for heaven. The Declaration of Independence will become a philosophical dream, and uncontrolled, despotic sovereignties will trample with impunity, through a long career of ages, at interminable or exterminating war with one another, upon the indefeasible and unalienable rights of man.

The event of a conflict in arms, between the Union and one of its members, whether terminating in victory or defeat, would be but an alternative of calamity to all. In the holy records of antiquity, we have two examples of a confederation ruptured by the severance of its members; one of which resulted after three desperate battles, in the extermination of the seceding tribe. And the victorious people, instead of exulting in shouts of triumph, "came to the House of God, and abode there till even before God; and lifted up their voices, and wept sore, and said—O Lord God of Israel, why is this come to pass in Israel that there should be to-day one tribe lacking in Israel?" The other was a successful example of resistance against tyrannical taxation and severed forever the confederacy, the fragments forming separate kingdoms; and from that day their history presents an unbroken series of disastrous alliances, and exterminating wars—of assassinations, conspiracies, revolts and rebellions, until both parts of the confederacy sunk in tributary servitude to the nations around them, till the countrymen of David and Solomon hung their harps upon the willows of Babylon, and

were totally lost amidst the multitudes of the Chaldean and Assyrian monarchies, the most despised portion of their slaves. In these mournful memorials of their fate, we may behold the sure, too sure prognostication of our own, from the hour when force shall be substituted for deliberation in the settlement of our constitutional questions. This is the deplorable alternative—the extinction of the seceding member, or the never ceasing struggle of two rival confederacies, ultimately bending the neck of both under the yoke of foreign domination, or the despotic sovereignty of a conqueror at home. May Heaven avert the omen! The destinies not only of our posterity, but of the human race, are at stake.

Let no such melancholy foreboding intrude upon the festivities of this anniversary. Serene skies and balmy breezes are not congenial to the climate of freedom. Progressive improvement in the condition of man is apparently the purpose of a superintending Providence. That purpose will not be disappointed. In no delusion of national vanity, but with a feeling of profound gratitude to the god of our Fathers, let us indulge the cheering hope and belief, that our country and her people have been selected as instruments for preparing and maturing much of the good yet in reserve for the welfare and happiness of the human race. Much good has already been effected by the solemn proclamation of our principles, much more by the illustration of our example. The tempest which threatens desolation, may be destined only to purify the atmosphere. It is not in tranquil ease and enjoyment that the active energies of mankind are displayed. Toils and dangers are the trials of the soul. Doomed to the first by his sentence at the fall, man, by submission, converts them into pleasures. The last are, since the fall, the condition of his existence. To be them in advance, to guard against them by all the suggestions of prudence to meet them with the composure of unyielding resistance, and to abide with firm resignation the final dispensation of him who rules the ball—these are the dictates of philosophy—these are the precepts of religion—these are the principles and consolations of patriotism;—these remain when all is lost—and of these is composed the spirit of independence—the spirit embodied in that beautiful personification of the poet, which may each of you, my countrymen, to the last hour of his life, apply to himself—

"Thy spirit INDEPENDENCE, let me share,
Lion of the lion heart and eagle eye!
Thy steps I follow with my bosom bare,
No heed the storm that howls along the sky."

In the course of nature, the voice which now addresses you, must soon cease to be heard upon earth. Life, and all which it inherits, lose their value as it draws towards its close. But for most of you, friends and neighbors, long and many years of future are yet in store. Prosperity—years of happiness, ripening for immortality! But, were the breath which now gives utterance to my feelings the last vital air I should draw, my expiring words to you and your children should be, INDEPENDENCE AND UNION FOR EVER.

Brandywine Springs.—This is altogether one of the most eligible places of resort, whether for health or amusement, in the United States. The mansion is noble and spacious, situated on a very high ridge, about five miles from Wilmington, Delaware, and overlooking a cultivated and picturesque country. One hundred and fifty guests can be accommodated well; the saloons are of the largest dimensions, the water is pure chalybeate; the air is like that of the mountains; the roads in the neighbourhood are excellent, and the rides through a most agreeable and refreshing scenery: there are no endemic fevers—no local dangers. The piazza extending along the two sides of the main edifice, is twenty feet wide, and affords a promenade of two hundred and fifty feet—in which shade and protection from inclement weather are always found. No comforts enjoyed in a private dwelling are wanting here; the chambers are airy and provided with the best mattresses and linen. The table may be recommended for both quantity & quality; it is supplied with all that "good lives" could require. As to the points of attendance, order, civility and the general economy of such an establishment, every thing favourable might likewise be truly said. The gentleman who superintends the whole, Mr. James H. Page is qualified in every respect for his office. His exertions and manners are fitted to give universal satisfaction. Forty or fifty visitors at this time, join in the testimony we have thus borne, as much for the good of the public as for his benefit.

Nat. Gaz.
Recovery from the Effects of Carbonic Acid Gas, or Damps in Wells.—The Ravenna papers contain an account of the restoration of two persons, who had been suffocated with this deadly vapor, by the effusion of cold water. The circumstances of this occurrence are, in substance as follows: a son of Mr. Vial, of Copley, Medina county, in descending into a well, which his father was excavating, was observed to fall lifeless; his father attempted to rescue him, but met with a similar fate; another man who was present, started in pursuit of assistance, but during his absence, a lady on a visit to the family, seized a pail of water and dashed it upon the head of Mr. Vial. He

immediately revived, so as to be able to place himself and son in the tub, and they were drawn out together, by the exertions of the females. The son was also restored by a similar application of cold water; but was very ill for several hours. The experiment was afterwards tried upon a chicken with similar success. The knowledge of this remedy is not altogether new to medical science, though it has unfortunately been perhaps, but little used in practice. A remarkable instance of the beneficial effects of this application, occurs at the Grotto del Cane, in Italy—a cavern, which at all times contains a stratum of carbonic acid gas, rising a few inches above its floor. It has long been a custom among the guides to gratify the curiosity of visitors, to take along a dog, and deprive him of animation by confining his head in the gas. After all signs of life have disappeared, the dog is plunged into a neighboring lake and quickly recovers.—Ohio paper.

From the United States Telegraph.

IMPUDENCE SUPREME!

"Principles and Practice."

The Globe of yesterday gives, as its introductory remarks under this head, a lecture upon the condition of the American press, and asserts that "principles" has ceased to command the patriot's pen." Is it possible! Where are Messrs. Blair and Kendall? Do they thus confess that they are no longer "patriots?" or do they intend to say that they no longer write from principle? or are they the only patriots, whose pens are commanded by principle? We have Mr. Kendall's history from himself. We have seen that he gave Mr. Clay a carte blanche to vote for Adams or Jackson, whichever would most promote the interest of his concern, and that he pledged the Argus to be content—let Mr. Clay do as he would, the Argus would not complain. We have also seen, that no sooner was Mr. Clay inducted into power than Mr. Kendall put in his claims for office. Mr. Clay offered a salary of one thousand dollars per annum. Mr. Kendall asked fifteen hundred. Mr. Clay refused—then, and not until then, the Argus opened its watchful eyes! Then, & not until then, it centred the violation of the public will. When General Jackson was elected, Mr. Kendall was resolved to be upon the spot. He preceded the conquering hero, and his case proves how much a man's desires may be magnified. He to whom Mr. Clay offered a salary of \$1000, who sought but one of \$1500, was inducted to a living of \$3000; and this is not enough!!

But who is Francis P. Blair? A paper, published at Lexington says, that he was indebted to the Bank of the U. States on his own account, \$1500, with interest for 11 years, and on other liabilities for \$12,000 with interest for

no property, found. He was to Washington a mere hireling editor, of a pensioned press, and dares to blush for the degradation of the press!! Well may he blush! Was he not the confidential friend of Mr. Clay? Did he not write to members of Congress, urging them to vote for whoever would make Mr. Clay Secretary of State? & yet he now declares the election, brought about through his instrumentality, to be a "corrupt proceeding!!" Well may he blush for the degradation of the press!! Well may he blush for an administration which is driven to the low condition of selecting such an organ—the acknowledged agent of the "corrupt proceeding" which, he now affects to condemn.

POLITICAL VARIETY.

We find in the London Times the solution of the question, why the late cabinet was broken up. It is about as good a one as we have been able to give ourselves.

N. Y. Commercial.

THE LATE AMERICAN CABINET.
There has been a great deal of speculation in the English, and a great lack of information in the American newspapers, on the cause of the sudden dissolution of the late Jackson cabinet. No conspiracy has been discovered to burn the capital or to blow up the Union, in which the president and his official helpers could take sides;—no new expedition had been planned or projected against the Indian tribes, in which the conscience or humanity of the ministers could lead them to dissent from their chief;—and neither the abolition nor the increase of the tariff duties on foreign manufactures had been brought forward as a bone of contention. The twenty and odd states of the confederation reposed in perfect safety under the Jackson sceptre, and no adventurous Aaron Burr had risen to divide them, by attempting to usurp the honors of kingship. The different ministers in the friendly letter of resignation to the president, beginning "My dear Sir," never hint at any grave question of foreign or domestic politics, which could separate them from each other, or from an indulgent leader.

What then, could be the cause of their precipitate resolution? That cause as now explained, affords a curious illustration of American manners and shows that our republican brethren west of the Atlantic are not exempted from those private influences in the management of their public affairs, which in their severer moods, they ascribe exclusively to the courts of Europe. A woman was the cause of the Trojan war, and the slightest pretensions of a minister's wife occa-

sioned the overthrow of President Jackson's cabinet.

What dire offence from trifling causes springs, what mighty contests rise from little things!

It would appear that for some reason or other (into which we forbear to inquire) the lady was sent—not to Troy, but—to Coventry, by her fair co-equals in the official circle of Washington; and that, being supported by her husband, as he was in duty bound, she formed a faction against her rivals. The President to show his impartiality, frequented her parties, as well as those of the other ministerial dames, and thus added jealousy to dislike. At last the ladies contrived to embroil matters so much, and to excite so many misunderstandings between their husbands, that no business could be done, and the President, in his continued impatience, was obliged to dismiss the whole batch.

We have forgotten the names of his new ministers, but we suppose that in the selection, he must have taken security against the occurrence of a similar catastrophe, by choosing bachelors, or that he must have written on the presidential palace, one of the rules of the King of Navarre, in Loves Labor Lost,—"Item, That no woman come within a mile of my court, on pain of losing her tongue."

From the (Phil.) U. S. Gazette, July 30.

CORRESPONDENCE SUPPRESSED.

We saw a letter from Washington yesterday, from which we would willingly have extracted a portion but were unable. The amount of information, however which would be most interesting to our readers is something like the following:

The President felt called on by the statement of Mr. Berrien to appear before the public under his proper signature. Whereupon he and the members of his privy council, Messrs. Lewis & Co. concerted a most roaring article, and sent it forthwith to the Globe; where it was put into type, and stood waiting the making-up of the form, to come forth & astonish the world; mean time Messrs. Livingston and Woodbury arrived at a knowledge of this matter. They heard of the strange thing at the Globe office, and forthwith set out to prevent its promulgation. The general and his aids were found. The present members of the present Cabinet immediately called a council, at the first tavern, and excluded therefrom the under-workers. Messrs. Livingston and Woodbury then told the President what they had heard; and asked whether it were true. The President confirmed the report. The Secretaries then set forth to him the great impropriety of a President's descending to the arena of public strife, when so many could be found to do battle in his behalf. But the General was like "a roaring lion," "he would be heard through the Globe."

After considerable argument, which promised to be a long one, the country considered the constitutional and real advice, and that if the article in type should appear, it would be considered as resulting from their advice or consent, which they would not allow and unless the article were recalled they would immediately retire from the cabinet. The privy counsellors were not allowed admission to this conference, and the President being without a backer, and fearing the consequences, consented to withdraw the reply—on the single condition that the editor of the Globe should be allowed to say what he pleased upon the subject.

We give the report as it appeared in the letter as near as we can recollect.

After the receipt of our postscript, we received a letter from a friend giving some additional particulars, and varying the statement above.

We cut the following from a rapid glance at the principal cities, in the Portland Advertiser.

Baltimore.—We hear nothing from this city, but of rail roads,—rail roads. A locomotive story stares us in the face from almost every column of their newspapers. One would think, that locomotive men had grown up there, and with steam boilers were editing newspapers, clinching bargains, carrying mails, and talking politics. Every thing is done there on the pressure principle.

Washington is the scene of many rencounters. We open our Washington papers every day with breathless anxiety. They have fed us of late with so many tit-bits that they have spoiled our appetite unless they serve up a titillating dish with ginger, pepper & cinnamon—rich enough for an Epicurean.

Richmond.—The capital of Virginia is apparently in an uproar—upon the important constitutional questions—whether the Governor without the advice of Council had a right to discontinue the Baltimore Republican, and take the U. S. Telegraph—and whether the Lieutenant Governor had a right to discontinue the Telegraph without the order of Council—with various other consecutive questions of an import as grave.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CAMP MEETING.

A Union Camp Meeting for Caroline county and part of the State of Delaware, will be held on the 12th August next, at a place called Union, near Bursville, in Caroline county.—Christians of all denominations, and all persons disposed to attend are invited to do so. The following Ministers, (with others) are expected to be present, viz: Wm. Bamford, Josiah Varden, Thomas West, Joseph Barlow, Dr. Morgan and Thomas Melvin. July 30.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (Md.)

Saturday Evening, Aug. 6.

The Jackson men of this county held their meeting on Tuesday last in pursuance of a previous notice "to agree upon suitable candidates for Electors of Senate and members of the next house of Delegates, &c." We have however not heard of any agreement on this subject. It is presumed some difficulties interposed to prevent the accomplishment of their purpose. From what cause this difficulty proceeded we can't tell, unless they were at a loss to find "suitable" candidates. If we could believe they had the least regard for the public interest, we could at once account for their failure in making the proposed nominations; for unquestionably they would find great difficulty in selecting from their ranks candidates "suitable" to represent the people of the county; but as we cannot suppose their difficulty has arisen from any such patriotic motive, we are wholly at a loss to conjecture the cause of this abortion, for most certainly they could find any where and every where candidates in all respects "suitable" to represent the honor the dignity and virtue of the Jackson party.

We invite the attention of our readers to the numbers we commence publishing to-day, on the Colonial Trade. The Jackson men take great credit to themselves, and lavish unmeasured praise on their minister, Mr. McLane, for what they call an honorable and profitable adjustment of this matter. It will, however, be seen from the Nos. which will follow, that the honor of the nation has been sacrificed by the tone and manner of this negotiation, and that nothing profitable is likely to result to the nation.

The citizens of Dorchester county have invited the Hon. E. F. Chambers, to partake of a Public Dinner, to be given at Mrs. Bradshaw's hotel, in Cambridge, on Wednesday next, the 10th inst. It is expected Messrs. Sargeant, of Philadelphia, and Clayton, of Delaware, and other distinguished gentlemen who have been invited, will be present.

Mr. Ingham's last letter to Gen. Jackson.
The Telegraph of Tuesday evening contains a letter occupying seven columns of that paper from Mr. Ingham to the President, in reply to the letter of Mr. Trist, the President's Secretary, to Mr. Ingham, and animadverting on certain editorial articles in the Globe, authorized by the President.

The National Intelligence of the 4th inst. mentions that Judge McLean, of the Supreme Court of the United States, is at present on a visit to that portion of his family, which reside in Washington City.

The New York Journal of Commerce says—Mr. Van Buren, our new minister to London and Mr. Buchanan of Pa. who is said to have received the mission to Russia, arrived in this city on Friday last, to take their passage, probably, in the *Irigoien*.

The publishers of the Philadelphia Saturday Courier grateful for the liberal patronage they have received, and anxious to improve, as far as they possibly can the character of American Literature, offer the following premium:—

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS to the writer of the best ORIGINAL TALE prepared for the Saturday Courier, and presented under the following restrictions and regulations.

All Tales intended to compete for this premium must be addressed to Woodward and Spragg, Philadelphia, free of postage, on or before the first day of December 1831.

Accompanying each Tale the writer must furnish his or her name, and address, in a separate sealed envelope, which will not be opened except in the case of the successful competitor.

Early in December the Tales presented will be submitted to a committee consisting of the following gentlemen, viz: David Paul Brown, Wm. M. Meredith, Jno. Musgrave, Richard Penn Smith, Morton McMichael, and Charles Alexander, Esqrs. who will award prior to the 1st of January, 1832.

As soon as the award shall be determined, public information of the same will be given, and immediately thereafter the successful candidate may draw upon the publishers for the amount of the premium.

The publication of the Tales will be commenced in January, 1832, and continued at the discretion of the publishers. Competitors for the premium are requested to use care in the preparation of their manuscripts, as it is very desirable that illegibility may be avoided.

A report is "extant," or "rife," or "prevalent," that Virgil Maxey, Esq. the present Solicitor of the Treasury, is to be removed. Mr. Maxey is suspected of Calomnyism, almost as bad, now-a-days, as Clayism.—*Alexandria Phoenix.*

Appointments by the President.

Louis McLane, of Dela. are, to be Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.
Martin Van Buren, of New York, to be Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of the United States, to the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland.
Aaron Vail, of New York, to be Secretary of Legation to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the place of Washington Irving, Esq. who has signified his wish to retire from that station.

The Georgetown Gazette, in noticing the appointment of Col. Gadsden as Assistant Engineer in the place vacated by the resignation of Gen. Bernard, says:—
"If we are not mistaken, the resolution of Congress under which Gen. B. was originally appointed, did not contemplate creating a permanent office, but had reference solely to Gen. Bernard, who after the abdication of Napoleon, had tendered his services to our Government; a tender which was accepted at the recommendation of President Madison. It was at the time the erection of our extensive line of fortification on the seaboard was contemplated, and it was all important to secure the aid of so distinguished an Engineer as Gen. B. who stood at the head of his profession in France. Any other President would have waited to ascertain whether it was the pleasure of Congress to continue the office. We understand that Major Pousin, who accompanied Gen. Bernard to this country and has been associated with him in duty, as an officer of our Army returns to Europe with his patron and friend."

The Washington Telegraph, in speaking of Gov. Hamilton's speech at the Nullification Dinner in Charleston, on the 4th, says:

"It will be seen that he asserts that General Jackson was in favor of the repeal of the 25th section of the Judiciary bill; a measure, which, in the opinion of many, goes the whole length of nullification. That the President was unreservedly and unequivocally in favor of the repeal, we know! The Globe has not ventured to deny it. Will that print define the distinction between the repeal of that section and nullification? Is the Globe in favor of, or opposed to, the repeal of that section?"

A hit at Lewis, Kendall & Co.
FROM THE ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.
A Question to be asked.—Will the Globe answer? Is it a fact that on Saturday, the members of the Cabinet, alarmed at the situation in which the President is placed, and fearful of the continuance of the evil counsels which have brought him to this situation, waited upon the President and told him explicitly, that for the future, if he intended to have them for his constitutional advisers, he must have them alone? Other advisers must be discharged; they would not else be responsible, and would give up their offices.

The Jewels of the Princess of Orange.
A portion of the jewelry of the Princess of Orange, which disappeared from Brussels about two years ago under very mysterious circumstances, was found in a house in Pearl st. near Broadway, on Thursday evening. Information having been given to Mr. Swartwout, the Collector of this port, that there was reason to believe that smuggled jewels were concealed in the said house, he applied to Justice Hopson to accompany him with a search warrant, and proceeding thither, after being refused admittance, they forced the door & searched the premises. A box about the size of an ordinary pistol case was found, in which was contained a large collection of splendid Jewels. They were examined in the presence of the Chevalier Huygens, the Dutch Minister, by whom they were identified as a part of those stolen from the Princess of Orange. Some of the separate stones are very valuable. The person in whose possession they were, is said to be an Italian, named Carrara, who succeeded in making his escape. The estimated value of what was found, is about one hundred thousand dollars. The total value of the loss was stated at the time to be about one million. A reward of twenty thousand dollars was offered by the Dutch Ministers for their recovery in December, 1829, but as they have been seized for a violation of the Revenue laws, and therefore forfeited, they cannot be restored to the owners, we imagine, except by an act of Congress, which we have no doubt will be passed for that purpose. Supposing the value to be equal to \$100,000, the commissions of the Collector will amount to nearly \$15,000; a handsome day's work in these hard times. They are now deposited in the Mechanic's Bank for safe keeping. *N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

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As soon as the award shall be determined, public information of the same will be given, and immediately thereafter the successful candidate may draw upon the publishers for the amount of the premium.

The publication of the Tales will be commenced in January, 1832, and continued at the discretion of the publishers. Competitors for the premium are requested to use care in the preparation of their manuscripts, as it is very desirable that illegibility may be avoided.

A report is "extant," or "rife," or "prevalent," that Virgil Maxey, Esq. the present Solicitor of the Treasury, is to be removed. Mr. Maxey is suspected of Calomnyism, almost as bad, now-a-days, as Clayism.—*Alexandria Phoenix.*

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

MR. GRAHAM:
It is very astonishing that the Jackson men and Jackson prints, cannot, or will not, divest themselves of their favorite propensities of uttering falsehoods, and publishing notorious lies, even when they know that convictions must follow.

"Free Suffrage," in the Whig of Tuesday last, did know that he was writing a deliberate, and malicious untruth, when he wrote that miserable, contemptible piece.
The letter alluded to by "Free Suffrage," was written about the year 1813, during the war addressed to Major Caldwell, familiarly calling him Col.—which was then understood by some, for Dear Colonel, thinking that Colonel Vm. B. Smyth was intended, as Caldwell was then only a Major, commanding a Battalion.—But the letter was written to Major Caldwell, the purport of which was, that seeing that the Militia were greatly harassed by being constantly called out for the defence of one place and then of another, as the British fleet would change its position in the Bay or Rivers, and seeing that there were no Tents for the men, and that in general they were badly provided for, it was evident that this had a great operation upon the minds of the people in regard to the War, and its popularity had greatly declined. The letter to Caldwell was written to advise him to take good care of his men—by providing for them as well as possible, to keep them in good spirits, and to be sure to be ready with his men at the first appearance of danger from the enemy, to take the lead and be foremost to grapple with the enemy, to show that those who were opposed to the declaration of war would be in the hour of danger, the foremost to meet the enemy at the water's edge and to contend with the Sword and Bayonet every inch of land. This was the sole purport and contents of the letter. When it was taken to the School house in Banbury and carried home by some of the children, it fell into the hands of persons of opposite politics from the writer, some of whom, keeping the letter out of sight, pretended to make a great noise as if it contained something very censurable others too honorable to do an unjust thing, among whom was the late Governor Martin, unhesitatingly said, that they ought to publish the letter, for that the letter, so far from containing anything that was culpable, contained nothing but what was highly patriotic, & public spirited. The publication of the letter was repeatedly called for—this no person would undertake. The letter was then asked for, but no person would confess that they had it or knew where it could be found, thus the base & dishonorable attempt was made, to injure the writer by suppressing the letter and attempting to give false impressions in relation to it, which is now maliciously reiterated, whereas if the letter had been published, it would have spoken for itself and it would have proved to have been an honorable and patriotic letter. The charge, of the writer of the letter above alluded to, not voting for supplies when in Congress was fully explained last year in the Easton Gazette, when that charge was made in the Baltimore Republican and reiterated in the Easton Whig.

The truth of all the foregoing is within the reach of "Free Suffrage," & if he possesses regard for veracity, an honorable, upright and independent man always does, he must feel himself debased below the level of the meanest of his species.

JACKSON MEETING.
In Easton, on Tuesday last.
The meeting was organized by calling Mr. Reardon to the chair, and appointing Mr. Mulikin, Secretary. The great leader from Wye did not attend; but his aid, the stately Col. did, which was nearly the same thing—I don't mean the Col. Mr. Goldsborough wrote the letter to in 1813 respecting the militia—(I wish the Jackson men would publish that letter, as then the people would be able to judge of its contents and I am sure would find it such a one as a patriot and a soldier ought to have written on such an occasion,) but the Col. who wrote the celebrated letter to our State Legislature when he was a Congressman, instructing them in their duty &c. Some discussion then took place between the Colonel and a would-be leader of the party, with respect to the safest mode of nominating the candidates, whether by district meeting or in general meeting. The would-be leader said the Jackson party was then two weeks behind the Anti-Jackson, and that he was afraid they would never be able to overtake them, &c. &c. The question was then taken and the Colonel was found in the (vocal) Committee of five were accordingly appointed from the several districts and retired but could not agree. The meeting then adjourned till Tuesday next.

National Republican Ticket.

FOR TALBOT COUNTY.
Electors of the Senate.
Gen. Sol. Dickinson, Col. Wm. Hughlett.
Delegates to the General Assembly.
Gen. Sol. Dickinson, George Dudley, Col. Wm. Hughlett, Joseph Bruff.
Levy Court.
John Edmondson, Wm. H. Tilghman, Jeremiah Valiant, George Stevens, Wm. Benny, Jr.

FOR CAROLINE COUNTY.
Electors of the Senate.
Thomas Burchenal, Thomas S. Carter, Esq.
For Delegates to the General Assembly.
Wm. M. Hardestie, William Jones, William Orrell, Jacob Charles, Esq.

FOR QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY.
Electors of the Senate.
Col. Tho. Emory, Jno. McKenny, Esq.
For Delegates to the General Assembly.
James Morrick, John Brown, Henry E. Wright, E. G. Bourke, Esq.
For the Levy Court.
Matthias George, Francis A. Rochester, John Davis, William Reed, Esq., Frederick Sudler.

FOR KENT COUNTY.
Electors of the Senate.
Thomas B. Hyinson, Samuel G. Osborne.
Delegates to the General Assembly.
Wm. W. Browne, Macall M. Rasin, Ebenezer Welch, James A. Pearce.

PRICES CURRENT.
Baltimore, Aug. 4.
GRAIN.—The supplies of all descriptions are unusually small. Wheat—We are advised at the sales of several parcels of family flour wheat at \$1.20. Sales of white wheat have been made this week at \$1.10 a 120, as in quality; sales of red do \$1.02 a 108. Corn—We notice sales of white at 63 a 65c and yellow at 60 a 63c.

DIED.
On Tuesday last, in this town, after a short illness, Mrs. Anna Maria, consort of Mr. Joseph Graham.

CLARK'S OFFICE, Baltimore, July 29, 1831.
Report of the Drawing of the Maryland State Lottery, No. 5, for 1831.
No. 10816 even No. the cap. prize of \$10,000
*3619 prize of 2,000
*1914 do 1,000
*7914 do 500
2410 do 500
13955 do 300
7256 do 300
*1949 do 200
*3787 do 200
*3960 *9509 do 100
*13105 9091 do 100
*795 *4844 do 50
*10670 *18443 do 50
*19602 15999 do 50
*16679 *18734 do 50
With 20 prizes of \$20, 200 of \$4, and 10,000 of \$10 cents each.
No. 10816 an even number, having drawn the Capital Prize; agreeably to the Scheme therefore, all the even numbers being those ending with 2, 4, 6, 8 or 0, are each entitled to one dollar and fifty cents in addition to whatever prizes they may have drawn besides.

NEXT SCHEME.
ON WEDNESDAY, August 31, will be drawn in Baltimore, MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, No. 6 for 1831—ODD AND EVEN.
HIGHEST PRIZE
10,000 DOLLARS.
Scheme.
1 prize of \$10,000 5 prizes of \$1000
2 2000 10 500
3 1000 20 200
4 600 50 100
5 400 200 50
6 300 1000 10
7 200 500 5
8 100 200 1
9 50 100 1
10 25 50 1
Half Tickets, One dollar.—Quarters, fifty cents.
To be had at
CLARK'S OFFICES,
N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert,
N. W. corner of Baltimore and Gay, and
N. E. corner of Baltimore & Charles sts.
Where the highest Prizes in the State Lotteries have been oftener sold, than at any other office.
* Orders either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance enclosing the cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.
Address to JOHN CLARK,
Lottery Vender, Baltimore
Aug. 6

FOR SALE,
THE choice of several Yoke of young well-broke OXEN; they are insured to constant work. Also, a good Gilt HORSE.
ROBT. DELAHAY.
Oxford Neck, Aug. 6

PUBLIC SALE.
BY virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, will be sold at public sale on THURSDAY the 11th day of August next at the late residence (in Wye) of Edward McDaniel dec'd all the personal estate of the said dec'd (Negroes excepted) consisting in part of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils and Stock of all kinds, &c. &c. Also, the good and substantial schooner, Heaster Ann, burthen upwards of 50 tons, and in good order. She is but little over 12 months old.
The Terms of sale as prescribed by the Court are, a credit of six months on all purchases over five dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required.
Attendance by
JAMES McDANIEL, Agent
for Sarah McDaniel, Ex'x.
of Edward McDaniel dec'd.
July 30 2w
The above sale was advertised to take place on the 1st August but has been postponed till the 11th in order to give a more general notice.
JAS. McDANIEL, Agent
for Sarah McDaniel, Ex'x.

NOTICE.
WANTED IMMEDIATELY by a gentleman in Easton, a negro woman, who can be recommended for honesty and cleanliness. She is wanted as a cook, and a liberal price will be given either for the hire or purchase of her. Applications to be left at the office of the Easton Gazette.
Easton, July 2

Dr. C. Clark's Patent
Wheat and Oat
THRESHING MACHINE.

THIS valuable Machine for threshing all kinds of grain and hulling cloverseed, was patented in January 1830, since which time about 1000 machines have been made and put into operation in this and the neighbouring states; & no doubt in a very short time will be the only threshing machine in use, as it can be made for less money, and is admitted by every disinterested person, and fairly proven, to require much less power to thresh the same quantity of grain than any other machine now in use, in consequence of the screw form beaters having a two-fold action upon the grain, and the manner in which they are placed.
As many impostures have been practiced upon those who have been disposed to encourage useful improvements. It is the wish of the subscriber that the farmers and mechanics &c. of this, and the adjoining counties should carefully examine this machine in full operation at Edward Lloyd's, Jr. or Samuel Stevens, Esqrs. in Talbot county.
Individual Talbotts, districts and counties may be purchased on reasonable terms. Apply to SAMUEL HAWLEY,
at Mr. Lowe's hotel, Easton, where he will continue for a few days only.

The following extract from the "Winchester Republican" and a few of the many certificates from gentlemen of the highest respectability, are annexed, with a request that the public will give them such weight as they may consider them entitled to,—the proprietor preferring that the performance of the machine should exceed the expectation of the purchaser, rather than state from his own knowledge, what they can do from actual experiment.
"We rode out on Friday last to see Dr. Clark's newly invented threshing machine in operation. Many gentlemen of the first practical information in the country, were present. We only repeat their opinion, when we say the machine equalled the character they had heard of it, & that it exceeded, in its performance, all they had ever before seen. While we were present, 120 sheaves of wheat were threshed in seven minutes, which was 17 a minute, 24, it is estimated, yield a bushel of grain. We learn that on Monday, a further trial was had, in which 550 sheaves, or 254 bushels were got out in 32 minutes, and much cleaner than the bystanders had ever before seen.

This is at the rate of about 460 bushels a day. The fact may appear incredible—but is nevertheless so. The machine is remarkably simple in its construction, about the size of a wheat fan is worked by one or two horses and requires the attendance of but 3 or 4 hands. The cost is about \$60, exclusive of the horse power." [Sentinel of the Valley.

Philadelphia Co. (Pa.) Sept. 15th 1830.
We have seen Dr. Clark's Patent Threshing Machine in operation. It will thresh nearly one bushel of wheat per minute, with one horse, perfectly clean, taking off nearly every white cap, without breaking the grain, leaving the straw in a good condition for use. It can be used by the power of one man, so as to thresh ten bushels of wheat per hour. These simple machines, which cost much less are far superior to any we have seen, and are not liable to get out of order.
Signed JAMES ALLEN, JOHN SUMMERS, DANIEL FLECK, JOSEPH RIGHTER.

Frederick County, Va. July 1st 1830.
I have one of Dr. Clark's Patent threshing machines, erected on my farm, which I consider the best I have ever seen. It threshes faster and cleaner, and leaves the straw in good condition for use. I have threshed 23 common sheaves of wheat in a minute, 350 common sheaves of wheat in 32 minutes, and 110 bushels of wheat in three hours and 84 dozen sheaves of oats in one hour, it is not liable to get out of order.
Signed JOEL LUPTON.

Extract of a letter dated Washington, Kentucky, Sept. 18th 1830.
Dr. C. Clark.—Sir, I have the pleasure to inform you that we have put in operation our small threshing machine. Its performance was very good; we have threshed about 200 bushels. We have threshed at the rate of forty bushels of wheat per hour, and 500 sheaves in 25 minutes.
Yours &c. J. W. FLAGG.

Winchester, Frederick co. Va. Asd 11th 1830.
From a careful examination of Dr. Clark's patent threshing machine, and seeing it in full operation, we pronounce it superior in every respect to any other we have seen. It not only threshes faster and cleaner, but it moved with much less power, requiring only the power of one horse to thresh thirty bushels of wheat, per hour, and is very simple in its construction, &c.
Signed THOS. BRYERLY, BENJ. BUSHNELL, DAVID RUSSELL.

Extract of a letter, dated Chester county, Pa. August 25th 1830.
Dr. C. Clark.—We have made an experiment on clover seed, with that patent Machine of yours, which convinces us, if the conveniences were attached to it, that are commonly attached to hulling mills, it would clean clover out of the chaff, as fast as any mill now in use.—All who saw the operations, said it was a complete clover huller. It answers extremely well for all kinds of grain in the straw.
Yours &c. SAMUEL REINHART.

Buckingham, Court House Va. Oct. 1830.
We, the undersigned, having seen the machine above alluded to, in operation at this place, feel no hesitation in recommending it to the public. It surpasses any machine that we have ever seen in operation—it will get out wheat faster than one man can possibly put it to the machine; requiring much less team than any other machine.
Signed THOS. M. BONDURANT, JOHN M'REYNOLDS, NELSON PAGE, THOS. MAX.

