

EASTON GAZETTE.

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RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches our Duty—Morality renews the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

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TO THE PUBLIC.

On the Presidential elections of 1824
and 1828.

LETTER V.

In the preceding letter, the discriminating reader will have remarked the distinction between the sentiments of this writer as expressed at the present period, in reference to the supposed character of Andrew Jackson, and those which he felt and expressed in 1823. This change of opinion, in those who dissent from the derelictions of men in power, is too often attributed to inconsistency in the citizen, instead of apostasy in those who hold the dazzling sun of patronage and power in their hands, to kindle affection, awaken hope, and attract flattery from the servile herd, who have no perception of that of interest, no instinct but blind and devoted selfishness. At the time that the parallel was instituted between the great Washington and the unfortunate old man, whose folly has blighted almost every leaf of his glory, no grossness of error, nor possibility of deception, was perceived to lurk beneath the well intended comparison. The suggestion of the parallel to this writer, by one whose head is as quick to conceive, as his pen is able to execute was a temptation with eagerness and alacrity and drawn on a more, in vivid colors, and with sincerity of belief, that the subject, if he did not then justify the fulness of the assimilation, might at least be incited to attain the parallel by a series of future actions to correspond to the noblest model of a man, a hero, and a statesman.

Look here, upon this picture and on this:
The counterfeit presentation of two Presidents.
See what a grace was seated on this brow:
Hyperion's curls; the front of Jove himself;
An eye like Mars to threaten and command;
A station like the Herald Mercury;
New-lighted on a heaven-kissing hill;
A combination and a form, indeed,
Where every God did seem to set his seal;
To give a world assurance of a man:
This was your President—Look on now what follows:

There was reason to believe, at the time the comparison was made, that, by appealing to the just pride of Jackson it would itself incite him to emulate those virtues of Washington, which had engrossed the admiration of the world; and extorted the spontaneous homage of applause from the most remote nations of the globe. True, our perception of his character was imperfect and partial; but when the fairness of his professions was considered, and the apparent moderation of his temper and passions at that time, daily strengthened by the false glosses and depraved fictions of John H. Eaton, who so assiduously labored to disguise his Indian Warrior in the trappings of a civilized patriot, and invest him with the robes of a perfect statesman, the grossness of the error common to all his supporters, as they perceive it now, but was considered no error at that time; receives much extenuation from the deceit practised to blind them, on the one hand, and from the laudable motive on the other of inciting of Gen. Jackson to emulate the virtues of him whom we fondly believed might prove his prototype. Independent, however, of the want of capacity and learning in Gen. Jackson, to realize the full extent of the parallel, had he fulfilled the professions, when he came into power, and realized but the honest anticipations of his early friends, by a mere adherence to the rules he had established for his government when a candidate, the grossness of what now appears serious error, would never have been revealed to the public gaze; his temper, his passions, and his violence would have been forgotten in the blaze of his patriotism, and overlooked in the sincerity of an honest zeal to do his country service, regardless of all considerations of self-ambition or cupidity. But the appeal was lost upon one, whose ambition is only equalled by his excessive vanity. Gen. Jackson instead of receiving it as an admonition to stimulate him to virtue, merely

seized at the compliment as food for his self-love; not perceiving that even the shadow of the parallel was to be made out by his future conduct as an honest, consistent and enlightened statesman. By converting what ought to have been improved on as a lesson, into the mere aliment of vanity, he transformed a sanative medicine into a deadly poison, which produced ruinous intoxication and fatal delirium, instead of that lofty & chastened ambition that builds its hope of fame alone on public good, and the disinterested career of unbiassed patriotism. The lesson was not received as a truly great mind would have applied it, evinces the shallowness of his understanding, and his utter incapacity for supreme power. But the delusion has passed away. His gross derelictions have inspired disgust among his honest supporters; and few men, sound in principle, honest in purpose, or respectable in intellect and character, who originally supported him from pure motives, now remain under his banner. Convinced of his corruption, or satisfied with his incapacity, they have renounced adhesion to his empty name, as an act of justice to their own reputations, as well as an obligation of duty to their country and its constitution.

I have stated that gross and systematic deception was practised by Eaton, to prevent a true perception of the real character of Andrew Jackson, by those who supposed him honest and patriotic. The separate duties of Wm. B. Lewis and John H. Eaton, were very artfully arranged, to promote this object; whilst Jackson himself occupied a commanding position in the rear, to act, "as circumstances might require." It has already been shown with what facility Lewis could exorcise Crawford and his friends, at one time; and "pour oil into their wounds" at another. But this vacillation was governed by no principle; regulated by no honesty. It was the ever varying impulse of interest and ambition, pointing for, or against men and parties, as it was perceived that men and parties were inclined to favor or oppose the unhallowed ambition of this unprincipled man.

You will find this tool of power, Wm. B. Lewis, breathing curses and praises against the same man, as his imagination or the passions of his prompter suggested it as probable, that he might favor or resist the ambition of Jackson, on the presidential chair. I say prompter; and by this prompter I mean Jackson himself; for he who would suppose Wm. B. Lewis to be thus intriguing, electioneering and managing of his own pure volition, would subject himself to unmitigated contempt for the singleness of his ideas; in other words his fatuity. Lewis, in 1823, as in 1831, is the Buckingham of the king, with less virtue than Buckingham; for had Lewis been ordered to strangle or strangle the infant princes he would not, like Buckingham, have hesitated; no, his hands would instantly have been reeking in their innocent blood. Let me not be misconceived. I use the illustration to show the extreme devotedness of Lewis to his friend and master; and which forms his own recommendation in the eyes of Jackson; who gives his friendship only to his slaves. A thorough going tool like Lewis is indispensable to a man so ambitious, depraved, and hypocritical as Jackson. Of the utter subserviency of Lewis, no doubt shall be permitted to exist. That Lewis would shed blood for him, I do not believe, because he wants the courage to do it; but he would be restrained by no virtue from perpetrating the most revolting atrocity that his master might command. His duty is that of the eunuch slave of the palace—and if he has not risen to the dignity of a sanguinary minister, it is because like Eaton, he lacks the courage essential to the office. This explanation of character is necessary to a proper understanding of the following letter; which the reader is to understand, not as the simple effusion of the tool Lewis, but as the dictated sentiments of the master-spirit, whose passions he infused into language, and whose ambition he portrayed in the wavering animosity of his soul, as it pointed against the conflicting candidate that opposed his march to the Presidency.

The allusion to the feud of Jackson with the Bentons, "Jesse and Tom," is covered with a false gloss by Lewis. It was

The manner in which Lewis and Jackson attempted to reduce the children of this writer to poverty and want, fully authorizes the illustration of character by an allusion to a bloody deed. Men as callous, cruel and reckless of the human misery they produce in the desperate career of their ambition, as Lewis, Jackson and Eaton, may be termed more ferocious and bloody than he who uses the physical means of destruction. They, who by one fell scheme of duplicity and intrigue, aim to produce a broken heart and a ruined fortune and to inflict through the father the same misery on the children, can hardly be called humane, and never can aspire to be thought human.

Jackson who proceeded to a tavern, as was his custom, to assassinate those gentlemen—and who, acting in self-defence, inflicted a pistol wound on Jackson's arm in which the ball remains to this day.

In the letter published last week the sentiment of conciliation towards Crawford, was predominant. In the following, it will be seen that the feeling was one of deadly hate—Lewis now stigmatises him as the "giant of intrigue," "looking with all the obsequy of the 'Five Points' lavished upon the head of him whom he terms 'that vile hypocrite, Colonel Andrew Erwin, who wears the sacred mantle of religion to conceal his innumerable designs.'"

I must also solicit the attention of the reader to that part of the letter of Lewis, in which he courts Mr. Adams, because he prefers Jackson to Clay. An the fact to which I have so often adverted, of the personal hostility of Gen. Jackson to Mr. Clay, as forming the sole ground of enmity on the part of Jackson and Jackson's slaves, against the eminent statesman of the West. Had Mr. Clay's hand been constructed of materials to enable him to act the part of one of those slaves he would now have stood on the eminence recently abandoned by that pigmy of intrigue, Martin Van Buren. The following letter will show this:

NASHVILLE, Sept. 6, 1831.

Stephen Simpson, Esq.
55 Chesnut Street, Philad'a.

Dear Sir:—I have just been informed, by a gentleman of indubitable veracity, that Van Buren of New York, has written to a Mr. A. Balch, his deputy, of this place, that the friends of Crawford and Clay have agreed to unite their forces in favor of the former, and in that way to secure his election. It is believed there is a decided majority of the members of the New York legislature friendly to these two candidates; and when united in favor of Crawford, will give him the vote of that state. The scheme in the western section of the Union is, that the name of Mr. Clay shall be kept up with a view of getting a majority of the votes to elect the President and Vice President; are to be turned over to Crawford. Mr. Balch was so much elated with the idea of Mr. Crawford's being elected, that he could not keep the secret. However, some of the leading Kentuckians are apprised of the arrangement, and are determined to blow it.

There is no question, Clay out of the way, Jackson would get the unanimous vote of that state. The friends of Gen. Jackson here have long since been convinced that Clay has had no other view in permitting his name to be run, than to defeat the election of General Jackson, whom he politically and personally dislikes. I have also been informed by a gentleman who, I know, is in the confidence of the radicals, that if Mr. Crawford shall be elected, Clay is to be his Secretary of State, and that Mr. Cheves is to be made Secretary of the Treasury. If this be the fact, it accounts for Mr. Cheves having eulogised Mr. Crawford in the manner he did while on examination before the committee of investigation; it also accounts for the radicals still calculating on getting for their chief the additional vote of South Carolina. The same gentleman informed me that Mr. Webster is to be made Secretary of the Navy. When I look at the conduct of these gentlemen, I cannot doubt the correctness of the information; and I trust God the people will arise in the majesty of their power, and arrest this "giant of intrigue," in his career, before it be too late.

Binnis, some short time since, published in his paper a long list of charges against General Jackson, which were as destitute of truth as he is of moral honesty. I have no doubt that the charges, or the materials at least, were sent him from this place by one of the General's most implacable and unprincipled personal enemies—I mean that vile hypocrite, Col. Andrew Erwin, of negro-smuggling memory, who wears the sacred mantle of religion, the more effectually to conceal his wicked and nefarious designs. You will see the second edition of those vile and malicious falsehoods published ere long in pamphlet form, with a view of disseminating them in every direction through the United States, on the eve of the election. The reputed author of this book is the intimate friend of this same Col. Erwin, and also a violent personal enemy of the General's—it is the famous Jesse Benton, of whom, perhaps, you may have heard as the person who once attempted to shoot Gen. Jackson from behind the door in a rencounter with his brother, Tom Benton, the present senator from Missouri. He is, in fact, considered here a maniac, and is only used as a cat-spaw, or bully, for the radicals. Col. Erwin, it is known, keeps up a correspondence with John Binnis, and did send a letter to him but a very little time previous to the publication alluded to above as having been made in his paper. I have thought proper to advise you of these things, in order that you may understand the movements of these electioneering, intriguing, and unprincipled gentry.

*Mr. Crawford!

Permit me to suggest the propriety of not being too severe on Adams and his friends. I have no doubt, if Mr. Adams cannot be elected himself, he would prefer the election of General Jackson to that of any other person. I am somewhat fearful that if Mr. Adams should be broken down altogether, that the New England states will go for Crawford, if he should get the state of New York. You, however, understand the politics of those states better than I do—I only suggest this course of moderation towards Mr. Adams for your consideration. If I am not mistaken, the conduct of the N. York legislature will have a most beneficial effect in favor of Gen. Jackson in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. The Kentuckians are in great confusion at this time. Very many of Mr. Clay's friends, are desirous that he shall withdraw, believing he has no chance of success—others, the real Crawford men are opposed to it. At the late elections in that state, Mr. Clay was re-elected to Congress; and although he had no opposition, I have been informed by a very respectable gentleman, that he, on the first day of the election, got some upwards of 500 votes, and General Jackson got some upwards of 300 in Lexington! The Kentucky Editors have kept this fact entirely from the public view. That the General will get Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee, North and South Carolina, in the south, and south-west, I think, at this time, there is not the shadow of a doubt. (The facts in this letter are given to you, not for publication, but with a belief that they may be serviceable.)

Yours, &c.
The foregoing epistle will exhibit the profound intrigues and duplicity, that marked the election campaign of 1823-4. It tends to expose the character of Jackson, and to reveal the fabrication of the charge of "bargain" afterwards got up by Jackson and Eaton, to bring popular odium upon Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams, who rose and fell in their standard of patriotism, accordingly as they promoted, or opposed the insatiable ambition of Andrew Jackson.

STEPHEN SIMPSON.
Hamilton, Oct. 17, 1831.

Mr. Calhoun's reply to Maj. Eaton.

From the *Piedmont Messenger*.

Major Eaton has, in his late address, gratuitously dragged my name into his controversy with a part of his associates in the late administration. The station which he recently occupied, and the relation in which he is well known to stand to the head of the Executive branch of the Government, are calculated to give more weight to his representations, at least with many, than what belongs to the anonymous communications of the day; yet I would not have deemed his statement worthy of my notice, had he confined himself to the vague insinuations which constitute the great body of his address, as far as it relates to me. To give color to his general charges, he has ventured, in a few instances, to descend into detail, and to give statements of facts, but in a manner wholly erroneous; which, however, might be received by the public as true, were I to remain silent. They have, in fact, been already so received in some respectable quarters. I am thus compelled, in self-defence to correct the errors of his statements, as far as they concern me. The occurrences which are the subject of his address, are of a character to render me solicitous, that the part I took in relation to them, should be presented in the light which truth and justice require. The memory of them will probably outlive the present day; & a decent regard for the opinions of those who are to succeed us, naturally makes me desirous that I should not seem to have any other connexion with events, little calculated to do credit to the history of the day, than what I in reality had.

It is impossible to doubt that the main drift of Major Eaton's address is to hold me up as the real author of all the discord which is alleged to have prevailed in the late cabinet, and to which he endeavors to trace its dissolution, and which, he would have the public believe, originated in a low and miserable squabble, on my part, in relation to the succession to the Presidential chair.

With this view, and in order to give a political aspect to the refusal of Mrs. Calhoun to visit Mrs. Eaton, he states, that she and myself called in the first instance on him and Mrs. Eaton, during their absence at Philadelphia; intending it to be inferred, that in declining intercourse afterwards, we were actuated by political motives, and not by considerations connected with duty. Unfortunately for Major Eaton his statement is not correct. Mrs. Calhoun never called on Mrs. Eaton at the time he states, nor at any other time before, or since, nor did she ever leave her card for her, nor authorize any one to do so; and she is entirely ignorant through what channel, or by what agency her card could come into his and Mrs. Eaton's possession; to which I add, that it was not done through my agency, or with my consent or knowledge. If Major Eaton had reflected, he would have seen that there must have been, to say the least, an imposition somewhere. He states, that our visit took place while they were in Philadelphia, and of course, preceded their call, which, as he represents, took place after their return, and which, he must know, according to the usage that governs intercourse at the place could not occur. The Senators and their families invariably make the first call on the Vice President and his family; and in conformity with this rule, Major Eaton had called on me, on my arrival at Washington, before his marriage, which I afterwards returned; and not finding him at home, left my card. This was probably, while he was absent at Philadelphia, and was the only intercourse I had with him, as far as I can recollect, during the whole session, except what took place in the Senate chamber, or when we casually met at parties.

This is not the first time that Mrs. Calhoun has contradicted the statement that she had visited Mrs. Eaton. It was reported at the time, that she had visited Mrs. Eaton, and that her card had been left. She then on all suitable occasions, contradicted it, as directly and pointedly as she now does, and in particular to two respectable ladies from Tennessee, (wives of members) who then resided in an adjoining boarding house.