Frederick County, Md. April 6th 1830.
Having seen one of Dr. C. Clark's patent Threshing Machines in operation, we can recommend it to the public, as being superior to any Threshing Machine that we have heretofore seen. When in operation it threshes twelve common sheaves of wheat per minute and threshed perfectly clean, requiring only the power of one horse, leaving the straw in a good condition for use. The cheapness and simplicity of the Machine, make it an object to every farmer.
Signed Wm. S. McPHERSON, Wm. WORTHINGTON, JOHN McPHERSON, EDWARD H. McPHERSON, HORATIO McPHERSON, ED. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Buckingham Court House, Oct. 4th 1830.
Dr. C. Clark.—Dear Sirs—The operation of your machine has been witnessed by a number of persons in this county, and universally with admiration and wonder. It far surpasses any thing of the kind I ever saw—and I have no doubt, will be of more utility to the farmer, than any machine that has been invented within the last half century, to aid him in his operations. Your most obdt. servt.
Signed JOHN O. LAY.

I hereby certify to all whom it may concern, that having tried Dr. Clark's patent wheat threshing machine, made by Mr. Wilson of Baltimore I threshed out in fifteen minutes, seven and a half bushels of wheat and I believe more might have been threshed out if the machine had constantly been fed as full as it would admit at Tods Point farm this 19 day of July 1831, this I am perfectly satisfied with.
EDWARD TRIPPE.

LOST, on or about the 25d of June last, below Thomas Point, on the Chesapeake bay, a small white bottomed BATTEAUX. Also, between Poplar and Sharp's Island, a scow BATTEAUX, with new seats and risings. Any information respecting them will be thankfully received by the Subscriber, at Oxford, or at this office, and liberally rewarded.
ROBERT DELAHAY.
July 23d, 1831.

NEW GOODS.
Rhodes, Kemard & Loveday
HAVE just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a fresh supply of
Summer Goods,
which, added to their Spring's purchase, gives them much the largest and best assortment they ever have had at this season.
They have added to their stock, a large supply of fresh imported
Hardware and Cutlery,
Embracing a good choice of the most approved
Carpenter's & Shoe-maker's tools
Also just opened, a few boxes of nice
CHAMPAGNE,
A FEW DOZEN BOTTLES OF SUPERIOR
ORDER AND ALE
and on hand some **OLD PORT WINE** in Bottles.
June 18 1831 [sdcw]

Magistrate's Blanks
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Love's Lottery.

"I tell you, Don Antonio, my daughter you shall not marry!" After having squandered at the gaming table, the finest estate in all Spain, you still persist in asking me to bestow her on a beggar; why, if you were married to-day, you would stake all you are worth on some favourite card to-morrow; and on the following day I suppose I should see you turn *contrabandista*, or perhaps something worse. No, no! consent to abandon forever the gaming table, settle the remainder of your fortune on Donna Lyricia, and on these conditions she is yours; that's my ultimatum!"

"Very fine advice," said Don Antonio to himself as the door was closed in his face for the twentieth time; "but you, old boy, know not the pleasure of play; if you did, instead of going now to doze away the night in useless slumbers, you would turn out and try your luck as I just now mean to do. However, the old fellow said one truth, that cursed queen of clubs that I have pursued so long, will be my ruin! Let me see, how much have I already lost in persisting to play upon that one card? There's all my sugar plantation in the Havana; there's—but a truce to reflection! there's yet enough left to retrieve my fortune, and then I'll marry Lyricia, whom I love to distraction and never tempt that jilt, Dame Fortune, more! Oh, Lyricia, Lyricia! words are too weak for the affection I bear you." Thus conversing Don Antonio bent his steps towards the gaming house determined to risk all he was worth on the queen of clubs, which he imagined, from having so often disappointed his hopes, could not disappoint him more. The queen of clubs, however, like many other queens, was not easily propitiated, and when she did at last appear, she was as it too often the case, preceded by a knave, which knave was the cause of Don Antonio's losing his last dollar; upon which he darted with fury from the room, upsetting tables, chairs, and every thing that came in his way. "No, I'll not survive this disgrace!" said he. "My love! my money forever gone! I'm ruined by that infernal queen!—The queen has undone me quite—false, perfidious!"

Fortunately, it being night, the serenades were fast asleep, or what Don Antonio did in his frenzy utter, might have cost his liberty, perhaps his life, for Godoy was at this time very jealous, and Charlotte just as sensitive as a virtuous woman; therefore not likely to be pleased with being called by approbrious names.

Don Antonio raved, and actually tore his hair, those fine black clustering ringlets. By the by, he was the handsomest, and the most accomplished cavalier in all Madrid, though certainly not the most prudent; he had gained honors in the field, as well as favors in the salon; in fact there was not a lady in all Madrid but would have been proud of him for a *cortejo*, if not for a husband. But now he was bent on disappointing all their hopes; he determined to quench his woes and life together in the river.

He pursued his way towards the bridge of Toledo ("oh, mischief! thou art quick to enter into the thoughts of desperate men!") resolved to plunge himself into the Manzanares. He had actually gained the parapet of the bridge in furtherance of his design, when the moon, which had hitherto enshrouded herself in a mantle of dark clouds shot forth her brilliant beams on the calm placid stream beneath lighting up a spectacle which recalled Don Antonio's bewildered imagination to a real sense of the leap he was about to make.

It is astonishing what a trifle turns one away from the very unpleasant task of committing suicide, and makes us discover, all at once, something agreeable in a world which had just previously been declared to be desolate and comfortless, so it was in this instance with Don Antonio; a mere dart of the moonbeams caused him to waver; but there was likewise another reason—The shallowness of the water beneath was thereby shown, bringing to his mind the recorded jest, "that the arches of the Toledo bridge should be sold to purchase water for the river." No gentleman should attempt to drown himself in a shallow river, especially at ebb-tide; besides, Don Antonio was a lover of nature, and for him the moon, the stars, or aught that was beautiful, was not made in vain. "Oh! thou eternal queen of night!" exclaimed he, "thou shinest forth at this moment to tell us there is seduction in nature after all, which bids us live even when hope has fled the breast! Thou shewest in the tranquil stream which gently wends its onward course, an image of that peace which the ruffled bosom yet pants to enjoy, and makes us feel that strife and contention are our creation, and not thine."

This burst of the moonbeams—the shallowness of the river, and perhaps, after all, the vanity to think that he might possibly yet live to delight and be delighted—that some sweet voice, and some sweet smile might yet thank him for and reconcile him to the life he had preserved made Don Antonio stop short in his previous determination.

"But what is to be done?" continued he, "shall I throw myself at the feet of some rich dowager, and barter my last hope of happiness for a splendor I can never enjoy? Not rather than that I'll fall by lottery, the prize of any passing adventurer; yes, by lottery!"

No sooner had the idea of a lottery entered the head of Don Antonio, than he actually matured the plan of disposing of himself by that very means. In a few days all Madrid rang with the news of a scheme that the handsome and gallant Don Antonio thus intended to marry himself. But we had better read the advertisement itself:—

"To the fair sex! Lottery or a husband! Don Antonio de Ribera will dispose of himself in marriage, by lottery, in a thousand shares, at one doubloon per share. The money, as well as the husband, to be the property of the winner. All complexions (provided they are European) and all ages from fifteen to fifty, are eligible for shares."

Now, husbands are as scarce in Madrid as in some other great cities; but a husband and a fortune too, and that for a single doubloon, were irresistible attractions for many ladies of a certain age, of which it was not difficult to find in Madrid a thousand or upwards. Indeed, the tickets were most eagerly sought, and the lists were closed in a very few days. Many a *doncella* shed a tear at being obliged to put her money in her purse, instead of purchasing a ticket.

But there was one who shed bitterer tears than these, and who heard of Don Antonio's scheme with that grief which those who despair and still doat, have alone felt. That was Lyricia, whose dark eyes wept as fast as the Magdalen's, and who was as beautiful too! For my part I've no dislike to woman's tears; then their souls are softened, and we mould them at our pleasure. Give me beauty in tears! I leave smiles to the wiser part of mankind.

But the drops Lyricia shed were useless, he who had sworn heaven and earth contained nothing to rival her in his affections now proclaimed its falsehood by setting himself up the sport of every female gambler who could perhaps find a husband by no other means than those by which Antonio sought to mend his fortune. By turns she blamed her credulous confiding heart or flattered herself that he loved her still and saw in this rash act but an excess of despair. She swore to forget—and still remembered; she gave up all hope—and in the mean time sent for an old Duenna to consult on her case.

The day for deciding the fate of Don Antonio arrived. This lottery was drawn and nine hundred and ninety-nine ladies were put to bed dreadfully ill of the headache. The fortunate number was fifty! To find out the holder was the next affair of Don Antonio; but with what dismay did he learn that a toothless old hag had borne off the prize. "But, Sir, don't be in a rage," said the administrator of the lottery, "I think you may annul the bargain, for the lucky jade must be as old as my grand-mother at least."

Don Antonio began again to think of the river, and repented having deferred the hour of making his exit from this world. He however made up his mind to view the whole of his misfortune in the face before he took this last resolve, and bent his steps towards the house of the lady whom he had engaged to make happy.

She was seated before a cheval glass, in a handsomely furnished apartment. Don Antonio caught the first glimpse of her features in the mirror. She was a thing of paint and feathers. The deep wrinkles of her age worn cheeks were visibly reflected in the glass, even beneath the black lace mantilla with which she had veiled her face. "Oh! Heaven that I should have come to this!" exclaimed Don Antonio, with a deep sigh, which caused the lady to turn her head towards the door, and salute her future husband—"Welcome! *cavallero mio*," said she, "I have been expecting you these two hours. The money has already arrived, and the priest is waiting to unite us."

"Madam," said Antonio, "permit me first to explain. I fear there has been some mistake in this affair. You have certainly overlooked the conditions of this contract, which were not meant to include octogenarians."

The lady's features now assumed an appearance of scorn which in fact any lady's might well do, at being taken for an age beyond the true one. "Sir," said she in a broken voice, which at all events augured the want of sufficient lungs to scold much, "I have twenty witnesses to swear that I am not yet fifty, and I will not be cheated out of my lawful husband by any of your caprices."

"If but fifty you must have led a very dissipated life," muttered Antonio to himself; "but madam," said he raising his voice, "never will I consent to be your bridegroom; know that I love another, shall force me to wed you. Take the gold, which I presume is all you want to make you happy, but if you attempt to enforce your bond, that moment I will end my life, and at all events defeat your preposterous intentions."

The few teeth remaining in the old lady's head began to chatter as she listened to the ravings of Don Antonio, but she obstinately insisted on the fulfilment of her bargain, the terms of which were very clear. "The holder of this ticket is entitled to claim Don Antonio de Ribera for a husband, and one thousand ounces of gold as a marriage portion to be settled on herself."

"Hag!" cried Don Antonio, "let me see the vile name inscribed on that ticket which thou art so eager to exchange for mine; I will not be tricked thus."

"My name," said the old lady "is Lyricia Gonzalez."

"Oh, Heaven!" exclaimed Don Antonio, "what an unhappy coincidence; that name reminds me of the past—a tide of recollections rushes into my mind. Oh! thou infernal queen! to thee do I owe all these misfortunes."

"What I really had a rival then?" exclaimed a voice, and the lovely Lyricia came from her concealment behind an Indian screen. "Then is the fortunate chance which gave you to me of no use. Thus! thus! I tear the fatal paper; now like the world I live in, a waste and useless blank to me." "My Lyricia! Star of my life! whose destiny shall ever fix or unfix mine; but hold a moment! but explain one circumstance, and all shall be cleared up to your satisfaction; who is the real owner of that ticket?"

"Myself; despoiled of hope, but that faint chance left, my grand aunt, whose name, you know, is the same as my own purchased a share in the lottery, which turns out to be the prize. Felicitating myself that this fortunate result would have completed our happiness, I came hither and learn that a queen is my rival."

"That rival, love is inanimate, and jealousy of her shall never disturb your peace; it was the queen of clubs, whose favor I have sworn never to court more. Thou art the only queen shall henceforth reign in my heart—none other shall ever enter there."

Don Antonio now found means to pacify the old lady, and convinced her that she was the finest looking woman of her age in the whole universe. Thus the last cloud was dispelled which threatened the satisfaction of the happy trio.

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being very desirous of closing the collection of Officers' Fees now due for the present year, within the time prescribed by law, respectfully requests all persons indebted for the same, to call on him at his Office in Easton, where he may be found at almost any time ready for the reception of the same. It is also hoped that those who cannot make a convenient call on him, will very soon be prepared to receive a call from his deputies in the respective districts of this county. The Law, Clerks, Regatta, &c. generally exact punctual payments, which makes a speedy collection necessary.

J. M. FAULKNER, Sheriff.

May 23

Baltimore Life Insurance Company

JOHN J. DONALDSON, President.

DIRECTORS.

Robert Oliver, Joseph Todhunter, Silas Marston, John B. Morris, W. W. Taylor, Edward G. Woodyear, Henry D. Higdon, Samuel J. Donaldson.

GEO. CARR GRUNDY, Secretary.

The Company proposes to insure lives for no more years, or for life—to purchase or sell annuities—to receive money on trust, pay an interest therefor and accumulating at compound interest—to manage trusts, and to make all kinds of contracts in which the casualties of life and interest of Money is involved. Creditors whose hopes of payment, are founded on the life of their debtors, may secure their debts—started officers, & persons whose families are dependent on their exertions for support, may provide by annual payments for their families, by an Insurance on lives. Aged persons, whose income is inadequate to their maintenance, may, by the purchase of an annuity, receive much more than the simple interest for their investments.

No money is received for less than one year, or in sums less than one hundred dollars; and an interest of four and a half per cent per annum is allowed, and paid semi-annually, or the company will invest the money and pay over the interest received, deducting a half per cent for compensation.

Office No. 22, St. Paul street, Baltimore. Applications (post paid) attended to. June 11 9w

PUBLIC SALE.

BY order of the Orphans Court of Talbot County, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton on TUESDAY the 16th day of August next, at 3 o'clock P. M. the following negroes belonging to the estate of William Ray late of said County deceased—viz. one woman 26 years old and her young child, one girl 6 years old, and one boy between 2 & 3 years of age. The terms of sale will be a credit of six months, the purchaser or purchasers to give note or notes with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale.

Attendance will be given by JNO. STEVENS, Jr. Adm'r. D. B. N. of William Ray, dec'd.

July 30 3w

RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the jail of Talbot County in the State of Maryland on the 19th July inst. by Henry Thomas, Esq. a Justice of the Peace of the county and State aforesaid, as a runaway, a negro boy who calls himself

JOHN SANDFORD,

aged about 13 or 14 years four feet three and a half inches high; has on his right thigh five small scars as if occasioned by fire, had on when committed a coarse linen shirt and trousers. John is very quick to answer when spoken to, and rather smart in conversation; he says he was stolen sometime last fall from his master Mr. James Gurven who lived on the corner of Howard and Mulberry streets, in the City of Baltimore, by a negro woman called Louisa Seth, and sent to Easton to a negro man called Nace Gibson, where he has remained until apprehended.

The owner of the above described negro boy, is hereby notified, to come forward within six days, from the advertising hereof, prove his property and pay, or cause to be paid all such legal costs and charges as have, or may accrue by the reason of apprehending, imprisoning and advertising the same, and take him away according to the law of this State, otherwise the said negro boy John will be dealt with as the Law directs.

J. M. FAULKNER, Sheriff of Talbot County.

Easton July 27.

WOOL.

THE subscriber will purchase all kinds of American WOOL, and is prepared to pay the highest cash prices, for any quantity that may be offered.

WM. BECKLEY, corner of Washington street, and the Market place, Easton.

HE HAS ON HAND

A general assortment of Goods, laid in on good terms, which he is selling off at cost.

may 21.

WOOL & SHEEP-SKINS.

RHOADS KENNARD & LOVEDAY, are wishing to purchase the above articles to some extent, and will give the highest market prices, either in goods or money.

They have just received and offer for sale, a very superior paste-black, its application is said to produce fine and permanent gloss, at the same time, that it is found to preserve and render all kinds of leather completely water-proof.

June 4 1f S&W

THE STEAM BOAT



MARYLAND.

WILL continue the same routes as last year, until further notice, viz: leave Baltimore on Tuesday and Friday morning's at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton; leave Easton on Wednesday and Saturday morning's at 7 o'clock, for Cambridge, Annapolis and Baltimore; leave Baltimore on Monday morning's at 6 o'clock for Chestertown, by Corlica landing, and return the same day. Passage and fare the same as last year.

* All Baggage, Packages, parcels &c. at the risk of the owner or owners thereof.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Captain.

March 19

The Cambridge Chronicle, Centreville Times and Kent Inquirer will copy the above

REUBEN T. BOYD TAILOR, Easton.

NEXT door south of the Bank, feels truly grateful to those who have reached to him the hand of real friendship by patronising him in business, and promptly discharging their bills. Having a young and growing family to provide for, and as an inspired writer tells us, "who ever does not provide for his own household is worse than an infidel, and has denied the faith" he is induced to make this appeal to public sentiment, and say he is still willing to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, and that all orders in his line, will be executed in the best manner and utmost dispatch; in cases of journey, weddings or mourning, his arrangements are such as to enable him to make a suit of clothes at a very short notice.

N. B. Country produce will be taken from persons living in the country for work done, who find it inconvenient to pay the cash.

R. T. D.

May 21

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Worcester county in the State of Maryland, on the eighth day of June, inst. by Thomas Milbourne Esq. a Justice of the Peace of the State and county aforesaid, as runaways, the following negroes to wit: one named

ABIGAIL,

Five feet and three inches high of a yellow complexion and wearing a coloured striped stamped cotton frock.

One named ANNIE alias Nancy five feet three inches high of a yellow complexion and wearing a mixed copper home spun dress. One named ELIZABETH or Betty, five feet six and a half inches high of a rather dark complexion, and wearing a blue striped domestic frock.

And two children one named LEONARD and the other named JANE, children of negro Abigail, which said children are of the same complexion of their mother and wear clothes of the same colour of their mother's, the above negroes have no bodily marks as I can discover. The owner or owners of said negroes are hereby notified within sixty days from the advertising hereof, to come forward prove his, her or their title, and pay or cause to be paid all such legal costs and charges as have accrued or may accrue by the reason of apprehending, imprisoning and advertising the same, and take them away according to the law of the State of Maryland, otherwise they will be dealt with as the law directs.

PURNELL JOHNSON, Sheriff of Worcester county Md.

Snow Hill, June 25 8w

CASH.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase from

50 TO 100

Likely Negroes,

from ten to twenty-five years of age, of both sexes, for which the highest market prices will be given in cash. Apply to the subscriber, or, in his absence, a letter left with Mr. S. Lowe, Easton Hotel, or directed to the subscriber at Centreville, will meet immediate attention.

Nov. 13. THOS. W. OVERLEY

EASTON ACADEMY.

A public Examination of the scholars belonging to this Institution will be held on Thursday and Friday the 11th and 12th of August, at the Academy. The parents and Guardians of the pupils, and the Friends of education, are respectfully invited to attend.

After the examination the vacation will commence and be continued till Monday the 19th of September, when the schools will be again opened.

By the Board THOS. I. BULLITT, Pres't.

Easton, July 30. S&W

PRINTING

Of every description handsomely executed at this

OFFICE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

A first rate Saddle Horse

FOR SALE.

A fine wracker—of a rich bay colour, black mane and tail, snip and one white hind foot—well broke, seven years old—found in all respects, never was sick, and never had a hurt—his gait is charmingly pleasant from twelve to twelve miles the hour. Enquire at this office.

July 30

THE FEMALE CLASSIC ACADEMY

AT EASTON.

lately relinquished by Mr. Hart, will, in future be conducted by the Subscriber. "Tis contemplated to pursue the same extended, thorough course of instruction practised by his predecessor, and so well calculated to give expansion to intellect, dignity to sentiment, and a consequent polish to manners. The Principal can promise largely as to his assiduity, attention, & conscientious desire to be useful as a Teacher. And should the number of pupils, or the branches to be taught exceed his own personal efforts to do justice, discreet and competent assistants will be advantageously engaged. The discipline of the School will have for its basis the eliciting of a laudable emulation. Penalties will consist in the imposition of intellectual tasks, the performance of which will be enforced, if necessary by confinement at play-time. Should this prove ineffectual, appeal will be made to parental admonitions prior to expulsion—the dernier resort. The charges will be as follows.

Spelling, Reading, Writing, per quarter

Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic \$1 00

History, use of Globes, Astronomy, 5 00

Rhetoric, Composition 6 00

Logic, Chemistry, Nat. & Exp. Phil. 7 00

Cosmology, Mor. Ditt. French, Latin, 7 00

Drawing, Painting; 3 Dollars Extra.

*Twas designed to open the school immediately, but as the usual time of vacation is now at hand, business will not commence till the 1st Monday in September, unless ten or twelve should make known to him a wish to dispense with the vacation, in which event the Academy will be opened. The subscriber would take into his family several pupils as boarders, upon terms customary in this place.

EDW. H. WORRELL, South St.

Easton; July 30.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of Talbot county court sitting as a court of Chancery, will be offered at public sale on Wednesday the 17th day of August next, on the premises between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 6 o'clock, P. M. of said day, all that farm or plantation whereon the late Major George Parrott, died seized, situated in Kings Creek hundred, in the county aforesaid, and containing two hundred acres of land, more or less, which lies adjoining the lands of Mrs. Susanna Needles. The improvements on said farm are a dwelling house and kitchen, with a good barn and other necessary out houses, persons wishing to purchase are invited to view the premises before the day of sale.

The terms of sale.—A credit of 12 months will be given on the purchase money, the purchaser or purchasers to give bond, with good and approved security to the trustee for the payment of the purchase money with interest from the day of sale.

The creditors of the said George Parrott, dec'd, are hereby notified to exhibit their claims in legal form within six months from the day of sale, with the clerk of Talbot county court.

THOS. ARRENDELL, Trustee.

July 16 5w

MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans' Court.

JUNE TERM, A. D. 1831.

ON application of William Bullen, Administrator of Thomas Bullen late of Talbot County deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in two of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 18th day of July in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty one.

Test, JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.

of Wills for Talbot County

In compliance to the above order

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Subscriber of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Bullen, late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 1st day of February next, or they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 18th day of July A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty one.

WM. BULLEN, adm'r.

of Thomas Bullen, deceased.

July 30.

MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans' Court.

JUNE TERM, A. D. 1831.

ON application of George Shannahan, Administrator of George Shannahan, late of Talbot County, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphan's Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the Seal of my office affixed this 28th day of July in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty one.

Test JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.

of Wills for Talbot County.

In compliance to the above order,

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Talbot county letters of administration on the personal estate of Geo. Shannahan, late of Talbot county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 28th day of July in the year of our Lord 1831.

WM. TOWNSEND, adm'r.

of George Shannahan, dec'd.

July 30.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown."
RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty--Morality renews the Manner--Culture makes us Rich and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 13, 1831

PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY EVENING
BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

TERMS

TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS Per
Annum, payable half yearly in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Not exceeding a square inserted three times for
ONE DOLLAR; and TWENTY FIVE CENTS for
every subsequent insertion.

have since—"with so much decency and propriety," been termed *American pretensions*.

This view of the subject was not new, unquestionably correct.

11th hour, to our support. As a violent and an ultra federalist, he had given unpardonable offence, in the debate preceding the election, in the House to the democratic supporters of Jackson. Even to suggest such a politician as Mr. McLane for a seat in the cabinet, appeared to me the very zenith of corruption, bargain, sale and compromise. None of his principles were common to the original party, that carried Gen. Jackson to the House; and his name could not but assist in producing that foreboding of evil, which the whole train of events of 1829, had conspired to excite.

Without dwelling further upon individual appointments, every man designated for general, or local offices, had been distinguished for hostility to the new President. It was a perfect and comprehensive scheme of political coalition. When Jackson was first nominated, they had all joined in the laugh at the preposterous character of the attempt—the sneer of derision came from one quarter—the leer of contempt from another; and now, those who had laughed most heartily, and vilified him most grossly received the first token of official recognition, and the most ample share of rewards and honors. Even those who had vilified his wife, stood nearest his person, and highest in his confidence. It was a system of the most unnatural and violent amalgamation of factions. His original friends looked on aghast. There was no difference of opinion. All were astonished—some incredulous, and not a few prostrated. I shared but little in any of their feelings; having prepared myself to expect the worst from the moment of Mr. Clinton's demise—so unfortunate for his country—so fatal to his friends—so ruinous to General Jackson.

It was under such circumstances, and the glowing impressions produced by such a revolution of character in the new President, that my friends urged my departure for Washington, as the humble representative of those REAL FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES, to establish which they had sacrificed so much, in according him their support, through a protracted campaign of seven years.

I complied with their request, but premonished them of the failure of my mission. I had no thought of asking for office—no recommendation to obtain one. The principles which I feared were about to be violated engrossed all my thoughts. I was anxious for the glory of General Jackson, nor thought of my own advancement; which, if I had, every circumstance would have conspired to damp and discourage me. I wished to realize, as I had depicted, the exalted character of the man. My veracity, or my judgment, in the opinion of the public, was involved in the issue. A feeling of laudable selfishness impelled me to deep solicitude to behold him consistent. As an American, as a friend, as a man, as a partisan, it was natural that I should be more excited on this point than ordinary observers; and it was certainly natural under the circumstances, that I should feel and think less of office than of honor; less of myself than of my principles.

The preceding details, with those that are to follow, are necessary to establish the fact, that the disappointment of office is not the cause of my opposition to Gen. Jackson; which opposition had its commencement prior to his inauguration, and has continued up to the present period, with more or less of that abatement which is the natural result of affection prone to cling to its object, and of friendship mitigating the errors of derelict honesty.

In the course of these letters I shall show, that up to the last hour, I have received from General Jackson offers of offices and preferment, which, on personal grounds, and as far as it respects myself, were quite sufficient to retain me among his followers—did no motive influence my conduct but the thirst of office. Towards General Jackson, personally, I feel no resentment, and I complain of no wrong; I would weep over his misfortunes—not triumph in his degradation. As President, he is not himself. Surrounded and controlled by a baneful influence, he exhibits a spectacle for compassion—and rather appeals to our sympathies, to interpose and save him from his age—by withdrawing from the arena of future political contention—than excites any emotion having affinity to anger or ill-will. His imbecility and want of judgment may be forgiven—but his ambition challenges every honest man to oppose its gratification. On this bold and trite argument, however, touching disappointment, it must be observed, if I know anything of those selfish feelings which bias our nature to a wrong act, and warp the judgment from its centre—they are all embraced in the present attitude of General Jackson and his supporters—who now seek a re-election and whose friends pant for a renewed lease of their commissions. Thus actuated themselves, by the strongest of all human passions, they impute motives to others—at the same time that they bring into operation all the machinery of party, of patronage, and of the Press, to proscriber, intimidate, and vilify those who have the spirit and independence to question the fallibility of a frail man, broken down by age, enfeebled by adulation, and a victim to ambition; who lack the spirit to maintain and exercise their right to free election, and the independence to preserve the ballot box from

the contagion of an absorbing Treasury influence, applied in every shape and form to preserve the phalanx of the party unbroken by a single defection! But the attempt will fail. Even the Treasury cannot re-elect General Jackson.—The people will save his laurels from the blight.

STEPHEN SIMPSON.

Hamilton, near Philad., Aug. 2, 1831.

From the United States Gazette. ANOTHER PROTOCOL.

Messrs. Editors.—Another protocol of the original Jackson men is now before me. It was placed in my hands by a friend, who was one of the signers, and who expressed his surprise that it had not yet been given to the public, being unable himself to account for its suppression, until I suggested to him whether this might not have been caused by some overture on the part of those in authority to some of the signers, to bestow official dignity and emolument, in consideration of its being withdrawn from the public eye. In confirmation of this being the fact, I stated to him, that the Manager of Major Lewis, in this city for the sale, bargain, and transfer of office, had tendered appointments in a similar case for the suppression of a similar document, and the fact was made known to me by one of the signers of the protocol now before me, that he was an applicant for a lucrative appointment of some eminence, (post office) in this city, and that the aforesaid manager, on the part of Major Lewis had been using his exertions to procure him the office and that he would receive it! The original of this protocol being in the possession of this same gentleman, and its non-appearance before the public, sufficiently accounted for its suppression, with the motive and object for so doing. The gentleman who handed me this copy gave me permission to present you an abstract of it for publication—which I here annex:

To his Excellency Andrew Jackson President of the United States.

"The undersigned, availing themselves of a privilege which monarchs concede to their subjects, and which, with the presiding officer of a free people, will not, we are persuaded, be reluctantly allowed to early and devoted friends, the privilege of unreserved communication with the head of government, beg leave to lay before your excellency the following frank and able expose of the state of public sentiment in this section of the Union.

It was a favorite maxim with the most popular of your predecessors, that no course however consonant with the welfare, should be pursued in opposition to the wishes of the people. This rule is not less sound as a principle, than expedient as a policy; and prudence as well as patriotism has, we are assured, obtained for it your approbation, though it has failed in some instances to secure your support; it becomes under the present state of things, the duty of every honest friend to apprise you, that whatever may be the impression at Washington the course of the administration, so far as it concerns this section of the Union, has not been in accordance with this rule. To say that the course of the administration, after the election, was regarded, by the party with surprise, were to say nothing. They witnessed with feelings that mocked expression, the faction which had denounced you openly as a Nero and a Cataline, which supported you from motives of intimate interest alone, and which still breathed against you "curses not loud, but deep," taken by the hand and led before the astonished eyes of your original friends to the high places of your administration. Office after office was filled, & yet no token was given of your remembrance that there was an original Jackson party existent. Vastly superior in numbers, with the memorials of services and sacrifices, early action and disinterested, they found themselves rewarded with chilling indifference or humiliating contumely; excluded from your confidence, and presented to the eyes of your and their enemies as too stupidly and slavishly faithful to deserve respect or require conciliation. Is not this, every little of it true? And what is the result? such as might have been anticipated—a sullen indisposition to move in your behalf, is with your original friends almost universal, and will continue, until they cease to consider themselves the mere purveyors of office and honor for their ancient and bitter foes. With such men they cannot consent to act under part, even to secure the election of Andrew Jackson; nor can they indeed, feel a very deep interest in that even while they see such men basking in the sunshine of Executive power, confidence, and patronage; while delusive promises are considered a sufficient boon for those without whom he never could have got the vote of Pennsylvania, and without whom, permit us frankly to assure you he can never get it again."

"Under these circumstances, we would respectfully, but earnestly, ask your excellency, is it possible, patient and long suffering as we have shown ourselves to be it possible—that the party can continue much longer to cling to an administration which seems thus solicitous to discard & repudiate it? It is not. Injury has been accumulated on injury; one tie has been broken after another; and little now remains to attach the original Jackson party to the administration, save the attenuated shreds of those neglected principles which at first connected them. What those principles are, and how they

were used in your support by your original friends in 1824, your memory will yet, we trust, remind you:

Restoration of the Presidential office to one term.

Opposition to the system of perverting public patronage to personal and political ends.

Opposition to the appointment of members of Congress to office.

Opposition to the infringement of senatorial privileges.

And opposition to the evasion of constitutional checks.

The sentiment to and the continuance in office of federalists, and men otherwise obnoxious to the democratic party, &c. are principles still, and as warmly as at first, cherished by your original friends in this state.—How far the total neglect and proscription of the party may drive them to a second vindication of their principles, time and your future course will make manifest."

"The consequence of this defection could not but be dangerous, perhaps fatal to the cause in Pennsylvania. Yet we are not ignorant that you have the most confident assurances from those whose interest you have made it to deceive you of the unimpaired devotion of Pennsylvania to your administration. It is the trite tale of adulation, and may in the present, in the past instances, lead to disappointment and neglect. When we assure you that this assurance originates with those whose political importance depends on its credit; that these men thus base their entrance into the party on their defeat by the overwhelming superiority of the original Jackson party; and that the original Jackson men are now, almost without exception, either wavering in their support, or decided in their opposition; you cannot but receive it with caution. We do not hesitate to declare positively, that Pennsylvania is not secure to you."

"We know that it can give us little pleasure to hear as to communicate such truths—candor is no courtly virtue but our duty to the party, and devotion to yours have compelled us to the task, however ungrateful. It is better that official eminence should be fanned by the wholesome breath of public opinion, than that it should respire with false security in the heated and corrupt air of falsehood and flattery, until roused by the hurricane of public condemnation."

This paper is signed by—

George Reese, Esq. High Sheriff.

Henry S. Hughes, Esq. Auditor of the county.

Charles Mead,

Gen. John D. Godwin,

John Conrad, Esq.

James Thackara, Esq.

James

Mr. William

Charles J. Jack, Esq.

Mr. William Fearis,

Mr. Charles Le Brun, and others.

It appears by a minute to this copy of the protocol, that a meeting of the original Jackson men was held on the 3d June. John Conrad in the chair, Charles J. Jack and Wm. J. Young, secretaries, who appointed a committee of seven to transmit the said protocol to the President of the United States. The committee consisted of

James Thackara,
John D. Godwin,
George Reese,
Nathan Jones,
John M. Taylor,
Henry S. Hughes,
William Fearis.

And that the said committee did transmit it to the President of the United States on the 10th of June, 1831.

A Reformed Jackson Man.

Novelty.—The following novel toast was drank at a celebration in New Haven of the late National Anniversary:—

General Jackson commands	all.
Mr. Van Buren contrives	all.
Mrs. Eaton rules	all.
Office seekers approve of	all.
The Tariff men want	all.
Trade and Commerce suffer	all.
The nullifiers threaten	all.
Fence men grasp at	all.
The newest converts get	all.
Uncle Sam pays	all.
Honest men are obliged to bear	all.
If God has not pity on	all.
The Devil will take	all.