The erroneous statement of Maj. E. compels me to give a correct version of what actually occurred; but which I never intended to intrude on the public, and now state, with great reluctance, even in self-defence. When he and Mrs. Eaton made their visit, I was not at home, as he had retired. When I returned, Mrs. Calhoun mentioned they had been there, and said she would not have known who Mrs. Eaton was, had she not been with Mr. Eaton, as the servant had not announced their names. She of course treated them with civility. She could not with propriety, do otherwise. The relation which Mrs. Eaton bore to the society of Washington, became the subject of some general remarks. The next morning she informed me, that she had made up her mind not to return her visit. She said that she considered herself in the light of a stranger in the place; that she knew nothing of Mrs. Eaton, or the truth or falsehood of the imputation on her character; and that she conceived it to be the duty of Mrs. Eaton, if innocent, to open her intercourse with the ladies who resided in the place, and who had the best means of forming a correct opinion of her conduct, and not with those who, like herself, had no means of forming a correct judgement. I replied, that approved of her decision, though I foresaw the difficulties in which it would probably involve me; but that I viewed the question involved as paramount to all political considerations, and was prepared to meet the consequences, as to myself, be they what they might.

So far from political motives having any influence in the course adopted, could they have been permitted to have any weight in the question, the very reverse course would have been pursued. The road to favor and patronage lay directly before me, could I have been base enough to tread it. The intimate relation between Gen. Jackson and Major Eaton was well known, as well as the interest that the former took in Mrs. Eaton's case; but as degraded as I would have felt myself had I sought power in that direction I would not have considered the infamy less had we adopted the course we did from any other motive than a high and sacred regard to duty. It was not in fact, a question of the exclusion of one already admitted into society, but the admission of one already excluded. Before the marriage, while she was Mrs. Timberlake, she had not been admitted into the society of Washington; and the real question was whether her marriage with Major Eaton should open the door already closed on her; or, in other words, whether official rank and patronage should, or should not prove paramount to that censorship, which the sex exercises over itself; and on which, all must acknowledge the purity and dignity of the female character mainly depend. Had the case been different; had a scheme been formed to exclude Mrs. Eaton, with political views, as is insinuated, the folly would have been equalled only by its profligacy. Happily for our country, this important censorship is too high and too pure to be influenced by any political considerations.

whatever. It is equally beyond the scope of power, or influence, to exclude the virtuous and unsuspected female from society, as experience has found it to be the suspected to that elevation.— This point may now be considered settled unless, indeed, the public should permit the fruits of the great victory that has been achieved, in favor of the morals of the country, by the high-handed independence and virtue of the ladies of Washington, to be lost by perverted and false representations of the real question at issue.

With the same view, and not much less erroneously, Major Eaton has given a statement of my application to him in favor of a friend for the place of chief clerk in the War Department. He has so drawn up his statement, as to make an impression, that I suspended all official intercourse with him, because he refused to comply with my application.— The fact is far otherwise. It is true, that at the request of my friend, who was also a warm and devoted friend of Gen. Jackson, and had suffered from his attachments to him, I did present his name to Major Eaton, and that I had no official intercourse with him afterwards; but for a very different reason from what he alleges; a reason which every individual, who has even a moderate share of self-respect, must deem amply sufficient, as a brief statement of the facts will prove. The application was made not at the early period he states, (which was necessary to make the impression he intends) when it was known he was to be appointed Secretary of War, but after he was appointed and took possession of his office, and, if it be material, long after Mrs. Calhoun had declined to return Mrs. Eaton's visit. I called at his office a day or two before I left the city. I informed him that I called at the request of my friend, simply to state my impression of his qualification and not to urge his claim. After I had stated my impression in my friend's favor, he told me he was well satisfied with his qualifications, but that he had offered the place to another gentleman, whom he named, but informing me at the same time, if he should decline, my friend would receive the appointment. I remarked, that the person to whom he had offered the place was perfectly qualified, and that I could not say a word to weaken his claim— besides his qualifications, his relation with me was at least as intimate and friendly as his whose name I had presented, and as between them it could not possibly be a source of offence, that the former was selected which, all who know me, will admit, when I say the gentleman selected was Colonel Gadsden. The next day I received a letter from Gov. Hamilton, then a member of Congress, stating that he had made application to Major Eaton in favor of the person for whom I had applied, with the favorable result of his application. On the strength of this, as well as his promise to me, I wrote to my friend enclosing Gov. Hamilton's letter, and informed him he might expect the appointment with confidence, as I felt almost certain that Col. Gadsden would decline the office. He did decline; but contrary to promise, another person was appointed without giving me any explanation, then or since. It was this breach of promise, remaining still unexplained, which interposed a barrier on my part to further official intercourse between us, and, not as Major Eaton represents, the mere refusal to grant the appointment which of itself would never have had the least effect with me. If there should be any doubt as to the promise, or the time of the application, the letter of Governor Hamilton to me, and mine to my friend, both of which I suppose to be in existence, will establish the correctness of my statement.

But it seems that I am to be held responsible for the supposed feuds of the late Cabinet and its dissolution, because, as Maj. Eaton states, an ardent friend of the Vice President said in 1829 that Maj. Eaton is not the friend of Mr. Calhoun. It would have been much more satisfactory, if Maj. Eaton had given the name of this supposed friend, with the time and place, and circumstances, not only to enable him to give his statement of the occurrence, but to afford me an opportunity of judging how far I ought to be responsible. It would have been both to him and me an act of simple justice, which, as far as I am concerned, would have been particularly desirable, as I must object to the competency of Maj. Eaton and his associates, to determine who are or who are not my friends. They appear particularly liable to error on this point.— But a short time since it was gravely charged, in an almost official quarter, that my friends had a meeting to expel him from the Cabinet, when it turned out, on further disclosures, that they were all gentlemen from the Western States, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Louisiana, and devoted friends to Gen. Jackson, actuated solely by a regard for the success and honor of his administration; a step, of the existence of which I was ignorant till after the meeting, and of the particulars, till disclosed by the recent publications. If to this I add Maj. Eaton's own liability to fall into error in determining who are, or are not, my political friends, as disclosed in his late address, it will not I am sure, be thought unreasonable, that I should object to his competency in that particular. When it is necessary to hold me responsible for scenes, the odium of which

he shows uncommon anxiety to shift to the shoulders of others, he errs, on that point, in relation to two of his late associates in the administration. If, in his anxiety to implicate me, he mistakes the political relations between Mr. Branch and Mr. Berrien, and myself, gentlemen of whose sentiments one would suppose he could not be ignorant, we may reasonably suppose that he is equally mistaken in the case under consideration.

The inference he would draw from Gen. Green's course, in relation to myself, can scarcely deserve more than a passing notice. Gen. Green's course has been of his own choosing, without an attempt on my part to influence him. Such an attempt would indeed have been perfectly idle. If he should be supposed to be governed by base and selfish views, how could I influence him? I had nothing to give where he had much to lose. On the contrary supposition, that he was governed by a sense of truth and justice, an attempt to influence him was unnecessary. My course, I trust, afforded ample motives of that description. If it had not, it would have been in vain in me, on the supposition of his honesty, to have attempted to obtain his support, as it clearly would have been, on the opposite, to have obtained it at all. As I have been compelled to speak of Gen. Green, it is due, in justice to him to say, that I believe General Jackson had no friend more zealous and honest in his cause.— Whatever may be his present feelings, I know from his own declarations, that he was early and decidedly enlisted in favor of his re-election. His own interest evidently lay in that direction, as I believe his views of public policy did. If he has since changed his opinion, many causes may be found, in what has since transpired, without attributing it to any imaginary influence over him, on my part when it must be apparent to all, with the whole power and patronage of the government against me, I had nothing through which to exercise it.

Having corrected the errors of Major Eaton's statements and references, wherever he has descended into particulars, it only remains to repel his general charges and insinuations, which I do by a direct and positive contradiction. It is not true, that I attempted to exercise any control in the formation of the late cabinet, or to influence its patronage, or that I made any attempt to embarrass the Administration in the Senate, or elsewhere, or am any way responsible for the dissolution of the late cabinet; unless, indeed, the refusal of Mrs. Calhoun to visit Mrs. Eaton on grounds exclusively connected with the dignity and purity of her sex, or the vindication of my character against an unprovoked and unfounded attack, should be considered sufficient to render me responsible. In truth the reverse is true. Gen. Jackson never consulted me, as to the formation of his cabinet.— He was, even then, as it now appears, alienated from me, by means which have been explained on a former occasion. As he did not consult me, I had too much self-respect and regard for the dignity of the office I held, to intrude my advice; while the disinterestedness of my particular friends freed me from all solicitude on the score of patronage. As a body, they neither sought, nor desired office. The most common of them, those who had taken the most decided and effective part in favor of Gen. Jackson's election, had equally avowed their determination not to take office. In supporting him, they were actuated by far different, and much more elevated motives than the low and sordid ambition that looks to power and patronage. Their object was to maintain principles which they believed to be essential to the liberty and happiness of the country, to restore the administration of the General Government to the true principles of the Constitution, and to arrest that course of events which was rapidly bringing the great interests of the country into the most dangerous conflict, and so much higher did they hold the considerations, than the elevation of any man to power, that, as is well known, pending the election, while zealously supporting Gen. Jackson, they refused to advance his interest by the least abatement of their zeal in the maintenance of their principle. Nor is the charge of embarrassing the administration less remote from truth. I was most anxious for the success of Gen. Jackson's administration, and though I saw much I could not approve, yet I continued to give him my support, whenever I possibly could, consistently with duty. That such was my course, I appeal with confidence to all who were intimate with me, to the members of the body over which I presided, and especially to the two Senators from Tennessee, both devoted friends of General Jackson, both men of great sagacity, and both having ample opportunities of forming a correct opinion of my course. In fact every consideration, public and private of honor, duty and interest, led me to desire the success of Gen. Jackson's administration. I had contributed all in my power to the success of his election, and felt, to the full, the obligation which it imposed.

It is with pain that I have forced myself to touch on the prominent subject of this communication. The question involved in Mrs. Eaton's relation to the society of Washington belonged, I conceived, exclusively to her sex, and could not be involved in political considerations or drawn into public discussion, without painful consequences. I acted on these views in my correspondence with Gen.

Jackson. I could not be ignorant of the use made of it by those, who, by their artful machinations, have placed General Jackson and myself in our present relation; but the desire to do nothing on my part that could tend to draw the attention from the tribunal to which it properly and exclusively belonged, restrained me from making the least allusion to it in the correspondence, though calculated to throw light on the controversy between us and to strengthen me in the conflict.

JOHN C. CALHOUN

Latest from Europe.

FAIL OF WARSAW.

We take from the U. S. Gazette of November 1st, the following late and important intelligence, by which it will be seen that the fate of the gallant Poles is a length decided, and another revolution in France is likely to be the consequence.

By the arrival at this port of the Colossus, Captain Collins, we have through the politeness of Mr. Sanderson, of the Coffee House London papers to the 21st and Liverpool to the 22d of September. The taking of Warsaw, reported in the New York postscript, is fully confirmed. A letter dated Warsaw, Sept. 8, says— Poland is again subject to its lawful sovereign. On the 5th instant Field Marshal Count Paskewitch sent a confidential officer to Warsaw, to demand in the name of his majesty the submission of the city, & to promise, on the other hand, amnesty and pardon. With an infatuation which cannot be sufficiently deplored, the words of peace were rejected by the leaders of the insurrection. On the 6th day break, the Russian army advanced to storm the city. After a most desperate and sanguinary resistance, our brave soldiers, with rare intrepidity, made themselves masters of four redoubts which lay upon our line of attack, as well as the first line of intrenchments, which surrounded Warsaw itself, and of which Wola is a perfect fortress. The tasks, however, was not ended with this, there remained a second line of intrenchments and a broad moat round the city, defended by bastions.

At four o'clock in the morning of the 7th the Field Marshal was preparing to overcome these last obstacles, when Gen. Kraskowicki sent Gen. Pronizynski to announce the intention to submit to its legitimate King. These sentiments were, however, not confirmed by that Chief of the Government, who soon after came in person to the Marshal. He affirmed that the content of the Diet was necessary for such a submission. After the most urgent exhortations and representations of the intuality of further defence, and the wish, that it would inevitably bring a check in the forenoon. Hereupon, three hours more were granted to General Kraskowicki, within which time he was to announce to the Marshal his final resolution. As this was not given at one o'clock the marshal sent word that he should give orders to attack. Half an hour more was requested for consideration, but this also eluding without a satisfactory answer being given, the Marshal issued orders, or the attack. It was terrible, and very successful; flags of truce were sent but they brought only dilatory answers. The attack was therefore begun upon the second line of intrenchments, which was carried at the point of the bayonet. The enemy, who in the meantime received reinforcements, vigorously defended the gardens and the edges of the ditches towards the Jerusalem barrier, and even made our troops give way for a moment; but the ardor of the latter revived, they quickly scaled the walls of the city, which presented a most formidable line of defence. The prodigies of valor which had already distinguished the two days were renewed, and at nine o'clock in the evening the intrenchments, the gardens, ditches, walls every thing in short was in the hands of our brave troops. Meantime night had set in and the army required repose.

The lines of intrenchments carried by storm, 6,000 prisoners and nearly 100 pieces of cannon, were the trophies of these two memorable days.

Nothing could now save the city and the enemy's army. Both, therefore, implored the clemency of the Emperor, and this circumstance made it the Marshal's duty to restrain the vengeance of the soldiers, which was excited to the utmost by such an obstinate resistance. To-day our troops are in Warsaw. The Polish army and the nation have submitted to their Monarch. The former in conformity with the Emperor's manifesto is gone to Pozna, there to await his orders. In some days we shall be able to give a more detailed account of these important events. The glorious success which we have obtained has been purchased by very losses. The field Marshal himself has received a contusion on the left arm and the breast. Kraskowicki has resigned his power.

General Malachowski has announced to the field Marshal, in two letters signed by his own hand, that he leads the army to Pozna with the intention of waiting there for the commands of his Imperial Majesty. We must hope that the Polish army will persevere in these good sentiments, and disregard the perfidious insinuations which may perhaps, have been addressed to it.

The London Morning Herald of the 20th says— The fate of Warsaw, and the ruin of so sacred a cause as that of Poland, appear

to cast a general gloom over the public mind, and bitter are the complaints against a government, which by a single manifestation of its will, could have saved a brave nation. The latest accounts from Paris represent the state of the capital as most alarming, the public feeling is raised to a state of phrensy hostility against the ministers on their policy towards Poland, their funds have fallen from 2 to 3 per cent.

The express from Paris gives alarming accounts of the state of the French capital. The news of the fall of Warsaw seems to have excited among all classes there a phrensy equal to that produced by the publication of the Polignac Ordinances. Men view it as a national calamity—as a national disgrace, of which each individual must bear his share.— The majority of the shops are shut—public business in some degree suspended.—The Ministers are insulted, laughed at, threatened, & hung in effigy—crowds at the theatres, with crapes hat and arm bands, some pillaging gun-makers' shops, others busy in listening to the ardent appeals of the newspapers—the theatres are almost all closed—the black flag is hoisted in some of the main streets—the drum beats hourly to arms—the Marseillaise is publicly sung in the Palais Royal—the troops of the line are in motion; and to sum up all in one significant sentence, the Ministry has been twice defeated on points which it had strongly at heart.

M. M. Cassimir Perier and Sebastiani had a narrow escape with their lives yesterday.

The French papers contain an abstract of a circular, dated Warsaw Aug. 15, and addressed to the Polish Envoys at Paris. This document is most affecting and impressive. It charges the cabinets of England & France with bad faith and adds that if Poland be again enslaved, its fate must be attributed to their "hypocritical sympathy."

From the Journal of Commerce.

Switzerland.—Mr. S. C. Benjamin, of this city, a passenger in the schooner New York, from Philadelphia, left his berth and plunged into the sea, some time during Monday night. A letter was found in the pocket of a coat left behind addressed to Mr. Isaac Price, 308 Market street, Philadelphia, in which he says:—"The loss of one whose absence is insupportable, has led my spirits to the resolution of bidding farewell to time.— My body I must of course leave behind and that I may not trouble any one respecting its disposal, I give it for its grave the deep Atlantic. And let not Turk, Christian nor Pagan have the fooling assurance to pronounce my doom, until their spiritual lawgivers and doctors of theology know more of our creator and his will."

Influence of Habit.—During the dreadful days of Napoleon's retreat from Moscow, every bivouac around him was marked with its circle of dead. There were promiscuously assembled men of all nations, ranks and ages—ministers, generals, commissaries. One most remarkable in the group was an old nobleman, a relic of the gay and brilliant days of the French Court. As soon as day broke, this general officer of sixty was seen sitting on the snow-covered trunk of a tree, employed with unalterable gaiety upon the details of the toilet. In the midst of the hurricane, he dressed and powdered his head with the greatest care as if in mockery of the miseries and the adverse element which assailed him. Near him the scientific men almost cut in pieces by the north wind, were engaged in inquiries into the causes of its direction.

GEN. NAT.—We have seen a gentleman from the Isle of Wight, who informs us, that Nat. Turner's eye had been discovered on the estate of his master, under a heap of rails (or ryders) which had been suffered to remain for some time piled up, without interruption. It is said, there were found in it a pistol, and a ham of bacon. One of his former companions had either heard his voice in it—or had seen him near it—and in this way it was discovered. The hue and cry was immediately raised upon him—and there was little doubt entertained, that he would be apprehended in the county of Southampton.—Rich. Com.

CENTRAL RACE COURSE.

Third day's race.—All agree that nothing could be more interesting—each nag successively took the lead, keeping their friends vibrating with hope and fear and leaving it doubtful to the last moment which would bear off the palm of victory.—the result was as follows:

	1st h	2d h	3d h
Annete,	3	1	1
O'Kelly,	5	2	2
Eliza Reily,	2	5	3
Restless,	1	4	4
Sparrowhawk,	4	3	5

Time, 1st heat, 6m 2sec; 2d heat, 5 min. 51s; 3d heat, 5 m. 59s.

CENTRAL COURSE.—Saturday's

race.—The purse of \$700, four mile heats, was won on Saturday by the Virginia horse Trillo, came out ahead in two successive heats. The first heat was run in 8 minutes, and the second in 7 minutes and 55 seconds. Among the competitors for the purse was Black Maria, who won the Post stake on Wednesday.

The trotting Match was won by Top Gallant, who gained the first and third heats. (The 2d heat was won by Terror.

BALTIMORE GAZETTE

BALTIMORE, (Md.)

Saturday, Evening Nov. 5.

We copy to-day the fifth number of the second series of Stephen Simpson's letters to the public. We have been solicited by both Jackson & Anti-Jackson men to continue the publication of these letters, and we comply with pleasure, as they give a correct view of the character of the men & the corrupt means resorted to, to secure the election of the "Greatest and best." Simpson knows all about the business and appears determined to let nothing remain behind the curtain.

In another part of our paper will be found Vice President Calhoun's reply to Maj. Eaton.—The Major asserted that Mr. and Mrs. Calhoun, made a visit to Mrs. Eaton and himself. Mr. Calhoun's statement goes to show Mrs. Calhoun never did visit Mrs. Eaton.

Mr. Samuel T. Kennard presented us with a sample of his present crop of Irish Potatoes on Thursday last, and a more beautiful sample it would be hard to find—they are of the red kind. We weighed two of them last night—one weighed 21 the other 16 ounces.

The National Republicans have appointed General JAMES SEWALL of Elkton, to represent that Congressional District in the Convention to be held in Baltimore, on the second Monday of December next. Gen. SEWALL is a firm and decided friend of HENRY CLAY.

The Wilmington, Del. Journal of Tuesday states, that on Thursday evening last, Col. Geo. E. Mitchell, the member of Congress elect from the adjoining district in Maryland was visited by a severe shock of the palsy.

The Maryland Republican contains an account of a meeting of free persons of color held at a meeting-house in Anne Arundel county, in this state, at which the following Resolves are recorded to have been adopted:

"Resolved, That we entertain entire confidence in the white people, and have no cause to induce us to join in or try to excite others to an insurrection.

"Resolved, That if there should be any attempt to excite rebellion among the blacks in our neighborhood, either free or slaves, we severally pledge ourselves to make it known immediately to the white people of the neighborhood."

The Annapolis Gazette states that the adjourned June Term of the Court of Appeals will commence its session on Monday next the 7th inst. when the cases on the docket will be resumed in regular order, with the exception of those from Frederick county, which will be taken up on the third Monday of the sitting. The regular Term of the Court will commence on the first Monday in December next.

New Jersey. The Legislature of this State convened at Trenton on the 25th ult. E. R. Seely of Cumberland, (anti-Jackson), was chosen President of the Council, and Alex. Wurts, (Jackson) Speaker of the Assembly. It is ascertained that the Jackson party have a majority on joint ballot of two; instead of 20 last year and 29 the year before.

The sentencing of the missionaries in the Cherokee nation to confinement at hard labor in the Georgia Penitentiary for neglecting or refusing to take an oath of allegiance required by a law of that State from every person residing among the Indians, we regard as a most unfortunate, as well as tyrannical measure. It will create an excitement throughout the Union, from which we apprehend the most serious effects. Its tendency is, to enlist sympathies not only for the unfortunate prisoners but for the Indians, and to stir up a feeling the consequences of which it is difficult to anticipate. We deprecate all such acts of violence and intolerance, and we deprecate the retaliatory measures, which may be resorted to by the friends of the missionaries. Already have we heard from the pulpit loud and ominous denunciations of these oppressive and arbitrary acts, and of indignation, that will stir up to phrenzy the enthusiastic and religious portion of the community throughout our land.

Nashville Banner.

CORN.—The Raleigh (N. C.) Register of the 27th ult. says—"The Corn Harvest, throughout this State, has been very plentiful, and will of course be disposed of at very low prices. We learn that it is, at present selling in Caswell county, for a dollar a barrel, cash, or for a dollar and a quarter on two months' credit. It is probable that it will be sold equally low in most of the counties of the State."

New Council. The bill on says the N. J. was presented day, and det the first which new Justice, imitation is so ble to give Counterfeits lar note printed from vignette is an

Mr. Mac will be notice Captain Mac mion on have had the of the N. 6. 1 that he sixty-eight years, at the in premiums swine. He procuring the Europe; and produced a b valled for sm lvely could fatten easily

Ohio Elec late election. So far as t lowing are t

Elected to publicans 9. Jackson To the Ho Republicans Jackson 2. In the list son side the unknown.

WORKIN company of from Baltim in the late wa and the who we mechan ored because of the count the first call

Mr. Wm. a horse whi wagon from back, one bu eight month miles, the hor 34,000 miles old, and is "A New Or says:—"Thi taken place two days; in fought with swords; three are said to be dangerously.

If the Tel derstand the version of M shortly to as can give all to embody centrate stre mong the op of the Gover be unworth Further than nate, and en most faithf most honest Presidenc ready unco man, it is co ally wished the hearty a Convention the contemp a large and zens from a

It is high ple set by ridicule mil in the seve where the h tendence or the people been so mo now heard. New York ceived last Military alarm prev ing observ foreign uni ty of differ be keeping a meagre a paraded, in seemingly strangers. Russian Ge some H sacks of the looked like having a way of a sh cartridge b to keep the been obser morning, any refres two grand day. Wh lation on probably b

New Counterfeit. A ten dollar United States bill on the bank of Philadelphia, says the N. York Journal of Commerce, was presented at the Branch here yesterday, and detected as a counterfeit. It was the first which had appeared. The vignette is so accurate, that it is impossible to give any marks by which the Counterfeits can be detected. The 10 dollar note payable at the Branches, are printed from a different plate. The vignette is an eagle.

Mr. Mackay's Breed of Swine.—It will be noticed, in this day's paper, that Captain Mackay has again taken a premium on his swine, at Concord. We have had the curiosity to look over the files of the New England Farmer, and find that he has taken a hundred and sixty-eight dollars, within the last six years, at the shows in Brighton & Concord in premiums on his invaluable breed of swine. He has been indefatigable in procuring the finest set of animals from Europe; and by judicious crossing, has produced a breed that we think are unrivalled for smallness of bone, fine flesh, lively condition, & kindly disposition to fatten easily and early.—N. E. Farmer.

Ohio Election. The returns from the late election in Ohio are still incomplete. So far as at present ascertained, the following are the result.

Elected to the Senate—National Republicans 8.

Jacksonians 4.

To the House of Delegates—National Republicans 50;

Jackson 21; Anti-Masons 4.

In the list of those credited to the Jackson side the politics of three or four are unknown.

"WORKING MEN."—The celebrated company of volunteers, which marched from Baltimore and served in Canada in the late war, had 110 rank and file—and the whole company, two exceptions, were mechanics—men who stand dishonored because they labor, in some parts of the country, though always among the first called upon to defend the soil.

Mr. Wm. Bradford, of Vermont, has a horse which he has driven in a loaded wagon from Montpelier to Boston and back, one hundred times in six years and eight months; the distance being 170 miles, the horse has travelled in that time 54,000 miles. He is now about 21 years old, and is "a pretty good old horse yet."

A New Orleans paper of the 15th inst. says:—"Three affairs of honor have taken place in the city, within the last two days; in two instances, the parties fought with pistols, in the third with swords; three of the persons concerned are said to be badly wounded, one of them dangerously."

If the Telegraph is "at a loss to understand the precise object of the Convention of Mr. Clay's friends which is shortly to assemble in Baltimore." We can give all necessary information. It is to embody public sentiment—to concentrate strength—to enforce union—among the opponents, of the present head of the Government, who is believed to be unworthy of the post he occupies. Further than this it is to select, nominate, and enforce the nomination of the most faithful—the most capable—the most honest—as their candidate for the Presidency. Public opinion having already unequivocally pointed out this man, it is confidently believed, and generally wished that Mr. CLAY will receive the hearty and unanimous support of the Convention—These are the objects of the contemplated assembling together of a large and respectable number of citizens from all parts of the country.

Alexandria Gaz.

It is highly probable the recent example set by the Citizens of Albany to ridicule militia trainings, will be followed in the several parts of our Country, where the laws of the states make the attendance on military parades a burden to the people. With us the system has been so modified that few complaints are now heard.—The following is from the New York Commercial Advertiser received last night.—Balt. Gaz.

Military occupation of the City.—Great alarm prevailed this morning on its being observed that soldiers in various foreign uniforms, were posted in a variety of different stations, who seemed to be keeping guards over the local militia a meagre assortment of whom or which paraded in a forlorn looking manner, seemingly under the auspices of the strangers. Some of the latter seemed to be Russian Generals, others Ashante sheiks—some Hungarian Huns, others Cossacks of the Don,—and some of them looked like the troops of no known nation, having a salmon tie to the jacket by way of a skirt, and a loaf of bread for a cartridge box. Their commanders seem to keep them in good order, some having been observed to be kept on drill all the morning, without their being allowed any refreshment. It is understood that the grand parade does not take place to day. When it does, the terms of capitulation on which they mean to insist will probably be announced.

The U. S. Gazette of Friday, states on the authority of a letter from a friend, that Mr. JOHN JEFFERSON, the son of the excellent comedian, and himself a particular favorite with the citizens of Washington, fell backwards from the stairs, in the third story of a public house in Lancaster, on last Tuesday evening, and was so severely injured as to survive the fall but a few hours.

The Norfolk papers state that Nat. Turner, the leader of the late slave insurrection in Virginia, has positively been taken. A letter published in the Herald says:

"MONROE, (Southampton,) Oct. 31. "A party of our men caught Captain Nat yesterday. You may have it published if you think proper. It is positively so, for I have seen him this morning."

The Beacon states that he was taken in the following manner.

A Mr. Francis, of Southampton county came upon Nat suddenly, started him from a fodder stack last Thursday morning, in the vicinity of his late butcheries, and fired at him with a horseman's pistol, but he made his escape into the woods. Notice being given of this occurrence, a party went in pursuit and on Sunday a Mr. Phipps surprised him in a thicket in the neighborhood where he had been seen on Thursday. Mr. P. levelled his gun at him and demanded his surrender. Nat finding death inevitable, he resisted or fled, surrendered, and was conducted to the jail at Jerusalem.

HILLSBOROUGH, Oct. 20th, 1831.

At an extra meeting of the Committee appointed by the National Republicans of Talbot Queen Ann's and Caroline counties, for the purpose of selecting a proper person to be recommended to the voters of the 7th congressional District, as a candidate to represent them in the next Congress of the United States, and for the purpose of choosing a suitable person to represent the National Republicans of this District in the National Republican Convention to be held in Baltimore in December next, convened by public notice given by the Chairman, for the purpose of choosing a suitable person to represent this Congressional District in the National Republican Convention to be held in Baltimore in December next, in the place of Robert H. Goldsborough, heretofore chosen, who has declined acting.

Resolved, That this committee appoint Col John Tighman, of Queen Ann's county, to represent this District in the Convention above mentioned.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and that they be published in the Centreville Tim., Star and Gazette at Easton, and the Caroline Intelligencer at Denton.

THOS. B. TURPIN, Chairman.
WM. PORTER, Secretary.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—The Communication of Joseph Richardson, of Denton will appear in our next.

PRICES CURRENT.

GRAIN.—The receipts of the different kinds continue very moderate; we quote white wheat, first quality at \$1 10 a 1 20; red do \$1 05 a 1 10. Corn, sales have been made to day at 54 a 55 for old, and for new dry and good quality 44 a 46cts. Rye, sales this week at 72 cts. Oats, we quote as the fair market price 40cts. Sales of Corn Meal at \$3 37 1/2 per barrel.

DEED in Baltimore. RAWLINS L. BARNEY, on the 30th ult. in the 16th year of his age, the only son of Mr. Louis Barney. His death was occasioned by the overturning of a barouche. He was a youth of uncommon promise, possessing a most amiable disposition and engaging manners, united with excellent abilities and virtuous habits, which secured to him the regard of all who knew him; he was the hope and pride of his parents and family, and as his loss is irreparable so is their grief insupportable.

In this county on Sunday night last Francis Ann, daughter of Mr. Thomas Stevens.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber intending to discontinue farming, will sell at public sale, on WEDNESDAY the 30th inst. at his residence near Long's Creek all his farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture.

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs

Also an excellent Double Carriage and Harness, and a first rate Gig and Harness. TERMS.—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over \$5 dollars, the purchaser or purchaser giving note with security bearing interest for 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. and attendance given by

WM. H. JOHNSON.

Nov. 5

PUBLIC SALE.

THE Subscriber will offer at public sale at his Farm near Easton, on Wednesday the 16th inst. his entire stock of

Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs,

which are generally very good, among which are some fine breeding sows, and fat cattle, also his farming utensils and household furniture, consisting of beds and bedding, Carpets, Tables, Chairs, a Sideboard and Clock and an excellent Cook Stove.—Terms of Sale six months credit on all sums over five dollars the purchaser giving note with approved security before the property is removed, and for all sums of five dollars and under, the cash will be required: Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

LA'BERT REARDON.

Easton, Nov 5

New Boot & Shoe Store.



The subscriber has again opened a

BOOT & SHOE STORE.

in Easton, at the stand opposite the Market House, next door to the Drug Store of Dr. Spofford, where he solicits the patronage of his old friends and customers, and assures them he will accommodate them on his usual pleasing terms. He has laid in, for their use and the public's,

a large and elegant assortment of the

above articles, to which he has added

CAPS, &c. &c.

of the best quality and newest fashions, all of which he will dispose of at much lower rates than has ever been done in Easton. He requests of his friends and the public to give him a call, view his assortment, enquire the price, and judge for themselves. He pledges himself that nothing on his part shall be wanting to give general satisfaction, and as he has been for years in the business, he has no doubt of doing so, if first rate articles, in his line, at low prices and on liberal terms will command it.

THOS. S. COOK.

Easton, Nov. 5

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

THE Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting, at Marble Grove, the seat of R. H. Goldsborough, Esq. on Thursday next, the 10th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M. at which a punctual attendance of the members is particularly requested.