From an English Periodical.

A REMEDY FOR THE GRAVEL.—Dissolve three drachms of prepared Nitre in a quart of cold water, and take half of this quantity in the course of the day.—Continue the simple medicine for a few days, and that painful complaint, the Gravel, will be removed. It may be taken any time in the day; but it is best after a meal. This simple remedy can do no injury, and it is certainly worth trying by those afflicted with the troublesome and painful disease, for which it is recommended.

A correspondent requests us to suggest to the friends of Mr. CLAY throughout the Union—to the members of the National Republican Convention, & to the people of the U. States generally, WM. WIRT, of Maryland, as a suitable candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States. The People's ticket will then be CLAY and WIRT: they are worthy the confidence and support of their fellow citizens, and will command the respect of all true Americans.

Alex. Phenix.

Mr. INGHAM'S LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT.—This letter is too long for insertion at large. Three fourths of it are occupied in reply to an article which appeared in the Globe, in relation to Mr. Ingham, and which the ex-secretary considers as having been dictated by the President. The editor of the Globe denies that the President had any thing to do with the article. Many striking facts in relation to the reign of the "greatest and best" are developed in this part of Mr. I's letter, but we are constrained to limit our extract to that which is in reply to the President's letter through Mr. Trist, which is as follows:

MR. INGHAM'S REPLY TO MR. TRIST'S LETTER.

I now take leave of your expose, and proceed to reply to your letter by Mr. Trist, already referred to. I cannot but regret to find misapprehension of the nature and object of my letter of the 1st ultimo still existing, which had pervaded your previous proceedings on this subject. The representations I made to you of the transactions of Maj. Eaton & others were not induced by any alleged injury done to me. This was distinctly disclaimed. The object was simply to bring to your notice a meditated outrage against the majesty of the law, which I deem discreditable to the Government, and considered it to be my duty to lay before you. In furtherance of this object, I suggested such prominent facts as I thought necessary to enable you to give a direction to any investigation you might order, which would most readily disclose the whole truth.

The facts presented by me for your consideration, were, that Major Eaton and Mr. Randolph had resolved to assault me; that, for effecting their object, they occupied, as a rendezvous, certain lower rooms in the Treasury building, near which, as the head of the Department, I must necessarily pass in the discharge of my official duties; that the officers occupying these rooms, with one other, were in the company of Major Eaton and Randolph, whilst they were thus awaiting an opportunity to make the intended assault. I further stated that the principal persons thus engaged, viz: Eaton and Randolph, with a recruited force, beset my dwelling for two successive nights, indicating, by words, actions, and armament, hostile designs. All these matters are brought before you, believing that all who had in any manner aided or given countenance at the time to the designs of the principal, were guilty of a high offence against the laws of the country. The matters for investigation under this statement of facts, were simply as follows:

1. Did Eaton and Randolph, or either of them, occupy the lower rooms of the Treasury building as places of rendezvous for such a purpose?
2. Did they use the rooms of the Treasury building as places of rendezvous for such a purpose?
3. Were the officers who occupied those rooms present while they were so employed by Eaton and Randolph, or either of them?
4. Did Eaton and Randolph, with a recruited armed force, threaten an assault on my dwelling, for two successive nights till a late hour?

If so, then is all I have stated true to the letter. I am sure it will not be contended that it did not concern the character of the Government, to have a severe scrutiny made to ascertain the truth of such allegations; and, if found to be true, to know especially how it happened that any persons, much more those in your particular confidence, should have dared to occupy the rooms in the Treasury Department, in order to make an assault on the life of its chief officer; and to what extent, if at all the officers accompanying them, had any knowledge of, or given aid or countenance to so disgraceful an outrage. The facts which had come to my knowledge were embodied in a letter addressed to you, on the eve of my departure from the seat of Government, (the only moment at my disposal for that purpose,) believing that you would conceive it your duty to cause the subject to be investigated in such manner as the long experience of the most enlightened communities had found best calculated to elicit truth and promote justice. But you have not thought proper to do so. You have contented yourself with drawing out and spreading before the public the excuses & denials of a portion of the persons referred to, without taking the slightest notice of the principal and avowed offender, rejecting all offers to adduce additional testimony.

An examination might very possibly have implicated persons not before thought of, or resulted in the acquittal of others who were suspected. But that the facts should have been investigated, will not be denied by any one who duly appreciates the sacred duty of repressing among the officers of the Government, within the walls of the public edifices, all disposition to violence. I have only to add that, when such a scrutiny shall be made all I have alleged will be substantially proved; the subsequent prevarications of the minor coadjutors to the contrary notwithstanding. I do not complain that you have not instituted an investigation; I have no right to do so, more than any other citizen of the United States. You are responsible for due execution of the laws of the District; and when these fail to afford personal protection, I hope to be as able as most others to protect myself. But I think I have a just ground for complaint, in your

effort to transfer from yourself and your officer, who are constituted for that service, to me, a private citizen, at a distance, & without special interest, the labor and responsibility of carrying on a criminal prosecution, for an offence committed exclusively against the United States, even after the principal offender had confessed more than enough to justify a public prosecution.

But I find a still more serious cause of complaint, in your additional effort to divert the public mind from the primary and real question before you, to the consideration of a collateral and false issue, between myself and the companions of Eaton and Randolph, whilst at their rendezvous, whereby you might ostensibly impeach my veracity, without contradicting one of my assertions. Not content with framing such an issue, thus calculated to do me injury, and to defeat every purpose of justice; I find in your letter, and with deep regret feel myself obliged to expose it, indubitable evidence of a deplorable bias in your mind. As an apparent cause for the embarrassment interposed, you have made a gratuitous offer of your protection to me if I should engage in these prosecutions. But not having sought such protection, nor deemed it desirable, it removes none of the difficulties previously and subsequently thrown in the way. I asked an assurance of protection for the witness, who might hold office at your disposal, from injury in consequence of giving testimony; but this is given in a form which they will regard as a threat, rather than an assurance of protection.

As no witness would be required to inculcate himself by his own testimony, the condition annexed to your assurance that "it must not be construed as affording impunity for their own misconduct, which the investigation might unfold," could have no meaning that I can imagine, unless intended for a menace. I have also observed in your letter another obstacle to any scrutiny before a tribunal of the District. It is stated by you that "should any person be found to have formed a part of a recruited force to engage in hostilities of any kind within the precincts of the Department, or elsewhere (you) will feel it to be (your) duty, in addition to the penalties of the law, forthwith to dismiss the offender from public service;" and in the next paragraph you prejudice and promulgate the acquittal of the "Acting Secretary of War, and others" (alleged to have been charged by me) of any offence whatever, having previously justified the officers whose rooms were occupied for a rendezvous, on the ground that "it was their duty to be there; and that any body else had a right to come there." If a free and untrammelled investigation had been conducted, as I am the first witness, not only to the fact that "Mr. Ingham's letter," (received by you at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 22d of June) gave (you) the first information that (you) had on the subject of his difficulties," yet I risk nothing in saying that your examination, with the other testimony in my power, would have afforded ample proof of the extraordinary fact that you were well apprised of what was going on anterior to that date.

The feelings which governed you on this occasion may be understood from the fact that you justified Major Eaton's meditated assault upon me, and from the declaration of one of your devoted friends that in a conversation he had with you before the intended assault, you informed him of the controversy between Major Eaton and myself, and said that, "if there was to be any more writing, it would be in 'red ink.'" Your course, on this subject, is the more extraordinary, and the more worthy to be specially remarked, inasmuch as the persons principally interested are known to be of your most confidential friends, and believed to be partakers of your most secret councils; who were in habits of daily intercourse and consultation with you, and whose devotion to your wishes authorized the belief that they would do nothing of importance against your approbation: Of the principal offender no notice is taken, as if there was no such person on the stage of action. All the rest engaged, or supposed to have been engaged in the intended assault, are completely exculpated, & a virtual amnesty given them, while the words of your letter appear guardedly arranged to convey a denunciation of "the penalties of the law," and dismissal from office, against those who were armed in my defence.

It should be observed that your denunciation of the penalties of the law, and your judgment of acquittal in the District of Columbia, are not idle words. All the juries who might be called to try such offences, must be selected under your own eye, and by an officer who holds his office at your will; in addition to this, you hold the pardoning power in your own hands. Whoever has paid attention to State trials, cannot be insensible to the effect of these powers, I am, therefore, met with an unsought offer of personal protection, while I carry on a public prosecution, in which the witnesses I might offer are threatened with the privation of the means of subsistence for their families and some with the addition of the penalties of the law, as a punishment for their generous services in my defence. How can I understand such a communication expressing a desire for a free, impartial, and untrammelled investigation of truth, before a tribunal of jus-

It is any If it had been youring this letter purports to ac more effectually you had judge I would much ment arising upon me by y pose to injury risk their lives

But you have appeal to a tri tion. At th you seemingly see "what pro bring in supp closed the doc nesses as agai mony. Inst the purposes o ed the acquit nothing for m arraignment nocent. To purpose, you dy made inqu and from the declare my st in fact;" and dence on whi false," witho complete this manner feeli you your high stant. Such scene of the you and me.

You will p abstained fr cussion any n invited publi the 7th inst. 11th, and wh defence agai I have there unexplored. my disposa my feelin, ces of inju resemble an the Chief M however, on which, it is man has nev trol of societ to have exer If I have u consider an cause of reg the beginni until it was the facultie service, wit mote the p uler of the G the fame of considered tigation as you as havi by way of a

With the I felt no r required in can be con this nature, to rememb sies of repu tect the inf effects of a correspond or. But it wherever to, that it manner w to suffer tice, or to crowd into ded wrong the mann ion has be The docu that relat your part and conti strained y close, by fostered i dental fr ing in th still more pose of o robbing v of beque I have your ob

THE pennant ing to th blue of t mands to modore to the Pacific mo're which Hudson occasion that shi it is not our nav determin the first white—

Char vocate, that th orders poral hereaft Who is

Of even OFF

It is any thing else rather than this. If it had been your sole intention, in writing this letter to deter the scrutiny it purports to acquiesce in, it could not be more effectually framed for its object; for you had judged rightly in supposing that I would much rather suffer all the detriment arising from the imputation cast upon me by your proceeding, than expose to injury men who had offered to risk their lives for mine.

But you have left me no choice in an appeal to a tribunal of criminal jurisdiction. At the same moment in which you seemingly invited public attention to see "what proofs (I) should be able to bring in support of the charges" you closed the door as well against the witnesses as against the effect of their testimony. Instead of accepting my aid for the purposes of justice, you have proclaimed the acquittal of the guilty, and left nothing for me to do but to aid you in the arraignment and punishment of the innocent. To give the more effect to your purpose, you allege that you have already made inquiries (secretly of course,) and from the information thus received, declare my statements to be "unfounded in fact;" and not only denounce the evidence on which I relied as "vague and false," without having heard it, but to complete this course of proceeding in a manner most injurious to my character and feeling, you have even descended from your high station to offer me a personal taunt. Such is the close of the last scene of the political relation between you and me.

You will perceive that I have carefully abstained from introducing into this discussion any matter to which you have not invited public attention in your letter of the 7th inst. and your document of the 11th, and which is not necessary to my defence against the charges therein made. I have therefore left a vast field wholly unexplored, all of which was fairly at my disposal, if I could have reconciled my feelings, even under such circumstances of injury, to do any thing which might resemble an aggressive controversy with the Chief Magistrate. Self defence is, however, one of the sacred reserved rights which, it is conceded in all communities man has never submitted to the entire control of society; it is this right alone I claim to have exerted in the foregoing remarks. If I have used it with what any one may consider an undue freedom, it will be cause of regret to me, but having from the beginning of my official connexion until it was dissolved by you, devoted all the faculties of my mind to the public service, with no other view than to promote the public interest and the character of the Government, and consequently the fame of its chief officer, I have not considered myself as laboring under obligations which could not be paid, nor you as having any right to inflict injuries by way of adjusting such a balance.

With the exception of station therefore I felt no restraint which would not be required in any other case, and if station can be construed to confer privileges of this nature, those who claim them ought to remember that the established courtesies of republican society, at least, protect the inferior members from the unjust effects of such a privilege, by imposing corresponding restraints on the superior. But it should always be kept in view, wherever this correspondence may lead to, that it has been forced upon me in a manner which has left me no choice but to suffer the effects of your cruel injustice, or to use some of the means which crowd into my service, to avert the intended wrongs. I have already adverted to the manner in which our official connexion has been maintained on my part. The documents before me show how that relation has been maintained on your part. It commenced in suspicion, and continued under a brooding, but restrained hostility, was marked near its close, by a wanton and desperate design, fostered in the breast of your most confidential friend, to assail my life; and failing in this, it is now terminated with a still more unrelenting and injurious purpose of destroying my reputation, and robbing my children of their only hope of bequest.

I have the honor to be, respectfully
your obt. servt.

S. D. INGHAM.

THE NAVY.—There are now the pennants of three Commodores streaming to the breeze in our waters viz: the blue of Commodore Chauncey who commands this naval station; the red Commodore Downes, of the Potomac destined to the command of the squadron in the Pacific Ocean; and the white of Commodore Cassin of the Hudson frigate which came up and anchored in the Hudson river on Saturday—on which occasion salutes were exchanged between that ship and the Potomac. Probably it is not generally known that the rank of our naval commanders of squadrons, is determined by the color of the pennants: the first blue the second red and the third white.—N. Y. Com.

Cherokee Women.—The Indian's Advocate, published at N. Echota, states, that the Georgia Guards have received orders from the Governor to inflict corporal punishment on such females as shall hereafter be guilty of insulting them! Who is to judge of the insult?

PRINTING

Of every description handsomely executed at this OFFICE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (Md.)

Saturday Evening, Aug. 13.

The committee of the Jackson party of this county, appointed at a former meeting, did not, we learn, meet on Tuesday last and make the nominations they had proposed. The National Republican Ticket has, therefore, the whole field clear, not the sign of any enemy to be seen; but let our friends not be less on the alert, for the enemy well knowing he cannot have hope of success in a fair and open contest, may yet resort to ambush, and we may find, when too late, that he has deceived us, and to accomplish such a design little time perhaps, would be required—a day or two, or night or two before the election might be sufficient. Be therefore, National Republicans, on your guard, and steadily observe every movement of your adversaries. By some such stratagem as this can they only hope for success; for assuredly never was any party in any country, at any period of the world in such a predicament. They are totally at a loss under what banner to rally.—Jackson, Calhoun, Van Buren and McLean seems to have a little group of followers, watching each other with a jealous eye, having no confidence in the fidelity of each other. These are the original elements of the party, which were combined for a time for the fell and infamous purpose of destroying the late administration of the General Government, as much distinguished for patriotism and capacity, as the present has been for the very opposite qualities.

At the late commencement of the University of Pennsylvania, the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on the Rev. Joseph Spencer now rector of St. Michaels Parish in this county.

We understand the Jackson men of Caroline county nominated on Tuesday last, the following ticket.

Electors of the Senate.

Shadrack Lyden, Wm. Turner.
Delegates to the General Assembly.
Shadrack Lyden, James M. Staunton,
John Thawly, Samuel Crawford.

John C. Calhoun.—This gentleman has been nominated by a public meeting in the City of New York, for the Presidency.

Mr. Louis McLane arrived in Washington on Saturday evening, and Government on Sunday morning last.

The Hon. Edward Livingston, Secretary of State, Hon. Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Navy, Com. John Rodgers, and Mr. C. W. Goldsborough, Secretary to the Board of Navy Commissioners, arrived in Baltimore, on Wednesday last, from Washington, and proceeded on to Philadelphia.

It is stated in the New York Standard, that Mr. Van Buren, our new Minister to England, will sail for Liverpool in the packet ship President, on the 16th inst.

From the Baltimore Patriot, Aug. 8.

FIRE.—About two o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the back building of the extensive Cabinet Factory of Mr. John Needles, Hanover street; and before it could be subdued, that building, with its whole contents, was entirely consumed. The loss, in materials, tools, machinery, and partly finished work, is estimated at not less than four thousand dollars. Mr. Needles was very extensively engaged in the Cabinet Making Business; and the loss which he has thus sustained, by interruption and disarrangement of business, will be no small addition to the loss of materials, &c.—The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. By very great exertions, on the part of our fire companies, the flames were confined to the building in which the fire originated, and the surrounding property, tho' frequently in imminent peril, was saved from material injury.

Address of the Central Committee.

The Committee appointed by the National Republicans of the city of Baltimore, of which Mr. TIERNAN is Chairman, have issued an "Address to the people of Maryland," on the subject of our National Affairs, which well deserves a general perusal. It is a chastely written, nervous production, of considerable length, unfolding, in bold and vivid colors the ruinous and degrading character of those who in evil hour have obtained control of our National Affairs. Whoever wielded the pen in producing this essay deserves no ordinary praise for the research, zeal and talent displayed in it. We hope the friends of the cause, of order, and good government will give this address an extensive circulation.

Ball. Pat.

From the Annapolis Republican.

Other parts of the Union must answer for themselves—we can best vouch for our own vicinity. We say then for this district of the State of Maryland, and for this section of the Union, that here since the late developments at Washington the Jackson cause is utterly abandoned as hopeless. By the most conclusive evidence that could be asked in proof, we offer to establish this position. Not only are its former friends and advocates, in general, silenced and without an apology to offer for their chief, but those who were by the party selected as the most efficient and active of his friends—the most influential and deserving of the party—the martials and leaders of the band, have all, as with one consent abandoned the field which a few weeks since was occupied, with so much show of confidence. Within our few last numbers we have had to announce that the Jackson candidates named for Electors of the Senate for this and for the neighbouring county have, one after another declined. Most of those nominated as delegates to the General Assembly, have in like manner requested their names to be withdrawn. Last Thursday's Gazette, (a Jackson paper) furnishes us with the names of two others, John C. Herbert, nominated by the Jackson Convention as representative to Congress from this district, and Dr. Frederick Lewis Grammer, nominated as a Delegate for Anne Arundel county, who both decline a poll. Dr. Allen Thomas, John S. Sellman, George Cook and Richard Sellman, Esqs. had previously withdrawn. We see no indication of attempting to supply their places.

We are proud of this evidence of the wholesome influence of our political institutions. It affords fresh proof of the safety with which "error of opinion" may be tolerated, whilst truth is left free to combat and correct the departure. The people are not infallible—they may mistake for a time, but they soon discover—and by the quiet operation of our system they can speedily rectify the wrong. Let no man despair of the Republic. The American System—we mean the political system of the governed controlling the government—that is by deciding how and by whom they will be governed, has undergone, and is undergoing the severest test of ascertaining whether it would work well even when confided for a time to incompetent hands. The result of the experiment is already obvious and is truly cheering. The majority of the people who committed the error have themselves discovered, and are proceeding forthwith quietly and peaceably to rectify it by the magic influence of the ballot-box.—ALL IS WELL.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.

The Observer Extra of August 8, gives the result of the first & second days poll in Lexington:

First day. Second day.
Allan (Clay) 458 Allan, 591
Shannon (Jack.) 201 Shannon, 316

In the Chillicothe Precinct (of same county) the vote on the evening of the second day stood Allan 66—Shannon 6. In North Elkhorn Precinct, the first day's vote was, Allan 42—Shannon 26. Athens the remaining Precinct, had not been heard from. Thus far as heard from on the second day of the election, the vote in Fayette county for member of Congress, was Allan 696—Shannon 348. The vote on the Assembly ticket shows the same relative strength of parties.

The Observer gives the following memoranda of returns from other counties showing the state of the polls, as far as heard from, on the second day:

Franklin.—When the polls closed last evening, Ford's (Clay) majority over Lecompte (Jackson) 19. Crittenden's (C.) majority over Sanders 47.

Woodford.—When the polls closed last evening, Allan's (Clay) majority over Shannon, about 160. Bailey's (C.) majority over Whittington, about 86.

Bourbon.—Marshall's (C.) majority at the close of the polls, about 400 over Coleman.

Clarke.—State of the polls last night. Allen (C. candidate for Congress) 765. Shannon (J. candidate for do.) 333.—Judge Clark's majority over Jackson (J. candidate for Senate Ky.) was 100. The Clay candidates for the House of Representatives were both ahead.

Scott.—Johnson (J.) 367. Ward (J.) 538. Stevenson (J.) 413. Thompson 578. Miller 138.

At Harrodsburgh, Mercer county, Adair's majority last night was about 200. At Danville same county, Kincaid's (C.) majority was rising 200.

Montgomery.—Last night Davis' (C. candidate for Congress) majority over Daniel 237.

Last day (in Lexington.)
Allan, 879
Shannon, 574

All eyes and ears are open to the returns from Kentucky. So far they have exceeded the most sanguine hopes of Mr. Clay's friends, and have had a dispiriting effect on the Jacksonians. The Globe admits that Mr. Coleman is defeated, and believes that Mr. Daniel will be re-elected. The Frankfort Argus (Amos Kendall's paper) also believes that Mr. Lecompte will be re-elected. This belief is evidently founded more on hope, than on any result that has been made known. From the returns received, we should not be surprised to find Wickliffe, Coleman, Lecompte, and Daniel all defeated. A few days, however, will settle all doubts.

Ball. Chron.

OUTRAGE. (?) We learn from a passenger in the stage coach, that the Hon. Isaac Hill was attacked yesterday whilst coming out of the Court House, by Gen. Timothy Upham, who applied to Mr. Hill's shoulders some round dozen of lashes with a raw cow-hide. We give the story as it was related to us, and vouch for nothing. We understand that the only observation made by any one, was the remark of a White Mountain drover, who observed, drily, "Well now, that beats all nature—the General has licked all New Hampshire."—[Transcript.

WINCHESTER, Va., August 4.

Most Melancholy Event.—At the moment of putting our paper to press, we are informed of the death, by apoplexy, of the talented, high minded, the generous ARTHUR H. POWELL. The shock comes upon us like a thunderbolt, and we can scarcely compose our feelings while we record the event. He was engaged in arguing a cause before the county court, and had spoken but ten or fifteen minutes, when, after having read a passage from a law authority before him, he laid down the book, staggered back into a chair, and extended his arm saying, "My friends, bleed me!" These were the last words he spoke. Medical aid was almost instantly afforded, and every means employed to restore him, but in vain. The attack came on at a quarter before two o'clock, and he breathed his last at half past three. Never has a more melancholy event occurred in our town. The countenances of our citizens are covered with gloom; business is in a great degree suspended, and all look with wonder and awe upon this most sudden and heart-rending dispensation of Divine Providence. Mr. Powell was about fifty years of age, was in excellent health, and was on Monday last, elected to the House of Delegates, having retained his seat on the bench throughout that day.

The funeral will take place this afternoon, though at what hour has not been determined on. Indeed, such is the deep sensibility pervading all ranks and classes that every thing is in confusion. We can only announce the following as agreed on: that the Common Council will meet at nine in the forenoon, and the Court and Bar at 1 P. M., when suitable resolutions will be adopted. The court will adjourn until the next in course.

Republican.

Latest from England

By the ship Edward Quesnel, from Liverpool, a London paper of the 27th of June, and a Liverpool of the 28th have been received. We are indebted to the editors of the Daily Advertiser, for the perusal of these papers.

The Morning Herald of Monday the 27th, does not contain any later parliamentary proceedings than before received. On the affairs of Belgium, it states that a conference of the Foreign Ministers was held on Saturday the 25th. It did not adjourn until midnight, & after that late hour, the Delegates had an interview with Prince Leopold, which lasted two hours more. Another meeting was called the next day (Sunday) at which the final decision was sent off by an extraordinary express.

Capt. Pierce of the Edward Quesnel informs us that an express arrived at Liverpool from London, the day he sailed, stating that the Cholera Morbus had broke out at Hamburg.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

Warsaw, June 14.

The State Gazette says that Gen. Rumunno has received the command of the corps of Gen. Dziekowski; on the other hand it is said that Gen. Kreutz is not gone to Brzesce, but he is advancing through Podlachin to join the main Russian army.

The affairs of Poland continue prosperous, but the great crisis of its fate is fast approaching. The main army, under Skenecki, which had been since the battle of Ostrolenka at Praga, has now refreshed and recruited by its stay, left its repose, and upon the 14th inst. again taken the field to act upon the offensive against the Russians. This is, perhaps, the last time that these brave patriots will have occasion to tempt the fortune of their country by seeking a battle as it is said to be their determination never to return to this place of shelter, but as victors, or to bury themselves under its ruins.

The Russian army is said to be as destitute and dispirited as the Poles are confident and are well provided with all the necessities of a campaign. It is even said that the Russians have already made overtures for an accommodation which have been rejected with scorn.

Upon the state of the warfare in the South, a Warsaw journal says, "We learn from good authority, that Gen. Chrzanowski has just gained a great advantage over Gen. Rudiger, two miles from Zamosc; the details are not known."

The cholera is unhappily making great ravages in Galicia, and is said to have broken out at Hamburg. We must be prepared for decisive events within a short time in the neighborhood of Warsaw.

We are sorry to state that the typhus fever still prevails to an alarming extent in this city and suburbs, particularly in the confined lanes and closes, which from the situation, are impervious to a circulation of fresh air.—Glasgow Chron.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.—By the packet ship Manchester, Capt. Watkinson, arrived at N. York, have received London papers to June 30th, and Liverpool to 1st of July, both inclusive.

Warsaw dates to the 17th. No new battle had been fought, although the Poles are represented to have left their encampment at Praga on the 14th, in order to go out to meet the enemy.

The degree of Doctor of Civil Law has been conferred by the University of Oxford, upon Washington Irving.

The report of the Cholera Morbus in Hamburg, and the burning of Antwerp were premature.

Don Pedro, Ex-Emperor of Brazil, has arrived in London.

National Republican Ticket.

FOR TALBOT COUNTY.

Electors of the Senate.
Gen. Sol. Dickinson, Col. Wm. Hughlett.
Delegates to the General Assembly.
Gen. Sol. Dickinson, George Dndley,
Col. Wm. Hughlett, Joseph Brud.
Levy Court.
John Edmondson, Wm. H. Tilghman,
Jeremiah Valiant, George Stevens,
Wm. Benny, Jr.

FOR CAROLINE COUNTY.

Electors of the Senate.
Thomas Buchanan, Thomas S. Carr, Esq.
For Delegates to the General Assembly.
Wm. M. Hardcastle, William Jones,
William Orrell, Jacob Charles, Esq.

FOR QUEEN ANNS COUNTY.

Electors of the Senate.
Col. Tho. Emory, John McKenny, Esq.
For Delegates to the General Assembly.
James Merrick, John Brown,
Henry E. Wright, E. G. Bourke, Esq.
For the Levy Court.
Matthias George, Francis A. Rochester,
John Davis, William Reed, Esq.,
Frederick Sudler.

FOR KENT COUNTY.

Electors of the Senate.
Thomas B. ynson, Samuel G. Osborne.
Delegates to the General Assembly.
Wm. A. Browne, Macall M. Rasin,
Ebenezer Welch, James A. Pearce.

PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE, August 11.
WHEAT.....\$1 05 a 1 20
CORN......62 a 65
RYE......62 a 63

DIED

In Delaware, on Monday, the 1st inst. at the residence of his brother Gen. John Caldwell, Col. JABEZ CALDWELL, of this county.

In Caroline county on Thursday last, Rebecca E. daughter of Daniel Cheatum, Esq. aged 9 years and 12 days.

In this town on Thursday night last after a painful illness Mr. Wm. B. Mullikin—Mr. M. was highly respected by all who knew him.

House and Lots for Sale.

By virtue of an order of Talbot county court, at May Term 1828, the undersigned commissioners, will offer at public sale on the 13th day of September next, two lots of ground, situated at the upper end of Dover street, in the town of Easton, on one of which is erected a convenient and comfortable two story frame dwelling, with kitchen attached. This property will be sold on a credit of 12 months the purchaser giving bond with approved security, to the several heirs for their respective portion, bearing interest from the day of sale. The sale will take place on the premises at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

JOHN M. G. EMORY,)
WM. H. GROOM,) Commissioners.
LAMB. REARDON,)
Aug 13 5w

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at public sale, at the late residence of Richard Harrington, late of Talbot county decd., on THURSDAY the 25th instant, all the personal estate of said decd. consisting of

Horses, Cattle, Sheep
& HOGS—household and kitchen furniture, and other articles too tedious to enumerate. A credit of six months will be given, on all sums over five dollars, by the purchasers giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, on all sums of and under five dollars, the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

Attendants given by
WM. SLAUGHTER, Exr.
of Richard Harrington, decd.
Aug. 13.

\$50 REWARD.

AN AWAY from the city or yesterday morning, (5th August,) negro man named

HARRY,

about 26 years, about 5 feet 3 inches high, with black complexion, thick lips, large eye lids and sulky look. He had on a muslin shirt and linen trousers, and carried with him a bundle containing a blue and white striped kersey jacket and trousers. The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver him to me at Church Creek or secure him in any jail in the State of Maryland, so that I get him again.

HORATIO JONES.

Dorchester county, Md. Aug. 13 St

CASH.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase from

50 TO 100 Likely Negroes,

from ten to twenty-five years of age, of both sexes, for which the highest market price will be given in cash. Apply to the subscriber, or, in his absence, a letter left with Mr. J. Lowe, Easton Hotel, or directed to the subscriber at Centerville, will meet immediate attention.

Nov. 30.

THOS. W. OVERLEY

POETRY.

From the U. S. Gazette.
THE FLAG OF THE WEST.
*"Not a star tarnish'd, not a stripe polluted,
 Nether wave beneath the golden sun,
 A lovelier banner for the brave,
 Than that our bleeding fathers won,
 And proudly to their children gavel;
 Not earth a fairer gem can bring,
 Or freedom claim a brighter scroll,
 Than that to which our free-hearts cling—
 The flag that lights the Freeman's soul!"*
 Its glorious stars in azure shine,
 The radiant heraldry of heaven;
 Its stripes in beautiful order twine,
 The emblems of our union given.
 And tyrants with a trembling gaze;
 Survey its bright and meteor glare;
 While glory's beams around it blaze,
 And rest in fadeless splendor there!

Look, freemen! on its streaming folds,
 As gallantly they range afar,
 Where Freedom's bird undaunted holds,
 The branch of peace, and spear of war.
 While high amid the rolling stars,
 With words which every heart expand,
 Within her beak, serene she bears,
 The badge of our united land!

Behold, thy star-wrought ensign sweep,
 Thy country's pride, the tyrant's bane;
 Unwilling on the foaming deep,
 Unconquer'd on the battle plain.
 Along the exulting mountain gale,
 'Tis borne with wild majestic flow,
 As trailing meteors sky-ward sail,
 And leave the dazzled world below!

From shore to shore, from hill to hill,
 Where Freedom's voice hath yet been heard,
 'Tis welcom'd with a holy thrill,
 And oft rebellion's flame hath stirr'd.
 Around the globe, thro' every clime,
 Where commerce waits, or man hath trod,
 It sounds aloft, unstain'd by crime,
 But hallow'd by heroic blood.

Thou France hath crush'd her Bourbon flow-
 ers,
 And seiz'd the flag her valor sought,
 She holds it as oppression's dower—
 A name is all the boon it brought.
 Thou Albion boast her cross of blood,
 Encrimson'd on a thousand plains,
 Yet Freedom's cause she hath withstood,
 And mark'd it with redeeming stains.

But thine Columbia! thine's the prize,
 To cheer the free, and guide the brave,
 To wave thro' earth's remotest skies,
 And plant upon oppression's grave.
 Thine is the standard freedom wrought,
 To rear above the lion's form,
 Whose flame their martyr'd fathers sought,
 To cheer them thro' the battle's storm.

Flag of the free! still bear thy way,
 Undim'd thro' ages yet untold,
 O'er earth's proud realms thy stars display,
 Like morning's radiant clouds unroll'd.
 Flag of the skies! still peerless shine,
 Thro' ether's azure vault unfurl'd,
 Till every hand and heart entwine,
 To sweep oppression from the world!

Philadelphia, July, 1831. T. G. S.

NEW GOODS.

Rhodes, Kennard & Loveday
 HAVE just received from Philadelphia and
 Baltimore, a fresh supply of
Summer Goods,
 which, added to their Spring's purchase, gives
 them much the largest and best assortment,
 they ever have had of this season.
 They have added to their stock, a large sup-
 ply of fresh imported

Hardware and Cutlery.
 Embracing a good choice of the most approved
Carpenter's & Shoemaker's tools
 Also just opened, a few boxes of nice
CHAMPAGNE,
 A FEW DOZEN BOTTLES OF SUPERIOR
CYDER AND ALE
 and on hand some **OLD PORT WINE**
 in Bottles.
 June 18 1831 [S.W.]

NOTICE.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY by a gentleman
 in Easton, a negro woman, who can be
 recommended for honesty and cleanliness.
 She is wanted as a cook, and a liberal price
 will be given either for the hire or purchase
 of her. Applications to be left at the office of
 the Easton Gazette.
 Easton, July 2

Dr. C. Clark's Patent Wheat and Oat THRESHING MACHINE.

THIS valuable Machine for threshing all
 kinds of grain and hulling cloverseed, was pat-
 ented in January 1830, since which time about
 1000 machines have been made and put into
 operation in this and the neighbouring states;
 & no doubt in a very short time will be the only
 thrashing machine in use, as it can be made
 for less money, and is admitted by every dis-
 tinguished person, and fairly proven, to require
 much less power to thresh the same quantity
 of grain than any other machine now in use, in
 consequence of the screw form beaters having
 a two-fold action upon the grain, and the man-
 ner in which they are placed.
 As many impositions have been practiced upon
 those who have been disposed to encourage
 useful improvements. It is the wish of the
 subscriber that the farmers and mechanics &c.
 of this, and the adjoining counties should
 carefully examine this machine in full opera-
 tion at Edward Lloyd's, Jr. or Samuel Stevens,
 Esqrs. in Talbot county.