R. SPENCER, Secy.

Oct. 8

OVERSEER WANTED.

THE Subscriber wishes to procure for the next year, an Overseer who possesses all the requisite qualifications for the management of a very large Farm. To such a person liberal wages will be given. He also offers for rent, a large without a suitable number of labourers, his plantation at Shad Creek, and the place commonly called Little Horse's Point.

G. G. LEBOROUGH.

Shad Creek, Nov. 5th

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, No. 9.

For 1831, will be drawn in Baltimore, on WEDNESDAY, 30th November.

ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM.

By which the purchaser of Two or more chances, must draw, gross, at least one half of the sum invested.

Highest Prize 6,000 Dollars.

SCHEME:

1 prize of \$6,000 4 prizes of \$100
2 " 1,000 5 " 50
3 " 500 10 " 20
4 " 200 20 " 10
5 " 100 100 " 5
10,000 of \$2

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 notes, will accept the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.

Address to **JOHN CLARK,**

Lottery Vender, Baltimore.

Oct. 25.

CLARK'S OFFICE, Baltimore, Oct. 28, 1831.

Report of the Drawing of the Maryland State Lottery, No. 8, for 1831.

4045 (old No.) the capital prize of \$6,000

4585 2,000

3755 1,000

6173 500

6161 300

999 200

1559 100

1626 75

4344 50

14492 25

19563 10

With 10 of \$20; 20 of 10; 100 of 5; 150 of 3 and 10,000 of 2 each.

No. 4085 an ODD number, having drawn the Capital Prize; agreeably to the Scheme therefore, all the ODD numbers being those ending with 1, 3, 5, 7, or 9, are each entitled to \$5 dollars in addition to whatever prize they may have drawn besides.

All marked thus (*) sold at Clark's.

One quarter of the \$6,000 on hand at Clark's.

NEW GOODS.

LAMBERT REARDON.

Just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

FALL & WINTER GOODS

consisting in part of,

Super fine and common fine, black, Brown, Olive and mixed Cloths,

Cassimeres and Cassinets,

Devonshire Kerseys,

Flushings and Baizes,

Painted floor Cloth, and Carpeting, &c.

Rose, Point, Duffel and Mackinaw Blankets,

Flannels,

Silk Bombazines, Circassians,

Merino Bombazines,

Bombazet and Camblet,

Silk Velvet,

Florentine and Molestin Vesting,

Italian Lustrings,

Gro de Nap Sattin and Florences,

Opera Cloth and Leather Caps.

A general Assortment of

DOMESTIC GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery, Glass,

and Queensware, Groceries

and Liquors

And a large assortment of all kinds of

LEATHER.

All of which he offers at very reduced prices, for cash or in exchange for Feathers, Kersey, Mout or Hides.

Easton, Oct. 29 1831

NEW FALL GOODS.

W.M. H. and P. GROOME,

Have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and offer for sale on the lowest terms, at their Store, opposite the Bank, an unusually large assortment of

British, French, India & Domestic

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching seasons;

AMONG WHICH ARE

Superfine Cloths & Cassinets

Of the most fashionable Colours,

COMMON CLOTHS, CASSINETTS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, MERINOS, CIRCASSIANS, BOMBAZINES, MERINO

SILKVELLS, &c.

Cotton Yarns from No. 4. to 24.

Together with a general assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery, China, Glass &

Queen's Ware, Stone Ware,

POWDER & SHOT.

ALSO, A FULL SUPPLY OF

GROCERIES AND LIQUORS,

among which are, some superior

OLD WINES &

TEAS,

Fresh

Which have been selected with great care.

Feathers, Larksey, Kersey, &c. taken in exchange.

Oct 22

To Rent, for the year 1832.

THE OFFICE on Federal

Alley, and fronting the public square at present occupied by Dr. Solomon

M Jenkins.

Also, the frame dwelling house, on Washington street, adjoining Dr. Ennalls Martin, and lately occupied by William Barnett.

And a small two story brick dwelling house, adjoining the last mentioned property, and fronting on Harrison street. For terms apply to

W.M. H. GROOME.

Easton Oct. 29

TRUSTEES' SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Honorable Judges of Talbot County Court, sitting as a Court of equity, I will sell at Public Sale at the Court House door in the Town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 22d day of November next, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock P. M. the farm or plantation of which Joseph James, late of Talbot County, died seized, containing the quantity of 1-3-1-2 acres of land more or less.

The Terms of sale are, a credit of twelve months on the purchase money, with interest thereon from the day of sale. And the creditors of the said deceased are hereby notified to send their claims and vouchers, properly authenticated to the Clerk of Talbot County Court, within six months from the day of sale.

THO. MARLES, Trustee

Oct 22

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot County Court, and to me directed and delivered, by the Clerk thereof, at the suit of Joseph Martin, against Nancy James, with, sold at public sale for cash, at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY, the 22d day of Nov. next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit: all the estate, right, title, interest and claim, of her the said Nancy James, of and to that tract or parcel of land, called "Barnum's addition," and part of "Samuel's Farm," situated on Island Creek, in Talbot County, containing the quantity of 1-3-1-2 acres of land, more or less, taken to satisfy the aforesaid venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by

W.M. TOWNSEND, late Shff.

Oct 22

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot County Court, and to me directed and delivered, at the suit of Charles W. Pitt, admr. of John R. Pitt, use of Wm. W. Eccleston, against Wm. C. Ridgway and Samuel Leconte, will be sold at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit: all the right, title, interest and claim of the said Wm. C. Ridgway, of and to, one house and lot situated on Washington street, in the town of Easton,—also, 3 beds and furniture, 12 chairs, one side board and two tables, taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

W. TOWNSEND, late Shff.

Oct 22

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot County Court, and to me directed and delivered, at the suit of the President, Directors & Co. of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, against John Dorgan, will be exposed to Public Sale, and sold to the highest bidder, for cash, at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton on TUESDAY, the 8th day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property to wit, all that part of a lot of land, distinguished in the Plat of St. Michaels, number 58 now in the tenure of Mrs. Caulk, beginning for said lot at the south west corner of lot No. 57, on Water Street, and running from thence by, and with Water Street, sixty feet to Chesnut Street thence with Chesnut Street, to a part of the first mentioned lot, which was purchased by said Dorgan, from Jonathan Spencer, from thence to lot No. 57, and with lot 57, to the beginning as aforesaid, containing 1/2 acre of land, more or less, also, part of a lot of land No. 58, beginning for said lot, at a post standing on the south sixty six degrees, fifteen minutes west of the said lot and marked with 6 notches and running from thence south twenty three degrees forty five minutes, east sixty feet to Chesnut street, and from thence north sixty six degrees fifteen minutes east, to a creek called the "Church Creek," then by and with the said creek, to lot No. 57 and running from thence with 57 to the beginning aforesaid. All taken and will be sold, to pay and satisfy the aforesaid writ of fieri facias, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

Oct 15

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot County Court, and to me directed and delivered, by the Clerk thereof, at the suit of the President, Directors & Co. of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, against John Dorgan, will be exposed to Public Sale, and sold to the highest bidder, for cash, at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton on TUESDAY, the 8th day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property to wit, all that part of a lot of land, distinguished in the Plat of St. Michaels, number 58 now in the tenure of Mrs. Caulk, beginning for said lot at the south west corner of lot No. 57, on Water Street, and running from thence by, and with Water Street, sixty feet to Chesnut Street thence with Chesnut Street, to a part of the first mentioned lot, which was purchased by said Dorgan, from Jonathan Spencer, from thence to lot No. 57, and with lot 57, to the beginning as aforesaid, containing 1/2 acre of land, more or less, also, part of a lot of land No. 58, beginning for said lot, at a post standing on the south sixty six degrees, fifteen minutes west of the said lot and marked with 6 notches and running from thence south twenty three degrees forty five minutes, east sixty feet to Chesnut street, and from thence north sixty six degrees fifteen minutes east, to a creek called the "Church Creek," then by and with the said creek, to lot No. 57, and running from thence with 57 to the beginning aforesaid, being the lot, on which said Dorgan now resides; also, all that tract or parcel of land, of said Dorgan, adjoining the town of St. Michaels, of James, be the quantity what it may, more or less, taken and will be sold, to pay and satisfy the aforesaid venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due, and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by

W.M. TOWNSEND, late Shff.

Oct 22

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot County Court, and to me directed and delivered, at the suit of the State of Maryland, at the instance, and for the use of Elisha Spencer, use Thomas Arringdale, against James Cain, Thomas Bullen, Robert G. Lloyd and Thomas Baker,—also, one venditioni exponas, issued and directed as aforesaid, at the suit of the State, use of Elisha Spencer, use Thomas Arringdale; against James Cain, Ex'r. of John Cain; and also by virtue of an execution for officer's fees for 1828, 1829 and 1830, against said Cain, will be sold on the premises of said James Cain dead, at the Hole-in-the-wall on WEDNESDAY the 16th day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit:—4 head of Horses, one rig and harness, one horse cart, one ox cart, one yoke of oxen 18 head of cattle, 12 head of hogs, and 10 head of sheep, taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid claims and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by

W.M. TOWNSEND, late Shff.

Oct 22

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot County Court, and to me directed and delivered, by the Clerk thereof, at the suit of Edward N. Hambleton against Isaac B. Parrott will be sold on the premises of said Parrott, on THURSDAY the 17th day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. of said day for cash, the following property to wit:—all the right, title, interest and claim, of the aforesaid Isaac B. Parrott, of and to that tract or parcel of land, where he at present resides, be the quantity what it may, also, one sorrel Horse, one old Brown do, one bay mare, one bay horse colt, 3 years old, one sorrel mare colt, 3 years old, one bay Horse colt one year old, 2 yoke of oxen, 12 head of cattle, 15 head of sheep, 10 head of hogs, 2 old carts, one drag harrow, one clod roller, one gig and harness, one Bureau, one Marble clock, one corner cupboard and contents, 2 Beds Bedsteads and furniture, one negro girl called Ann, for a term of years, also the crops of wheat and corn now growing on the land, where the aforesaid Isaac B. Parrott now resides, also seized and taken as the property of

M. E. MYNARTS, Portrait and Miniature PAINTER.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton and vicinity, that he has taken Rooms in the rear of Dr. Dawson's Drug Store, for a short time only. Those who may wish to avail themselves of the present opportunity will please to call.

HIS PAINTINGS
may be seen every afternoon commencing on Monday next.
Oct. 29.

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

KENNARD & LOVMOY have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening at their Store House opposite the Easton Hotel, a full and extensive assortment of GOODS, adapted to the present and approaching season, viz:

Coarse & fine Cloths, Cassimeres, & Cassinets, Blankets, Flannels & Baizes &c.

together with a general assortment of

British & French fancy & staple dry **GOODS.**—Hardware

and Cutlery, Groceries, Liquors, China, Glass & Queen's Ware, Wood, Stone, Earthen & Tin Ware &c. &c.

all of which they offer on favorable terms to their customers and the public generally.—Wool, Feathers, meal, Linsey and Kersey &c. taken in exchange.
Oct. 8

Just published and for sale at this office
ELEMENTS OF RHETORIC:

Exhibiting a methodical arrangement of all the important ideas of the Ancient and Modern Rhetorical writers, designed for the use of Colleges, Academies, and Schools.

BY JOHN A. GETTY, A. M.
Price 75 cents.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

From James Carnahan, D. D. President of the College of New Jersey.

To Mr. E. Littell:

Sir—The "Elements of Rhetoric," by John A. Getty, A. M., is the work of a profound classical scholar, manifests extensive reading on the subject discussed, and in my opinion, will be found very convenient and useful to those who wish to have, in a compact form, the substance of what distinguished Grecian and Roman masters have taught on the subject of eloquence.

JAS. CARNAHAN.
Nassau Hall, June 27, 1831.

From the Rev. Samuel Eccleston, A. M., President of St. Mary's College Balt.

St. Mary's College, Balt. June 26th 1831.

Dr. Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th inst. requesting my opinion of Mr. John A. Getty's Rhetoric. I take pleasure in stating, that I find the definitions to be accurate, and the exemplifications, apt and copious. The work may be recommended as a convenient and agreeable Manual of the ancient nomenclature of Grammatical and Rhetorical figures. I am, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,
SAML. ECCLESTON.

Mr. E. Littell.

From Samuel B. How, D. D. President of Dickinson College.

Carlisle, June 21, 1831.

Dear Sir—I have examined with as much attention as my engagements would permit, "Getty's Elements of Rhetoric," and am pleased with it. It comprises in a small space much valuable matter. Its author exhibits an extensive acquaintance with the ancient writers on Rhetoric, and has enriched his work by copious extracts from them. I think it well adapted to a Class Book to prepare youth for studying the more extensive treatises on this subject. Very respectfully, yours,
SAMUEL B. HOW.

From Wm. Neill, D. D. late President of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Penn.

"The Elements of Rhetoric," by John A. Getty, A. M., comprises, within a small compass, the substance of volumes; and is calculated to facilitate the progress of youth in the study of the Latin and Greek classics.

Philad. June 26th, 1831. WM. NEILL.

From the Rev. Edward Rutledge, A. M. Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Pennsylvania.

Dear Sir—I am very much pleased with Mr. Getty's work, and think it admirably adapted to the conveyance of most useful instruction in a pleasing and striking manner. I hope its respected author may meet the encouragement he merits, and that his beautiful little manual may extensively aid our youth in acquiring the art of which it treats.

With great respect, I remain yours, &c.
E. Littell, Esq. EDWARD RUTLEDGE.
Philad. June 23d, 1831.

From Robert Adrain, L. L. D. &c. Professor of Mathematics in the University of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia June 21st, 1831.

Dear Sir—Agreeably to your request I have examined Mr. Getty's "Elements of Rhetoric." It appears to me that the work is elementary, methodical, and perspicuous, abounding in observations and examples which illustrate the subject and interest the reader, and that it will be highly useful in the education of youth.

Yours, with respect &c.
ROBERT ADRAIN.

Mr. E. Littell.

From S. B. Wylie, D. D. Professor of Languages in the University of Penn.

Philadelphia, July 23d 1831.

Sir—Having perused the little book you had the goodness to send me, entitled "Elements of Rhetoric" by John A. Getty, A. M., I am prepared to give you my opinion concerning its merits. I consider it as a manual which ought

to be in the hands of every youth engaged in the acquisition of classical literature. It is rare to find such a mass of useful elementary matter condensed into such a narrow compass. The definitions of the figures will be easily committed, and not easily forgotten. The illustrations are lucid, the examples pertinent and numerous, and the work eminently calculated to be a valuable acquisition to our classical institutions. I cordially wish it an extensive circulation. Very respectfully yours, &c.
S. B. WYLIE.

Mr. E. Littell.

From the Rev. W. T. Brantly, Pastor of the First Baptist Church, Philad.

Mr. E. Littell:

Sir—"The Elements of Rhetoric," by John A. Getty, A. M., is a work of real merit and of unbounded utility. I have read it with attention, and I may also add, with advantage. Those who have spent much time in the instruction of youth, will best appreciate such a book as that which Mr. Getty has made; for they must have sensibly felt the want of such a compend of Rhetorical definitions and examples. Indeed every person who designs to read with propriety, or to understand with clearness the best productions of ancient and modern times, should be fully acquainted with the whole scope of figurative language. I therefore cordially recommend the "Elements of Rhetoric," as a most valuable acquisition to the existing supply of standard school books.

Very respectfully,
W. T. BRANTLY.

From the Rev. Dr. Samuel K. Jennings, President of Asbury's College Baltimore.

Baltimore, June 29th, 1831.

Dr. Sir—Agreeably to your request, I have devoted a little time to the "Elements of Rhetoric," by John A. Getty, A. M.

The work begins with very clear and satisfactory definitions of the Elements of Rhetoric, intended to educate the youthful mind for a ready invention and proper disposition; the whole made familiar by appropriate examples extracted from the English, Latin and Greek classics. These are followed by excellent definitions and examples, preparatory to an accomplished education. In this part of the work, I am particularly pleased to find an old acquaintance, the tropes & figures of speech in rhyme, which I have often felt a wish to see, introduced in this way, into general use.