Individual Rights, districts and counties may
 be purchased on reasonable terms. Apply to
SAMUEL HARTLEY,
 at Mr. Lowe's hotel, Easton, where he will
 continue for a few days only.

The following extract from the "Winchester
 Republican" and a few of the many certificates
 from gentlemen of the highest respectability,
 are annexed, with a request that the public
 will give them such weight as they may consid-
 er them entitled to.—the proprietor prefer-
 ring that the performance of the machine
 should exceed the expectation of the purchas-
 er, rather than state from his own knowledge,
 what they can do from actual experiment.
 "We rode out on Friday last to see Dr.
 Clark's newly invented thrashing machine in
 operation. Many gentlemen of the first prac-
 tical information in the country, were present.
 We only repeat their opinion, when we say
 the machine equalled the character they had
 heard of it, & that it exceeded, in its perform-
 ances, all they had ever before seen. While
 we were present, 120 sheaves of wheat were
 threshed in seven minutes, which was 17 a
 minute, 24, it is estimated, yield a bushel of
 grain. We learn that on Monday, a further
 trial was had, in which 350 sheaves, or 25
 bushels, were got out in 32 minutes, and much
 cleaner than the best threshed ever before seen.
 This is at the rate of about 450 bushels a day.
 The fact may appear incredible—but is never-
 theless so. The machine is remarkably simple in
 its construction, about the size of a wheat fan
 is worked by one or two horses and requires
 the attendance of but 3 or 4 hands. The cost
 is about \$60, exclusive of the horse power."
 [Sentinel of the Valley.]

Philadelphia Co. (Pa.) Sept. 15th 1830.
 We have seen Dr. Clark's Patent Thrashing
 Machine in operation. It will thresh nearly one
 bushel of wheat per minute, with one horse, per-
 fectly clean, taking off nearly every white cap,
 without breaking the grain, leaving the straw
 in a good condition for use. It can be used by
 the power of one man, so as to thresh ten
 bushels of wheat per hour. These simple
 machines, which cost much less are far superi-
 or to any we have seen, and are not liable to
 get out of order.
 Signed **JAMES ALLEN,
 JOHN SUMMERS,
 DANIEL FLECK,
 JOSEPH RIGTER.**

Frederick County, Va. July 1st 1830.
 I have one of Dr. Clark's Patent thrashing
 machines, erected on my farm, which I con-
 sider the best I have ever seen. It threshes
 faster and cleaner, and leaves the straw
 in good condition for use. I have threshed
 23 common sheaves of wheat in a minute, 550
 common sheaves of wheat in 32 minutes, and
 110 bushels of wheat in three hours and 84
 dozen sheaves of oats in one hour, it is not li-
 able to get out of order.
 Signed **JOELLUPTON.**

Extract of a letter dated Washington, Ken-
 tucky, Sept. 18th 1830
 Dr. C. Clark.—Sir, I have the pleasure to in-
 form you that we have put in operation your
 small thrashing machine. Its performance was
 very good; we have threshed about 200 Bush-
 els. We have threshed at the rate of forty
 bushels of wheat per hour, and 500 sheaves in
 25 minutes.
 Yours &c. **J. W. FLAGG.**
 Winchester, Frederick co. Va. April 11th 1830.
 From a careful examination of Dr. Clark's
 patent thrashing machine, and seeing it
 in full operation, we pronounce it superior
 in every respect to any other we have seen.
 It not only threshes faster and cleaner, but it
 moved with much less power, requiring only
 the power of one horse to thresh thirty bushels
 of wheat, per hour, and is very simple in its
 constructions, &c.
 Signed **THOS. BRYERLY,
 BENJ. BUSHNELL,
 DAVID RUSSELL.**

Extract of a letter, dated Chester county, Pa.
 August 25th 1830.
 Dr. C. Clark.—We have made an experi-
 ment on clover seed, with that patent Machine
 of yours, which convinces us, if the conveniences
 were attached to it, that are commonly attach-
 ed to hulling mills, it would clean clover out
 of the chaff, as fast as any mill now in use—
 All who saw the operation, said it was a com-
 plete clover huller. It answers extremely well
 for all kinds of grain in the straw.
 Yours &c. **SAMUEL REINHART.**

Buckingham, Court House Va. Oct. 1830.
 We, the undersigned, having seen the ma-
 chine above alluded to, in operation at this
 place, feel no hesitation in recommending it to
 the public. It surpasses any machine that we
 have ever seen in operation—it will get out
 wheat faster than one man can possibly put it
 to the machine; requiring much less team than
 any other machine.
 Signed **THOS. M. BONDURANT,
 JOHN McREYNOLDS,
 NELSON PAGE,
 THOS. MAY.**

Frederick County, Md. April 6th 1830.
 Having seen one of Dr. C. Clark's patent
 Thrashing Machines in operation, we can re-
 commend it to the public, as being superior to
 any Thrashing Machine that we have heretofore
 seen. When in operation it threshes
 twelve common sheaves of wheat per minute
 and threshed perfectly clean, requiring only
 the power of one horse, leaving the straw in a
 good condition for use. The cheapness and
 simplicity of the Machine, make it an object to
 every farmer,
 Signed **Wm. S. McPHERSON,
 Wm. WORTHINGTON,
 JOHN McPHERSON,
 EDWARD B. McPHERSON,
 HORATIO McPHERSON,
 ED. GOLDSBOROUGH.**

Buckingham Court House, Oct. 4th 1830.
 Dr. C. Clark.—Dear Sir:—The operation of
 your machine has been witnessed by a number
 of persons in this county, and universally with
 admiration and wonder. A far surpasses any
 thing of the kind I ever saw—and I have no
 doubt, will be of more utility to the farmer,
 than any machine that has been invented with-
 in the last half century, to aid him in his op-
 erations. Your most ob'dt. serv't.
 Signed **JOHN O. LAY.**

I hereby certify to all whom it may concern,
 that having tried Dr. Clark's patent wheat
 thrashing machine, made by Mr. Wilson of Bal-
 timore I threshed out in fifteen Minutes seven
 and a half bushels of wheat and I believe more
 might have been threshed out if the machine
 had constantly been fed as full as it would admit
 at Tods Point farm this 19 day of July 1831.
 this I am perfectly satisfied with.
EDWARD TRIPPE.

OST, on or about the 23d of June last, be-
 longed to a small white bottomed **BATTEUX**. Also,
 between Poplar and Sharp's Island, a **BATTEUX**,
 with new seats and risings.
 Any information respecting them will be
 thankfully received by the Subscriber, at Ox-
 ford, or at this office, and liberally rewarded.
ROBERT DELAHAY.
 July 25d, 1831.

CLARK'S OFFICE, Baltimore, July 29, 1831
 Report of the Drawing of the Maryland
 State Lottery, No. 5, for 1831.

No. 10816 even No. the cap. prize of \$10,000
 \$9141 prize of 2,000
 \$9141 do 1,000
 \$7914 Each Prizes of 500
 \$2410 do 300
 \$15955 do 200
 \$7256 do 100
 \$1940 do 100
 \$3787 do 100
 \$5960 \$9509 do 100
 \$18105 9091 do 100
 \$795 \$4844 do 50
 \$10670 \$1844 do 50
 \$19602 13999 do 50
 \$16679 \$18734 do 50
 With 20 prizes of \$20, 200 of \$4, and 10,000
 of \$1 50 cents each.

NEXT SCHEME.
 ON WEDNESDAY, August 31, will be drawn
 in Baltimore, MARYLAND STATE LOT-
 TERY, No. 6, for 1831.—ODD and EVEN.

HIGHEST PRIZE
10,000 DOLLARS.
Scheme.
 1 prize of \$10,000 5 prizes of \$100
 1 2,000 10 50
 1 1,000 20 20
 1 600 50 10
 1 400 200 5
 1 300 1000 1 50
 1 200 10000 1 50
 Half Tickets, One dollar.—Quarters, fifty cents
 To be had at
CLARK'S OFFICES,
 N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert,
 N. W. corner of Baltimore and Gay, and
 N. E. corner of Baltimore & Charles sts
 Where the Highest Prizes in the State
 Lotteries have been often sold, than at any
 other office!!
 * * * Orders either by mail (post paid) or pri-
 vate conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes,
 will meet the same prompt and punctual atten-
 tion as if on personal application.
 Address to **JOHN CLARK,**
 Lottery Vender, Baltimore
 Aug. 6

FOR SALE,
 THE CHOICE of several Yoke of young well-
 broke OXEN; they are insured to constant
 work. Also, a good GIG HORSE.
ROBT. DELAHAY.
 Oxford Neck, Aug. 6
Baltimore Life Insurance company
JOHN J. DONALDSON, President.
DIRECTORS.
 Robert Oliver, W. W. Taylor,
 Joseph Todhunter, Edward G. Woodyear,
 Silas Marcan, Benj. D. Higdon,
 John B. Morris, Samuel J. Donaldson.
GEO. CARR GRUNDY—Secretary.
 The Company proposes to insure lives for
 one or more years, or for life—to purchase of
 annuities—to receive money on trust, pay-
 ing an interest therefor and accumulating at
 compound interest—to manage trusts, and to
 make all kinds of contracts in which the casual-
 ties of life and interest of Money is involved.
 Creditors whose hopes of payment, are found-
 ed on the life of their debtors, may secure
 their debts—salaried officers, & persons whose
 families are dependent on their exertions for
 support, may provide by annual payments for
 their families, by an Insurance on lives. Aged
 persons, whose income is inadequate to their
 maintenance, may, by the purchase of an annu-
 ity, receive much more than the simple inter-
 est for their investments.
 No money is received for less than one year,
 nor in sums less than one hundred dollars; and
 an interest of four and a half per cent per
 annum is allowed, and paid semi-annually, or
 the company will invest the money and pay over
 the interest received, deducting a half per
 cent for compensation.
 Office No. 24, St. Paul street, Baltimore.
 Applications (post paid) attended to.
 June 11 9w

PUBLIC SALE.
 BY order of the Orphans Court of Talbot
 County, will be sold at public auction, to the
 highest bidder, at the front door of the Court
 House in the town of Easton on TUESDAY the
 18th day of August next, at 3 o'clock P. M.
 the following negroes belonging to the estate
 of William Ray late of said County dec'd—viz.
 one woman 26 years old and her young child,
 one girl 6 years old, and one boy between 2
 & 3 years old. The terms of sale will be credit
 of six months, the purchaser or purchasers to
 give note or notes with approved security
 bearing interest from the day of sale.
 Attendance will be given by
JNO. STEVENS, Jr. Admr. D. B. N.
 of William Ray, dec'd.
 July 30 3w

ABIGAIL,
 Five feet and three inches high of a
 yellow complexion and wearing a
 coloured striped stamped cotton
 frock.
 One named ANNE alias Nancy five feet
 three inches high of a yellow complexion and
 wearing a mixed copperas home spun dress.
 One named ELIZABETH or Betty, five feet
 six and a half inches high of a rather dark com-
 plexion, and wearing a blue striped domestic
 frock.
 And two children one named LEONARD
 and the other named JANE, children of negro
 Abigail, which said children are of the same
 complexion of their mother and wear clothes of
 the same colour of their mother's, the above
 negroes have no bodily marks as I can discover.
 The owner or owners of said negroes are
 hereby notified within sixty days from the ad-
 vertising hereof, to come forward prove his
 her or their title, and pay or cause to be paid
 all such legal costs and charges as have accrued
 or may accrue by the reason of apprehending
 imprisoning and advertising the same, and
 take them away according to the law of the
 state of Maryland, otherwise they will be dealt
 with as the law directs
PURNELL JOHNSON, Shff.
 of Worcester county Md.
 Snow Hill, June 23 8w

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.
 THE Subscriber being very desirous of clos-
 ing the collection of Officers' Fees now
 due for the present year, within the time pre-
 scribed by law, respectfully requests all per-
 sons indebted for the same, to call on him at
 his Office in Easton, where he may be found
 at almost any time ready for the reception of
 the same. It is also hoped that those who can-
 not make a convenient call on him, will very
 soon be prepared to receive a call from his
 deputies in the respective districts of this
 county. The Lawyers, Clerks, Registers, &c.
 generally expect punctual payments, which
 makes a speedy collection necessary.
J. M. F. ULKNER, Shff.
 May 28

WAS committed to the jail of Talbot County
 in the State of Maryland on the 19th July inst.
 by Henry Thomas, Esq. a Justice of the Peace
 of the county and State aforesaid, as a runaway,
 a negro boy who calls himself

JOHN SANDFORD,
 aged about 13 or 14 years four feet
 three and a half inches high; has
 on his right thigh five small scars as if occa-
 sioned by fire, had on when committed a coarse
 linen shirt and trousers. John is very quick
 to answer when spoken to, and rather smart
 in conversation; he says he was stolen some-
 time last fall from his master Mr. James Gurven
 who lived on the corner of Howard and Mulberry
 streets in the City of Baltimore, by a negro
 woman called Louisa Seth, and sent to Easton
 to a negro man called Nace Gibson, where he
 has remained until apprehended.
 The owner of the above described negro
 boy, is hereby notified, to come forward with-
 in sixty days, from the advertising hereof,
 prove his property and pay, or cause to be paid
 all such legal costs and charges as have, or may
 accrue by the reason of apprehending, impris-
 oning and advertising the same, and take him
 away according to the law of this State, other-
 wise the said negro boy John, will be dealt with
 as the Law directs.
J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.
 of Talbot County.
 Easton July 25.

WAS committed to the jail of Worcester
 county in the State of Maryland, on the eighth
 day of June, inst. by Thomas Milbourne Esq.
 a Justice of the Peace of the State and county
 aforesaid, as runaways, the following negroes
 to wit one named

ABIGAIL,
 Five feet and three inches high of a
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 frock.
 One named ANNE alias Nancy five feet
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 wearing a mixed copperas home spun dress.
 One named ELIZABETH or Betty, five feet
 six and a half inches high of a rather dark com-
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 And two children one named LEONARD
 and the other named JANE, children of negro
 Abigail, which said children are of the same
 complexion of their mother and wear clothes of
 the same colour of their mother's, the above
 negroes have no bodily marks as I can discover.
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WOOL.
 THE subscriber will purchase all kinds of
 American WOOL, and is prepared to pay
 the highest cash prices, for any quantity that may
 be offered.
WM. BECKLEY,
 corner of Washington street, and the
 Market place, Easton.

HE HAS ON HAND
 A general assortment of Goods,
 laid in on good terms, which he is selling off at
 cost.
W. B.
 May 21.

WOOL & SHEEP-SKINS.
RHODES, KENNARD & LOVEDAY, are
 wishing to purchase the above articles to
 some extent, and will give the highest market
 prices, either in goods or money.
 They have just received, and offer for sale,
 a very superior paste-blackening, its application is
 said to produce fine and permanent gloss, at
 the same time, that it is found to preserve and
 render all kinds of leather completely water-
 proof.
 June 4 1831 S&FV

THE STEAM BOAT
MARYLAND,
 WILL continue the same routes as last
 year, until further notice, viz: leave Bal-
 timore on Tuesday and Friday morning's at
 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge and East-
 on; leave Easton on Wednesday and Saturday
 morning's at 7 o'clock, for Cambridge, An-
 napolis and Baltimore; leave Baltimore on
 Monday morning's at 6 o'clock for Chese-
 ter, by Corlica landing, and return the
 same day. Passage and fare the same as last
 year.
 * * * All Baggage, Packages, parcels &c. at the
 risk of the owner or owners thereof.
LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Captain.
 March 19

REUBEN T. BOYD
TAILOR, Easton,
 NEXT door south of the Bank, feels truly
 grateful to those who have reached to him the
 hand of real friendship by patronising him in
 business, and promptly discharging their bills.
 Having a young and growing family to provide
 for, and as an inspired writer tells us, "who-
 ever does not provide for his own household
 is worse than an infidel, and has denied the
 faith;" he is induced to make this appeal to pub-
 lic sentiment, and say he is still willing to earn
 his bread by the sweat of his brow, & that all or-
 ders in his line, will be executed in the best
 manner and utmost dispatch; in cases of jour-
 nies, weddings or mourning, his arrangements
 are such as to enable him to make a suit of
 clothes at a very short notice.
 N. B. Country produce will be taken from
 persons living in the country for work done,
 who find it inconvenient to pay for it.

NOTICE.
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 county in the State of Maryland, on the eighth
 day of June, inst. by Thomas Milbourne Esq.
 a Justice of the Peace of the State and county
 aforesaid, as runaways, the following negroes
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EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown."
RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. XIV.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 20, 1831

NO. 34.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY EVENING

BY

ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

TERMS

TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS PER ANNUM, payable half yearly in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Not exceeding a square inserted three times for ONE DOLLAR; and TWENTY FIVE CENTS for every subsequent insertion.

From the U. S. Gazette.

TO THE PUBLIC. LETTER 2.

Correspondence with Tho: Ritchie, Esq.

I find myself compelled to interrupt the regular current of these letters, and of course, to break in upon the consecutive details of past events, by a violent, personal, and scurrilous attack, from the pen of Thomas Ritchie, Esq., Editor of the Richmond Enquirer, who, to his other numerous functions of a public and political character, adds that of a defender of the Jackson faith, and especial guardian of the infallibility of the present Administration. A quarter demands attention. When Mr. Ritchie speaks, a nation listens; the fate of the country hangs trembling on his pen; and every doctrine of reform bows his head, as the voice of the Apostle announces the doctrines of truth in the tones of consistency and patriotism. Effects cease to be wonderful, when the cause that produced them are expounded. The pique and mortification of a private letter, from me to Mr. Ritchie, has produced an effervescence of political rage, that no possible combination of public circumstances could, perhaps ever have brought forth, however formidable and threatening to the country. In this fact, while I perceive and acknowledge a fresh instance of his patriotism, I cannot omit to observe, that I should have felt more of that admiration which his pre-eminent consistency excites—had he shown more of the coolness of temper, and self-possession, that characterizes age in his brief, but bitter philippic against the Protocol of the Original Jackson men, which I challenge him to analyse or confute. While, however, I sincerely regret that a private wrong, and not a public grievance, has excited him so much from his wonted propriety, I cannot but rejoice that the indignities which accompany old age, however piteous to behold, have afforded me an opportunity of revealing to Mr. Ritchie, some of those aberrations on the part of general Jackson, from his puritanical creed, of which he either remains in ignorance, or has the hypocrisy to discredit. As a venerable citizen, I would fain treat Mr. Ritchie with all that deference and respect due to grey hairs—but that his age has failed to bring with it either the wisdom, or the virtue which should accompany the yellow leaf of the declining politician. Mr. Ritchie has been all in the wrong since 1823. He belongs to a past age. He is a piece of history—a monument of other times—a remnant of things lost in the political flood. His instincts—his perceptions—his judgment—are 100 years in the rear of this political epoch. As well might a mummy of Egypt uncoil its own bandages, as Mr. Ritchie fling himself for the political era of 1831. Had nature even reversed her laws, and given his mind vigor as his body decayed in strength—still would Mr. R. prove unequal to the task he has assumed—even supposing that battery had not destroyed the little vigor which age and vanity had spared. Add to business—The principle charge adduced by Mr. Ritchie is having solicited general Jackson to stand a candidate for re-election. The facts are these:—About January of this year, much speculation was afloat touching the identical point which is made the groundwork of the Protocol—whether general Jackson would forfeit his character for consistency and good faith, by running for a second term? Understanding him even then—well acquainted with his inordinate ambition, and the little respect he paid to any principle in its gratification, I ventured to maintain that he would press his suit for a re-election—while those in the interest of the Pennsylvania Inquirer, who were then opposed to him—looked the opposite ground—insisting that he would retire, to save his character and fame. In order to ascertain the fact, I addressed a note to Major Eaton, asking the question. His answer was couched in the usual canting terms—that General Jackson neither sought nor declined office, and that if again nominated by the people, he would again be a candidate. An extract from this letter was published in the Pennsylvania Inquirer and formed the semi-official note that he was a candidate for re-election. I have no copy of my letter, but I have a distinct recollection, that it contained a mere request to know the determination of Gen. Jackson touching a second term, and, although Mr. Ritchie appears to have agonized under a partial violation of the sanctity of private correspondence, I can scarcely believe Eaton to have been so base, or Lewis so reckless, as to provoke that fatal retaliation, which such a dishonorable procedure might excite. But how did the people of Pennsylvania solicit general Jackson to become a candidate for re-election? The whole process is well known to me as combining the trick of the juggler with the art of the charlatan. A letter was written by Mr. Henry Toland, then residing with general Jackson, at Washington, to Mr. George Guier, a quaker in the custom house of this city, urging him to call a public meeting to nominate the president for re-election. A similar letter was written to general Krepps, of the legislature at Harrisburg, framed by Gen. Jackson himself, and written by Mr. Andrew J. Donelson, his private secretary—urging Mr. Krepps to call a caucus of the members to renominate him!! At this period, Mr. John Pemberton, naval officer, of this port, was also at Washington, and was also active in this farce of a nomination of the people! when the whole proceeding emanated immediately from Gen. Jackson himself, or those holding commissions under him, or those deeply indebted to him for the highest obligations! The caucus at Harrisburg, was tended by a minority of the legislature—and the meeting in this city, by less than a hundred active persons. Comment on such a system is superfluous. It would insult the understanding of the people, were it necessary to tell them they were tricked, abused, and defrauded, by such a flagrant abuse of the

power of government over public opinion: by such a mockery of all that has affinity to popular movements, popular predilections or popular nominations. No, Mr. Ritchie—when general Jackson is nominated for re-election, I must be through the people—not through his office-holders—not by letters from the palace—or implied promises of preferment by the president—but by the people in the mass—in their majesty—and in their purity! But this can never be again.

Of Gen. Jackson's ambition for power, I have the proofs in my possession; that he is not very scrupulous of the means he makes use of to gratify that dangerous passion, I have also proof, and may in time produce it. But I would save his laurels—he has done the State some service—and I would rather smooth the down-hill path of his life by urging him to a seasonable retirement than be compelled to plant a thorn in the pillow of his age. Can Mr. Ritchie with all his venerable sympathies about him venture to say as much?

The occasion and character of the following correspondence is soon explained. It is well known, throughout this state, that, immediately upon my rejection by the senate, the legislature of Pennsylvania transmitted to the president a unanimous request for my appointment to an office of equal magnitude. This gave rise to much negotiation on the part of Major Lewis, Mr. Jesper Harding, and others in the confidence of the President; a full history of which must be deferred to a future day. Suffice it at present to say, that I had no reasonable cause to complain of the conduct of the president in respect to office. In the progress of this business Mr. Harding stated, that Major Lewis remarked that Mr. Ritchie had interposed his "veto" against my re-nomination to the senate—and declared that his state would secede from Gen. Jackson if I was again sent to the senate—Major Lewis resented it as the sole obstacle to my appointment. A story so preposterous naturally excited incredulity; and, from a knowledge of Major Lewis's character, I pronounced it a figment of his own brain. To satisfy Mr. Harding of this fact, I determined to address a letter to Mr. Ritchie, the venerable and consistent editor of the Richmond Enquirer, who resulted in the following correspondence. The order will not fit to remark, with what indifference Mr. Ritchie replies to the charge of Gen. Jackson having "arranged" the Inquirer & how tenderly he solicits me to correspond with Maj. Lewis on the subject—or, in other words, to "continue in the party," and receive a consideration for concealing national practices, that ought to shock even the callous nerves of the Patriot Ritchie!!

Copy of a letter from Stephen Simpson to Thomas Ritchie, Esq.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18, 1831.

Sir—

Having been given to understand, through a channel, entitled to full credit, that you have been consulted by some friends of the president, as to the influence which might be produced in your state by my re-appointment to an office within the circle of senatorial confirmation, and that your opinion was unfavorable to such an appointment, which you represented as calculated to stir Virginia; permit me to trespass so far on your candor and politeness as to inquire whether you did give such an opinion—and if you did, upon what ground you formed that opinion?

My object in this inquiring, is far from being one of idle curiosity; it aims as much to vindicate you from what I believe an unjust imputation, as to afford me a true and proper perception of the conduct of others. You have not, to my knowledge, publicly avowed the opinion, that to have been once connected with the Press creates a disqualification to hold office during life! I now desire to know whether you hold this doctrine, and whether, under its impression, you have given advice to any of the friends of the president, (say Major Lewis) solicited by them?

In case my information should prove correct, will you do me the additional favor of stating your reasons for the conclusion you have assumed, that Virginia concurs with you in this opinion? whether it is an inference declared by the conduct of her Senators—whether they are identified with the State or whether you allude to the great mass of her patriotic and intelligent people? For I should require something more than assertion to induce me to credit that the latter cherished a sentiment so proscriptive—a sentiment so utterly at war with all our notions of liberty, and principles of right—and a proscription which no party has ventured to apply to any other class of citizens in the republic! It therefore becomes incredible, that one of our own fraternity should join in a denunciation of his brethren, and, through them, of himself!

I trust you will find, in the nature of this communication, a sufficient apology for its frankness. Your speedy answer will oblige me.

Major Lewis has been in this city for some time negotiating for the "purchase of a paper" through the equivalent of government patronage. This procedure may meet with the approbation of those whose fastidious patriotism would object to the appointment of a man who five years ago, was editor of a daily journal—holding an unchangeable course for principles and for men; but who never will sacrifice one to the other—an immutable good for a mutable evil.

With respect, I am, Sir, your fellow citizen,

STEPHEN SIMPSON.

THOMAS RITCHIE, Esq.
Editor Richmond Enquirer.
Richmond, Va.

P. S.—Should circumstances render it expedient, I promise myself the pleasure of addressing you a series of letters through the public papers.

[Thomas Ritchie, Esq. to Stephen Simpson.]

Sir—I have no recollection of ever having been consulted by any of the president's friends as to the effects of your re-appointment to office, or of my having expressed any opinion, as to the effect it might have in "sourcing Virginia."

Averse as I have been to executive appointments of editors to office, I have certainly never gone so far as to avow, or entertain the belief, that to have been connected with the public press, creates a disqualification to hold office during life.

Each case must depend upon its own circumstances; but I could in no case wish to see our executive office so given, as to impugn the chastity of the press. Of the purity of the presi-

dent's motives, I have no doubt. I wish, I could entertain as little of the effect ultimately, of conferring so many offices upon Editors. I have no knowledge of the proceedings you attribute to Major Lewis. But I hope and suspect that you have been misinformed. Would it not be better for you to communicate to him what you may have heard?

Yours,
THO: RITCHIE.
Richmond, May 23, 1831.

To this letter of Mr. Ritchie, I transmitted the following response
Philadelphia, June 29, 1831.

Sir—Your letter of the 23d ult. was duly received. It contains no sentiment to which I, or a pure republican, or a stern patriot can object; but it effectually fixes upon Major Lewis a character which common fame had always appointed for him, and which my own experience confirms; it will brand him with the odious and degrading trait of systematic mendacity.

The occasion of my addressing you was this, major Lewis, in a conversation with the proprietor, Mr. Harding—and Mr. Morris, the writer of the Pennsylvania Inquirer, had affirmed that Mr. Ritchie had been consulted, and he declared that if Mr. Simpson were re-nominated, it would deprive Virginia from the support of General Jackson. In what manner you were empowered to speak on behalf of the state of Virginia, he did not explain, nor how the case of an individual, added to the large list of editorial appointments, could either infect or restore any supposed principle involved in the act.

You have completely exposed this gross, wanton, and dastardly falsehood, by a simple denial of the bare faced allegation of Major Lewis.

As it respects the offer of Lewis, to buy up the journal in question, I did not speak from rumor, but from knowledge. You may see the whole transaction exposed in the U. States' Telegraph, and a confirmation of the fact in the columns of the paper alluded to—I mean that purchased. It would be extremely idle, therefore, to communicate to Major Lewis a fact which he well knows I am perfectly familiar with. In truth the unblushing corruptions of this administration have long formed a theme for my animadversions with the Press itself; and at last, as a rare election approached, have become so flagrant and open, that no man can shut his eyes to the glare of pollution, whose beams penetrate every nook and corner of the Union, and flash upon every observer the conviction of a Walpole ministry, having the patronage of government now in their hands, which they abuse for the special purpose of securing a re-election. Does this, sir, meet with your approbation?

Time as it rolls on, gives birth to the most unexpected revolutions, and realizes the most incredible predictions. To you belongs the peculiar sagacity of having foreseen, and announced in anticipation to the world, that Jackson's election would "prove a curse to the country"—and to myself, the disorder of it having been originally instrumental in producing the revolution, which eventuated in his success. We are both to blame—you for having supported a man, whose election you thought would bring a curse on the republic and I for having been so grossly deluded as to imagine that a mere military tact in Indian warfare & Indian negotiation, formed a qualification for the high functions of supreme government, in its civil duties, requiring enlarged science—profound jurisprudence, and practical and refined statesmanship.

Of the purity of the President's motives I have little to say, and it as little concerns the people to know or to believe that good intentions will never atone for actions, or palliate ruinous measures; and all the patriotism of all the Romans could not justify him in sacrificing the country—its moral sense—its unsullied honor—its virtuous sympathies, and its political integrity; to the reputation of a political charlatan—the vanity of a favorite, without either principles or talents—or the character of a woman of at least dubious pretensions to an equality with Cæsar's wife.

For the first time, in the history of this country, we behold the amazing spectacle of a private cabinet—a private irresponsible one—Eaton, Kendall, Lewis & Co.—and a nominal political one—whose only qualifications is a ready acquiescence with the decrees of the former and non-resistance to the caprice of a lady. Comment is supererogatory. This country has never before been visited by the degradation.

The original friends of Jackson nominated him, & were pledged to sustain him only for one year. Standing so conspicuous in that part, I am bound to the people, as well as to my principles, to give him no support for a re-election. This I shall proclaim to the people, with my reasons, for a cause originally prompted by a desire to reform what I conceived to be gross abuses, subsequently confirmed by his own declarations, and since frequently attested by his avowals, his conversations, and his messages to congress.—(See note.)

Yours, &c.

STEPHEN SIMPSON.

Note.—It is impossible to conceive of more gross tergiversations and more inveterate ambition, than is shown in the discrepancy between the professions and actions of President Jackson, having abandoned all his old positions except that relating to the Bank of the United States, and even this he is now willing to compromise.

*This has now become a trite and fulsome compliment to power, to ascribe the pure motives to impure actions! The appointment of those editors, who had grossly vilified the president and his wife, could not have been from pure motives. Touching my own appointment, I shall show in the course of these letters that it never would have occurred, but for my decided and avowed hostility to his administration. Mr. Norvel holds his appointment as Post Master of Detroit, on the same grounds—more of this hereafter. Yet Mr. Ritchie palavers about the chastity of the press, and the purity of the president's motives!

The advice contained in the concluding sentence, was more friendly than pure; and how such a political anchorite as Mr. Ritchie, so exemplary a reformer, and so consistent a patriot, could ever have permitted its conception to soil his chaste mind, I cannot imagine. It proves, however, that he is perfectly conversant with the means made use of by the administration to preserve its adherents.

†Not communicated by me, but evidently coming from one familiar with the transactions.

Such was the correspondence, which has excited so violent an effusion of wrath and denunciation on the part of the venerable and consistent editor of the Richmond Enquirer—who as if ambitious to emulate the roaring of the Lion, has so effectually lost sight of the dignity of the man, and the politeness of the gentleman. On a future occasion, I shall hold up to reflect his real character, in colors calculated to disturb even his self-complacency. I have complimented him for his polite sagacity, in respect to General Jackson, but I shall never flatter him for his honesty, his candor, his politeness or his principles, or envy him for his wit, temper, or benevolence.

STEPHEN SIMPSON.

Hamilton, near Philadelphia Aug. 3, 1831.

From the U. S. Gazette.

THE BRITISH W. INDIA TRADE.

At the session of congress commencing in December, 1825, a memorial from Baltimore, praying for the repeal of the discriminating duties, gave occasion for a report from the committee on commerce, and the introduction of a bill providing for such repeal.

When this bill was introduced, the president and Mr. Clay, (being called on by some of its advocates) declared their entire willingness that it should be passed into a law; but they abstained from exerting any executive influence, either for or against it.

The decision of the Senate, which was not a party vote at all, after a full view of the whole ground, was against the repeal of the duties.

In the house of Representatives, the same subject was started, but no vote taken upon it. At the same session, the nomination of Mr. Gallatin, as successor to Mr. King, was made and confirmed. He sailed early in the summer for Europe, and was furnished with instructions drawn up by Mr. Clay, which directed him to inquire, whether it was an act of congress were passed repealing all the restrictions, and admitting the British idea of coasting trade between London or Halifax and Jamaica, &c. and abolishing all discriminating duties the British government would meet such a measure with corresponding regulations, on terms of reciprocity.

The proposition comprised in this enquiry was, therefore, that the direct trade should be open to the vessels of both nations, without alien duties on either side. American vessels departing from the islands might go anywhere, except to other British ports. British vessels, on the other hand, might go to any port of the United States, except to other parts of the United States. And whatever goods might be carried by British vessels from our ports to the colonial ports, might equally be carried in American vessels.

This differed from the former proposition in leaving to the British to impose whatever rate of duties they might think proper, on their vessels coming from the colonial ports, to our colonial ports, or from England.

The principle of reciprocity was perfectly guarded, and the utmost freedom of commercial intercourse was contemplated, in this proposal.

It will be seen that the position thus assumed for the nation by Mr. Clay, was subsequently and not long ago, almost unanimously approved by Congress; but has been shamefully abandoned by Mr. McLane and President Jackson.

The refusal of congress to repeal the discriminating duties, gave umbrage to the British government, or was used at least as a plea for another change of their plans.

After the appointment of Mr. Gallatin was made known, and within a few days of his arrival in England, an order of council was issued closing the colonial ports, absolutely against the commerce of the United States, but keeping them open to all other nations.