In the conclusion we have an epitome of all that is important in pronunciation elucidated by examples, suited to that part of the general subject. This summary, together with an announcement, that it is given in view of the reports of the merit of the work made by Dr. Waters and Mr. Power, and in which I heartily concur, will sufficiently evince my approbation of Mr. Getty's book.

I am, respectfully, yours,
SAML. K. JENNINGS, M. D.

From the Rev. Francis Waters D. D. Baltimore.

Baltimore, June 28th 1831.

Rev. Dr. Jennings:

Dr. Sir—I thank you for a perusal of the "Elements of Rhetoric" by John A. Getty, A. M. It is, in my opinion, a very respectable book. The rules and principles of the science are well arranged and illustrated by the author at the same time that he has defined them with becoming precision and clearness. The additional figures which he has introduced, and the simplicity of their classification, will no doubt be estimated as a great advantage. To all learners the treatise will be useful, but to classical students in particular, it will serve as an excellent Manual in cultivating this beautiful part of polite and finished education. Very truly and respectfully,
F. WATERS.

From Michael Power, A. M. Professor of Languages, Asbury's College, Baltimore

Rev. Dr. Jennings:

Dr. Sir—Having examined the "Elements of Rhetoric" by John A. Getty, A. M., as carefully as the limited time allowed me would permit, I cheerfully concur in opinion with the Rev. F. Waters, and will in a short time introduce the work into my school. Respectfully, your obedient servant,
M. POWER.

Balt. June 29th, 1831.

FALL GOODS.

WILLIAM CLARK

Has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with another supply of FRESH GOODS, adapted to the present and approaching seasons—Among which are,

Handsome Calicoes, Ginghams,

Muslins, Silks, Punges,

Crapes, &c.

Also—A variety of articles intended for Early Fall Demand,—Consisting of

Superfine and Common Cloths.

Cassinets, Flannels, Bombazettes, Bombazines, Merinoes, Worsted Hosiery, &c.—Also,

AN ADDITIONAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES;

Among which are

Cheap Brown Sugars and nice

White Preserving do.

Which added to his former late supplies, renders his assortment very extensive and complete—all of which will be offered on the most favorable terms.

aug 27 3weow3

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being desirous of Collecting the Tax of Talbot county, due for the present year, in the course of this fall, respectfully request all persons holding assessable property in the county, to call on him at his office in Easton, where he will attend every TUESDAY for the reception of the same. It is hoped that those who cannot make it convenient to call on him, will be prepared for a call from him, or his Deputies in their respective districts.

BENNETT BRACCO, Collector.

Sept. 19

N. B. The Collector respectfully informs all those who have not paid their Taxes for 1830, that he has an order from the commissioners of the Tax for the sale of the real property of those taxed for that year, and requests them to call at his office and settle the same, as his engagements will not enable him to call on them but once—after that call if not paid the property will be advertised and sold for the taxes due on the same.

B. B.

Magistrate's Blanks

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

LEATHER.

THE Subscribers, respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have now on hand at the Saddlery Shop of Mr. Higgins formerly Mr. John G. Stevens'

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

LEATHER,

consisting of Coarse upper, Kips,

Calf-Skins, Horse Leather,

Lining Skins, Sole

Leather, &c.

which they offer for sale on pleasing terms for cash, hides & country produce generally. We wish to purchase Hides and Skins, of all descriptions for which cash and the market price will be given. Also, Hides tanned on Shares and the Leather returned in 12 months.

HENRY E. BATEMAN, & Co.

Sept. 17 (S&W)

VACCINE INSTITUTION.

THE Subscriber, at the instance of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland has established a VACCINE INSTITUTION, and is now prepared to furnish MATTER on application at his office, South East corner of Wilk and Bond sts. The price of a single CRUST is two dollars.

Orders by mail (postage paid) enclosing five dollars, will be acknowledged by the transmission of three Crusts.

L. O'BRIEN.

Baltimore Aug 27.

BOOTS & SHOES.

Grateful for past favors, the Subscriber takes this method of returning his acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal patronage he has received, since he commenced business.

He has at present, and intends constantly to keep on hand, a complete assortment of ready made

SHOES & BOOTS

of the newest fashions. He has employed excellent workmen, and will manufacture of the best materials, and at the shortest notice,

BOOTS AND SHOES

for both ladies and gentlemen, and hopes by strict attention to his business, to merit a continuation of public patronage. He still occupies his old stand, nearly opposite the market house, where all orders for work will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Sept. 24 3w (S&W) PETER TARR

N. B. A little cash, from those indebted will be thankfully received at any time. P. T.

BOOTS & SHOES.

THE Subscriber having just returned from Baltimore,

with a handsome supply of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of all descriptions, most respectfully invites his friends, and the public generally, to give him a call, and assures them that he will sell on the most pleasing terms for "CASH."

He has also a quantity of mens and

CAPS,

of different descriptions, together with a variety of

PATTERNS OF DOMESTIC

CARPETTING,

AND A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF

TRUNKS.

All of which will be sold at reduced prices. The Public's Opp'd Serv't,

JOHN WRIGHT.

Easton, Oct. 8 3w

COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber being located on Light street wharf, No. 20 Baltimore, respectfully tenders his services in the above line of business for the Selling of Wheat, Corn, Rye, Oats, Staves and other articles—and solicits the favor of his country acquaintances, and fellow-citizens in general, for a Share of their business. He flatters himself that he will be able to give entire satisfaction, to those that may call on him. He has made an arrangement, also to furnish the articles of Ground Plaster (from a horse power mill) and bricks at the manufacturing prices—having become the agent for one of the most extensive Houses in the city, of the first article—all orders for groceries shall be furnished at the lowest Cash prices. Any business requiring an agency to be attended to or settled in the city, if placed to his charge, shall meet with prompt attention at moderate charges.

Balt. Aug 27.

WANTED

A BLACK SMITH, with or without a family, white or black, one who can come well recommended for sobriety, honesty and industrious habits.

BENJ. SLACUM.

Dorchester Co. Oct 15 3w

CABINET WARE.

THE Subscriber grateful for past favors, begs leave respectfully to say that he has on hand at his ware room,

A general assortment of

Cabinet Furniture,

which he is disposed to sell as low as it can be purchased in any of the cities, for cash, or for country produce.

JOHN MCGONEKIN.

N. B. Persons indebted to the subscriber are reminded that the time is fast approaching when he must lay in an assortment of materials, he hopes therefore that they will call and settle without delay.

Easton, Sept. 24.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

FROM 3 to 4 thousand feet of 5-8 Walnut plank, for which the highest cash price will be given.

JOHN MCGONEKIN.

Easton, Oct. 29 (W)

Overseer Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to employ a manager on his Fancy Farm for the ensuing year (1832.) to take charge of the same from the first day of January. One with good recommendations having a wife who is capable of conducting a dairy, &c. will be preferred.

WM. BARROLL.

Chestertown, Oct. 29 StchKI

HOUSE & LOT FOR SALE

WILL be sold at Public Sale, on TUESDAY the 8th November next, at the Court House in Easton, between the hours of 12 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. The house and lot where Thomas Kersey used to live, situated near the western precincts of the town, on a credit of one, two and three years; it will be required of the purchaser that he shall pass his Bond, with approved security for the payment of the purchase money, in three equal annual instalments, and the interest on the whole or such part of the purchase money as shall be unpaid, at the end of each year, from the day of sale.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cash.

Branch Bank Easton Sept. 3 S&W

COAL GRATES

A FEW plain and fancy pattern COAL GRATES, just received and may be seen by calling at the Drug Store of T. H. Dawson.

Grates of any pattern and of any description can be furnished at the shortest notice and at the lowest Baltimore prices for cash.

Sept 10

RAMSAY'S PATENT

CORDAGE.

WE respectfully inform our friends and the public generally, that the extensive cordage manufactory, formerly conducted by the late Mr. James Ramsay, will hereafter be continued by us for our own Account. The established reputation of the CORDAGE heretofore manufactured, is too well known to require comment. It is our intention to purchase the best Russia and Manila hemp imported into this country and it may be expected that the cordage will be of the same quality, as formerly sold by Mr. R. Suffice it to say, that in all respects the establishment will be conducted on the same principle as before, and we solicit a continuance of the many favors which have been bestowed upon its late proprietor.

SPECKELSEN & DAVIDSON,

Successors to James Ramsay.

We have also, constantly on hand an extensive assortment of SHIP CHANDLERY and GROCERIES, for sale on equal terms with any house in the city.

S. & D.

No. 19 and 12 Thames street F. P. Baltimore.

Oct. 8

AN ESTRAY.

Came to the Subscribers farm on Miles River, opposite to Col. Wm. Haywards, on or about the 1st day of January last a stray

COW supposed to be about six or seven years of age, she is Brown, spotted with white, and is marked with a slit in the right ear and a crop and swallow-bark in the left. She gives milk having had a Colt since she came to the subscribers. The owner of the above Cow is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take her away.

HENRY SNOW,

Miles River, Oct. 15

NOTICE.

HAVING sold out my entire stock of Goods to Mr. Samuel Mackey and declined the Mercantile Business, those who are indebted to me on Book, are requested to call at an early period and settle their accounts, as I am determined to bring my business to a close. I hope no further notice will be wanting.

JOHN W. JENKINS.

Oct. 22.

TO BE LET,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

THAT commodious Dwelling House and Garden, situated in Easton, and on Dover Street, and now occupied by Mr. Edward S. Hopkins. The Subscriber would sell this property on accommodating terms, or exchange it for lands.

Also, to be let several small and convenient tenements in Easton. Also, to be hired negroes of all ages, for the next year. Apply to Mr. Edward S. Hopkins, or the subscriber,

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Easton, Oct. 22

To Rent, for the year 1832.

THE OFFICE on Federal

Alley, and fronting the public square at present occupied by Dr. Solomon M. Jenkins.

Also, the frame dwelling house, on Washington street, adjoining Dr. Enalls Martin, and lately occupied by William Barnett.

And a small two story Brick dwelling House, adjoining the last mentioned property, and fronting on Harrison street. For terms apply to

WM. H. GROOME.

Easton, Oct. 29 cow4w.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold, by virtue of an order of the Orphans' court of Talbot county, at public sale, on WEDNESDAY the 9th day of November next at the late residence of James Hamilton, dec'd, all the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, farming utensils,

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—A credit of six months will be given, on all sums over \$5 the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, before the articles are removed, on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by

SUSAN HAMILTON, Adm'rx.

of James Hamilton, deceased.

Oct. 29 2t

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 Corcoran 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.

ALTERATION.

ON and after TUESDAY the 4th of October next, the Steam Boat Maryland will, for the remainder of the season, stop at the Company's wharf at Castle-Haven, instead of going to Cambridge. All baggage,

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, NOVEMBER 12, 1831.

NO. 46.

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 Sandy Hill (N. Y.) Temperance Advocate.

THE YANKEE PEDLAR.

Joshua Peabody was one of the five sons of a Connecticut farmer, who had just enough land to support one family, and no more; so that all the sons but the eldest early discovered the necessity of resorting to some business, in which they could support themselves by their own exertions. Long before Joshua was of age, he had determined to pursue the honorable employment of peddling. In the fall of the year in which Joshua was 19, he obtained his father's consent to try his skill in the employment. He had chosen, and was soon equipped in first rate style—not with a crazy cart & half starved horse, as was the custom fifty years ago; but with a substantial, well made and well-fed horse, and covered wagon with all the colors of the rainbow—ornamented with curtains, and trimmed with many a yard of red cotton fringe. His load required a minute description, as it is often thought very wonderful, that a pedlar can travel a 1,000 miles and back, and make money by selling out a load which does not appear to be worth half enough to defray his expenses.

The most bulky party of our hero's load consisted of wooden clocks without cases, which cost two dollars and fifty cents a piece, on which he expected to make a profit of what he called ten per cent. that is ten times as much as they cost. Some forty or fifty of these were snugly stowed on the bottom of the wagon, and a nice lid shut over them to keep them secure. On this lid were placed a bag full of whiplashes, a few parcels of cigars, and a number of boxes containing all the variety of combs, from coarse horn louse-traps, to superfine ivory and high finished tortoise shell. The fore part of the wagon box, on which he expected to sit, constituted a separate apartment, the approach to which is secured by a formidable padlock which dangled in front. This box contained, an assortment, on the profits of which he was to subsist himself and his horse; and consisted of a great variety of good-for-nothing little things which women are so fond of purchasing—such as beads, ear rings, breast pins, and all the little et ceteras of jewelry; besides a good store of essences, shaving soap, scissors, thread, needles, pins and stilettoes, not daggers, my friends but little instruments made of ivory, which the ladies use for piercing round holes in muslin, for the express purpose of darning them up again.

Joshua's dress had nothing of antique mode. His hat had a brim that was no broader than usual, and his hair was not tied with an eel skin but his outward man was clothed in the substantial, comfortable fear nothing style of an independent unassuming farmer. Thus equipped Joshua made a comfortable excursion to Ohio, and the same was annually repeated for several years. In every voyage numerous incidents occurred, of sufficient importance to deserve a place in some of our fashionable periodicals. With all their minute details spun out into the formidable length of most modern tales in which a page is taken up in telling what fifty years ago would have been told in a single line. Of these occurrences, it is my humble province to relate one, and that with all convenient brevity.

In Joshua's fourth voyage, he had with him a larger number of clocks than usual; and would willingly have sold them at a less price than formerly, but for the fear that it would injure his business and lower the price of his clocks forever after. He, therefore, wisely concluded to keep up the price to twenty-five dollars, as usual, and when he could do no better to take any thing that was offered for ten of it, provided the remaining fifteen was paid in cash. In this manner he obtained a great many queer articles; and in many instances had to exert a goodly share of ingenuity to dispose of them to advantage. One farmer insisted on his taking stock, as he termed it, to which Joshua readily agreed. The old gentleman had in his mind's eye, at the time of making the proposition, a calf which was so poor he was afraid it would die before spring. The said calf was selected, and with all due formality was delivered to our hero. He made no objections; but with his usual gravity pocketed his fifteen dollars—tied

a rope round the calf's neck—hitched it to the back of the wagon and drove on.

Great wonder prevailed throughout the country, to see the pedlar with so mean a calf—or indeed with any kind of a calf, tied to the wagon; and many were the questions asked concerning so rare an occurrence. But Joshua was as grave as ever. He knew his own business and that was enough for his purpose. In one of his first peddling voyages he had formed an acquaintance with "Squire Leeland," as he was called in Licking county, who had long been in the habit of reading whatsoever came in his way, that treated on agriculture; and was extremely anxious to improve his breed of cattle and sheep. In fact he had paid a large sum of money the year before for a merino buck and ewe, by which he had acquired so much celebrity that he was looked up to with wonder by a part of his neighbors, and laughed at by the rest.

To the Squire's, then, Joshua made his way—not that he had the least wish to cheat his old friend. He was too honest for that; for he was in the habit of boasting that he cheated nobody—told no lies, and never travelled a road which he was afraid to travel again. "But then," thought Joshua, "if the Squire has a mind to cheat himself it's nobody's business. I can't be to blame."

His reception at the house of his old acquaintance was as cordial as he could have desired, and the evening was spent as usual in recounting the incidents which had occurred to each other since they last met. In the morning the Squire for the first time noticed the calf. "Why, Joshua, what in the name of common sense have you got there?" "Nothing but a poor, mean, lousy calf, that's all!" "But what did you bring it there for?" "I'll tell you what, Squire, it's a pretty considerable long story, and a foolish one to boot; but I must tell it to you. You know the 'Boston folks are full of notions,' and amongst other foolish ideas that's got into their heads, they think if they can only send to England and get any thing, it will be as good again as if they got it at home. So off they sent last summer, after a drove of cattle; and you know, that there were thousands on 'em in the Bay State and Connecticut to be got as cheap as a pig. Well, but the Squire, considering the importance of improving the breed of cattle in this country, 'improve a fiddlestick! I beg your pardon, Squire, but it puts me out of patience to hear folks talk so. Now, look at that calf! and s'posin' he did come over from England and they called him a Devonshire bull, and gave five hundred dollars for him—do you s'pose he'd improve your breed of cattle?" The eyes of Squire Leeland opened wide with astonishment, and he inquired with the greatest eagerness, if the calf was in fact one of the far famed breed from Devonshire. "I didn't say he was, for I don't know any thing about breeds; but if General Braynard has a mind to pay five hundred dollars for him and give me fifty dollars to fetch him all the way from Boston, why, I say the greater fool he."