The alleged reason for this strange and almost hostile proceeding, was that the United States had not placed the commerce of England and her possessions, on the footing of the most favored nation!

The hollowness of this pretext, we have already seen. Mr. Van Buren's instructions, as above cited, state the case fairly. A preliminary explanation was necessary, was indispensable and was not offered; when asked for it, was not given. Discriminating or alien duties were actually levied on American vessels in some of the British colonial ports. The British government had agreed to admit reciprocity as the basis of an arrangement; it would not be expected therefore, that while their alien duties on our vessels were continued, congress would be willing to repeal our alien duties on their vessels.

It would have been a most ill timed abandonment of the principle to which we had adhered since 1789—when we had compelled them to adopt in practice, as to the trade between this country and England—and in theory by the admission of its justice and propriety, as to the colonial trade itself.

As to what the executive department of the government might have done—it is also plain that having called upon the official representatives of the British government, to say whether the commerce with this country was to be affected by the British construction of their recent act of parliament—nothing more could be done while congress had the matter before them in a bill reported and under discussion. It is not according to the spirit of our institutions for the executive to control, nullify or dictate the determination of the representatives of the people, in the national legislature. It was not until late in May, 1826, when congress adjourned without having passed the bill on their table that the executive could with constitutional propriety, take any decisive step in the business; Mr. Gallatin was dispatched forthwith, and furnished with instructions to make an overture of the most unexceptionable character.

Mr. Canning, at that time prime minister as well as secretary for foreign affairs, was much puzzled to find good reason for this proceeding of his government, particularly as Russia and France being nations without colonies, had equally with the United States omitted to put British commerce, in their ports, on the footing of that of the most favored nation. He suddenly resorted to the obsolete doctrines of colonial trade, and told Mr. Gallatin that it was entirely a mistake to suppose that reciprocity had any thing to do in the matter;—that all trade with colonies, was a mere indulgence and boon to other nations; and therefore, to be regulated by the irresponsible will of the mother country, and by that alone.

Whether Mr. Canning preserved a grave

countenance when he was writing that letter, is not recorded; certainly the shift was somewhat ludicrous. But two years previous, his government had declared that reciprocity was the very basis on which they desired to found an arrangement. This was of course disavowed by the new doctrine; and the notion of a coasting trade was equally nullified.

Mr. Canning had now taken a position which even his fine powers of eloquence could not possibly maintain. He knew very well that the logical batteries of Mr. Gallatin and Mr. Clay would tear him to pieces. He dreaded the encounter; and shrinking from the discussion he announced the administration of the British government (that is of himself) not to make this business the subject of any further negotiation.

This was after Mr. Addington and Mr. Huskinson had been specially appointed to negotiate; after an express understanding that negotiation should be resumed; and after reciprocity had been conceded as the proper basis of an arrangement. But Mr. Canning had advanced a notion so Chinese and preposterous, that no resource was left but the dogged resolution to say no more and listen to no more upon the subject.

Mr. Gallatin had other business in hand and remained in London.

Then congress met in December 1826, the whole course, violence, &c. was of course laid before them by the President.

My next communication will bring the narrative down to the time when the present administration came into office.

X. A.

The session of Congress of 1826-7, being the second in the period of Mr. Adams' administration, passed away also with the adoption of any decisive measure of legislation.

The instructions of Mr. Clay to Mr. Gallatin, and the correspondence of Mr. Gallatin with Mr. Canning—the correspondence also of Mr. Clay with Mr. Vaughan, and the order of council closing the British colonial ports, were all laid before congress, with a recommendation of the whole subject to their attention, and a suggestion that congress should proceed in the matter with a single view, to the best interests of American commerce.

A report from the committee of commerce, in the house of representatives, and another from the similar committee of the senate, both sustained fully the course which had been taken by the executive. Bills being introduced into each house, were fully discussed, and that of the senate was passed and sent to the lower house, for concurrence.

Amendments being made, in which the senate refused to concur, the bill failed, on the day before the close of the session.

It was afterwards ascertained, that the bill, rather as passed by the senate, or as amended by the house, would not have been considered satisfactory by the British ministry. The difference between the intentions of the two houses was not material to the principle involved; but related chiefly to the overland trade with the sea.

In the course of the discussion, nothing was said against the proposition that Mr. Clay, in his instructions to Mr. Gallatin, had said that the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, whether the British government would meet the advance of the American, if an act of congress should be passed, removing the interdiction on our part, &c.

The answer of Lord Dudley was, that the British government could not say they would be satisfied with any act of Congress that could be passed; that it would depend on the details of the act, and the actual condition and disposition of Great Britain at the moment; and finally, that no reply would be given to such enquiries, because any stipulation on the subject would be a departure from the determination of the British government, not to make this business again the subject of a negotiation.

The actual interdiction on our part, upon British vessels coming from the interdicted ports followed as a matter of course, under the provisions of the act of 1822; which congress not being chosen to repeal, it was the duty of the executive to carry it into effect.

At the meeting of congress, in December 1827, the following view of the subject was presented in the presidential message: "At the commencement of the last session of Congress, they were informed of the sudden and unexpected exclusion, by the British Government, of access, in vessels of the United States, to all their colonial ports, except those immediately bordering upon our own territories. In the amicable discussion which had succeeded the adoption of this measure, which as it affected harshly the interests of the United States, became a subject of exultation on our part, the principles upon which its justification has been placed, have been of a discriminated character. It has been once ascribed to a mere recurrence to the old long established principle of colonial monopoly, and at the same time to a feeling of resentment, because the offers of an Act of Parliament opening the colonial ports upon certain conditions had not been grasped at with sufficient eagerness by an instantaneous conformity to them. At a subsequent period, it has been intimated that the new exclusion was in resentment because a prior Act of Parliament, of 1822 opening certain colonial ports, under heavy and burdensome restrictions to vessels of the United States, had not been reciprocated by an admission of British vessels from the colonies and their cargoes without any restriction or discrimination whatever. But, be the motive for the interdiction what it may the British Government have manifested no disposition either by negotiations, or by corresponding legislative enactments, to recede from it, and we have been given distinctly to understand, that neither of the bills which were under the consideration of Congress at their last session, would have been deemed sufficient, in their concessions to be rewarded by any relaxation from the British interdiction."

It becomes not the self respect of the United States, either to solicit gratuitous favors, or to accept as the grant of a favor that for which an ample equivalent is exacted. It remains to be determined by the respective governments whether the trade shall be opened by acts of

reciprocal legislation. It is, in the mean time, satisfactory to know that apart from the inconveniences resulting from a disturbance of the usual channels of trade, no loss has been sustained by the commerce of the United States, and none of magnitude is to be apprehended from this existing state of mutual interdiction.

As the British government persevered in the determination of Mr. Canning, not to negotiate; & as congress could not agree in any plan of legislation on the subject, the direct trade continued to be interdicted.

The consequences were, however, much more inconvenient to British commerce than to ours—and more injurious to the islands than to the United States.

The president's message at the commencement of the session of 1828—9 spoke on good authority and sufficient evidence, in the following terms:—

"The effect of the interdiction of direct trade, commenced by Great Britain and reciprocated by the United States, has been, as was to be foreseen, only to substitute different channels for an exchange of commodities indispensable to the colonies, and profitable to a numerous class of our fellow citizens. The exports, the navigation, the revenue of the U. States have suffered no diminution by our exclusion from direct access to the British colonies. The colonies pay more dearly for the necessities of life, which their government burdens with the charges of double voyages, freight, insurance and commission; and the profits of our exports are somewhat impaired, and more injuriously transferred from one portion of our citizens to another. The resumption of this old and otherwise exploded system of colonial exclusion has not secured to the shipping interest of Great Britain the relief which at the expense of the distant colonies and the United States it was expected to afford."

This opinion of the effect of the interdiction was corroborated by the declaration of Lord Aberdeen, the successor of Lord Dudley as British secretary for foreign affairs, who said in presence of the Duke of Wellington to our envoy Mr. Barbour—that he was convinced the interdiction had been injurious to the colonies, without being useful to the rest of the empire.

Mr. McLane also avers, "it is asserted by intelligent commercial men, that Jamaica has not consumed less of flour and provisions generally, of the United States, though at an additional and oppressive expense, than when the trade was direct."

In truth the trade had quietly changed its channel. Goods were regularly taken to a neighbouring island where British West India dealers purchased them through the agency of a factor, and return cargoes were made up.

The custom house documents show that the whole export to the West Indies was not diminished by the interdiction of the direct trade to the British ports.

In this state of the trade, with the President's declaration that neither our commerce, navigation nor revenue was affected by the interdiction, and with the confession of Lord Aberdeen that British interests were injuriously affected, the administration of Mr. Adams closed, and that of General Jackson came into office.

We shall see, in my next how the business has since been managed.

From the U. S. Gazette. GHOSTS AND WITCHES.

The days of superstition have not yet passed away. Our late mails furnish two stories of a supernatural agency; one in Albany, and the other at Nashville, Tennessee. The Albany case is to this effect:—A female between sixteen and seventeen years of age, the daughter of a widow woman in moderate circumstances, has been afflicted with hysterical fits, at intervals, for the last eighteen months. A short time since, as she was preparing to go to bed, she heard several knocks upon the head-board of the bedstead, and insisted that some one was in the room under the bed, and it was not until a thorough search that she was satisfied to the contrary. She was not, however, much alarmed, and slept well that night, without further interruption. In the course of the ensuing twenty-four hours, she again heard the knocks; she was removed to another room, but was still annoyed at intervals for several days. Attempts were made by her friends to convince her that it was imaginary, or that the noise was produced by themselves, but the knocks soon became so frequent and distinct as to destroy this delusion, and the poor girl now yielded to all the terrors of extreme fright and alarm. It is said that she falls into paroxysms and spasms as soon as the sound is heard.

The knocks are rapid, distinct and loud intonations so heavy as to shake the bed, and so loud as to be heard in the adjoining rooms, & when the windows are up, in the street and adjoining dwellings. They are never less than three and rarely less than five at any one time. They are heard at irregular intervals during the day and night. Persons in the room at the time, not only hear them distinctly, but when seated on the bed, or standing near it, feel the concussion. A gentleman who, with two or three neighbors set up with her during Sunday night, says that he was standing at the head of

the bed when it was heard on one occasion during the night, and that it was sudden and powerful enough to throw his hand from the head board, and that it was in its nature, if not appalling, at least impossible to account for.

Experiments have been made, by changing her position on the bed, but without success. If the head be reversed the knocking is heard in the new position. If laid on the floor, it is heard there, directly under her head, and is sufficiently loud to be heard in the room below.—If placed in a position against the ceiling, it is heard there.

The Albany Evening Journal attempts to explain the phenomenon thus: He says that the knocking was heard simultaneously with the spasms, and when the spasms came on, they brought her teeth so violently in contact as to produce the noise that has been regarded as supernatural; but the New York Commercial Advertiser will not allow this statement to be satisfactory. He states that—

"In the year 1805, a similar occurrence took place at the corner of Mulberry and Bayard sts. Whenever the knocks were heard, a young woman who resided in the family, would go into hysterics. The young woman removed into another family, and the knocking was heard in that house. A vast number visited the house, heard the knocking, but we do not recollect whether the cause was ever found out; the writer of this note heard it repeatedly."

There was a case very similar, and more extraordinary, in Hackensack, some thirty years ago. And who moreover, does not recollect the case of that eminent servant of God, John Wesley, who, with his pious family, was so long afflicted with knockings which never could be explained. "There are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamt of in our philosophy."

And we add, who has not heard of the Cocklane ghost, that so completely confounded the judgment of Dr. Johnson? We admit that there are many accounts of supernatural visitations on record, well authenticated, and so far as the testimony goes, they bid defiance to human ingenuity to explain rationally; but it does not follow, that if all the circumstances were known, that the same difficulty would exist. We have reason to arrive at this conclusion, and of the most remarkable phenomena, and apparently inexplicable, have ultimately been traced to natural causes. Now for our witch story, which we find in the Nashville Herald of July 22. It would have been 'cakes & ale,' as Touchstone says to honest Colton Mather.

"It appears that during last autumn, several young ladies residing in Pentress county, in this state, were strangely affected with jerks and tremblings, and various other 'ills that flesh is heir to,' which were attributed to the influence of witchcraft. After several months of sufferings, all recovered except one, Miss Rebecca French, a maiden of forty. She was so much affected, that frequent consultations were held among the witch doctors of the neighbourhood, who found all their skill unavailing. Among these doctors, were Isaac Taylor and Pleasant Taylor, both celebrated for their skill in putting witches to flight; many a one had they sent sweeping through the air upon broom sticks. They were unremitting in their attentions, but the unfortunate lady still suffered under the 'malign influence' of witchcraft. About the first of January last, a man by the name of Stout went to the house of Esquire French, the father of the lady, having with him a rope made of buckeye splits. As soon as he appeared, the jerks and tremblings of the unfortunate Rebecca returned with great violence; she called for the buckeye rope which Stout at first declined parting with, but being apprehensive of some personal injury, if he longer refused, at length yielded to her request; the rope was tied round the waist of Rebecca, wonderful to tell! she obtained immediate relief!

Here was proof positive that Stout was a witch, and upon consultation among the friends of the bewildered damsel, it was determined that if Stout could be prevailed upon to take the patient by the hand, and pronounce certain mysterious words, a cure would be effected for ninety-nine years. Stout, however, had left the house, and in order to procure his attendance, one Charles Staunton filed an account before Esquire French; a bail warrant was issued and placed in the hands of a constable, who, with a posse of five armed men, arrested Stout and took him before Esquire French for trial where many of the neighbors were assembled to wait the issue. The pains of the patient increasing on the appearance of Stout, each individual in the house was requested to take Rebecca by the hand and pronounce the words—"May the Great God of Heaven, in the name of the father, Son and Holy Ghost, bless you. They did so, but without the desired effect, Stout at the time standing near the door, absorbed in the contemplation of his own situation. Rebecca at length exclaimed, "Oh, Mr. Stout, bless me, I know you can relieve me." Stout stood unmoved; the father united his entreaties with those of his daughter, but all to no purpose, until several rifles were presented, and his life threatened; he then advanced, took Rebecca by the hand, and no sooner were the mystic words pronounced than the patient was herself again, to the astonishment of all present, who were firmly convinced that Stout had dealings with the 'evil one.'"

The end of "great men."—Happening to cast my eyes upon a printed page of miniature portraits, I perceived that the four personages who occupied the four most conspicuous places were Alexander, Hannibal, Caesar, and Bonaparte. I had seen the same unnumbered times before, but never did the same sensations arise in my bosom, as my mind hastily glanced over their several histories.

Alexander, after having climbed the dizzy heights of his ambition, and with his temples bound with chaplets dipped in the blood of countless nations, looked down upon a conquered world, and wept that there was not another world for him to conquer, set a city on fire, and died in a scene of debauch.

Hannibal, after having, to the astonishment and consternation of Rome, passed the Alps—after having put to flight the armies of this 'mistress of the world,' and stripped "three bushels" of golden rings from the fingers of her slaughtered knights, and made her very foundation quake—fled from his country, being hated by those who once exultingly united his name to that of their god and called him Hanni Baal—and died, at last, by poison administered by his own hands, unlamented and unwept in a foreign land.

Caesar, after having conquered eight hundred cities, and dyed his garment in the blood of one million of his foes; after having pursued to death the only rival he had on earth, was miserably assassinated by those he considered as his nearest friends, and in that very place, the attainment of which had been his greatest ambition.

Bonaparte, whose mandate Kings and Popes obeyed, after having filled the earth with terror of his name; after having deluged Europe with tears and blood, and clothed the world in sackcloth—closed his days in lonely banishment, almost literally exiled from the world, yet, where he could sometimes see his country's banner waving o'er the deep, but which would not or could not bring him aid! Thus those four men, who, from the peculiar situations of their portraits, seemed to stand as the representatives of all those whom the world calls great—those four who each in turn made the earth tremble to its very centre by their simple tread, severally died—one by intoxication, or, as some suppose, by poison mingled in his wine—one a suicide—one murdered by his friends; and one in a lonely exile! "How are the mighty fallen!"

Rapid Writing.—The project of transporting the mail one hundred miles in one hour is fairly rivalled by the following announcement, which we find in the London Review:—"A young Italian by the name of Galli, who is now in this country is said to have invented a most ingenious machine, to be played upon by the fingers like a piano, by means of which any person may copy an entire volume in the same space of time that he would take to read it. Farther by the use of this instrument not only one but many copies may be made of a speech during the period of its delivery; and a blind man may work it as well as any other individual."

The Emperor of Russia's Racing Stud. A nobleman connected with the Russian Court, has lately arrived in this country, with orders to purchase upwards of 100 good horses, which are to form a racing stud for his imperial majesty. On Tuesday week the first consignment was embarked on board the brig Catherine, lying in St. Katherine's Dock, and bound for St. Petersburg, consisting of 15 noble animals including several valuable racers, purchased by Mr. Anderson, of Piccadilly, on account of the Russian ambassador. Among them are Granby, winner of the St. Leger in 1829, bought for 355 guineas, Red Rover, a winner of the Derby Stakes, in the same year; Miss Chance, winner of the Oaks, in 1830; Jupiter, Tam O'Shanter, and others of good pedigree; besides three of the celebrated studs of Mr. Lyne Stephens, of Leicestershire. All the horses are in excellent condition; and the stalls and accommodations prepared for them in the hold of the vessel, are of a superior description; and exclusive of two Russian grooms, a native of England, and a veterinary surgeon, also go out in attendance on the animals. The value of the 15 horses is not much less than £5000; and the expense of transmission to St. Petersburg will not amount to less than £500 more.—London Paper.

Population of Russia.—By the official census, made up the year 1829, it would seem that the human resources of this gigantic empire have been greatly overrated. The whole amount of this population is 49,000,000, including 17,559,898 serfs and free labourers, and 243,543 clergy; and in that amount Poland, Finland, the tribes beyond the Caucasus, the civil and military services, and some Siberian hordes are comprised. There are 315,809 families, and 18,771,812 individuals, who pay taxes to the state. Independently of the regular troops, we find 717,567 males liable to do duty in the field, namely 180,870 peasants, attached to the military colonies, or regimental settlements, 262,105 Cossacks, 167,269 Bashkirs, 31,159 Metsherjacks, 28,944 Nomadic Kalmuks, and 68,810 Kirghises.

Strength of the Russian Army.—Capt. Alexander, an intelligent Englishman, who visited Russia in 1829, gives the following statement of the strength of the Russian army at that time, since which a new levy of a large force has been made. The army then consisted of the Imperial Guards of 40,000 men; two grand armies, Polish army 40,000, army of the Caucasus, corps in Lithuania, corps in Finland, corps in Siberia, corps of instruction, and corps of the interior, which, with Cossacks, &c. &c. made the Russian army equal to a million of men! In one campaign against the Turks, that of 1829, the Russian loss, chiefly from sickness, was between 80,000 and 90,000 men; yet it was spoken of by Russian General officers as of little consequence so easily was it to be supplied. It was against this military Leviathan that the miserable policy of France has so long left the Poles to struggle unaided, for liberty and life.

A new Indian Treaty.—Messrs. J. B. Gardiner, special commissioner, and John M'Elvain, of this town, Indian Agent, for this state, signed a treaty with the chiefs and warriors of the Seneca and Shawnee band of Indians on the Lewistown Reserve, in the County of Logan, on Wednesday, the 20th instant. Forty thousand acres of land are acquired to the United States' Government by this treaty, and the country of Logan is cleared of Indian title. The Indians received a tract of land of some greater extent west of Missouri and Arkansas, together with some other presents, and the expense of their removal, which it is expected, the government will perform for them next summer. It appears that these Indians have examined the tract of country which they are to receive, and are well pleased with it. Like the white pioneers, the first who remove will have the choice.

Ohio Monitor.
From the Torch Light.
Economy and Retrenchment.—General Jackson expended UPWARDS OF THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS MORE IN 1829 AND 30, than Mr. Adams did in 1827 and 28—deducting a reward under treaty of Ghent. Thus—

Expenditures of 1827,	\$22,358,117 31
do 1828,	24,695,144 50
	46,953,261 81
Expenditures of 1829,	25,035,325 02
do 1830,	25,096,941 82
	50,132,266 84
From which deduct Mr. Adams' two years expenditures,	46,953,261 81
And we have a balance against Gen Jackson of	\$3,179,005 03

RETRENCHMENT!
The rotation by which Mr. McLane goes into the Treasury and Mr. Van Buren, and a new Secretary of Legation, go to England, exhibits a handsome item of Jackson retrenchment. The loss and gain to the public treasury by these reform movements, is thus set forth in plain figures, by the Harrisburgh Intelligencer:

What has been the effect of all those changes of Ambassadors to England? Why simply this, to reward Louis McLane an old Federalist and an opposer of the late war, with the following sums, viz.	
Out-fit to England,	\$9,000
Two years salary,	18,000
Quarter salary to return,	2,250
Two years salary as Secretary,	12,000
	\$41,250
An equal sum to Mr. Van Buren, 41,250	
	82,500

This is making no calculation for the expense of transportation. If it had not been necessary to punish Mr. Barbour and reward Mr. McLane, an outfit and quarters salary for a recall, would have been saved amounting to \$11,250

If it had not been for a certain woman, Van Buren's outfit and quarter's salary would be saved, amounting to 11,250

Loss by two Jackson movements, \$22,500
These are two pretty causes, to take from the people's treasury TWENTY-TWO THOUSAND & FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS!"

We have received the Intelligencer containing a letter from Col. Johnson to Mr. Ingham, in which he adheres in every particular to his version of the Cabinet affair detailed in his former letter.—Its length will not permit us to give it entire at present.—The principle points are contained in the following extracts:

"I now come to the material point in controversy—whether General Jackson through me, required of you to invite Major Eaton and his family to your large parties.—This suggestion was made upon my own responsibility, with an anxious desire more effectually to reconcile the then existing difficulties. But General Jackson never did make such a requisition, in any manner whatever, directly or indirectly; nor did I ever intimate to you that he had made such a demand."

"It is true that I informed you that the President was very much excited, but I do not now recollect the precise language used to convey my idea of that excitement. I presume you had the advantage of your private memoranda, when you say I compared him to a roaring Lion."

You attribute to me another declaration which I never made—that on my way to Mr. Berrien's I stated that the President had informed me that he would invite Mr. Branch, Mr. Berrien and yourself, to meet him on the next Friday when he would inform you of his determination in the presence of Dr. Ely. I never received or communicated such an idea.

The paragraph is substantially correct when that part in reference to Dr. Ely is expunged.

It is true, in some of our various conversations the name of Dr. Ely was mentioned, but in connexion with another part of the subject. The President informed me that when the rumors against Mr. Eaton and his family had been opened to him by Dr. Ely, he had invited the accusers to make good their charges, & that they had failed—this is the substance of that part of our conversation in which Dr. Ely's name was mentioned."

We copy the following from the Boston Commercial Gazette:

Quebec, July 24.—"The fever is raging so violently in the upper country, just where, if I come I must pass, that the Doctor deems it very imprudent for me to undertake the journey; and the physicians tell me they are dying faster than they can be buried." The same letter adds—"It was the passengers (emigrants, probably,) that brought the sickness; and two of the vessels are sent away, down below, all sick on board. The Captain of one of the ships dropped dead in the streets while I was speaking with the Doctor, and I have heard of several deaths in our immediate neighbourhood."

"Wolfe's Cove."
[The above is from a letter from a respectable lady at Quebec, to her sister in this city. Its authenticity may be depended upon.]

The alarm respecting the Cholera has extended to England, whose intercourse with the Baltic renders her, it is thought particularly liable to its introduction. The progress of this malady may be compared to that of the most extensive pests which have desolated mankind. We have an ocean interposed between us and its ravages, a circumstance which, besides saving us, it is to be hoped, from its spread, may serve, in some degree, to show whether it is contagious or not. O. P. Q. numbers this among the calamities inflicted by the Russians on Europe, and urges it as an argument for the interposition of France and England to put an end to their war upon Poland.

American.

The Corporation of New York have adopted precautionary measures against the introduction of the cholera morbus from Europe into that city. The Mayor has ordered that all vessels arriving in the port of New York from any place in the Levant, the Gulf of Venice, or any place in the Mediterranean Sea, in the passage from which it is necessary to pass the 15th degree of east latitude, as calculated from New York, and all vessels from any port in the Baltic, including the ports in Denmark, shall anchor at the quarantine ground, and be submitted to the examination of the Health Officer, and in all respects be subjected to the provisions of the Health Law.

Death of David Williams, the last of the captors of Andre.—A correspondent of the Albany Argus, at Rensselaerville, says—"DAVID WILLIAMS, the last of the captors of Major Andre died on Tuesday of this week, at sundown. His remains were interred on Thursday with military honors, at Livingstonville, Schoharie county."

This venerable patriot (says the Argus) was in the 79th year of his age. Although infirm, his general health, down to a very recent period, was good. The great action in which he was a participator, will associate his name among the brave and faithful of an era in which it was his good fortune not only to live and to act, but to perform services, under the strongest adverse temptations, of incalculable value to his country. There is no event more strikingly characteristic of our revolution its objects and agents, than the refusal of three obscure men, suffering all the deprivations of war and poverty, and gaining a precarious subsistence by occasional labor on their half deserted farms, and by occasional service in the army, to accept of great wealth and affluence at the expense of the cause in which they were engaged.

"RED INK."—Reference was made in this paper a few days since, to certain duelling reports which reached us from Washington. There is now no longer a doubt, that Major Eaton has challenged Mr. Berrien to meet him in mortal combat. The latter gentleman had the good sense to reply, "that other and more important discussions are pending, in which truth, and the character and honor of the government are concerned, which he is bound to see well settled, before he can turn aside to consider the claim of any collateral accident."

N. Y. Com. Adm.

A Map of Matrimony has been published in Boston, in which the Quicksands of Censure, Cape Courtship, Point Proposal, Point Pin Money, Isle of Envy, Vale of Gladness, Lake of Presents, and all dangerous quicksands, shoals, reefs, &c. are said to be accurately laid down. A Boston paper recommends this map as highly useful to single gentlemen.

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The deputation from Queen Anne's, Caroline and Talbot Counties met at Hillsborough on Thursday last, pursuant to public notice, for the purpose of selecting a National Republican candidate for this Congressional District and a National Republican delegate to meet the Convention to be held in Baltimore in December next.

We understand John Leeds Kerr, Esq. was selected as the Candidate for Congress and Robert H. Goldsborough, Esq. was chosen to meet the Convention.

Kentucky.—Accounts of the elections in this State still vary. The Louisville Jackson paper of the 9th instant, gives six Congressmen as certain for the Jackson party, and four for Mr. Clay—while the Frankfort Commentator of the same date, makes Davis, Marshall, Allen, Letcher, Tompkins and Chilton, (C.) elected, and adds, that "the latest intelligence from Dr. Gaither's district says, that Mr. Brents, the Clay candidate is elected."

Baltimore City.—HEZERIAH NILES, editor of the Register, has been nominated by the National Republican Convention, as a candidate for Elector of the Senate.

Ebenezer L. Finley, Esq. is nominated as their candidate for Congress.

Mr. Van Buren, accompanied by his two sons and Mr. Vail, his secretary, sailed on his Mission to England, from New York, on Tuesday last.

Tennessee.—In Pryor Lea's District, Mr. Arnold, the anti-Jackson candidate, has been elected over Mr. Lea, the present representative in Congress. Mr. Arnold, it will be recollected, contested Mr. Lea's election, before the House of Representatives at the session of 1829. The decision of the House was in favor of the sitting member. But the voters of the district have now reversed that decision, and elected Mr. Arnold.—*Pat.*

Monticello.—We understand (says the Richmond Compiler) that this celebrated seat of Thos. Jefferson with 500 acres of land, has been sold to Dr. Barclay of Charlottesville. It is reported that the proprietor has some idea of establishing a silk manufactory there—Monticello abounding in white mulberry trees.

The first number of a paper, entitled *The Pennsylvania Whig* has made its appearance in Philadelphia. From the address of the editor—Mr. Stephen Simpson—we extract the following statement.

"It will be said in order to divert the argument from things to persons, and from generals to particulars, that I am disappointed of an office from President Jackson. This is not true; but if it were it could not invalidate the force of reason, or destroy the existence of facts. If I am disappointed, I have been disappointed by the friends of Mr. Clay, who rejected my appointment in the Senate. The President did all that one man could do for another. He labored personally to procure my confirmation. It engrossed his waking thoughts, and disturbed his slumbers by dreams; so anxious was he, that I might be confirmed! Surely personal feelings of evil are not compatible with such excess of friendship. Nay he went further. Even after the rejection of the Senate, he pursued means to commission me as a *Navy agent*, by writing to the Senators throughout the Union, to procure their promises, in anticipation that if nominated by him, they would yield their support. The affirmative answers of some of these Senators I have seen, but in this laudable attempt to serve a friend, at the peril even of his constitutional functions—he failed. He could not command success, but surely he deserved to succeed!—I will not pause to ask, how he could venture to shake off his *Executive Responsibility*? Nay he even went further than this. Judging that he could not procure a Senatorial confirmation, the President proposed, through Major Lewis, that I should receive an appointment in the Custom House of \$1500 per annum for the time being, with a pledge of being appointed a Commissioner under the treaty to adjust the claims on France; so soon as that should be concluded and ratified. As far, then, as personal interest is concerned, every consideration led me to support General Jackson; and permit me to remark, that such offers are not often made by Presidents now a days, to their friends!"

Death of Mr. Forbes. By the brig Neptune, Capt. Butler, Buenos Ayres papers to 15th inclusive, have been received, at New York. The *Gaceta Mercantil* of the latest date says: It is to day our painful duty to announce the death of the Honorable John Murray Forbes, Charge d'Affaires of the United States, near the government of this Republic, who expired yesterday afternoon at 2 past 2 o'clock, at his house No. 23, Peru street, aged 60 years, after a long and painful sickness, which he bore with his characteristic firmness of mind. To

morrow we shall announce the hour of his interment, availing ourselves of a future opportunity to do justice to the memory of this illustrious republican.

(Communicated.)

Mr. Graham: As there has been much written and said on the subject of Temperance Societies, it is probable that the minds of our county-men are sufficiently informed on the subject, and cannot but view in a proper light the immense benefits that are likely to arise from such an Institution amongst us. All admit the evils of Intemperance; but all do not admire the proposed plan, and will not lend their names or their aid. Let therefore the friends and advocates of the good cause come forth, and prove to their fellow citizens, that they can dispense altogether with the poisonous draught, which is daily hurrying on to the "lake that burneth with fire & brimstone" its infatuated votaries, who madly resolve, that they "will not live out half their days." No man is a natural drunkard, for all such can look back upon the time when they were once temperate. But the fashionable habit of daily drinking ardent spirits before and after meat, insensibly led them on to the precipice, from which, it would appear, there is rarely, if ever, any return. If total abstinence can only be rendered fashionable, who knows how much, by the blessing of Providence, we may accomplish.

The example of the aged—the honorable—the respectable will have a powerful influence. They owe it to their God and their country. If they are already temperate, and require not, as they think any obligation to keep them so, still they are bound, by the commands of our Saviour to "let their light shine" and illumine every cottage in our county; and the blessings of many a sorrowing wife, parent, and child may be their reward, who may thereby be led "to glorify our Father who is in Heaven."

AMICUS

The Philadelphia Board of Health have directed that all vessels arriving from any port in the north of Europe shall be stopped at the Lazaretto, undergo the usual examination of the quarantine officers, and there await the orders of the Board; and also that all vessels laden with hemp, flax, or other articles capable of conveying the disease of Cholera Morbus shall be detained at the Lazaretto.

TREATY WITH FRANCE.—The important news received at New York a few days since of the conclusion of a treaty with France, seemed at first doubted by many of the parties interested. We learn however, says the U. S. Gazette from a source entitled to full credit, that a treaty has been concluded with the French government by Mr. Rives, providing for the payment to our injured fellow citizens of about five millions of dollars.

The Georgia papers say that Mr. Crawford's final reply to Mr. Calhoun, may be expected to appear in the *Globe* in a few days. The Washington Telegraph expresses the belief that the "final reply" has been prepared for the *Globe*; but it doubts whether that paper will venture on its publication, under "existing circumstances." Of one thing, says the Telegraph we are sure: "If Mr. Crawford's final reply, as it was prepared for the *Globe* does appear in that print, the rejoinder to it will put the last finish to the character of more than one "distinguished individual."

AN ARREST.—We are informed says the *Elkton Press*, that a negro man by the name of Charles Smiley, was arrested at a Camp Meeting held at the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal on Sunday last, on a charge of having perpetrated a rape on a white woman in Talbot County, during the month of February. He was brought from thence and lodged in the jail of this county, where he now remains. Whether he be guilty or innocent of the horrid crime alleged against him it is not our prerogative to say, but circumstances which have been narrated, incline us to the opinion that he is not altogether free from suspicion. His case will undergo a legal investigation, therefore it would be wrong in us to prejudice the public mind against him by a recital of what we have heard touching it.