The Squire was all in ecstasies. He knew that a number of the first breeds of cattle in England had been imported into Boston, and that Gen. Braynard had been striving to procure some of them. This calf must be one—worth ten times as much as he had paid for it. He asked a few pertinent questions, which Joshua answered with his usual circumlocution, and the Squire was entirely satisfied that he then had the pleasure, for the first time in his life, of viewing one of that identical breed of cattle which he had so long been desirous to obtain. Joshua read all that passed in his mind, and proceeded accordingly: "Now Squire, I want a little of your candid advice; you see this poor calf is almost dead with his journey, and it's pretty nigh two hundred miles to General Braynard's; and I'm mighty afraid he'll die before I get there. If it want for my fifty dollars, which I must pay for my land, I should have killed him long ago. You can't tell what a plague he is to me, I have to drive so confounded slow, and spend half my time in nursing on him, that I don't know what to do."

"Why, Joshua, if the fifty dollars is all your trouble, only leave him with me, and I'll give you that sum in a jerk—but don't think of killing him." "I'll tell you what, Squire Leeland, you and I have been acquainted these four years, and have always hitched our horses together pretty well; and now I advise you, as a friend, to give up your notions about merino sheep and Devonshire cattle—to keep your fifty dollars, and have nothing to do with such a shabby looking creature as this is. But then, if you'll have your own way, I'll make you an offer. You know a Yankee is always true to his employer; and I shan't leave Gen. Braynard's calf without giving him a chance to get it again." The Squire looked grave. "Now, if you've a mind to give me fifty dollars and make out a writing with your name

to it, that any time within six months the General may have the critter, by paying you back the money, and paying for the expense and trouble of keeping him." "I'll do it," says the Squire; "hark ye, Joshua, tell him a pretty big story about the bull, and discourage him if you can." "Well, Squire, you may talk the calf; but I shan't tell nothing to the General, nor nobody else, that ain't true. But in this case the truth is bad enough, and I rather guess he won't come. An' now, Squire, remember what I tell you—I'd rather have one calf from our own brindle cow than to have half a dozen such critters as this is—I wouldn't give fourpence-ha'penny for him." The Squire smiled sagely, and said as plain as any man can say without speaking, "I know what I'm about." Joshua, pocketed his money, and departed with the gravity of a sexton; and the Squire commenced nursing his calf. By dint of uncommon attention and double feeding he soon began to thrive, & in due time became the wonder of the neighbourhood. The mistake was never discovered. Joshua continued to make the Squire's house a regular stopping place; but a close observer could see a kind of queer expression in the corner of his eye, when he heard the neighbours extolling Squire Leeland's Devonshire Bull.

A RUNAWAY COUPLE.

On Wednesday evening about 11 o'clock, a young man was stopped in the street by one of the watchmen under the following singular circumstances. The watch had observed him pacing up and down the street, for nearly an hour in the greatest agitation, examining every door, as if endeavouring to find an entrance; and although he was well dressed, he at last accosted him, and inquired the reason of his curious behavior. A train of curious circumstances was unfolded by this enquiry, such as seldom occur in the annals of a police office. It appeared that the young man, who gave his name as Warren, was a native of Montgomery county, somewhere in the neighborhood of Pottsgrove, and that he had come to the city the previous morning, bringing with him a young female, to whom he was to have been married at eight o'clock that evening. The watchman called "runaways," and so far, seemed to have been attended with a full share of the difficulties which give so charming a zest to stolen weddings, and furnish food for the gossips to dwell upon.

Both the bride and the groom were total strangers in Philadelphia, and had fled hither as the surest refuge from the pursuit of friends and relatives, whom, it was shrewdly suspected, were anxious to have a slice of the good things common on such occasions. By dint of great labour and vexation, they succeeded in finding the residence of a friend of the bride's where, according to previous agreement, they were both to put up until the next evening, when they were to wait upon his honor the Mayor, by whom the happy knot was to be tied. It happened unfortunately, that his friend's house was filled by other country cousins, who had arrived only the day before. He was accordingly shown to a respectable tavern a few squares off, in which he thought it prudent to conceal himself, fearful of a surprise from the friends of the lady, nor did he once venture forth to visit his beloved during the whole of this agonizing interval of suspense. The happy hour at length arrived, and he sallied forth to join his fair one, dressed in the extreme of fashion; but to his utter consternation he was unable to find the house in which she lodged!

From the hour of seven he had been unceasingly occupied in searching every street, in hopes of finding the place, and as he did not even know, or had forgotten the name of his fair one's friend, his task may be readily imagined to have been a hopeless one. He wandered up and down the streets, half frantic with vexation and confusion, until his unusually close inspection of the houses excited suspicion as to the honesty of his intentions. When accosted by the Watchman, he was covered with a foam of perspiration, and seemed ready to sink from mere exhaustion, the effect of four hours constant excitement. After relating to the officer these particulars he was conducted to the tavern, whence he had sallied out in the early part of the evening, and there learned from the landlord that several unknown persons had been there making the most eager enquiries after him, stating that one had left a message that "Miss—" (his intended) was sick with apprehension at his mysterious absence.—As none of them had left their names, poor Warren's enquiries as to where they resided, were productive of no good, and in a state of extreme vexation and alarm, he was fain obliged to go to a solitary bed, there to dream away the troubles which nothing but an unpardonable stupidity had brought upon him and his intended. So late as

Thursday night last he had not been able to find her, and the chances of their soon meeting, were not very promising. This case shows in a striking point of view, the necessity of strangers in a large city and all love sick swains the folly of bringing their sweethearts to Philadelphia to be married by his honour the Mayor, when a travelling Justice of the Peace is quite equal to the job, and can be found in any public road in Pennsylvania so abundant have they grown of late.

Phil. Sat. Bulletin.

From the New York American.

The results of the recent Free Trade and Tariff Conventions—however differing in their objects and conclusions—cannot fail to produce much good. On the one hand, we shall see the theories of free trade, so consonant as it seems to us with all our free institutions, enforced and applied, by no common hand, to the situation, resources and wants of the United States; on the other we shall have an immense, and as we are disposed to think, an invaluable mass of facts, gathered from a thousand different sources,—showing the operation of the tariff system,—digested and duly arranged by an able committee, and spread before the nation with all the aids of eloquence and sincere conviction. Such papers, or rather volumes,—for they will amount to that,—as will thus be produced, cannot be without influence upon the decision which ere long must be made, as to how long, and to what extent, the principle of protecting domestic manufactures shall be a portion of the settled policy of the country. Congress will be called upon to determine, before many years, whether for the sake of assuring home industry, it will be indispensably necessary to raise a revenue far beyond the wants of the government,—to become a source of perpetual, ever re-occurring corrupt squabbles as to its distribution; or whether some middle ground may not be found which, in so apportioning the duties as to satisfy the demands of the treasury, will have the effect both of fulfilling the just claims of the manufacturers and of alleviating the burdens of the consumers. A compromise is all that can be hoped; and that compromise may be greatly facilitated (certainly its expediency or expediency will be shown) by the facts and details which these Conventions will collect and make public. We may hope too that the feelings which prevailed in the assembly in this city will extend themselves throughout the country, & that when the Tariff question is discussed, it will be treated of without harshness or acrimony between those who differ in opinion. This was to a remarkable degree, exemplified in the conduct and language & in the Address of the Tariff Convention. Their own views were asserted and maintained; but the right of others to differ from them,—a right which, theoretically, none deny, and few, very few, disputants practically admit,—without having their motives or their patriotism impeached, was felt, and the exercise of that right was respected. On several occasions, when language that might be construed to reflect harshly upon the proceedings of the Philadelphia Convention was inadvertently uttered, it was immediately qualified or explained away. As a body certainly, in business-like habits, in thorough acquaintance with details and familiarity with facts bearing upon the operation of the Protecting System, as well as in the ability of arrangement and stating those facts with force and clearness, the Convention here was quite remarkable.

Caution against two Scoundrels.—We were sorry to observe on Sunday evening last, that many of the passengers who had but just landed from brig *Two Brothers*, had formed an acquaintance with 2 low scoundrels, who are to be found in almost every part of the town and who takes great delight in raising disturbances among friends. These two fellows put off in the boat with some of the passengers who were going on board of the vessel in the evening, & no sooner was the boat clear from the wharf than they commenced a fight. The whole town was in a state of uproar occasioned by the loud cries of murder! murder! boats went off to quell the riot, and order was again restored. For fear any other of the strangers should fall in with these 2 dangerous characters, we will expose their names, one is called *Rum*, he is a red-faced chap, and the other *Whiskey*, who has a pale countenance. They may always be seen in *Grog Shops*; they are both powerful fellows.—*New Brunswick Her.*

A Doctor once returned a coat to his Tailor, because it did not exactly suit.—The tailor afterwards seeing the doctor at a funeral of one of his patients, said to him, "Ah, doctor, you're a happy man." "Why so?" enquired the doctor, "because," said the tailor, "you never have any of your bad work returned upon your hands."

Communicated.

DENTON, Nov. 4 1831.

Mr. Graham:

Dear Sir:—You have, no doubt, seen in the Eastern Shore Whig of the 3d and 11th ult. a couple of articles addressed to Mr. Mullikin under the signature of James Sangston, intended as answers to parts of a communication, I addressed to the public in the Caroline Intelligencer. The intervention of our Court and other subsequent interruptions from the pressure of public business has prevented my earlier attention to Mr. Sangston's communications to the editor of the Whig. But it is not yet too late to correct Mr. Sangston's misstatements and falsehoods, and to counteract and correct any erroneous impressions they may have made on the public mind. With this view I take the liberty to request you to give the enclosed an insertion in your paper, and oblige

Your very respectful

Ob't. Serv't.

JOS. RICHARDSON.

TO THE PUBLIC.

In the Whig of the 3d inst. James Sangston has come out with a "small statement" and a brace of certificates in answer to part of a communication, which his calumny induced me, in self-justification, to address to the public through the medium of the Caroline Intelligencer. In his "small statement," he accuses me, of having slandered him, and couches his accusation in the following terms. "Having heard that he (Richardson) had been using my name as a defaulter, or, in other words, stating that I had retained in my hands unaccounted for 160 dollars—of the monies belonging to the Corporation of Denton, I some time since, as you will see per reference, addressed him a note &c." I shall not pretend to deny, that Sangston might have heard all he alleges, and much more, but that all he alleges is in exact conformity to truth, I do deny. It is a fact, that I have frequently expressed my opinion and belief, that he was a defaulter, and up to the present moment, I have seen no cause to alter my opinion. But, that I ever stated positively he "had retained in his hands unaccounted for \$160, of the monies belonging to the Corporation of Denton," is false, and not a fact, and in this assertion, I am supported by a majority, if not by every living member of the Levy Court, to whom Sangston alleges, I made the statement. But it is true, that I have stated, on the authority mentioned in my statement, that there was a deficit, unaccounted for in the funds of the corporation of Denton, of about \$180 or from \$100 to \$300 dollars, & that I believed Sangston had pocketed the greater part of the money, nor have I as yet, seen any thing from Sangston, that goes to a direct, full and entire contradiction of the authority, on which my statement is founded. He has indeed made an awkward attempt to get round, to evade, or rebut the statement, by the aid and assistance of Thomas Saulsbury's certificate, but unfortunately for him Thomas Saulsbury's certificate clearly establishes the fact of a defalcation, and goes but a very little way to acquit Sangston of the charge of being the defaulter. Sangston himself, in his "small statement" says "the sum for which they contended was not worth a suit," then by his own acknowledgment, there was a sum deficient,—and he afterwards alludes to "a little dispute," unquestionably about the sum deficient. But who were the disputants? Why, as the sum deficient rested between Jas. Sangston, the Treasurer, and Gove Saulsbury the Collector, it is very natural to conclude that they were the disputants; and that they were disputing which was the defaulter. This inference is strongly supported by Thos. Saulsbury, who certifies, that Sangston "presented his statement of (all) the monies" which (as he said) he received from the collector, Gove Saulsbury, and the "collector (Gove Saulsbury) stated that he had paid over (to the treasurer, James Sangston,) all that he had received" or collected. Whence it follows, that either James Sangston, or Gove Saulsbury, was the defaulter, or that both were defaulters. Thos. Saulsbury further certifies "there was a small deficiency." Very well; I have stated, in the Intelligencer, there was a deficiency; Sangston acknowledges it, and Saulsbury certifies it—therefore there can be no doubt of it; and consequently thus far my statement is correct and true and of course not slanderous.

Having ascertained there was a deficit, our next inquiry will be, as to the amount deficient; and, although it may not now be possible to ascertain it exactly, we may nevertheless suggest something, that will enable us to form some, not very incorrect, idea of it. In the first place, then, Major Young thought the sum deficient was worth a suit; else he would not have instructed his Attorney to order a suit, as I have

shewn he did, by publishing the order in the Intelligencer. In the next place, from my best recollection of Major Young's statement, I have put down the sum at \$180, or from \$100 to \$300, Sangston however objects to this estimate, and assuming it as a fact, strives to impress "you with a belief, that the whole deficiency occurred in the amount of taxes of one year's collection, and thence, argues, that as the amount of Taxes for any one year did not exceed one hundred dollars it was, consequently, impossible that, as treasurer of the corporation, he could fall in arrears one hundred and sixty dollars; and to rivet his argument he adds, when we (the board of commissioners of Denton) at least had a settlement annually." If his premises were true his conclusion would be inevitable. But his major proposition is so far defective that it is neither self-evident, proved nor granted; and consequently his conclusion to say the least of it, is not conclusive. His whole argument is calculated to deceive. As Major Young never stated to me, so neither have I ever stated, nor do I believe, the whole deficit occurred in the taxes of one year. On the contrary, from the very loose and negligent manner in which the commissioners appear to have conducted the business of the corporation, I think it more than probable, that the deficit had been accumulating for several years previous to Major Young's discovery of it. In order, however, to rebut this inference, Sangston alleges, that "we (the commissioners) at least had a settlement annually"—admit it; (although very doubtful) then if the term settlement was synonymous with, or always meant payment, there might be some force in Sangston's rebutter; but even in that case "they" would like to know, to whom the payment was made, and for what purposes. I have stated the deficiency at \$180 or from \$100 to \$300 dollars. In contradiction to this statement Sangston, throughout his letters and "small statement," continues to assert, that I charged him with retaining "in his hands unaccounted for \$160 of the monies belonging to the corporation of Denton," whence I infer, in the first place, that Sangston knows better than either Saulsbury or myself what the sum is actually deficient; and, in the second place, that \$160 is that very sum.

We have now, as nearly as possible, fixed on the sum deficient. We shall next proceed to enquire where, or in whose hands, the deficiency lies. Thomas Saulsbury certifies that "when Mr. Sangston was called on by the board, he presented his statement of the monies received by him from the collector; there was a small deficiency; he Mr. Sangston said that it was all he had received from the collector, and that he had passed his receipts for all that he had paid him; the collector stated that he had paid over all that he had received, & said he had taken the treasurer's receipts for the same, in a receipt book, and had lost it, or mislaid it so that he could not find it." Here we have the treasurer, Sangston, and the collector, Gove Saulsbury at points each indirectly charging the other with being a defaulter.—The question then is, which of the two is most worthy of credit? For my own part I give full credit to neither: I think I have proved satisfactorily, in the Intelligencer of the 25th inst. that Sangston did swear for the very trifling sum of twenty dollars. I know that he has, in the face of his acknowledged receipt denied, that the money mentioned in the receipt, had been paid to him; whence I infer, that he would not boggle to say, or swear, that he had accounted for all the monies he had received from the collector; and more particularly when he knew, as they were lost, that he could not be contradicted by the exhibition of his receipts. Where the parties are equally well known, no person will doubt, that Gove Saulsbury's word would carry as much weight, and was equally as worthy of credit, as James Sangston's.—Be that however as it may, it is certain there was a deficiency, and, that the deficiency lay between James Sangston and Gove Saulsbury: that they were both defaulters I cannot doubt—so I have stated in the Intelligencer, so I still believe, and now leave the public to decide on the probable correctness of my opinions.