Simpson and Duff Green, the two editors that so warmly advocated the election of General Jackson, at the time when Ritchie pronounced that his election would be the heaviest curse that could befall the country, when M. M. Noah was ridiculing the idea of electing such a man for President—when Blair (of the *Globe*) was any thing but a Jackson man: these two veteran original Jackson editors are now denounced by the whole pack of eleventh hour editors, from Dan to Bersheba. So also with their choicest of statesmen. Van Buren seems denounced by universal consent—quietly banished to Siberia or St. James: Eaton, don't do to handle even with a pair of tongs: Ingham, "unqualified for either cabinet or field;" Berrien, not a word that he says to be confided in; Branch, the veryest goose that ever lived. Well, we have been blessed with rulers, according to the showing of their own party.—*Md. Republican.*

CAMBRIDGE, Aug. 13. The Dinner given, in this town, on Wednesday last, by citizens of Dorchester, to the Hon. E. F. Chambers, of Kent, was very well attended. We have seldom seen a larger assembly in Cambridge; though we recognized no stranger faces from abroad, the invited gentlemen in other counties and states, not having found it convenient, it seems, to be present. Among the regular toasts offered and drunk on the occasion was one complimentary of the distinguished guest—Mr. Chambers arose amid the plaudits which followed its announcement and when they ceased, addressed the company, with ability and effect, for the space, we suppose, of about an hour and a half. We noticed with gratification and mention with pleasure, that, notwithstanding the assemblage was large and consisted of persons, young and old of both parties, from all the different classes of society, admirable order, perfect harmony and the utmost good feeling prevailed throughout the day. We shall, in all probability, publish the toasts, speech &c. next week, and therefore deem it unnecessary to be more circumstantial at present.

We concur entirely with the Baltimore Republican, and other papers without distinction of party, in their denunciation of the bigoted spirit of an article in a periodical entitled "The Protestant," in which the appointment of Mr. Taney to the office of Attorney General of the U. States is denounced, because of his being "a Papist." Such intolerance is against the spirit of the age, and especially repugnant to the principles on which our Government is based. We have the pleasure to be acquainted with many "sincere" Roman Catholics who for many years held office under the Government, and the Government has certainly had no better officers, nor society any more respectable members. Intolerance in any thing is odious, but it is most odious when it presumes to interfere between Man and his Maker.—*Nat. Intel.*

Paris Gaming Houses.—The number of these licensed cafes is seven, viz. four in the Palais Royal, one in the Rue Marivaux, Frascati, and the *Capote*. They contain seventeen tables for play, and 150 employees, exclusive of spies, flat catchers, and decoy ducks. The administration of these infernal regions pay annually to the city of Paris, six millions, fifty-five thousand, and one hundred francs, for the exclusive privilege of running twenty or thirty thousand families every year; the city has, moreover, a certain percentage upon three fourths of the profits. The bankers of the tables are relieved every three-quarters of an hour and each, in his turn, is obliged to enter in the cabinet of his chef, to make his report, viz whether there are any new faces—how much a new comer has lost—whether he played with gold, silver, or bank notes, and displayed much money—whether he has a distinguished appearance, is tall or short—what his age may be—his residence—whether he is of Paris, or from the country, or a foreigner. The *chef de partie* (so this privileged inquisitor is styled) writes these particulars in a register kept for that purpose. If the name of the player is not soon ascertained they give him a supposed one as *asobriquet*, ad interim.—*London Paper.*

So many horrible cases have taken place at the North of persons bit by mad dogs, and dying in the greatest torture, that we are induced to present in this form a late article from the *Liverpool Mercury*. "We are indebted to M. Coster, French Physician, for the following valuable discovery, as a preventive to hydrophobia. Take two table spoons full of fresh chloride of lime in powder; mix it with half a pint of water; with this wash and keep the wound constantly bathed and frequently renewed. The chloride gas possesses the power of decomposing this tremendous poison, renders mild and harmless that venom against whose resistless attacks the artillery of medical science has been so long directed in vain. It is necessary to add that this wash should be applied as soon as possible after the infliction of the bite. We of course are unable to vouch for the efficacy of this remedy—but it may be worth trying—under the eye of practised physicians. A case lately occurred of a sweet child in Petersburg being taken off by this horrible malady—the circumstances of which, pain every one who hears them.—*Rich. Comp.*

The salutary advice given in the subjoined paragraph, by the editor of the *Norfolk Herald*, is deserving of more than ordinary attention, as the sickly fall season approaches.

CHLORIDE OF LIME. The following hints, if practised upon by families in the thickly inhabited parts of the town, will infallibly preserve their health and comfort: 1. Always keep a supply of chloride of lime on hand. 2. Burn all your kitchen offal of, fish, flesh, fowl and vegetable, instead of throwing them into the street, or treasuring them up to feed the pig of some favorite acquaintance of the cook. 3. Throw a portion of the chloride of lime into your kitchen slops and dirty water; it will immediately remove any bad smell arising from them, and you may then empty them into the street without offending the olfactory organs of the passing citizens. A table spoonful

of the chloride will suffice to purify five or six gallons of the most nauseous fluid and will cost but one cent—a cheap corrective of many scents.

4. Sweep out all the dirt & litter from your houses, cellars and enclosures, every morning before 10 o'clock, and deposit the same with the sweepings of the street before your door in the middle of the street.

5. There are holes and corners about every house which in close, sultry, damp weather (like that we have just now) are liable to emit disagreeable odors—sprinkle them with a very little of your chloride of lime, and they will become sweet.

We copy the following account from the *Frederick Political Examiner* of yesterday.

Riot on the Rail Road.—On Sunday evening last an altercation of a very serious character took place between the white and colored laborers employed on the line of the rail-road near New Market. It was quelled on that day without any great injury to either party, the negroes retreating, into the town for shelter. On Monday Evening, however about 3 o'clock it was renewed in consequence of some new provocation when a conflict ensued of so violent a nature that the citizens of New Market and its vicinity were compelled to interfere, who after a vigorous and obstinate resistance, succeeded in dispersing the mob and capturing about twenty of the ring leaders. The dispersed party, however, having recruited their forces until they numbered nearly 400 individuals, marched into the town for the purpose of rescuing by force the captured persons.

At this critical moment, which would, no doubt, have been followed by a bloody and murderous conflict, the Rev. Mr. McElroy, accompanied by C. W. Weaver, Esq. appeared upon the scene. By a timely exertion of this authority, the former succeeded in quelling their angry and excited passions; and after going bail for the arrested individuals, placed himself at the head of the whole body and marched them off to their shanties where they remained in perfect quiet during the night. Yesterday morning they peaceably returned to their work. Many persons were injured during the conflict, some of them, seriously, and one or two, it is believed, mortally. Much praise is certainly due to the Rev. Mr. McElroy for the prompt and fearless manner in which he acted in this affair."

Resurrection.—A man not twenty miles from the capitol of —, was the other day recognized by several sober citizens by the way side, in such a situation as to induce the belief that he was dead, and that he had come to his untimely fate either by mischance or the hand of violence. A magistrate was immediately called upon, who after hastily referring to the statutes, and a book of forms and precedents, placed a volume under each arm, and with appropriate solemnity moved to the fatal spot, calling, as he passed, upon his neighbors to the number of fifteen, to serve as a jury, of inquest. The jury was duly impanelled, sworn, and charged to declare of the death of the person, whether he died of Felony, &c.—when to the astonishment of all present, the apparently lifeless corpse moved, faintly raising his head, and with the muffled tongue of a votary of Bacchus exclaimed, "I have an objection to one of the Jury!"

DIED. In this county at his late residence in Wye, after a short illness, Mr. Henry Council, in the 23d year of his age.

In this county on Monday evening last, Mrs. Price consort of James Price.

At Locust Grove, the residence of Thomas Hayward, Esq. on Saturday, the 13th inst. George Robins, infant son of Wm. H. Hayward Esq.

"Happy infant, early blest, Rest, in peaceful slumbers rest, Early rescued from the cares Which increase with growing years."

On Saturday night last, Mr. James Cain, of the County.

PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE, August 19. GRAIN.—Wheat—the receipts continue very limited. We notice some improvement in prices since our last. In the early part of the week a cargo of old Red of very superior quality sold at 2.15. Sales yesterday and to day have been made freely at \$1.12, for Red, and in one instance we understand a cargo of new brought an advance on that price. Sales of White continue to be made at prices from \$1.15 to \$1.20 according to quality. Corn, yellow is scarce and wanted—sales to the amount of about 10,000 bushels have been made since Monday at 66c and yesterday and to-day 67c a 68c has been paid for some parcels. Rye—were note a sale of good quality to-day at 65c. Corn Meal sale \$3.50 c2 h. Oats 25c.

CAMP MEETING.

A Camp meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church will commence in Hibernia Woods, near Centerville on Friday next the 26th, and close on the following Wednesday morning.

NOTICE,

AN ELECTION will be held on the First Monday in September next, at the usual places of holding Elections in this County, for the purpose of electing two ELECTORS to the Senate of the State of Maryland; and on the first Monday of October next, at the same places, an ELECTION will be held for the purpose of electing a Representative in Congress of the United States from this district, four Delegates to the next General Assembly of Maryland, and five County Commissioners.

J. M. FAULKNER, S.M. of Talbot county. Easton, August 20th, 1831.

National Republican Ticket.

FOR TALBOT COUNTY.

Electors of the Senate. Gen. Sol. Dickinson. Col. Wm. Hughlett.
For Congress.—JOHN LEEDS KERR.
Delegates to the General Assembly. Gen. Sol. Dickinson. George Dudley, Col. Wm. Hughlett, Joseph Bruff.
Livy Court. John Edmondson, Wm. H. Tilghman, Jeremiah Valiant, George Stevens, Wm. Benny, Jr.

FOR CAROLINE COUNTY.

Electors of the Senate. Thomas Burchenal. Thomas S. Carter, Esq.
For Delegates to the General Assembly. Wm. M. Harcastle, William Jones, William Orrell, Jacob Charles, Esq.

FOR QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY.

Electors of the Senate. Col. Tho. Emory, Jno McKenny, Esq.
For Delegates to the General Assembly. James Merrick, John Brown, Henry E. Wright, E. G. Bourke, Esq.
For the Levy Court. Matthias George, Francis A. Rochester, John Davis, William Reed, Esq., Frederick Sudler.

FOR KENT COUNTY.

Electors of the Senate. Thomas B. Yost, Samuel G. Osborne.
Delegates to the General Assembly. Wm. T. Browne, Marcell M. Rasin, Ebenezer Welch, James A. Pearce.

BANKING HOUSE OF

J. A. Cohen, Jr. & Brothers.

NO. 114 BALTIMORE STREET. DEPOSITS will be received, at the following rate of interest per annum, viz: On Deposits subject to be drawn for at the pleasure of the depositor—3 per cent. On deposits subject to 30 days notice 4 per cent. On deposits made for a period not less than one year, or subject to 90 days notice 5 per cent. Certificates will be issued for all special deposits. Baltimore, August 20.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of Talbot county court, at May Term 1831, the undersigned commissioners, will offer at Public Sale on Tuesday 27th day September next, at the court house door, in the town of Easton, all the farm and improvements, belonging to the heirs of Henry Cunnell, dec'd, situated on the head water of Wye River, adjoining Skipton Landing. This property will be sold on a credit of one, two and three years, the purchaser or purchasers, giving bond with good and approved security, bearing interest from the day of Sale, to the several years, for their respective portions. Sale to take place between 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. WM. H. TILGHMAN, CHARLES J. J. P. JOSEPH TURNER, Wm. ROSE, } Commrs. Aug 20 (S&W)

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be offered at public sale, at the court house door in Easton on TUESDAY the 30th inst, at 3 o'clock P. M. the farm, with two miles of Easton, formerly the property of David D. Barnes, dec'd, containing about 135 acres of land, there is three fields of a cut 100,000 corn hills each, and a fair portion of excellent meadow land, we cleared the farm is well watered spring, a never failing stream running through two fields and the meadow; there is a new brick well of excellent water, near the door. The terms will be accommodating and made known on the day of sale or at any time previous on application to the subscribers at Easton. The farm abounds with marble near the surface and the situation pleasant and healthy. N. G. SINGLETON. Aug. 20. N. B. If the above farm is not sold it will be for rent the ensuing year. N. G. S.

\$50 REWARD.

AN AWAY Monday the 1st instant, a negro boy named

ISAAC,

about 15 or 16 years of age, 4 feet 10 or 11 inches high, and well made. He is glib on the tongue, and draws his words when spoken to. The clothing he had on when he left Mr. John Satchell, near Buck Town, in whose employ he was, was country made linen and trousers, &c. If the said boy be apprehended in the county and secured in Cambridge jail, I will give twenty dollars; or, \$30 if taken out of the county and in the State and lodged in any jail or, the above reward taken out of the State—provided, in either case, that I get him again. I do hereby warn all persons from harboring or employing said negro, as well as from facilitating his escape, and particularly the company and keeper of the Nantowke Bridge. JOHN S. SATCHELL. Little Black-water Bridge Dorchester county, Md Aug 20 th }

NEW GOOD,

Rhodes, Kennard & Loveday HAVE just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a fresh supply of

Summer Goods,

which, added to their Spring's purchase, gives them much the largest and best assortment they ever have had at this season. They have added to their stock, a large supply of fresh imported

Hardware and Cutlery,

Embracing a good choice of the most approved Carpenter's & Shoe-maker's tools. Also just opened, a few boxes of nice

CHAMPAGNE,

A FEW DOZEN BOTTLES OF SUPERIOR CYDER AND ALE and on hand some OLD PORT WINE in Bottles.

June 18 1831 [S&W]

The young girl with grey hair.
Most of our readers remember the story of Mrs. Montague's hair turning suddenly grey, the effect of fright from a thunderstorm on the Alps—and perhaps another similar case is not altogether unfamiliar, of the boy who was lowered down the side of a precipice to get eagle's eggs from the nest, and was attacked by the parent bird, and in attempting to defend himself with a knife, cut the rope that held the basket in which he was seated, so that he was sustained by a single strand, at a distance of many hundred feet from the bottom of the cliff; he was drawn up, but such was the shock his feelings sustained, that in a few hours his head became as grey as that of the octogenarian. The following translation, which we take from a French paper, will show another instance of early grey hairs, from an expedition that promised as little any such result, as the two above noticed:

The young girl with grey hair.—After three years absence, I saw her again, two weeks since, at the theatre. Every eye was fixed upon her but mine—I dared not look. The sight of her produced in me a painful and indescribable emotion. But I soon turned towards her—her appearance made me weep.

"Poor Henriette," said I.
A person sitting near me, pulled me by the sleeve and said, "Is it not strange, that a girl so young should be grey?"
"It is a pity," said another; she has such beautiful black eyes."

"If there was a poet here," said a dandy, "I am certain that the sight of this beautiful monster would inspire him to write a splendid ballad."

If I had had a dirk with me, the fellow should have tasted it.

I made an attempt to escape—but an irresistible force nailed me to the bench. At length the curtain rose—who could tell me what was passing on the stage. I knew nothing of it, excepting that a gentleman behind me observed, that it was a very pleasant farce. I, in the mean time, was choked with grief.

Between the acts, the people around me began again to converse about the young lady with grey hair.

"I'll bet anything," said one, "that the poor girl has met the Devil in the evening, face to face, in the woods."

"Not at all," said another; there is no Devil in the case. I am a physician, and will explain to you how it happens that certain kinds of hair—

"Ah, you are going to explain the matter scientifically," interrupted a third person, "my dear sir you waste your science here. It is impossible that a whole head of hair, on a young girl, should turn grey without some extraordinary cause. This interesting victim must have experienced some violent shock."

"Her husband perhaps, was killed in her arms on the 29th July."

"Ah, that is quite possible," murmured a man who had been a general— "or perhaps while she was playing at the edge of the window, the child has fallen from the fourth story, and been crushed upon the pave ent."

"Beg pardon gentlemen, but your suppositions are wide from facts. You can easily see that she is neither a mother nor a widow. How old do you suppose such a girl to be?—sixteen, sir?"

"Eighteen, sir."

"Perhaps you know her," said the man to me.

I shrunk back into silence, and the man continued—"It is evident to any one that has studied the physiology of the passions, that this young lady owes her early grey hair entirely to a violent disappointment in love."

I turned suddenly towards the speaker, and pressing his hand convulsively to mine, I exclaimed, "Ah sir, I am a guilty wretch."

I know not what the company must have thought of this exclamation, torn from me by the remembrance of my crime; but luckily for me, the music struck up with all its force, and the drop curtain rose again.

During the remainder of the farce, I could think only of former days, recalling to my mind the image of Henriette—Henriette, so young, so beautiful, and so cruelly betrayed—Henriette, the lovely mistress of my youth, whom I now found in three years, with the grey hairs of age.

Wretch, said I to myself, what hast thou not made her suffer—with what a shameful neglect hast thou treated the most tender love.

I tore my breast with my nails, such was my anguish.

I quitted the boxes. It appeared that the performance had closed. One of my friends came up to me, and without paying any attention to my paleness, he took me gently by the hand, "I have just seen Henriette," said he.

"How, said I, you have also seen her?"

"Undoubtedly, my dear fellow; she is terribly changed though."

"Oh horribly," cried I.

"Do you know how that has happened?"

"Hush," said I imploringly, "hush I beseech you; I am the monster."

"What?" said he, laughing, "are you the robber?"

"What robber?" demanded I.

"The quack."

"I know nothing of that."

He then told me that Henriette passing at Bourges about a month since, had purchased in the public square, of a mountebank, a powder for coloring the hair auburn or black—and that was the reason her hair had turned grey.

Dr. C. Clark's Patent Wheat and Oat THRESHING MACHINE.

THIS valuable Machine for threshing all kinds of grain and hulling cloverseed, was patented in January 1830, since which time over 1000 machines have been made and put into operation in this and the neighbouring states; & no doubt in a very short time will be the only threshing machine in use, as it can be made for less money, and is admitted by every disinterested person, and fairly proven, to require much less power to thresh the same quantity of grain than any other machine now in use, in consequence of the screw form beaters having a two-fold action upon the grain, and the manner in which they are placed.

As many impositions have been practiced upon those who have been disposed to encourage useful improvements, it is the wish of the subscriber that the farmers and mechanics &c. should carefully examine this machine in full operation at Edward Lloyd's, Jr., or Samuel Stevens, Esqrs. in Talbot county.

Individual Rights, district and counties may be purchased on reasonable terms. Apply to SAMUEL HATFIELD, at Mr. Lowe's hotel, Easton, where he will continue for a few days only.

The following extract from the "Winchester Republican" and a few of the many certificates from gentlemen of the highest respectability, are annexed, with a request that the public will give them such weight as they may consider them entitled to,—the proprietor preferring that the performance of the machine should exceed the expectation of the purchaser, rather than state from his own knowledge, what they can do from actual experiment.

"We rode out on Friday last to see Dr. Clark's newly invented threshing machine in operation. Many gentlemen of the first practical information in the country, were present. We only repeat their opinion, when we say the machine equalled the character they had heard of it, & that it exceeded in its performance, all they had ever before seen. While we were present, 150 sheaves of wheat were threshed in seven minutes, which was 17 1/2 minutes, 24, it is estimated, yield a bushel of grain. We learn that on Monday, a further trial was had, in which 550 sheaves, or 244 bushels, were got out in 32 minutes, and much cleaner than the bystanders had ever before seen. This is at the rate of about 450 bushels a day. The fact may appear incredible—but is nevertheless so. The machine is remarkably simple in its construction, about the size of a wheat fan is worked by one or two horses and requires the attendance of but 3 or 4 hands. The cost is about \$60, exclusive of the horse power."

[Sentinel of the Valley.]

Philadelphia Co. (Pa.) Sept. 15th 1830.

We have seen Dr. Clark's Patent Threshing Machine in operation. It will thresh nearly one bushel of wheat per minute, with one horse, perfectly clean, taking off nearly every white cap, without breaking the grain, leaving the straw in a good condition for use. It can be used by the power of one man, so as to thresh ten bushels of wheat per hour. These simple machines, which cost much less than the far superior to any we have seen, and are not liable to get out of order.

Signed JAMES ALLEN, JOHN SUMMERS, DANIEL FLECK, JOSEPH RICHTER.

Frederick County, Va. July 1st 1830.

I have one of Dr. Clark's Patent threshing machines, erected on my farm, which I consider the best I have ever seen. It threshes faster and cleaner, and leaves the straw in good condition for use. I have threshed 25 common sheaves of wheat in a minute, 550 common sheaves of wheat in 32 minutes, and 110 bushels of wheat in three hours and 84 dozen sheaves of oats in one hour, it is not liable to get out of order.

Signed JOEL LUTON.

Extract of a letter, dated Washington, Kentucky, Sept. 18th 1830.

Dr. C. Clark.—Sir, I have the pleasure to inform you that we have put in operation your small threshing machine. Its performance was very good; we have threshed about 200 bushels. We have threshed at the rate of forty bushels of wheat per hour, and 500 sheaves in 25 minutes.

Yours &c. J. W. FLAGG.

Winchester, Frederick Co. Va. April 11th 1830.

From a careful examination of Dr. Clark's patent threshing machine, and seeing it in full operation, we pronounce it superior in every respect to any other we have seen. It not only threshes faster and cleaner, but it moved with much less power, requiring only the power of one horse to thresh thirty bushels of wheat, per hour, and is very simple in its construction, &c.

Signed THOS. BRYNERLY, BENJ. BUSHNELL, DAVID RUSSELL.

Extract of a letter, dated Chester county, Pa. August 25th 1830.

Dr. C. Clark.—We have made an experiment on clover seed, with that patent machine of yours, which convinces us, if the conveniences were attached to it, that are commonly attached to hulling mills, it would clean clover out of the chaff, as fast as any mill now in use. All who saw the operations, said it was a complete clover huller. It answers extremely well for all kinds of grain in the straw.

Yours &c. SAMUEL REINHART.

Buckingham, Court House Va. Oct. 1830.

We, the undersigned, having seen the machine above alluded to, in operation at this place, feel no hesitation in recommending it to the public. It surpasses any machine that we have ever seen in operation—it will get out wheat faster than one man can possibly put it to the machine, requiring much less team than any other machine.

Signed THOS. M. BONDURANT, JOHN MREYNOLDS, NELSON PAGE, THOS. MAY.

Frederick County, Md. April 6th 1830.

Having seen one of Dr. C. Clark's patent Threshing Machines in operation, we can recommend it to the public, as being superior to any Threshing Machine that we have heretofore seen. When in operation it threshes twelve common sheaves of wheat per minute and threshed perfectly clean, requiring only the power of one horse leaving the straw in a good condition for use. The cheapness and simplicity of the Machine, make it an object to every farmer,

Signed Wm. S. McPHERSON, Wm. WORTHINGTON, JOHN McPHERSON, EDWARD B. McPHERSON, HORATIO McPHERSON, ED. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Buckingham Court House, Oct. 4th 1830.

Dr. C. Clark.—Dear Sir—The operation of your machine has been witnessed by a number of persons in this county, and universally with admiration and wonder. It far surpasses any

thing of the kind I ever saw—and I have no doubt, will be of more utility to the farmer, than any machine that has been invented within the last half century, to aid him in his operations. Your most ob'dt. serv't,

Signed JOHN O. LAY.

Whereby certify to all whom it may concern, that having tried Dr. Clark's patent threshing machine, made by Mr. Wilson of Baltimore I threshed out in fifteen Minutes seven and a half bushels of wheat and I believe more might have been threshed out if the machine had constantly been fed as well as it would admit at Tods Point farm this 19 day of July 1831, this I am perfectly satisfied with.

EDWARD TRIPLE.

CLARK'S OFFICE, Baltimore, July 29, 1831

Report of the Drawing of the Maryland State Lottery, No. 5, for 1831.

No. 10816 even No. the cap. prize of \$10,000

\$3619 prize of 2,000

*19141 do 1,000

*7914 } Each Prizes of 500

2410 } do. 300

15355 } do. 200

*1940 } do. 100

*3787 } do. 50

*3980 } *9509 } do. 100

*13105 } 9091 } do. 100

*795 } *4844 } do. 50

*10670 } 1844 } do. 50

*19602 } 15999 } do. 50

*16679 } 18734 } do. 50

With 20 prizes of \$20, 200 of \$4, and 10,000 of \$1 30 cents each.

No. 10816 an even number, having drawn the Capital Prize; agreeably to the Scheme therefore, all the even numbers being those ending with 2, 4, 6, 8 or 0, are each entitled to one dollar and fifty cents in addition to whatever prizes they may have drawn besides.

ON WEDNESDAY, August 31, will be drawn in Baltimore, MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, No. 6, for 1831.—ODD AND EVEN.

HIGHEST PRIZE 10,000 DOLLARS.

Scheme.

1 prize of \$10,000 5 prizes of \$100

1 2,000 10 50

1 1,000 20 20

1 500 50 10

1 400 200 5

1 300 1000 1 50

1 200 10000 1 50

Half Tickets, One dollar.—Quarters, fifty cents

To be had at

CLARK'S OFFICES,

N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Gay, N. E. corner of Baltimore & Charles sts

Where the Highest Prizes in the State Lotteries have been often sold, than at any other office !!!

*Orders either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application

Address to JOHN CLARK, Lottery Vender, Baltimore

Aug. 6

LOST, on or about the 23d of June last, be- low Thomas Point, on the Chesapeake bay, a small white bottomed BATTEAUX. Also, between Poplar and Sharp's Island, a small BATTEAUX with new seats and risings

Any information respecting them will be thankfully received by the Subscriber at Oxford, or at this office and liberally rewarded.

ROBERT DELAHAY.

July 23d, 1831.

FOR SALE,

THE choice of several Yoke of young well-broke OXEN, they are innured to constant work. Also, a good GIG HORSE.

ROBT. DELAHAY.

Oxford Neck, Aug. 6

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber being very desirous of closing the collection of Officers' Fees now due for the present year, within the time prescribed by law, respectfully requests all persons indebted for the same, to call on him at his Office in Easton, where he may be found at almost any time ready for the reception of the same. It is also hoped that those who cannot make a convenient call on him, will very soon be prepared to receive a call from his deputies in the respective districts of this county. The Lawyers, Clerks, Registers, &c. generally expect punctual payments, which makes a speedy collection necessary.

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

May 28

House and Lots for Sale.

BY virtue of an order of Talbot county court, at May Term 1828, the undersigned commissioners, will offer at public Sale on the 13th day of September next, two lots of ground, situated at the upper end of Dover street, in the town of Easton, on one of which is erected a convenient and comfortable two story frame dwelling, with kitchen attached. This property will be sold on a credit of 12 months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, to the several heirs for their respective portion, bearing interest from the day of sale. The sale will take place on the premises at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

JOHN M. G. EMORY, } Commissioners. WM. H. GROOMER, } LAMBT. REARDON. } Aug 13 5w

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at public sale, at the late residence of Richard Harrington, late of Talbot county dec'd, on THURSDAY the 25th instant,—all the personal estate of said dec'd consisting of

Horses, Cattle, Sheep

& HOGS—household and kitchen furniture, and other articles too tedious to enumerate.—A credit of six months will be given, on all sums over five dollars, by the purchasers giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, on all sums of and under five dollars, the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

Attendance given by WM. ST. LAUGHTER, Exr. of Richard Harrington, dec'd

Aug. 13.

PRINTING

Of every description handsomely executed at this OFFICE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE

WOOL & SHEEP-SKINS.

RHODES, KENNARD & LOVEDAY, are wishing to purchase the above articles to some extent, and will give the highest market prices, either in goods or money.

They have just received, and offer for sale, a very superior paste-black, its application is said to produce fine and permanent gloss, at the same time, that it is found to preserve and render all kinds of leather completely water-proof.

June 4 If S&W

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND.

WILL continue the same routes as last year, until further notice, viz: leave Baltimore on Tuesday and Friday morning's at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton; leave Easton on Wednesday and Saturday morning's at 7 o'clock, for Cambridge, Annapolis and Baltimore; leave Baltimore on Monday morning's at 6 o'clock for Chester-town, by Corsica landing, and return the same day. Passage and fare the same as last year.

*All Baggage, Packages, parcels &c. at the risk of the owner or owners thereof.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Captain.

March 19

The Cambridge Chronicle, Centreville Times and Kent Inquirer will Copy the above

REUBEN T. BOYD

TAILOR, Easton,

NEXT door south of the Bank, feels truly grateful to those who have reached to him the hand of real friendship by patronising him in business, and promptly discharging their bills. Having a young and growing family to provide for, and as an inspired writer tells us, "whoso ever does not provide for his own household is worse than an infidel, and has denied the faith;" he is induced to make this appeal to public sentiment, and say he is still willing to exert his bread by the sweat of his brow, & that all orders in his line, will be executed in the best manner and utmost dispatch; in cases of marriages, weddings or mourning, his arrangements are such as to enable him to make a suit of clothes at a very short notice.

N. B. Country produce will be taken from persons living in the country for work done, who find it inconvenient to pay the cash.

R. T. B.

May 21

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Worcester county in the State of Maryland, on the eighth day of June, inst. by Thomas Milbourne Esq. a justice of the peace of the State and county aforesaid, as runaways, the following negroes to wit one named

ABIGAIL,

Five feet and three inches high of a yellow complexion and wearing a coloured striped stamped cotton frock.

One named ANNE alias Nancy five feet three inches high of a yellow complexion and wearing a mixed copperas home spun dress.

One named ELIZABETH or Betty, five feet six and a half inches high of a rather dark complexion, and wearing a blue striped domestic frock.

And two children one named LEONARD and the other named JANE, children of negro Abigail, which said children are of the same complexion of their mother and wear clothes of the same colour of their mothers, the above negroes have no bodily marks as I can discover.

The owner or owners of said negroes are hereby notified within sixty days from the advertising hereof, to come forward prove his, her or their title, and pay or cause to be paid all such legal costs and charges as have accrued or may accrue by the reason of apprehending, imprisoning and advertising the same, and take them away according to the law of the State of Maryland, otherwise they will be dealt with as the law directs

PURNELL JOHNSON, Shff. of Worcester county Md.

Snow Hill, June 25 8w

\$50 REWARD.

ONAWAY from the subscriber yesterday morning, (5th August), negro man named

HARRY,

aged about 26 years, about 5 feet 3 inches high, with a black complexion, thick lips, large eye lids and sulky look. He had on a muslin shirt and linen trousers, and carried with him a bundle containing a blue and white striped kersey jacket and trousers. The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver him to me at Church Creek or secure him in any jail in the State of Maryland, so that I get him again.

HORATIO JONES, Dorchester county, Md. Aug. 13 3t

RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the jail of Talbot County in the State of Maryland on the 19th July inst. by Henry Thomas, Esq. a Justice of the Peace of the county and State aforesaid, as a runaway, a negro boy who calls himself

JOHN SANDFORD,

aged about 13 or 14 years four feet three and a half inches high; has on his right thigh five small scars as if occasioned by fire, had on when committed a coarse linen shirt and trousers. John is very quick to answer when spoken to, and rather smart in conversation; he says he was stolen sometime last fall from his master Mr. James Gurven who lived on the corner of Howard and Mulberry streets, in the City of Baltimore, by a negro woman called Louisa Seth, and sent to Easton to a negro man called Nace Gibson, where he has remained until apprehended.

The owner of the above described negro boy, is hereby notified, to come forward within sixty days, from the advertising hereof, prove his property and pay, or cause to be paid all such legal costs and charges as have, or may accrue by the reason of apprehending, imprisoning and advertising the same, and take him away according to the law of this State, otherwise the said negro boy John will be dealt with as the Law directs.

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff. of Talbot County.

Easton July 23.

A first rate Saddle Horse FOR SALE.

A fine wrecker—of a rich bay colour, black mane and tail, snip and one white hind foot, well broke, seven years old—sound in all respects, never was sick, and never had a hard ride—his gait is charmingly pleasant from three to twelve miles the hour. Enquire at this office.

July 30

THE FEMALE CLASSIC ACADEMY AT EASTON.

late relinquished by Mr. Hart, will, in future be conducted by the Subscriber. This contemplated to pursue the same extended, thorough course of instruction practised by his predecessor, and so well calculated to give expansion to intellect, dignity to sentiment, and a consequent polish to manners. The Principal can promise largely as to his assiduity, attention, & conscientious desire to be useful as a teacher. And should the number of pupils, or the branches to be taught exceed his own personal efforts to do justice, discreet and competent assistants will be advantageously engaged. The discipline of the School will have for its basis the eliciting of a laudable emulation. Penalties will consist in the imposition of intellectual tasks, the performance of which will be enforced, if necessary by confinement at play-time. Should this prove ineffectual, appeal will be made to parental admonitions prior to expulsion—the dernier resort. The charges will be as follows.

Spelling, Reading, Writing, per quarter \$4 00

Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic 5 00

History, use of Globes, Astronomy, Rhetoric, Composition 6 00

Logic, Chemistry, Nat. & Exp. Philosophy; Mor. Ditt. French, Latin, 7 00

Drawing, Painting; 3 Dollars Extra.

*Was designed to open the school immediately, but as the usual time of vacation is now at hand, business will not commence till the 1st Monday in September, unless ten or twelve should make known to him a wish to dispense with the vacation, in which event the Academy will be opened. The subscriber would take into his family several pupils as boarders, upon terms customary in this place.

EDW. H. WIRELL, South St. Easton; July 30.

MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans' Court

June Term A. D. 1831.

ON application of William Bullen, Administrator of Thomas Bullen late of Talbot County deceased,—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in two of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 18th day of July in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty one.

JAS. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county

Test,

In compliance to the above order

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Subscriber of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Bullen, late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 1st day of February next, or they may, otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 18th day of July A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty one.

WM. BULLEN, adm'r. of Thomas Bullen, deceased

July 30.

MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

JUNE TERM, A. D. 1831.

ON application of William Townsend, Administrator of George Shannahan, late

EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown."
RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. XIV.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 27, 1831

NO. 35.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY EVENING

ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

TERMS

TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS Per Annum, payable half yearly in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Not exceeding a square inserted three times for ONE DOLLAR; and TWENTY FIVE CENTS for every subsequent insertion.

From the U. S. Gazette.

THE BRITISH W. INDIA TRADE.

At the last contest for the choice of a president, the condition of our commerce with the British colonial ports became a favorite theme for electioneering rhetoric. The enemies of Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay assailed them with unmeasured obloquy for having lost (as it was said) the *West India Trade*.

Never was phrase more freely used in party vituperation with so little care to attach a meaning to the words.

The unqualified nature of the invective and the positive tone in which the charge was often repeated might have led a stranger to believe, that Mr. Adams had found the United States in the quite unrestricted enjoyment of some lucrative branch of commerce, or immense advantages of which he contended, or suffered to be lost through his own sheer malignity or unexampled folly.

Many things were uttered during the warmth of the contest, which have been tacitly withdrawn or abandoned since its violence subsided; but this particular accusation had been sanctioned by high authority among the friends of General Jackson, and often reiterated by such as did not at all understand it, there was therefore, little difficulty in keeping up the delusion, and fostering the bitterness of ill-will that it had contributed to excite.

It was a point of policy, in the new administration, to make the most of such an opportunity.

The instructions prepared for Mr. McLane, by Mr. Van Buren, are accordingly calculated manifestly for effect,—both on the mind of the new president, and on the party of Gen. Jackson throughout the country; whose eyes the document was destined of course, to be laid by the newspapers.

It was obvious that both Mr. Van Buren and Mr. McLane had, in the first place a part to act towards the president. Their adherence to his fortunes had been very tardy, and they could scarcely expect him to believe it was disinterested. It was well known, that Mr. Van Buren had been at least willing to receive the same appointment from Mr. Adams, which Mr. McLane had now received from General Jackson. And Mr. McLane's opposition had given way only to the certainty of general Jackson's success.

The sincerity of such conversion might be in danger of disbelief, unless every opportunity was taken to renounce Mr. Adams and all his works—to repeat their adulations of past heresy, and renew the professions of a new allegiance.

When the letter of instructions was submitted to the president for his sanction and approval; it, therefore, exhibited a full and satisfactory measure of censure cast upon the preceding administration; with an expression of trembling hope, that the evil conduct of Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay would not be allowed to prevent the success of the future effort.

As to the business part of the instructions, it is quite explicit.—Mr. McLane was told to lay before the British minister the same propositions which Mr. Clay had authorized Mr. Gallatin to offer; or propositions coincident with them, according to the preferred expressions of Mr. McLane.

But nothing can be more elaborately indistinct, indefinite and unintelligible than the charges against the late administration. Mr. Van Buren speaks of the claims set up by the late administration, which had caused interruption of the trade in question; &c. But he avoids most carefully, any specific indication of those claims, or any reference or allusion by which his meaning could be ascertained. He says too, that these claims, or the claims set up to justify the conduct of the late administration have been abandoned by those who advanced them, and have received no sanction from the people.

There is more of this strain, all equally incapable of any specific application; all very suitable for some newspapers that might be named which are not particularly heedful of the veracity of their paragraphs,—but all sadly out of place in a STATE PAPER.

To borrow a phrase of the secretary's friend Mr. Crawford, he must have presumed upon the ignorance of the president,—when he expected him to believe that the claims set up for this country by the late administration, had been so mischievous and unjustifiable, while in this very letter of instructions the new envoy was directed to adhere to the same claims and offer the identical or coincident propositions.

General Jackson must have known (one would naturally suppose) that whatever had been done or claimed by the late administration in reference to the British West India trade was laid before congress, and acted upon and sustained by congress.

As to any claim to be justified, advanced and abandoned by the late administration; or claims set up in justification of their conduct, and afterwards abandoned by those who advanced them; (it would be very agreeable to get at its exact meaning if it were practicable, if I comprehend the sentence at all it is as pure a fable as ever poet dreamed.

The president of course read all this before it went to Mr. McLane. If he understood it, he deserves credit for uncommon penetration. But it was abusive of the late administration; and therefore, could not but seem orthodox and right.

Mr. Van Buren succeeded so far; but he has also presumed upon the ignorance of the people in laying this unparalleled document before the nation; and in that he may be disappointed; the people of this country have not yet entirely lost their taste for truth and dignity in the composition of state papers.

A part of the plan seems to have been to prepare for throwing the blame, in case no arrangement should be effected, upon some alleged offence pretended to have been given

by Mr. Adams to the British; and thus to raise or prolong a clamor against him and Mr. Clay, which though perfectly unfounded, might be not much the less effective upon the elections. Mr. Barbour had been told by the British secretary for foreign affairs, in presence of the premier, that he was convinced of the injurious effect of Mr. Canning's scheme upon their own interests.

This admission opened a hope that the British government, being tired of their latest plan, would be disposed to change it; and if that should happen, on any account, the event by being properly managed, might be rendered available to the political purposes of Mr. McLane and his employers.

We have seen that the interests of our commerce did not call for any change. The trade though not direct was profitably carried on through a process by this time perfectly understood; and all intelligent merchants join, I believe, in the opinion, that it was quite as advantageously prosecuted in that fashion as it can be now with the direct trade open.

But other objects than the interests of our commerce were in view; and the anxiety to make any arrangement was much greater than the care for the propriety of the arrangement itself, or the means of obtaining it.

Some of the means were curious. When the first message of President Jackson was composed, a sentence was inserted expressing the most unbounded admiration of Great Britain! These are the words:

"Distinguished alike in peace and in war, every thing in the condition of history that counts is calculated to command our respect."

This was going very far. No president had ever said any thing like it. The Quarterly Review could say no more; and would not say so much. It is almost universally admitted that some incidents in the external history of England might be forgotten without detriment to the national character. But Gen. Jackson has no reservation. Every thing in the history of Great Britain is admirable! Dartmoor and Copenhagen are not words of abuse!—The oppression of Ireland is right, the plunder of India justifiable!—the impressment of our seamen—the spoliation of our commerce—the burning of our capital—all is right; on whatever chapter he rests his eye, all is just and honorable—magnanimous and humane!

And is it possible that Gen. Jackson had become so warm an admirer of England, and of all that is English?

No! at all. This was diplomacy; it was Mr. Van Buren's method of catching the duke of Wellington as flies are caught, with a little honey.

Mr. McLane was instructed to communicate this adulation, with a view to help the negotiation.

"It is to be hoped," says Mr. Van Buren, "that the President's message will aid the liberal views which the principal members of the British cabinet are understood to entertain," &c.

And how was this aid to be rendered by the message?

Why, by impressing the mind of the British public with just views of the sentiments of the President!

It is hard to say, whether this was merely a bold stroke of flattery intended for the President himself, or that Mr. Van Buren was indeed silly enough to suppose that the British public cared one straw for the sentiments of the President!

But in this paltry spirit of negotiation by means of flattery and fawning, the business was begun, so it was prosecuted and even so it was concluded.

Mr. McLane, though left, of course, to his own discretion as to the manner of presenting his propositions, did not venture to omit one title of the indefinite slander that had been entrusted to him. If he had shown any tact and honesty in vilifying Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay, the sincerity and zeal of his Jacksonism might have been brought in question at home, and he would have lost his chance of becoming Secretary of the Treasury.

The progress of the negotiation will be next considered. X. Y.

[From the Lexington (Ky.) Observer.]

"We commend the following able communication to the attention of our readers.—It is from the pen of a distant correspondent, and of one who has had opportunity to know what he writes."

TO ANDREW JACKSON.

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Sir,—In addressing you plainly and without reserve, it is my intention to do it respectfully. Rude thoughts or taunting expressions I would deem unworthy of myself, as of the elevated station to which you have been raised by the suffrages of your country.

I have passed my tenth lustre about as far as you have your twelfth. Like yourself, therefore, I have somewhat of the experience of age, and I have of my wisdom, or not. But grey hairs and furrowed cheeks do not always denote the sage.

I have known you from my boyhood, and have not been altogether unobservant of your course. To your life and real character therefore I am not a stranger. Of intentional falsehood I am incapable. I abhor it as inconsistent alike with manhood and virtue. Hence I shall refer to no witnesses to prove any statements I may make in relation to you. My appeal is to Heaven that I believe them all to be true; and to your own conscience I dare appeal for testimony to confirm them.—You will know them to be true, as soon as they shall have been laid before you.

To your parentage I shall make no reference because it is not a matter of moment! But your education is. That, in the early part of your life, was exceedingly limited; and, at the schools where it was received, your standing for talents and industry, was humble; had I said *discreditable*, the charge could be made good, even after a lapse of nearly fifty years. You were much more of a roisterer than of either a scholar or a well-bred youth. Ungacious as this may be to your ear, you know it is true. You were a terror to the lovers of peace, much more than to the doers of evil.

Your professional education, as far as it deserved that name, was received in Salisbury, North Carolina. And what was its character?—meagre, superficial, and defective, even in that obscure country village. Instead of being found in the office of your preceptor, pursuing your studies, and acquiring a familiarity with the forms of business, your daily resort was to public houses, and other places less creditable, and your employments such as I shall not name.

I regret to add, that the habitual profanity and frequent impurity of your language, indicated plainly the low rank and profligacy of

your associates. No life of this will you deny. When admitted to the bar (an honor which was not readily or easily conferred on you) you did not attempt to establish yourself where you were known, from entire confidence that you could not succeed. You had neither friends nor admirers in the place. You crossed the mountains (the first prudent step you were remembered to have taken) and settled in that part of the State of North Carolina which now makes portion of Tennessee. But even there you were never distinguished, except for action. You gained no solid reputation, either as an advocate or a counsellor. No address of yours to a jury, no opinion delivered by you to a Court, is remembered by you. The reason is plain. Nothing of the kind worthy of credit was ever achieved by you. You never surpassed mediocrity, if you even reached it. Nor did you advance in wealth any more than in fame.

Your translation from the bar to the bench produced for you no change of professional or intellectual standing. It brought you no fresh accession of honors. You carried along with you your untrammelled mind and want of industry and they were impossible barriers between you and reputation. You had a character for sternness, and I believe, for integrity, but not for wisdom or a knowledge of the law. Nor was your department on the judgment seat of that high and dignified order, which became the station. It bore witness that you had not forgotten former scenes, and that a new office did not always produce new feelings, nor amend old ones. You had therefore neither judicial weight from your attainments as a jurist, nor influence arising from high bred courtesy. Your bearing was arbitrary; and your manners often offensive. Nor did your character off the bench add to your respectability on it. But on this I shall not enlarge. All this you know to be true.

In deliberative bodies to which you were elected, you were but a unit; felt only by your vote. Eloquence or wisdom you displayed none; nor did you make any amends for the want of them by your devotion to business. Your days were spent in idleness, and your nights I will not say how—but not in preparing yourself for the duties of a statesman. From these causes you had but little influence in the legislature of Tennessee, and in that of the nation to which you were appointed, your voice was never heard, except in monosyllables, "aye" and "no," or if so, not more than once, and then neither to your own credit, nor that of the State which you represented. Nor were you ever conspicuous as a member of committees. You were unable to pen a report then, as you are to compose a "message" or even a respectable letter now. These things are fresh in the recollection of thousands; and in the days of your comparative modesty and candor, before enemies and friends had inflamed your vanity, and suggested to you the proud conceit of your defects, you yourself acknowledged the truth of them. To your acknowledgment of many of them I myself have listened. Indeed you almost boasted of your want of science and scholarship. Jack Cade went but a step beyond you, when he did it altogether. In confirmation of the suspicion thus excited, that you are indifferent if not unfriendly to letters, you are the only Chief Magistrate who have failed to recommend the establishment of a National University. On this subject, so important to the diffusion of sound knowledge, without which a republic is but a name and which would add so materially to the strength of our Union, your predecessors were earnest and eloquent in all their "messages" to Congress, while you have maintained a portentous silence. You have pressed the demolition of a National Bank, but not the erection of a National University.

Such is your history as a youth and student, a lawyer and judge, a civilian and statesman, in each capacity you were marked by idleness and a want of knowledge, if not a contempt for it. You never strive to acquire information through the proper channel, on account of your repugnance to mental labor. You had an aversion to books, rarely purchased any, and read them desultory, not of choice but necessity, to acquire such an amount of knowledge as some point as had become indispensable to you. To lay up a stock in store, to be drawn on as wanted, was never your practice. Hence your well known and discreditable illiteracy.

To any scholar like knowledge of your native tongue, you were and still remain a stranger. You have never written a sentence of three clauses, containing sound sense and pure English. The composition of your public papers of every description has been the work of others. The author of those you issued from New Orleans is well known to me. He is now near to you. Nor would it be difficult to trace most of your others, especially your "Inaugural address" and your "Messages," to their true sources.

Thus, at the time you were elevated to the chair of state, you were necessarily ignorant of the true condition and multifarious interests of your own country, because you had never seriously studied them even for a day. Still more profoundly, if possible, were you ignorant of the genuine spirit and interpretation of the constitution, which you were sworn to support. The lofty and far reaching views of the statesmen who formed it, you were unable to compass. And as to all international relations, and the principles and laws which unite in a great community the sovereign States and nations of the world, you scarcely knew that they had an existence. They had certainly never been the subject of your meditations. So loose were your fancies respecting them, that when you were first a candidate for the Presidency of the Union, you often declared that it would be wise policy, to discontinue all diplomatic connections, with the governments of Europe and maintain among them none but commercial agencies; and you expressed your resolution to change the administration to that effect, should you be placed at the head of it.

This again you will not deny. Whether your motive was a want of knowledge of the best mode of conducting our foreign relations, or duplicity, in professing views of economy which you did not feel, or a mixture of both let subsequent events decide.

For deliberative life then you are neither fitted by nature, nor trained by education.—Your only fitness is for a life of action, and that is fast giving way to the encroachments of age.—You were born for the bustle of the "chancery hall," and there your deeds have been important and illustrious. That acknowledgment delights me to make. It was the height of weakness in you not to be content with them. Your military laurels clustered thickly over you, and formed for you a bower under which

you might have reposed in dignity and glory. But even they are fading rapidly; and unless much better protection and cherished than they have been, they will soon be as blanching as the locks they have shaded. Having been reared and gathered on the banks of the Mississippi, it was ruinous husbandry to transplant them unprepared to the Potomac. The issue proves the fact. They are already far declined into the "fear and yellow leaf."

Will any one ask, "If all these things be true, what was it that raised you to the station you occupy?" The answer is brief, but at the same time so conclusive, that none will controvert it. The Battle of New Orleans. But for that you would never have been dreamed of as a candidate for the Presidency. There are hundreds—ay, thousands, in the country who had you not achieved it, would have been preferred to you. Yet that event gave you no fitness which you did not possess before. It threw around you a factitious glare, to be used by demagogues to blind the unthinking, and nothing more. It gave the pretext for comparing you to Washington. But be not deceived by a trick so preposterous. You ought to resent the comparison as an insult. It is girding irony to you. He was a great Statesman, as all his acts and writings evince; a title which your whole life, and every measure of your administration unites with the world in withholding from you. Your first nomination as a candidate for the chief magistracy, astonished yourself no less than others. Your elevation was the result of popular impulse. Calm judgment had no concern in it. It resembled too much the elevation of a soldier of fortune to the head of the Roman empire, by the cohorts he commanded. Nor was it the spontaneous doing of that great and virtuous body of your fellow citizens, which constitute the people, and which must shape and govern the destinies of the country. For once they were deluded by artificial demagogues, whose motives were resentment, lust of honor, and the hope of reward.

But the worst is to come. What has been your conduct at the head of the administration? Precisely what had been predicted by enlightened and unprejudiced men; what your best friends dreaded, and your enemies wished: a failure throughout. You have scarcely succeeded in a single point, except in rewarding your partisans, by the removal and ruin of able officers and better men. If you have not, like an oriental tyrant, literally trampled on the necks, you have on the feelings and happiness of thousands. You have not indeed traced your footsteps in blood, because you could not. The laws of your country, and the spirit of the age deterred you. But there are modes of vengeance and forms of malice worse than the ax, the scimitar, or the bow-arrows. They are defamation, proscription, and beggary; and these have been the concomitants of your unsparing career. You have brought desolation and despair upon the families of thousands of your countrymen, and you have exercised the privileges of freemen.

When inducted into office, you promised a retrenchment of the expenses of the government; but regardless of this, you launched immediately into a scene of extravagance, unexampled in the expenditures of preceding administrations. All this, which is matter of record is crushing you now, and will fill up against you a fatal chapter in the history of your country. Both before and after the Presidency was conferred on you, you gave solemn pledges that you would not be a candidate for a second election. But you wantonly apostatized from them; and scarcely had the ink in which they were registered grown dry, before you were again in nomination for the office.—But the retribution which has visited you has been deep and bitter. You ought to be the most mortified man in the nation. So unwise and pernicious have been most of the public measures recommended by you to Congress, that your own partisans have blushed for them and rejected them. All your predecessors united have not failed in half so many favorite schemes as you have. This should admonish you, like a voice from above, of the humble estimation in which your opinions as a statesman are held. Your nominations to the Senate, moreover, for appointments to office, have been treated, by that body, with unwonted disrespect. All these occurrences speak the same language; it is addressed to you, and is to the following effect: "You are disqualified for the station you occupy, and those who gave it to you have become sensible of the fact. They perceive that from a consciousness of your inability to discharge the high duties of your office ability to surrender yourself to self-interest, and designing counsellors, who have led you astray, and used you as an instrument to work out their own evil purposes. They have therefore withdrawn their confidence from you. Although I once believed in your re-election, and seriously dreaded it I do not now. The changes in public sentiment which have occurred within the last four months, and which are still in progress close your prospects, and render them desperate. I solemnly believe that, in a few months more, office-holders, and those deluded and influenced by them, will be your only supporters. And contrasted with the great body of the people, they will be impotent."

But the scenes which have most deeply dishonored us as a nation, and thrown the heaviest responsibility on yourself, occurred immediately around your own person, if not within the very walls you occupy. I allude to the entire disruption of your cabinet. That event taken in connexion with the heinous crimes which produced it, and the deliberate attempts in the public respecting it, are unparalleled in flagitiousness, not only in the history of this government, but in that of the most profligate courts of Europe. It has done more to disgrace republicanism, and throw it into disrepute with the virtuous, than any other enormity committed under its sanction. The empress Catherine would have exiled her favorites for lighter trespasses on decorum and purity. But I must forbear, lest from contemplating the degradation of my insulted country, and the deep stain of dishonor her government has received, some intemperate expression should escape me.

Yet one more suggestion to you forces itself on me, and will have utterance. It relates to certain portions of the executive machinery. Some of the panders you have around you are pre-eminently base and wicked. The Editors of the "Globe," your "Official Organ," are without a rival in falsehood, calumny, malicious design, foul abuse, and whatever else marks the lowest grade of human depravity. Your influence established that paper, and your breath can put it down or mould it to your will. Being both its founder and patron, therefore, you are responsible for its acts. You would in

vain deny this. The public would discredit your most solemn declaration to that effect. Permit me then to say, that your instrumentality, in sending forth through that channel, such copious and high wrought concoctions of moral pestilence, to infect the community is as fatal to the esteem which a majority of your fellow citizens once entertained for you, and which should be dear to you as a man, as it is degrading to you standing as the Chief Magistrate of the nation. That agency alone is sufficient to blight your honors, and settle your destiny with a virtuous people. The columns of your "Official" sanctioned by your authority, are doing more to demoralize and injure the nation, than all your victories have done to benefit it.

Finally. You are an old man, and in consequence of personal irregularities, which I have passed over in silence, but of which you are sensible, united to the toils of a military life, you feel prematurely the infirmities of age. Unfit, in your prime, for civil rule, you are becoming daily more and more so. In March 1833, your present term of service will expire, and in the same month you will have attained your sixty-sixth year. That is the exact age at which four of your predecessors voluntarily retired from office, declaring the duties of it to be too burdensome for their advanced years.—Yet, as statesmen and civilians, they were giants, contrasted with you. One of them, still living at the age of eighty is measurably superior in all that is intellectual even when you were in the meridian of life. Follow the example of these great and virtuous men, and office holders and their adherents excepted, your fellow citizens will unanimously bless you for the step the only step by which you can obtain or merit that blessing. Although a negative measure, they will receive it as a positive good; and it will save yourself from the mortification of a certain and signal overthrow. Under existing and coming circumstances your re-election is impossible. Withdraw then from the contest, and your generous countrymen will forget your weakness and forgive your faults, and wish you in your retirement at the Hermitage, declared by you to be your choice, that comfort and happiness which you can never experience at the head of the government. Nor will any one rejoice more sincerely in the halcyon welfare of the evening of your life than he who, once your friend, and far from being your personal enemy now, subscribes himself respectfully,

AN OLD ACQUAINTANCE.

THE TOOTH ACHES.

We recollect that when laboring under a fit of the blues, some years since, we rashly mingled with a large circle of our acquaintance at an evening party; a friend casually remarked the potentious longitudes of our countenance, and exclaimed "Good Heavens! my dear fellow, what is the matter? Are you troubled with the tooth aches?" That fatal word was the signal for a general attack. It was echoed and re-echoed from all parts of the room, with three notes of admiration appended to it. Before we could enter into any explanation, we were surrounded by some dozens of officious friends of both sexes; each strongly recommending a favorite remedy, as prompt, pleasant and effectual.

"Here," exclaimed Miss Thompson, pulling out a small phial from her reticule, "is some oil of Cloves, saturate a little cotton with it, and carefully put it into the hollow of the tooth, and—"

"It is not half so good as opium," screamed Miss Johnson, an elderly maiden lady, at the same time thrusting towards us a piece of opium about the size of a pea; "opium acts as a sedative, it lulls the pain."

"I've tried them both frequently," said Mrs. Jackson, "and never knew any good result from either. The only sure cure for the tooth ache is a large blister applied behind the ear; dress it three days in succession with Basilicon and Cantharides."

She was interrupted by little Miss Dickson—"Did you say you never knew any good result from Ether? Ether is the best remedy in the world—mix it with a little Spirits of Nitre, and—"

"Fish!" said very ungallantly a gentleman present "Give me a knitting needle—I will heat it red hot, and then sear the nerve. I engage that the tooth shall never trouble him again."

"Scoop out the nerve with a sharp pointed pen knife. That is a better remedy!" muttered Mr. Smith.

"Dear me," exclaimed old Mrs. Peterson, holding up her hands, "would you commit murder and suicide at once. The best remedy for the tooth ache is a poultice made of onions milk, and horse radish."

"Fill your mouth with Cayenne Pepper and brandy," shouted Mr. Brown.

"Try the application of cold steel!" said a would be wag.

"Put some red hot ashes in a piece of paper and hold it to your cheek," said Miss Simpson.

"Or bathe it with New England Rum," added Mrs. W.

"Opodeldoc is better," said Mrs. Watson.

"No!" exclaimed Miss Nelson—"Take a half sheet of letter paper—roll it up—and after setting fire to one end, put the other end on the table—let it burn gradually, and by this means you will get some nice oil of paper, which is as sovereign—"

"Oil of fiddlestick! If he has any nerve, let him try a few drops of oil of vitriol," said Mr. Jarvis.

A medical practitioner, who was present, & who began instinctively to feel in his pocket at the mention of the word toothache, listened to these remarks with unequalled signs of impatience. As soon as he could obtain a hearing he exclaimed, assuming a dictatorial tone and manner: "Nonsense! my experience teaches me, that of all the various remedies you propose not one is effectual; they may perhaps produce a temporary alleviation of pain, which will afterwards return with redoubled violence. There is but one method of curing the toothache—extraction." Saying which, to my great dismay, he brandished his tooth drawing instrument high in the air. Some of our kind friends seemed about to second his efforts in the cause of suffering humanity. It was a trying moment. We saw the danger of our situation, and making a desperate effort, burst thro' the throng of our tormentors, snatched up our hat, and rushed out of the house. Nor did we stop until we reached our own apartment, when overcome with fright and fatigue, we threw ourselves on the bed, after having securely fastened the door.

Exeter News Letter.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Letter 4.

After 7 years arduous struggle to break down certain abuses, and establish men in authority who would reform them, and who were pledged to reform them—I now behold the bitter fruit which had crumbled to dust and ashes as the hand grasped it. The very reverse of the objects contemplated had been realized. The most corrupt and offensive coalitions were written in glaring characters on the face of the cabinet. The first step of gen. Jackson was to adopt a ruinous practice, which he had been elected expressly to put down and abolish forever—the admission of presidential candidates at the council board of the cabinet! He adopted Mr. Van Buren as the "heir to the empire"—his first act being to nominate his successor, and thus make a fatal inroad into the freedom of elections, by putting the stamp of authority on the favorite of the executive, and superseding the free choice of the people. Mr. Van Buren, too, had been the most violent of all the rancorous opponents of General Jackson; and from his proximity to majesty, in the senate, gave rise to the natural belief, that his appointment was but the consummation of a previous understanding, and the consideration paid for his support. Here he touched the rock of corruption with the rod of intrigue, and the fountain of discord gashed forth in streams too powerful for the feeble hands of age to stay, or direct it into wholesome channels. He nominated his successor, and factions instantly desecrated the country in their conflicts for future power. It was, perhaps, a mistake; an error of judgment; the blunder of inexperience; but its foundation was corrupt, and its consequences have proved fatal.

No force of power, no influence of authority, in a free and enlightened country, ever can succeed in forcing mediocrity to high places; or invest with the magic of genius the downward propensities of a grovelling mind. When that calamity befalls a nation like this, it must be the work of infatuation in the people and delusion in the leaders. But why should an enlightened people bandage their own eyes to take those of other men—a really free people never will.

On all sides the coalition was manifest and the corruption glaring. Mr. Van Buren and his friends were secured and rewarded. Mr. Calhoun and his supporters were gratified by the treasury, and some minor stations—more to soothe them from opposition than to promote their interests or gratify their pride. The intention of getting rid of Mr. Calhoun, even at that early hour, was evident, by showing him that Mr. Van Buren was in the chair of succession, while Mr. Calhoun in compliance with republican usage, would be left out of the chair of the vice-presidency. It was an unnatural alliance that placed a statesman so highly gifted, and a patriot so inflexibly just as John C. Calhoun, in conjunction with men so measured in talent, so loose in principle, and so grovelling in their views, as the adherents of the secretary of state—to say nothing of that frank, honorable, and lofty bearing, which exhibited so splendid a contrast in his favor, and threw his pigmy rival into such midnight shade. It was enough to see the president of the senate presiding with Roman dignity over that august body, to satisfy the least sagacious mind, that he held no qualities and feelings in common with the men of the government, which could create affinities between them, or permit them to tolerate him near the throne, without conspiring his destruction! Impressed with these views and feelings, I endeavored to become personally acquainted with Mr. Calhoun—but the bustle and confusion incident to the approaching close of the session, deprived me of that satisfaction.

During my continuance in Washington I had but one, or at most, two interviews with the new secretary of war. He appeared absorbed in the contemplation of the greatness which had suddenly burst upon him. He was impenetrable, cold, selfish, and calculating. We interchanged but few opinions; and his observations upon the discontent which I intimated to him would be felt, if not expressed in Pennsylvania, upon the choice of the cabinet, evinced the utmost contempt for the opinions of the people, and the most execrable arrogance in his new situation. It was evident, both in the manner of gen. Jackson and his biographer, that as soon as the election terminated, a new train of thoughts and feelings had entered into their breasts; and they now as much despised the sovereign people, who had placed them there, as they had courted them with abject solicitation for their votes, before the close of the ballot boxes. On one occasion, Mr. Eaton burst into a loud laugh, exclaiming, "what will the people, the sovereigns, say to that Mr. Simpson?" Exultation was then unmixt with those bitter thoughts of degradation which his subsequent treatment must have inspired in his bosom. He was then swimming on bubbles, and they had not yet burst beneath him. He was dreaming of new alliances, fresh conquests and progressive merits, in the scale of political advancement; dreams as transitory as bright, as idle as illusory; as pernicious as unhalloved.

In all the conversations had by me with the president and his favorites, Eaton and Lewis, one impression was always produced more vividly than others—and that was, that they were tired, sick of those people who had placed them

in power, and now panted to make converts of their opponents, by all the fawning of little minds, the sacrifices of unprincipled politicians, and the favor of gratuitous friendship. Major Eaton had been severely sarcastic in his observations on the "barefooted Jackson-men" as he and his lady had termed that unfortunate party, whose infatuation had enticed them to the support of unfeeling aristocratic, and ungrateful men. It was an unfeeling theme for their ridicule and evidently a source of deep mortification to the president, as well as to his favorite, and his "factotum," that their party consisted so exclusively of mechanics, and working people! It was apparent, that their pride was excited to aspire after better company; and that they were bent upon using their efforts to conciliate the favor of the aristocracy and win the support of their opponents. Facts to this point will hereafter be adduced. The re-appointment of all the officers in the city, whose commissions expired on the 4th of March, 1829, will be explained by the new born feeling of upstart pride.

The better part of the friends of the President then at Washington, with the exception of Mr. Ingham's supporters, were loud in their expressions of mortification at the complexion of the new cabinet. Judge Baldwin stood pre-eminent in this attitude—so also did Judge Hemphill, and the whole flower of the party. There was no difference of opinion, among those who had come there without having a view to appointments. I must therefore, exclude from this mass of rebellion, the throng of editors who at that early hour, pressed round the person of the new president, to the evident danger of his suffocation. Among these the gentlemen of the last minute, of the 11th hour, were always most conspicuous. The fascinating person, and good natured visage of Major Noah, were not so deeply shaded by retiring modesty, as to escape observation. It was necessary that diffidence should not restrain this gentleman "of principle in proportion to his interest." He had nullified general Jackson too lavishly—had painted his wife in colors too degrading, to rely either upon the president's friendship, or his own talents, for promotion. But the Major was popular, the flexibility of his principles saved him from creating enemies—his derelictions he met with a laugh—to the charge of apostasy, he answered by a stroke of humor and without a sound principle, or a useful talent, eat and drank his way to the head of a party that he had denounced as infamous, and ridiculed as imbecile. Exclusively mercenary, he had started for Mr. Crawford—then bowed to Mr. Clay—nodded to Mr. Calhoun, and at last, in compliance with the military chief's "his Nero, his Caesar, his Cataline! How could such a career and such qualifications, fail to gratify the man who acted on the maxim, that a converted enemy made the best husband? It was, I believe through this gentleman, that a proposition came, that I should receive the office of Fourth Auditor, which I of course from feelings of delicacy, indignantly rejected;—when other stations were successively named, and as promptly re-declined.—William Hewitt, Esq. and other gentlemen that could be named, who were then at Washington, were privy to these overtures.*

Mr. Isaac Hill of New Hampshire; Mr. Green, of Boston; and the publisher of the Philadelphia Gazette, Mr. Stevenson Smith, were most devoted and ardent worshippers at the altar of the god of office. Mr. Hill was taciturn, shrewd, bilious & acquiescent in all that emanated from the power, whose golden effulgence mantled his cadaverous cheek with the flush of hope. He received his reward for having calumniated the wife of Mr. Adams—but retribution has since fallen upon both him and his patrons. Mr. Green was appointed Post-master of Boston, and Mr. Henshaw, another editor, (in a state that never did, and never will give a vote to general Jackson) was commissioned collector of the port—vengeance taking, the place of interest, and patronage being relied on for its conversion! Mr. Smith failed—as every thing else miscarried coming from Pennsylvania. This was a little surprising, for although Mr. Smith was not much more a favorite with Apollon than Minerva, and although he stood in the black rank of publisher, yet he had been recommended to apply for office by the giver of all favors, Mrs. Eaton, to whom he paid assiduous attention; and when it is considered, that Mr. Smith never permitted a doubt to enter his mind, touching the divine right of the president to do what he pleased—and that he carried with him a good certificate of character under the signs-manual of 1800 of his party, it is just matter for marvel how he escaped the honor of an appointment! Ambition, however, even in small matters will sometimes overreach itself. Mr. Smith aspired to be thought an original;—to walk bare footed to the hermitage—and on that rock he foundered although had his claims been but slightly scrutinized, the penalty of his rashness might have been averted, without offence to truth, or violence to consistency.

*It was urged from various quarters, that I ought to accept the office of 4th auditor, then in the occupancy of my brother-in-law, Dr. Watkins. I do not deem it necessary to mention the names of all the friends of the president, who proposed this station—which, fortunately, from the best motives, I had predetermined not to accept.

teney. But Mr. Smith has since been consoled by a pittance of printing, and lacks not zeal to serve those who pay best. His principles were, I believe, never expounded, and it is impossible to tell, whether events have conciliated or shocked him.

The history of the adhesion of this paper to General Jackson, is worthy of being recorded, as demonstrating the high federal feeling which rallied under the Jackson banner in order to put down Mr. Adams, such as pure as the angels in heaven. Mr. Gouge, the editor, was among those who suspected Mr. Adams' conversion to democracy to be sincere—and it was early agreed between the Gazette and the evening Post of New York—that a warm and united opposition to Mr. Adams should be prosecuted—with the understanding that general Jackson could not fill, after his election of being secured by the federal party in consideration of their more efficient support. Viewed as an apostate from their ranks, at a moment of critical emergency and great bitterness of feeling—the resolution to hunt him down was unmitigated by one consideration of truth, mercy or justice. The feeling towards general Jackson was that of interest—towards Mr. Adams of hatred. The issue of the contest exhibited Mr. Smith as an applicant for office—for the common benefit of the concern. This example furnishes a just illustration of the accidental conjunction of mercenary atoms that congregated at the second election for 1828, to secure a triumph that has necessarily disappointed all expectations save those founded on lust of office, and the most mercenary and degrading feelings of our nature, under the deceitful pretence of democracy on the one hand, and a shyness of office on the other.