Sangston, in his "small statement," says, "I some time since, as you will see per reference," (To what?)—"addressed him a note inquiring if he did make the statement? to which you can also see his evasive answer;" (where?) "in which you will see, where he states that Major Young, as one of the commissioners, gave orders for the commencement of a suit against me as Treasurer; or that an eminent Attorney gave orders." Setting aside the lucid perspicuity of this passage, if Mr. Mullikin, or "YOU" can see all that Sangston says "per reference" he, or "YOU" will see, he, or "YOU" must be gifted with the most perspicacious vision that ever fell to the lot of man. Forever "per reference," if he, or "YOU" can see where I have stated, that either Major Young, or an eminent Attorney gave orders for the commencement of a suit against James Sangston, as treasurer, he, or "YOU" will see what never had an existence. This is adulterated coinage from Sangston's own mint, intended, as well to impose on the reader, as to make way for the gratification of his stupid vanity, by telling "YOU" that he was once elected an elector to elect the Senate. Read again Mr. Sangston and "you will see, per reference," to my statement published in the Intelligencer, that Major

Young's Attorney did give an order—not as you have falsely stated, to commence a suit against you, as treasurer, but to sue the Bailiff's bond. But Sangston thinks "any person acquainted with the case must know that he (Major Young) possessed not the slightest idea of ever progressing with that suit." No indeed; nor of commencing "that suit," either, if by "that suit" Sangston means a suit against himself. But what was to prevent him from "progressing with" a suit against the Bailiff and his securities? Why, forsooth, in the first place it is not the business of one single commissioner to institute a suit. Suppose, however, he chose to make it his business, where is the law that could have prevented him from instituting a suit, and sustaining it too? In the second place the sum for which THEY contended was not worth a suit. But it is worth remarking, that Sangston condemns himself by his own argument. He, falsely, charges me with having stated "that Major Young, or an eminent Attorney, gave orders to commence a suit against him, as treasurer, and assigns, as one reason why the Major could not entertain an idea of 'progressing with that suit, that the sum for which they contended was not worth a suit." Now, why does Sangston step aside from the truth to talk about a suit against himself, if not conscious that the sum deficient, although, as he says, "not worth a suit" was in his own hands? It is also worthy of remark, that be "the sum, for which they contended," what it might, great or small, the commissioners nevertheless acting under the solemnity of an oath "diligently and faithfully to the best of their judgment (to) perform the duties of commissioners without favour partiality or prejudice," were bound, at least, to make an effort to recover it.

In the next instance Sangston has exhibited an acuteness of reasoning and subtlety of thought equal at least, if not superior, to that of the sable son of Africa, who hit upon the sex of a child at two guesses. He accounts for Major Young's order to commence a suit on Gove Saulsbury's bond, as bailiff, on the ground of political differences between the major and himself; "for if (says he) you recollect in 1821 and immediately after the little dispute in question, I was a candidate for an elector to elect the senate, and in spite of the Major and his friends, was elected by a considerable majority"—admit it, and pray, what possible relation or connection, could his canvass or election have had, to or with a suit on Gove Saulsbury's bond, as bailiff of the village of Denton? He proceeds "I will venture to say, if the order was given, it was either given before the election, so as to effect me, or soon after it, in order to show his wrath." Astonishing sagacity! The child was either a boy or a girl! The order was given either before or after the election! But still more astonishing is the profundity of wisdom, he has displayed in the reasons, assigned why the order was given either before or after the election. If before the election, it was "to effect him" if after the election it was "to show his wrath!" what understanding beside his own, can comprehend it? Who can comprehend or satisfactorily explain, how a suit on Gove Saulsbury's bailiff's bond, could possibly effect James Sangston's election? And how Major Young could "show his wrath" against James Sangston, by instituting a suit on that bond, is to me irreconcilably paradoxical.

Sangston, in the next place, proceeds to ask several questions, the answers to which, being anticipated in a preceding publication, I deem it sufficient barely to glance at here. "You will see (then) per reference" to my statement published in the Caroline Intelligencer commencing in the paper of the 20th ult. and ending in that of the 25th inst.—that an order was given to put the Bailiff's bond in suit,—the reason why the suit did not progress,—that I read no neglect my duty—that I have read some part of "the laws of Denton," the whole extent of my evasion, and a great deal more than Sangston would wish you to see. I will now turn my attention to his proof. "Notwithstanding," says he your evasion of my question, in my first letter, I have now found proof of the correctness of what I heard." At the word, heard he refers by a * to Wm. T. Purnell's certificate, which follows at the end of his communication in the Whig, as his proof, and William T. Purnell certifies, "that in a conversation with Joseph Douglass and Jacob C. Wilson Esq. some time during the month of May last, . . . they severally observed, that Joseph Richardson stated to them, that James Sangston former Treasurer of the board of commissioners of Denton, had received from Gove Saulsbury, then bailiff, the sum of one hundred and sixty dollars, which he positively denied receiving and refused to account for it." Fortunately, perhaps, as well for Sangston, as for his certifier, Mr. Douglass is now no more; but Jacob C. Willson Esq. is still living, & frequently in Denton. And if Sangston relies with such confidence on his testimony second hand from Mr. Purnell, it is very natural to suppose, that it would carry much more weight direct from the fountain head, from Mr. Wilson himself.—Why, then, did not Mr. Sangston apply directly to Mr. Wilson for a certificate? Why prefer the second hand, indirect testimony of Mr. Purnell, to the primary, direct evidence of Mr. Wilson, if he had not known, or had strong reasons to believe, that Mr. Wilson's testimony, like that of the other members of the Levy

Court whom he had consulted on the subject, would go directly to contradict Mr. Purnell's certificate? Mr. Wilson will certify, not, "that he and Mr. Douglass severally observed, (to Mr. Purnell, or in his presence) that Joseph Richardson stated to them, that James Sangston, former treasurer of the board of Commissioners of Denton, had received from Gove Saulsbury, then bailiff, the sum of one hundred and sixty dollars, which he positively denied receiving and refused to account for."—No: he will certify, no such thing; but he will, I dare say, certify, that my statement to the Levy Court was, substantially, as follows: that there was a deficiency in the funds of the corporation of Denton unaccounted for, clearly if not quite sufficient to enclose the public square, and he may probably further certify, that I expressed my belief, that the deficiency, or the greater part of it, lay in Sangston's hands. Mr. Canor, Mr. Rumbold, Mr. Newlee and Mr. Harrington, all at that time members of the Levy Court, will I have no doubt certify the same thing. "If says Sangston" (a little further on) "you say there was \$160 in arrears, you charge the commissioners with the crime of not attending to their business." Yes; I do directly charge the commissioners, of that day, (major Young excepted) with the crime of not attending to their business. And pray, does not Sangston's acknowledgment of the "little dispute" about "the sum for which THEY contended (that) was not worth a suit"—And Thomas Saulsbury's certificate of the "small deficiency" prove positively, that they were guilty, not only, of the crime of not attending to their business," but of not attending to their oath as commissioners? But Sangston continues, "when you charge them with mismanagement, you charge men who held stations to which you never dared aspire." Ah! and pray what stations were these? Do now my noble, learned air descend for a moment from your elevated station and condescend to tell the Public what stations these were? And what article of the federal or state constitution, or laws, closes the doors of station or office, against the aspirings or pretensions of the humblest white native free born citizen of America? For, I assure you, it is a fact, that every intelligent native, white citizen of the United States fully believes that the right to aspire to any station or office, from the Presidential Chair down to a commission of the village of Denton, is guaranteed to them by the constitutions and laws of the country—and now, although, I never did, like Sangston, aspire to a station or office, the duties of which I knew it impossible to qualify myself to perform, still, vanity apart, on the score of honesty, fidelity or capability, I shall never shrink from a competition with James Sangston, or any of his brother commissioners, who held these high stations, for any station or office in the gift of the Government or the people. Who is Sangston? He is a person lifted from the shades of obscurity by matrimonial alliances with two respectable families,—one whose ephemeral, now evanescent, popularity grew out of the contents of a whiskey barrel—who drifted into public notice on the waves of party commotion—was adopted without choice, as a convenient instrument, by a leading political partizan—will be discarded without the voice of regret when he can no longer be serviceable to advance his leaders schemes of policy—and then, like one of his former brother commissioners, will descend to his original insignificance and nothingness.

In the next sentence Sangston refers me to Thomas Saulsbury's certificate, which I have already attended to, and then he continues—"I have since heard, that you have said that I have been called, upon the public green, in Denton, a rascal, a scoundrel and villain!"—What I have said on this head, may be seen "per reference" to my statement in the Intelligencer, and Sangston, any public day, need not walk a hundred yards for proof of the truth of what I have there stated.—In the meantime, by consulting one of his certifiers, he may, probably, gain information, that I am not destitute of evidence to substantiate my statement. "But for a moment admitting it to be so," (says Sangston) "if that is any disgrace, I know that you have in your own office been called almost every thing but a gentleman"—and what is still more in his favor, he can produce proof, if I wish it. It is well for him, that he has proof, for his own word will not pass current: And as he appears to be in great straits, and ashamed to come out boldly with the circumstance he alludes to I will help him along a little. On the first day of the Court, some years past, a rascal, whose character may be found written in the criminal records of Caroline county, insulted me in my office with the epithet of rascal, for which I was in the act of chastizing the puppy, when a justice of the peace, caught and held my arm, and rescued the wretch from the effects of my indignation.—Nimrod Barwick, Esq., was the justice of the peace, who saved the scoundrel from a sound drubbing, and can testify to the truth of this short statement. But if Sangston thinks such insults from such beings as Sovren Dawson or himself either, however at the time, they may ruffle the temper, are in any manner degrading or any way detract from the character of a real gentleman he must make Sovren Dawson's, or his own character the standard, by which he measures that of the

gentleman. The true gentleman, modestly confiding in the internal evidence of his conscience, is satisfied with the reality, and seldom or never heard asserting his claim to the title. But the would-be-gentleman conscious of his own demerit, seldom omits an occasion to vociferate his pretensions to the appellation with a view to impose on the credulous and the ignorant. I am a gentleman, says every Jack, because, every Jack would be a gentleman; and it is not a very unusual occurrence to hear the coloured sons of the torrid zone, in the public streets, bandying their pretensions to gentleman and perhaps, with equal justice, and equal ignorance of the true meaning of the term with James Sangston.

As soon as I conveniently can I will devote some little attention to Sangston's second production in the Whig of the 11th Inst. In the mean time I remain with sentiments of respect, the Public's most obed't serv't.

JO. RICHARDSON.
Denton, Oct. 28th 1831.

Sailor's Snug Harbor.—The corner stone of this noble charity has been just laid at New York. It is founded on the liberal bequest of Capt. Robert Richard Randall, and calculated to provide comfortably for 50 aged, decrepid and worn out sailors. The occasion elicited the following Address of Chancellor Wallworth.

"Before we proceed to lay the corner stone of this asylum, which is to be erected and permanently maintained as a snug and secure retreat for the aged and sea worn mariner, it is proper to state that we are not the almoners of the bounty of the public, or even of an association of benevolent citizens who have united their individual charities for such an object. The funds with which this delightful site for the establishment has been purchased, and with which the hospital itself is to be erected and endowed, are derived solely from the munificent bequest of Robert Richard Randall, a noble hearted and generous sailor whose bark, we trust, is now safely moored in the haven of rest, his anchor having long since been cast within the veil.

"This hardy and enterprising son of the ocean, whose liberality and benevolence entitle him to a high rank among the benefactors of mankind, was a resident of N York, and was also a native of that city. Like most of his profession, he was in early life led to buffet the waves of adversity alone, and he traversed many a stormy sea, unaided except by that assistance which the kind hearted sailor affords to a brother sailor in distress. By industry, perseverance and successful adventure he soon secured to himself a comfortable independence, which he continued to improve, by investing his wages, primage, and other allowances in new adventures from time to time, during his long and circuitous voyage of life. He also laid in such stores of virtue and piety and so skillfully managed the helm and trimmed his sails to the breeze as to clear the rocks and quicksands of intemperance and vice, which rendered the latter part of his voyage both calm and pleasant.—And when at length he arrived in sight of his port of discharge, he found himself the sole owner of a rich and valuable cargo.

About thirty years since this worthy seaman sailed upon his final and last voyage upon the broad ocean of eternity.—While preparing for that voyage, and a short time before he weighed anchor, he conceived the generous and noble purpose of constructing this snug and safe harbor for such of his brother sailors as might in their old age be driven upon the shore of poverty or cast upon the barren shores of want. Having in his will provided for such of his relatives and shipmates as he supposed had any claims upon him for bounty and wages, he bequeathed the residue of the proceeds of all his former voyages to the Chancellor of the State, the Mayor and Recorder of New York, the President of the Chamber of Commerce, the President and Vice President of the Marine Society and the senior ministers of the Episcopal and Presbyterian churches as his agent and factors. He also left orders to have the profit of this valuable consignment invested in the building and outfit of this receiving ship, to be called the "Sailor's Snug Harbor," where at least fifty aged decrepid and worn out sailors might be constantly provided for and comfortably maintained.

The property thus consigned to us was threatened by the land sharks who infested the stock exchange a few years since, and it has likewise been exposed to the Red Rovers of the sea at other times, but owing to the vigilance of our worthy master and supercargoes, it has been preserved from the depredation of both. The validity of the consignment has also been questioned & contested, but the High Court of Admiralty to which the claimants appealed, has dismissed their libel and declared the consignment valid. And now after paying costs, demurrage, pilotage, port duties, &c. we find the net produce of the consignment sufficient to enable us to execute the orders of the generous consigner.—While, therefore, we proceed to execute those orders, we cannot but hope his disembodied spirit looks down with delight from aloft, to witness our proceedings in this work of benevolence and charity which his philanthropy dictated, and for which his liberality has thus amply provided.

And may this edifice long remain as a monument to transmit to future genera-

tions, and especially to his brother seamen, the name and memory of the benevolent and worthy sailor who projected and endowed this institution. And long may the aged and storm beaten mariner, when he finds himself safely and comfortably moored in this snug and peaceful harbor, continue to bless the memory of Robert Richard Randall his generous benefactor.

Latest from Europe.

FROM POLAND.

The ship Thomas Scattergood, at Philadelphia, brings Hamburg papers to the 21st September, and Warsaw dates of the 13th.

The Russian forces entered Warsaw on the 8th. Praga was occupied on the same day.

On the 11th various Russian regiments passed through Warsaw playing favorite airs.

The Warsaw Courier, of the 12th says that a cessation of hostilities will continue for a fortnight.

There are sixty Russian Generals now in Warsaw.

After the Polish army had left Praga, they spent the first night (the 9th) at Tablowa, on the Modlin road. On Saturday, the 10th Count Zamvinski came into Warsaw as a deputy from the Polish army. This army is at present at Modlin, and is commanded by Gen. Ribinski.

On the 12th the Polish General Dziekaski arrived here from the army at Modlin, and returned immediately back.

It is said that Gen. Romarino has gone to Zamoc, with part of his corps.

General Cassimir Malachowski has resigned the command of the Polish army but still remains with them.

The Counsellor of State Engel, commissioned to organize a Provisional Government in Poland, is expected to day in Warsaw, and it is said will reside in the Brühl Palace.

The General Director of the Post Office, and the Police of the Kingdom of Poland, Counsellor of State Juminiski, is soon expected.