I trust an apology will not be required for this introduction of Jackson's editors upon the scene at Washington, when the important consequences attending their appointment are duly considered, as they affect the institutions of the country, and the wholesome purity of the newspaper press. An editor ought indubitably to be eligible to all the honors his country can bestow; and to exclude him from office would be to proscribe him on account of his profession. His right to appointment, therefore, cannot be questioned; but whether the manner of bestowing it is just, wholesome, or corrupt depends upon the circumstances attending it. An editor, like a prominent demagogue, or a member of congress, may be purchased from the antagonist party, or seduced from his duty to the people and his country, by an improper and impure bestowal of an appointment. All the editors whom gen. Jackson has commissioned, as far as I can now collect, had come into his support during the canvass as they saw the current set in his favor, after having waged a war of extermination against him, until all hope of his ruin had expired. Under these circumstances, their purity, sincerity, and disinterestedness were to be tested by their future conduct—whether they stood aloof from office, or pressed forward, like Swiss for their pay. Mr. Noah, Mr. Isaac Hill, Mr. Kendall, and Mr. Henshaw, were the first to ask for, and the first to receive the wages of corruption. Whether the motives of the president were pure or impure, is not to the question: it is impossible they could be pure, without supposing him totally destitute of understanding and supposing likewise that he is not a moral agent—not a responsible being. The case of Noah is a conclusive one on this point; for he receives the pay from government, and gives the song of praise, in return, in his own newspaper. The case of Kendall is precisely parallel—who fills the columns of the Globe with adulation approaching to impiety—calling a frail and broken down old man, "the greatest and the best"—and heaping coals of fire upon the heads of all who dare to exercise freedom of opinion, and maintain the right of suffrage, against a system of imbecility and corruption, which beggars all example even in the feeblest history of once degenerate, but now regenerating Europe. According to the circumstances then, the appointment of such editors was in the highest degree culpable—fraught with peril to our rights and liberties, and imminent danger to the permanency of our free institutions; for as the great and the good Washington observed, in his farewell address, the only sure foundation of free government was public and private virtue. Once undermine this, and the whole fabric tumbles into ruins.

It was a general remark, and a theme for general regret among those who disented from, and blushed for General Jackson's derelictions, that he should have brought with him from Tennessee, with the exception of Major Donelson, the least talented, the least accomplished, and the least honorable of his friends; but all surprise was terminated in mortification, when the eyes rested on the Jugleman, and Major Eaton, appeared as the flower of a band, who ought to have had for a leader, a generous, high minded

A dispute has been waged between this publisher, and the proprietor of the Pennsylvania Inquirer, touching the honor of major Barry, and the conflicting interests of the two journals;—the postmaster general having solemnly pledged to Mr. Smith, the identical advertisement that operated like the forbidden fruit upon the gastric juices of Mr. Harding, and caused his fall! Such are the motives of Gen. Jackson's supporters; and such the means by which he promotes his re-election!—Well might Addison exclaim, "how precious is a day—an hour of virtuous liberty!"

chivalrous and warm hearted man; with a heart above selfishness, and a mind soaring to true fame.

Against his appointment as Secretary of War, a unanimous protest was entered by the members of the Tennessee delegation; some of whom were so overcome by the violence done to decency and patriotism, as to sicken and confine themselves to their chambers. Before its confirmation by the Senate, a confidential committee was understood to have expostulated with the President against this unhappy appointment. "But the roaring lion" was not to be moved from his purposes towards the favorite, and he returned for answer, that "there should be no government without Major Eaton." A resolution adopted at that early day, which has since been so singularly manifested, in the unexampled dissolution of an entire cabinet, from motives affecting the domestic economy of their private families, and regulations touching the chastity of their wives and daughters.

A general renunciation of adhesion among those who remained true to their early principles, immediately took place at Washington. The number might have been few and select, as must ever be the case in opposition to the rising sun of power, whom all worship, propitiate and flatter, but they were men with few exceptions, of firm character and choice parts, who would not sacrifice the policy and interests of the country for a court smile, the favor of a President, or the patronage of government; they were men who had planned and executed a great political revolution; whose knowledge of human nature, and stores of political science, combined with their talents and patriotism, rendered them at all times formidable, because they were intrinsically powerful and intellectually great, not the mere creatures of a party, or the transitory idols of popular delusion.

Without waiting to see the President inducted into office—without calling on him—with no desire to behold a mock triumph, an empty show and a visionary pageant, I took my departure from Washington, filled with humiliation and disgust at the very moment that thousands were flocking in thoughtless haste, to join in a revel, of the character and tendency of which they were wholly ignorant, and about which they perhaps cared as little as they conceived. The dream had passed from me—the long projected schemes of reform, that had engrossed the meditations of the midnight hour and occupied the labours of the day, had been dispelled forever by the first breath of infected power, tainted by the ambition of demagogues, and the intrigues of the court. How fully these impressions and opinions were reciprocated by the party in Pennsylvania, will appear in the course of the succeeding letter.

STEPHEN SIMPSON.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION.

At length, we have authentic news of the result of the Kentucky Election, in the subjoined Letter to the editors from an intelligent correspondent, and in the article from the Louisville Journal which follows it. The remarks of our Kentucky friends, in these two articles, are so much to the point, that we make none of our own, except that the result of this election has decisively refuted the statements of those persons who, pretending not to be particularly hostile to Mr. Clay, have endeavored to produce an impression upon the true friends to the cause with which he is identified, that he could not obtain the vote of his own State for the Presidency. Nothing, we believe, can be more certain, than his obtaining the vote of Kentucky, should he be nominated, as we question not that he will be, as the candidate of the National Republican Convention for the Presidency.

Nat. Intel.

Editor's Correspondence.

FRANKFORT, Ky. Aug. 11.

Gentlemen:—The worthy politicians of the capital of Kentucky have been doomed to suffer no small share of perplexity and vexation during the last five or six days—

While great events were on the gale, and each hour brought a varying tale.

For nearly a week after the election was over, it was confidently believed here that Mr. Davis had been chosen a representative to congress in place of the Hon. H. Daniel. The hithermost counties, Montgomery and Fleming, had given him a clear majority of 56; Bath, which, in all former contests, had given Jackson about 200 majority, had given Daniel but 60 odd in this election: another county, we know, had disappointed his expectation to the amount of 160. But in the most distant part of the district there are three counties, of mountains and barren hills containing more square miles than voters; where no newspapers penetrate, and the passage of an intelligent traveller is more rare than the flight of an eagle. There the party thrives upon its natural aliment, grows and flourishes, and here Daniel, it seems, obtained such a vote as gives him a majority in the district, amounting to 298. His party, however, have little to boast of, impaired as their strength evidently is. In the Presidential election, this district gave the Jackson electors an aggregate majority of 1187 votes; at the Congressional election, two years ago, Daniel's only competitor was a friend of the Administration; now the majority is paired down as you see.

Again: During the election, and for

some days after, the friends of Mr. CLAY here, were quite confident of the success of the candidate of their side, in Gaither's district. The letters and returns from the western and most Jackson part of the district justified this confidence. But one more distant county, Pulaski, where a large majority for Brents was calculated upon, disappointed all expectation, and actually gave a majority the other way. This is, by some, attributed to the movements of some aspirant, of the same principles with Brents, in that part of the State. Whatever may have been the cause, it lets Gaither in again, by a majority of 185 votes in the district.

As to *Lyon's desert*, about two thirds of which is a sparsely settled region, from much of which the backwoods-men have expelled the Indians since the late war—a region where correct information makes but slow progress—the friends of Mr. Clay were quite too sanguine; they should have expected nothing in such a district; they put too much upon the fine counties of Christian, Todd, &c. when they looked to them to redeem the district. The Clay party are of course defeated, and that by a considerable majority.

The result of the Congressional election throughout the State—conclusive information having reached us from all the districts—is, that Messrs. T. A. Marshall, Chilton Allan, Robert P. Letcher, Christopher Tompkins, and Thomas Chilton, decided Clay men are elected, and Messrs. H. Daniel, R. M. Johnson, Joseph Lecompte, John Adair, Nathan Gaither, Charles A. Wickliffe, and C. Lyon—all thorough going administration men, except Col. Johnson, who, you know, is an American System man, are also elected; this election having terminated as much better for the Clay party, than the last Congressional election did, as five is better than two. For this State, it will be recollected, elected but two members to the last congress as Clay men, though two of the ten Jacksonians deserted that Chief upon the development of his principles and policy as President.

The anti-Jackson party were entitled to a decided majority in the representation in Congress; and the only reason why they have it not is, that the adverse party, happen to possess a very great advantage in the manner in which the Congressional Districts are laid off. This is either by chance, or by the management of the old relief party, the members of which now constitute the main body of the Jackson party when the representation was apportioned, and the State districted nine years ago. If the Jackson party had had the privilege of districting the State, a month ago, in a way to suit their party purposes, they could hardly have improved upon the present arrangement. Take a map of the State, and cast your eye, for an example, upon Adair's district, the main body of which is composed of Washington and Mercer, constituting something like a regular ellipsis, but upon one corner of Mercer joins a corner of Jessamine; upon another a corner of Mercer join a corner of Lincoln, and these two latter counties are affixed to that Congressional District, like the wings to a griffin; between them lies Garrard, bounding many a mile upon Mercer. Now, suppose the Griffin's wings, (too weak, we see, to enable the animal to rise) were lopped off, and Garrard added to the Mercer district, in their place, there would be an end to the power of Jacksonism there, and to the fond hopes of divers demagogues. But what shall we do with Jessamine, thus lopped off? Put it to Clark's (Allan's) district, the population there requires it. What with Lincoln? Put it to Gaither's district which it naturally belongs to, and where it would correct completely, all the bad results of that district, and leave the present incumbent where he ought to be. Look again at the county of Clarke—does it not geographically belong to Daniel's district where it formerly was? Put there again, with its 505 Clay majority, in place of the barren mountains of the eastern end of the State, it would render to the State and the Nation most signal service. In short the Clay majority, in the single district represented by Mr. Letcher, rightly distributed, would revolutionize every Jackson district in the State, and still leave Mr. Letcher enough to elect him, or any man of his principles.

From every county in the State, where there was any room to doubt the result, we have accounts of the election of members of the House of Representatives of the State. The Clay party have a majority—a majority of firm men, unpledged, untrammelled, and true representatives of their constituents—a majority, not so large as some sanguine temperaments, who had not attended to the unequal distribution of party majorities in the counties, were induced to expect, but large enough for effective action on every question in the House of representatives, and on all just votes: and two or three Jackson members are said to be committed to the Clay party for the election of Senator, but their votes will not be needed for that purpose. The general sentiment here seems to be that Mr. CLAY himself should go to the Senate. Yours, &c.

CAMP MEETING.

A Camp meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church will commence in Hibernia Woods, near Centreville on Friday next the 26th, and close on the following Wednesday morning Aug. 29.

EASTON

EAST

Saturday Evening

National

The National land, will take no day week, the 5th is the day on which the constitution, from each and to meet at Annapolis in September, to Maryland, for that every friend of land, will be at dy, willing and remain at home the result of the mindful of the d therefrom.

National Re

bs entreat you, c pear at the Poll September, and our old, firm and Solomon Dickinson, Hughlett, that J Talbot, now an

The Jackson o

of this county, h on Tuesday las dates for electo lature and for ers. They h other public me instances—they caucus one, a obtained their whether they a matter of friends are on however some stand a poll, co perate. We gratified if the strongest men of the "Roarin Ti- ket handed as nominated b follows, viz: El

Richard Sp Dele Murray L Robinson and Leve C John Catr sesh Harrison and Lambert

The Hon. representative in Congress announced his recent St. Ma State Legisla

Appointment of Ma DEPUTY James Boy Calvert and Thomas L George's co William

county James Ro county. James Di and Allegan Robert W more county

Richard L county, in c Richard Esqrs., for William county.

Joseph W Cecil count John B Ann's count John L ty.

The las son in Car and Worces N. B.—with respect Mary's cou

Somers Teackle, J art, are am as candida

Worcest Wilson, C and Wm. Snow Hill seats in th

The las Following State. "The w elected 50 and 5 me son party and 7 me Crittenden publican, Senator, majority c

Saturday Evening, Aug. 27.
National Republicans

not gain in N: Carolina, on the South.

POETRY.
LINES.
Suggested by the arrival of Commodore Bainbridge in Boston.

From Granite Hills and from shores,
Where the bald Eagle fearless soars,
New England bids brave Bainbridge come,
And in her bosom find a home;
By Schuykill's wave, with grief oppress'd,
He hears and answers her request.

Welcome again, thou gallant Tar,
New England knows thy sterling worth,
She hates the man without a scar,
The widow's curse, the scum of earth,
Who from thy gallant brow would tear
The wreath thy country bade thee wear.

When Briton's Lion kissed thy deck,
And haughty Foemen bowed to thee,
When the proud Jara lay a wreck
Upon the Constitution's lee,
Who would have thought, a scribbling
knaves,
Would offer insult to the brave.

When thou in death shalt fall asleep,
And rest beneath a sodded grave;
Then every Fr. born son shall weep,
From ocean's wave, to ocean's wave,
And he who dar'd thy deeds to scorn,
Shall curse the day "tho' heaven born."

Autobiography of a Barrister.—At the Old Bailey this session I conducted a prosecution against a man accused of rape. I knew that two medical men had maintained that the prisoner could not be guilty, and I took care that they should be supported by the prosecution—not, you may be sure, that I should examine them, but that I might keep them from my opponent. I was for some time uneasy lest the counsel for the prisoner should venture to call them, but I had the satisfaction of seeing my fear prevail, and I obtained a verdict. Some time afterwards I saw the prisoner executed. He was a handsome young man. No one was ever more proud on bringing down his antagonist than I was. What would I have given that my poor father had lived to witness such a blessing on his endeavors for me! I this session succeeded in obtaining the acquittal of a felon who had committed a highway robbery. I had before befriended him. He had ample means, and by my advice the principal witness was got hold of, so that an acquittal followed of course. My fortune was now made. My reputation was such, that when a prisoner saw me appear against him, he gave himself up for lost; and, on the other hand, the prisoners for whom I appeared were full of confidence. I was never so well pleased as when I was opposed to an innocent man. Confiding in his innocence, such a man is often taken unawares by the preparations against him; whereas a rogue is generally wary, and suspicious.—*Fragment in the Morning Chronicle.*

An ugly mug.—Just after the 1st election to Southwark, Mr. Illidge, glass and earthenware dealer, of Great Dover street, borough, who was one of Mr. Calvert's committee men, called upon that gentleman, at his brewery, and after the usual greetings and apologizing for the liberty he was about taking, stated that he should be more happy to drink Mr. Calvert's health in a glass of his own brewing. "I should be most happy to drink yours too," replied the gentleman, "and therefore," continued the newly returned M. P., "we shall walk into the counting-house, and there you shall have a glass of the finest ale in the kingdom!" "I beg pardon," replied the modest, yet domesticated committee man, "but my good lady at home has a desire equally with myself to drink health and long life to you, and taste your October; so with your permission," continued Mr. Illidge, "I will send a mug in order to gratify Mrs. I. But sir, in the event of your not being at the brewery when I send, do me the favor to give me a written order, that there may be no mistake." "By all means," said Mr. Calvert, "and you shall have a mug of the finest ale in the cellar!" whereupon the member for Southwark wrote an order, and gave it to the free and independent elector; to the following effect:—Fill Mr. Illidge's mug with the best ale in the brewery. (Signed) "C. Calvert." The next day 2 men entered the premises with a large hamper slung upon a pole, and carried between them on their shoulders, in which was a mug of the extraordinary and appalling size of at least thirteen gallons and a half. The men delivered the above order to the "proper authority," the mug was immediately filled to the brim, with ale of the right knock me down sort, and the men departed as they came, with the exception of the addition of one hundred weight of ale to their load! On its arrival at Mr. Illidge's, there were all the brother committee-men of that gentleman assembled to do honor to the toast of health to Calvert, and long life to him, and may nothing ever ale him! And the evening to use the language of the newspapers, "passed off with the greatest hilarity," the company not separating till the morning rays of Bright Sol had illuminated the east. It is now necessary to mention that Mr. Illidge, being an extensive earthen ware dealer, the mug in question—the great, the important mug, big with the ale of South-

wark's new M. P. has been used by that gentleman for many years past as a show mug, and is placed over the warehouse door as a sign to passers by of the trade therein carried on. Mr. C. has since laughed heartily at the joke practised on him by Mr. Illidge. "I shall be always most happy," said the member for Southwark, "to see the light of the countenance of my worthy and indefatigable committee-man, Illidge; but notwithstanding, curse me if I ever desire to see his d—d ugly mug again."—*Spor. Mag.*

Dr. C. Clark's Patent
Wheat and Oat
THRESHING MACHINE.

THIS valuable Machine for threshing all kinds of grain and hulling cloverseed, was patented in January 1830, since which time about 1000 machines have been made and put into operation in this and the neighbouring states; & no doubt in a very short time will be the only threshing machine in use, as it can be made for less money, and is admitted by every disinterested person, and fairly proven, to require much less power to thresh the same quantity of grain than any other machine now in use, in consequence of the screw form beaters having a two-fold action upon the grain, and the manner in which they are placed.

As many impositions have been practiced upon those who have been disposed to encourage useful improvements. It is the wish of the subscriber that the farmers and mechanics &c. of this, and the adjoining counties should carefully examine this machine in full operation at Edward Lloyd's, Jr. or Samuel Stevens, Esqrs. in Talbot county.

Individual Rights, district and counties may be purchased on reasonable terms. Apply to SAMUEL HARTLEY, at Mr. Lowe's hotel, Easton, where he will continue for a few days only.

The following extract from the "Winchester Republican" and a few of the many certificates from gentlemen of the high respectability, are annexed, with a request that the public will give them such weight as they may consider them entitled to.—The proprietor preferring that the performance of the machine should exceed the expectation of the purchaser, rather than state from his own knowledge, what they can do from actual experiment.

"We rode out on Friday last to see Dr. Clark's newly invented threshing machine in operation. Many gentlemen of the first practical information in the country, were present to repeat their opinion, when we saw the machine equalled the character they had heard of it, & that it exceeded, in its performances, all they had ever before seen. While we were present, 120 sheaves of wheat were threshed in seven minutes, which was 17 a minute, 24, it is estimated, yield a bushel of grain. We learn that on Monday, a further trial was had, in which 550 sheaves, or 2 1/2 bushels, were got out in 32 minutes, and much cleaner than the bystanders had ever before seen. This is at the rate of about 450 bushels a day. The fact may appear incredible—but is nevertheless so. The machine is remarkably simple in its construction, about the size of a wheat fan is worked by one or two horses and requires the attendance of but 3 or 4 hands. The cost is about \$60, exclusive of the horse power."

[Sentinel of the Valley.]

Philadelphia Co. (Pa.) Sept. 15th 1830.
We have seen Dr. Clark's Patent Threshing Machine in operation. It will thresh nearly one bushel of wheat per minute, with one horse, perfectly clean, taking off nearly every white ear, without breaking the grain, leaving the straw in good condition for use. It can be used by the power of one man, so as to thresh ten bushels of wheat per hour. These simple machines, which cost much less are far superior to any we have seen, and are not liable to get out of order.

Signed JAMES ALLEN, JOHN SUMMERS, DANIEL CLECK, JOSEPH RIGTER.
Frederick County, Va. July 1st 1830.
I have one of Dr. Clark's Patent threshing machines, erected on my farm, which I consider the best I have ever seen. It threshes faster and cleaner, and leaves the straw in good condition for use. I have threshed 300 common sheaves of wheat in a minute, 550 common sheaves of wheat in 32 minutes, and 110 bushels of wheat in three hours and 84 bushels of oats in one hour, it is not liable to get out of order.

Signed JOEL LUPTON.
Extract of a letter dated Washington, Kentucky, Sept. 18th 1830.
Dr. C. Clark, Sir, I have the pleasure to inform you that we have put in operation your small threshing machine. Its performance is very good; we have threshed about 200 bushels. We have threshed at the rate of forty bushels of wheat per hour, and 500 sheaves in 25 minutes.

Yours &c. J. W. FLAGG,
Winchester, Frederick Co. Va. April 11th 1830.
From a careful examination of Dr. Clark's patent threshing machine, and seeing it in full operation, we pronounce it superior in every respect to any other we have seen. It not only threshes faster and cleaner, but it moves with much less power, requiring only the power of one horse to thresh thirty bushels of wheat per hour, and is very simple in its construction, &c.

Signed THOS. BRYERLY, BENJ. BUSHNELL, DAVID RUSSELL.
Extract of a letter, dated Chester county, Pa. August 25th 1830.

Dr. C. Clark.—We have made an experiment on clover seed, with that patent Machine of yours, which convinces us, if the conveniences were attached to it, that are commonly attached to hulling mills, it would clean clover out of the chaff, as fast as any mill now in use. All who saw the operations, said it was a complete clover huller. It answers extremely well for all kinds of grain in the straw.

Yours &c. SAMUEL REINHART.

Buckingham Court House, Va. Oct. 1830.
We, the undersigned, having seen the machine above alluded to, in operation at this place, feel no hesitation in recommending it to the public. It surpasses any machine that we have ever seen in operation—it will get out clean faster than one man can possibly put it to the machine, requiring much less team than any other machine.

Signed THOS. M. BONDURANT, JOHN M'RYNOLDS, NELSON PAGE, THOS. MAY.

Frederick County, Md. April 6th 1830.
Having seen one of Dr. C. Clark's patent threshing machines in operation, we can recommend it to the public, as being superior to

any Threshing Machine that we have heretofore seen. When in operation it threshes twelve common sheaves of wheat per minute and threshes perfectly clean, requiring only the power of one horse, leaving the straw in a good condition for use. The cheapness and simplicity of the Machine, make it an object to every farmer.

Signed Wm. S. McPHERSON, Wm WORTHINGTON, JOHN McPHERSON, EDWARD B. McPHERSON, HORATIO McPHERSON, ED GOLDSBOROUGH.

Buckingham Court House, Oct. 4th 1830.
Dr. C. Clark.—Dear Sir:—The operation of your machine has been witnessed by a number of persons in this county, and universally with admiration and wonder. It far surpasses any thing of the kind I ever saw—and I have no doubt will be of more utility to the farmer, than any machine that has been invented within the last half century, to aid him in his operations. Your most ob'dt. serv't,

Signed JOHN O. LAY.

Whereby certify to all whom it may concern, that having tried Dr. Clark's patent wheat threshing machine, made by Mr. Wilson of Baltimore I threshed out in fifteen Minutes seven and a half bushels of wheat and I believe more might have been threshed out if the machine had constantly been fed as full as it would admit at Tods Point farm this 19 day of July 1831, this I am perfectly satisfied with.

EDWARD TRIPPE.

BANKING HOUSE OF
J. I. Cohen, Jr. & Brothers,
NO. 114 BALTIMORE STREET.

DEPOSITS will be received, at the following rate of interest per annum, viz:
On Deposits subject to be drawn for } 3 per cent.
at the pleasure of the depositor }
On deposits subject to 30 days notice } 4 per cent.
On deposits made for a period not }
less than one year, or subject to } 5 per cent.
90 days notice.

Certificates will be issued for all special deposits

(Baltimore, August 20.

CLARK'S OFFICE, Baltimore, July 29, 1831
Report of the Drawing of the Maryland State Lottery, No. 5, for 1831.

No. 10816 even No. the cap. prize of \$10,000
43619 prize of 2,000
1941 do 1,000
7914 do Each Prizes of 500
2410 do 300
15955 do 300
7256 do 300
1940 do 200
1960 1959 do 100
1105 901 do 100
795 1844 do 50
10670 1844 do 50
19602 15999 do 50
16679 18734 do 50

With 20 prizes of \$20, 200 of \$4, and 10,000 of \$150 cents each.

No. 10816 an even number, having drawn the Capital Prize; agreeably to the Scheme therefore, all the even numbers being those ending with 2, 4, 6, 8 or 0, are each entitled to one dollar and fifty cents in addition to whatever prizes they may have drawn besides.

NEXT SCHEME.

ON WEDNESDAY, August 31, will be drawn in Baltimore, MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, No. 6. for 1831.—ODD AND EVEN.

HIGHEST PRIZE
10,000 DOLLARS.
Scheme.

1 prize of \$1,000 5 prizes of \$100
1 2,000 10 50
1 1,000 20 20
1 600 50 10
1 400 200 3
1 300 1000 1 50
1 200

Half Tickets, One dollar.—Quarters fifty cents

To be had at

CLARK'S OFFICES,

N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert,
N. W. corner of Baltimore and Gay, and
N. E. corner of Baltimore & Charles sts

Where the Highest Prizes in the State Lotteries have been often sold, than at any other office!!!

Orders either by mail, post paid, or private conveyance enclosing the cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application

Address to JOHN CLARK, Lottery Vender, Baltimore

Aug. 6

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being very desirous of closing the collection of Officers' Fees now due for the present year, within the time prescribed by law, respectfully requests all persons indebted for the same, to call on him at his Office in Easton, where he may be found at almost any time ready for the reception of the same. It is also hoped that those who cannot make a convenient call on him, will very soon be prepared to receive a call from his deputies in the respective districts of this county. The Lawyers, Clerks, Registrars, &c. generally expect punctual payments, which makes a speedy collection necessary.

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

May 28

House and Lots for Sale.

BY virtue of an order of Talbot county court, at May Term 1830, the undersigned commissioners, will offer at public Sale on the 15th day of September next, two lots of ground, situated at the upper end of Dover street, in the town of Easton, on one of which is erected a convenient and comfortable two story frame dwelling, with kitchen attached. This property will be sold on a credit of 12 months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, to the several heirs for their respective portions, bearing interest from the day of sale. The sale will take place on the premises at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

JOHN M. G. EMORY, WM. H. GROOM, LAMBERT REARDON, Commissioners.

Aug 13 Sw

PRINTING

(Every description handsomely executed at this OFFICE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE

THE FEMALE CLASSIC ACADEMY
AT EASTON.

lately relinquished by Mr. Hart, will, in future be conducted by the Subscriber. "Tis contemplated to pursue the same extended, thorough course of instruction practised by his predecessor, and so well calculated to give expansion to intellect, dignity to sentiment, and a consequent polish to manners. The Principal can promise largely as to his assiduity, attention, & conscientious desire to be useful as a Teacher. And should the number of pupils, or the branches to be taught exceed his own personal efforts to do justice, discreet and competent assistants will be judiciously engaged. The discipline of the School will have for its basis the eliciting of a laudable emulation. Penalties will consist in the imposition of intellectual tasks, the performance of which will be enforced, if necessary, by confinement at play-time. Should this prove ineffectual, appeal will be made to parental admonitions prior to expulsion—the dernier resort. The charges will be as follows.

Spelling, Reading, Writing, per quarter \$4 00
Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic 5 00
History, use of Globes, Astronomy, Rhetoric, Composition 6 00
Logic, Chemistry, Nat. & Exp. Philosophy, Mor. Ditt. French, Latin, 7 00
Drawing, Painting; 3 Dollars Extra.

"Twas designed to open the school immediately, but as the usual time of vacation is now at hand, business will not commence till the 1st Monday in September, unless ten or twelve should make known to him a wish to dispense with the vacation, in which event the Academy will be opened. The subscriber would take into his family several pupils as boarders, upon terms customary in this place.

EDW. H. WORRELL, South St.

Easton; July 30.

WOOL & SHEEP-SKINS.

RHODES, KENNARD & LOVEDAY, are wishing to purchase the above articles to some extent, and will give the highest market prices, either in goods or money.

They have just received, and offer for sale, a very superior paste-blackening, its application is said to produce fine and permanent gloss, at the same time, that it is found to preserve and render all kinds of leather completely waterproof.

June 4 If S&W

THE STEAM BOAT



MARYLAND.

WILL continue the same routes as last year, until further notice, viz: leave Baltimore on Tuesday and Friday mornings at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton; leave Easton on Wednesday and Saturday mornings at 7 o'clock, for Cambridge, Annapolis and Baltimore; leave Baltimore on Monday mornings at 6 o'clock for Chestertown, by Corlies landing, and return the same day. Passage and fare the same as last year.

*All Baggage, Packages, parcels &c. at the risk of the owner or owners thereof.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Captain.

March 19

The Cambridge Chronicle, Centreville Times and Kent Inquirer will Copy the above

REUBEN T. BOYD
TAILOR, Easton,

NEXT door south of the Bank, feels truly grateful to those who have reached to him the hand of real friendship by patronising him in business, and promptly discharging their bills. Having a young and growing family to provide for, and as an inspired writer tells us, "whoever does not provide for his own household is worse than an infidel, and has denied the faith" he is induced to make this appeal to public sentiment, and say he is still willing to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, & that all orders in his line, will be executed in the best manner and utmost dispatch; in cases of journeys, weddings or mourning, his arrangements are such as to enable him to make a suit of clothes at a very short notice.

N. B. Country produce will be taken from persons living in the country for work done, who find it inconvenient to pay the cash.

R. T. B.

May 21

\$50 REWARD.

HANAWAY from the subscriber yesterday morning, (5th August,) negro man named



HARRY,

aged about 26 years, about 5 feet 3 inches high, with black complexion, thick lips, large eye lids and sulky look. He had on a muslin shirt and linen trousers, and carried with him a bundle containing a blue and white striped kersey jacket and trousers. The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver him to me at Church Creek or secure him in any jail in the State of Maryland, so that I get him again.

HORATIO JONES.

Dorchester county, Md. Aug. 31

RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the jail of Talbot County in the State of Maryland on the 19th July inst. by Henry Thomas, Esq. a Justice of the Peace of the county and State aforesaid, as a runaway, a negro boy, who calls himself



JOHN SANDFORD,

aged about 13 or 14 years four feet three and a half inches high; has on his right thigh five small scars as if occasioned by fire, had on when committed a coarse linen shirt and trousers. John is very quick to answer when spoken to, and rather smart in conversation; he says he was stolen sometime last fall from his master Mr. James Gurven who lived on the corner of Howard and Mulberry streets, in the City of Baltimore, by a negro woman called Louisa Seth, and sent to Easton to a negro man called Nace Gibson, where he has remained until apprehended.

The owner of the above described negro boy, is hereby notified, to come forward within sixty days, from the advertising hereof, prove his property and pay, or cause to be paid all such legal costs and charges as have, or may accrue by the reason of apprehending, imprisoning and advertising the same, and take him away according to the law of this State, otherwise the said negro boy John will be dealt with as the Law directs.

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff. of Talbot County.

Easton July 23.

NEW GOODS;

Rhodes, Kennard & Loveday
HAVE just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a fresh supply of

Summer Goods,

which, added to their Spring's purchase, gives them much the largest and best assortment they ever have had at this season. They have added to their stock, a large supply of fresh imported

Hardware and Cutlery,

Embracing a good choice of the most approved

Carpenter's & Shoe-maker's tools

Also just opened, a few boxes of nice

CHAMPAIGN,

A FEW DOZEN BOTTLES OF SUPERIOR

CYDER AND ALE

and on hand some OLD PORT WINE

in Bottles.

June 18 If [s&w]

NOTICE,

AN ELECTION will be held on the

First Monday in September next,

at the usual places of holding Elections in this County, for the purpose of electing two ELECTORS to the Senate of the State of Maryland; and on the first Monday of October next, at the same places, an ELECTION will be held for the purpose of electing a Representative in Congress of the United States from this district four Delegates to the next General Assembly of Maryland, and five County Commissioners.

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

of Talbot county.

Easton, August 20th, 1831.

A first rate Saddle Horse
FOR SALE.

A fine wracker—of a rich bay colour, black mane and tail, and one white hind foot—well broke, seven years old—sound in all respects, never was sick, and never had a hard ride—his gait is charmingly pleasant from three to twelve miles the hour. Enquire at this office. July 30

NOTICE.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY by a gentleman in Easton, a negro woman, who can be recommended for honesty and cleanliness. She is wanted as a cook, and a liberal price will be given either for the hire or purchase of her. Applications to be left at the office of the Easton Gazette.

Easton, July 22.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of Talbot county court, at May Term 1831, the undersigned commissioners, will offer at Public Sale on Tuesday 27th day September next, at the court house door, in the town of Easton, all the farm and improvements, belonging to the heirs of Henry Councell, dec'd, situated on the head waters of Wye River, adjoining Skipton Landing. This property will be sold on a credit of one, two and three years, the purchaser, or purchasers, giving bond with good and approved security, bearing interest from the day of Sale, to the several heirs, for their respective portions. Sale to take place between 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M.

WM. H. TILGHMAN, CHARLES JUMP, JOSEPH TURNER, WM. ROSE. Comm'rs.

Aug 20 (S&W)

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be offered at public sale at the court house door in Easton on TUESDAY the 30th inst. at 3 o'clock P. M. the farm within two miles of Easton, formerly the property of David D. Barrow, dec'd, containing about 185 acres of Land, there is three fields of about 100,000 corn hills each, and a fair portion of excellent meadow land, we I cleaned, the farm is well watered having a never failing stream running through two fields and the meadow; there is a new brick well of excellent water, near the door. The terms will be accommodated and made known on the day of sale or at any time previous on application to the subscriber at Easton. The farm abounds with marble near the surface and the situation pleasant and healthy.

N. G. SINGLETON.

Aug. 20.

N. B. If the above farm it not sold it will be for rent the ensuing year.

N. G. S.

\$50 REWARD.

HANAWAY on Monday the 1st

instant, a negro boy named



ISAAC,

about 15 or 16 years of age, 4 feet 10 or 11 inches high, and well made he is glib on the tongue, and draws his words when spoken to. The clothing he had on when he left Mr. John Satchell, near Buck Town, in whose employ he was, was country made linen and trousers, &c. If the said boy be apprehended in the county and secured in Cambridge jail, I will give twenty dollars; or, \$30 if taken out of the county and in the State and lodged in any jail; or the above reward if taken out of the State—provided, in either case, that I get him again. I do hereby forwarn all persons from harboring or employing said negro, as well as from facilitating his escape, and particularly the company and keeper of the Nantuxco Bridge.

JOHN STAPLEFORT.

Little black-water Bridge

Dorchester county, Md. Aug 30 If. }

CASH.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase from

50 TO 100

Likely Negroes,

from ten to twenty-five years of age, of both sexes, for which the highest market prices will be given in cash. Apply to the subscriber, or, in his absence, a letter left with Mr. S. Lowe, Easton Hotel, or directed to the subscriber at Centreville, will meet immediate attention.

Nov. 13.

THOS. W. OVERLEY