General Kruckiwicki is still in Warsaw. There is no positive information of the present residence of General Skrzinecki, the probability is that he is in Gallacia, in the neighbourhood of Cracow.

STILL LATER.

By the arrival of the packet ship Silas Richards, Capt. Holdredge, from Liverpool on the 26th of September, the Editors of the Courier and Enquirer have received London dates of the 25th, Liverpool of the 26th, and Lloyd's and Shipping Lists to the latest dates.

The most important intelligence by this arrival, is the final passage of the Reform Bill in the House of Commons on the morning of the 25th by a majority of 109. The vote stood for the Bill 345 against it 236, Majority 109.

On the same evening it was carried up to the Lords by Lord John Russell, Lord Althorp, and more than one hundred members of the lower house. The particulars will be found in another column.

The great question which now agitates the public mind almost to revolution, is, "will the Lords reject it?"—Bell's Weekly Messenger of the 25th says, it will pass by a majority of from 40 to 47, whilst other papers evidently fear it will be rejected. Our private correspondent says that although Lord Wellington is pledged to vote against the bill, he will give his proxies—about 15 in number, in favor of its passage. If this is so, there can be but little doubt of the result.

Meetings have been held in all parts of the country, in favor of Reform. That in London, at which the Lord Mayor presided, is said to be the most respectable that could be assembled throughout Europe, for wealth, commercial importance and intelligence. In remarking on this meeting, the Times says—"The crisis indeed in our political condition has now become one of breathless interest. The people, on one side, are in movement every where, to put down the atrocious calumny which described them to have betrayed their own cause, by deserting the Government which first opened for them the road to liberty, while on the other side, the agents of corruption are more malignant than ever, and more desperate, —louder and more audacious in their prophecies, that the Lords will throw out the bill."

The Bill was to have been read the second time in the House of Lords, on the 10th of October.

Contrary to our expectations, Paris has become quiet, and the members of the Perrier administration, again firmly fixed in their places. In future all speculations as to the affairs of France will be idle. They present an enigma which even the leaders of the different parties do not comprehend; and a more unsettled state of things cannot well be imagined. A highly interesting debate, which lasted three days, took place in the Chamber of Deputies on the questions put by M. Mauguin to Ministers, respecting the foreign policy of France. At the time when all the Paris & London presses were speculating on the result of the vote—a vote which all parties believed would be a close one—a division was made and stood thus: For Ministers 221; Against Ministers 130; Majority for Ministers 85!

It will be seen that Ministers are again proceeding against some of the liberal & ultra-liberal presses.

Accounts of the cholera violence at merchants' ended.

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Accounts from St. Petersburg say, that the cholera had again appeared with such violence at Nishno Novogorod, that the merchants left the city before the fair was ended.

The news from Poland is not so late as that received at Philadelphia.

It is said that a forgery has been detected on a London Banking house, to the amount of £40,000 sterling.

The Times says that if the Lords reject the Reform Bill, it will be an attempt to put down the King, the Commons, and the People—that they in that case would be rebels and the army would not obey them!!

St. James Palace, Sept. 21.—This day had audience of his Majesty Mr. Van Buren, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America to deliver his credentials.

The Constitutional asserts upon the authority of private letters from Berlin, that the loss of the Russians in the late capture of Warsaw, amounted to 30,000 men including seven Generals.

A bloody civil war is said to be raging in Turkey; but the particulars are confused.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (Md.)

Saturday, Evening Nov. 12.

EPISCOPAL VISITATION.

That excellent Prelate, the Right Rev. William M. Stone, Bishop of Maryland, has lately visited two parishes in this County, St. Peter and St. Michael's, and received the most distinguished attention throughout his visit. He officiated at St. Peter's Church on Friday, 28th October, and the next day at St. Paul's in Easton. On Sunday the 30th, he visited St. Michael's Church, where he administered the right of Confirmation and ordained a Deacon to the order of a Priest. The Morning Service was performed by the Rev. Dr. Spencer, the Rector, after which thirteen persons were confirmed. The Sermon was preached by the Bishop which he concluded with a most sound, energetic, and wholesome charge to the Candidate for Priest's orders. The young Deacon, the Rev. Rob't. W. Goldsborough was then presented for ordination by the Rev. Dr. Spencer accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Bayne of St. Peter's, and was admitted to the holy order of the priesthood. The celebration of the Holy Eucharist closed this solemn and interesting scene, and almost all who had been confirmed, presented themselves at the sacred table as participants in the blessed remembrance and thanksgiving. The exercises of the day were finely supported and could not fail to be deeply impressive. The Church was filled to overflowing, and all seemed highly interested, retiring with every mark of entire gratification.

On the next day (Monday, 31st) the Bishop attended at the usual place of holding Church at Miles River Ferry, where there is no consecrated house of worship, in St. Michael's Parish. The Morning Service was there performed by the Reverend R. W. Goldsborough, and a fine discourse was delivered by the Bishop, after which the rite of confirmation was administered to nine persons, making in all, twenty three persons confirmed in St. Michael's Parish.

On the following morning, Tuesday, the 1st inst. the worthy Prelate left the Parish of St. Michael's, attended by the Rev. Dr. Spencer, and the Rev. R. W. Goldsborough, to visit St. Paul's Parish in Queen Anne's, and bore with him the affectionate remembrance and kindest wishes of all who had witnessed his holy ministrations and heard his pious and forceful discourses.

The Executive Council of this State, will meet at Annapolis on Monday, the 21st inst.

For the Easton Gazette.

PAINTING.

In the *Fine Arts* the ancient Greeks not only far surpassed all the contemporary nations; but even those specimens which yet remain, are the models of imitation, & the standard of perfection in the estimation of the most polished nations of modern times. Among these arts, Painting has deservedly been held, by all civilized nations, in the highest esteem. We have been induced to make these remarks from a critical examination of the Paintings of Mr. Mynarts. These specimens we have no hesitation in saying, will be found as highly finished, and as elegantly executed, as any exhibited in Baltimore or Philadelphia. We would therefore respectfully request such of our citizens, as have not seen Mr. Mynarts' paintings, to call, and should they do so we feel confident, that they will be prompted to give him such patronage as native talent, and perfection in this beautiful and splendid art, are so eminently entitled to.

ANNAPOLIS, Nov. 3.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

In CHANCERY.—The Baltimore and Ohio Road Company, vs. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.

Decreed, that the injunction heretofore granted in this case, be and the same is hereby confirmed and made perpetual. And that the defendants pay unto the complainants, the Baltimore and Ohio Road Company, all their costs expended by them in this suit, including all the expenses of the survey.

COURT OF APPEALS.—Judges

Dorsey and Archer attended yesterday. We regret to learn that some of the judges are detained by indisposition. Judge Buchanan is expected to day.

The case just decided by the Chancellor, between the Rail Road and Canal Companies, it was understood by the council, would in any case be removed and brought up for trial in the court of Appeals, at its present session.

At a meeting of the National Republican delegates of the city of Baltimore, John B. Morris, Esq. was unanimously chosen a member of the National Republican Convention, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Wirt. The Baltimore delegates resolved that "Mr. Clay ought to receive the zealous and undivided support of the National Republican Party."

CORRESPONDENCE.—Mr. Clark

formerly of Georgia, has replied to some remarks of Mr. Crawford, in the latter named gentleman's recent appeal. We copy the concluding paragraphs.

"A few words more.—It is known in Georgia, that between this man Wm. H. Crawford and myself, there has been a personal as well as political contest, which originated many years ago. The cause of this contest need not be here inserted, let it suffice, that it originated from charges fabricated and circulated against me by Crawford and his parasites calculated to blast and ruin me—I was enabled, through perseverance and industry, to trace them to their source, and fix them upon him. Hence he speaks of my malignant and vindictive spirit. If a cordial detestation of his character and conduct in relation to myself, if perseverance in efforts to unmask his public conduct, and to shew him to the community as a man unworthy of their confidence be malignant, then as to him I am so.—If an open and manly denunciation of his corrupt conduct and vile slanders, if an appeal to him for satisfaction for personal injuries be vindictive, then also towards him I indulged a vindictive spirit. But in these charges he is mistaken. I bear no malice towards him who, after inflicting such injuries, has not the courage to render a manly and honorable satisfaction.

This man is Wm. H. Crawford, who, not content with his many legitimate claims to infamy, has recently added to that character the reputation of an infamer. Not unlike the most of his brethren in that respect, he stands convicted before the public, of giving false testimony touching those things it was infamous to reveal.

JOHN CLARK.

St. Andrew's Bay, Sept. 27, 1831.

According to the Harrisburg (Pennsylvania) Intelligencer, of the 29th ultimo, the number of Anti-masonic votes at the late elections in this state, was 27,305, and of National Republican, 20,384; but the Intelligencer remarks of the Anti-masons—"It is not doubted that the party will poll many thousands more on a Governor's election;" and of the National Republicans—"They did not form a ticket in most of the counties, not wishing to interfere with other Anti-Jackson tickets, which were formed. Their opposition has not heretofore been directed to state politics."

The same paper, upon a recapitulation of the Pennsylvania election returns, official and complete, finds a majority of one thousand nine hundred and eighty against Jackson and Wolf.

Newspaper Forgery.—We copy from the New York American, the following remarks upon a forged article which appeared in the New York Courier and Enquirer last week announcing the arrival of a vessel from Liverpool contradicting the news of the fall of Warsaw. The forgery, we observe, has had some circulation; though we might suppose it would impose upon very few, who had perused the authentic accounts of the Polish disaster, which came to us through the Berlin, Paris and London Journals. The barefaced trick of the Enquirer deserves all the censure which has been bestowed upon it by the American.

The morning papers disclose an act of such unparalleled selfishness, founded on forgery, on the part of the Courier and Enquirer, as in our judgment to require at the hands of every journalist the severest animadversion. The Editors of that paper deliberately prepared and caused to be printed yesterday morning, an account—false in every particular—of the arrival of a ship from Liverpool contradicting the news of the fall of Warsaw, and announcing the signal defeat of the Russians, after great slaughter, &c. &c., with the avowed object of imposing upon other morning papers, (who, they allege, are in the habit of copying without credit from them), and through those papers, therefore, upon all who read them. A more unjustifiable

imposition upon the community, a more shameless trifling with its honorable sensibilities,—and all to advance private and personal interests,—we have rarely heard of. In England, some years ago, Lord Cochrane was degraded from his knighthood, and his banner was torn down, upon the mere suspicion of being interested in a similar forgery, with a view to a speculation in the public funds.—Whether the object be to make a profit out of the stocks, or out of a newspaper, the moral guilt is the same; and the censure which fell upon the English noble should be visited upon these American publishers—if there be yet "a lower deep" to which public contempt can consign their journal.

THE CENSUS OF MARYLAND.

We are indebted to a friend for the annexed exhibit of the population of this state in 1820 and 1830. It was obtained by him at the Department of State and may be relied upon as accurate. It will be perceived that, should Congress adopt either 48,000 or 50,000 as the ratio of representation at the next apportionment, Maryland will lose one of her Representatives. She is now entitled to 9, hereafter she will have but 8, members in the House of Representatives.

Frederic Examiner.		1820.	1830
Allegany		8,654	10,602
Anne Arundel		27,165	28,295
Baltimore City		96,201	80,825
Baltimore County			40,251
Calvert		8,073	8,969
Caroline		10,108	9,068
Cecil		16,045	15,432
Charles		16,500	17,666
Dorchester		17,759	18,685
Frederick		40,459	45,798
Harford		15,924	16,925
Kent		11,455	10,502
Montgomery		16,400	19,816
Prince George's		20,216	20,474
Queen Ann		14,952	14,386
St. Mary's		15,974	15,455
Somerset		19,579	20,155
Talbot		14,389	12,947
Washington		23,075	25,265
Worcester		17,425	18,271
Total		407,354	446,912

Free white Persons—
Males 147,325
Females 143,777
—291,102

Free Colored—
Males 24,920
Females 28,922
—53,842

Slaves—
Males 53,429
Females 49,449
—102,878
Three-fifths of whom are constitutionally entitled to representation, making 61,726

OBITUARY.

Died at Fairview, the residence of her father in the 30th year of her age, Louisa, the second daughter of Andrew Skinner, Esq.

She wound, which a recent calamity had inflicted on the family of the deceased, was yet fresh and bleeding, when they were called to mourn the loss of this amiable and interesting daughter. The sudden and untimely death of a brother, whom she tenderly loved, which occurred a few weeks before, struck deep into her affectionate heart, her gentle spirit bowed under the pressure of this keen affliction, and to her frame, cast in the most delicate mould of nature, was readily imparted its corrosive and wasting influence. Death had selected her as its victim, and after a painful and protracted illness, which the experienced skill of her physicians could not successfully encounter, her body was consigned to the tomb, and her soul returned to the bosom of the God who gave it.

It was not perhaps in the giddy mazes of the dance, nor in the gay commotion of the ball room, that the subject of this brief notice might be particularly distinguished—modest and retiring, it was not so much her aim to attract the admiration as to merit and secure the esteem and affection of her friends. In the quiet of the domestic circle, & in the discharge of the varied relations of domestic life, she shone the feeble torch, entwined around its parent stock, sustaining and sustained in the hour of bitterest affliction. It was here she was seen the dutiful and tender daughter, the affectionate and devoted sister, the kind and amiable friend. She was known to be during her short pilgrimage on earth, and as such she will be remembered, now that she abides in Heaven. But it was in the last hours of her existence that she was exhibited in all the strength of light and beauty of colouring of which the human character is susceptible, for assuredly no scene in human life is more calculated to arrest the attention & awake its active interest, than that in which are heard from the pure and untainted lips of female innocences; her gentle aspirations after heaven, and her expression of firm and unwavering faith in the mercy of her Redeemer. To her the approach of death was disarmed of its accustomed horrors and in her was displayed a fortitude which heroism might envy, and which the boasted philosophy of the moralist might attempt in vain to emulate.—It was that fortitude which springs alone from the unmixt source of real enjoyment here, and of perpetual happiness hereafter. It was that christian faith which lifts the veil of futurity and prepares the soul for its flight from time to eternity.—May her youthful companions receive instruction from her example, and be "also ready" when the messenger of death shall announce "is coming."

On Sunday last an excellent and impressive discourse was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Varden to a solemn assemblage of her friends and neighbours: after which her remains were deposited in the family burying-ground.

Departed this life, after a tedious illness, on Thursday night last, at St. Aubins near Easton, Dr. Nicholas Hammond, in the 36th year of his age.

It would require the pen of an Addison to portray and do justice to the character of this excellent man. He possessed almost every virtue, which could adorn human nature, and not one of his vices. Religion had taken full possession of his soul, early in life, and its fruits were so conspicuous, as almost to justify

a belief, that sin had no dominion over him; yet, it is well known that he often spoke of his own imperfections and that his reliance for salvation was not on his own merits, but on those of a crucified Saviour.

Doctor Hammond stood high as a literary and scientific man, and was an ornament to the Medical Profession. Alas! his usefulness was of but short duration—while he had health to practice his rule seems to have been "never to turn a deaf ear to any man's call, however poor, but on the contrary to relieve and comfort every one, as much as it was in his power."

He has left an affectionate wife, and four small children to deplore his loss, and as large a circle of sincere friends to sympathize with them as any man perhaps of his age ever had in his part of the country.

In this town on Tuesday last, Mrs. Ann Bell.

Corn and Pork Wanted.

THE Trustees of the Poor for Talbot county wish to purchase a quantity of corn and Pork: sealed proposals to furnish stating the price, quantity and quality, will be received until the 25th inst.—proposals to be left at the Poor House.

By order of the board of Trustees
W. A. F. C. KEMP, Overseer:
Nov. 12

PUBLIC SALE.

The Subscriber intending to quit farming, will offer at Public Sale, at his residence on Thursday the 17th inst. the following property to wit

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs, farming utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and a large quantity of provender, with many articles too tedious to mention. Among the horses are two fine 3 year old Tom Cobs, which will make complete hacks, and one full bred colt, one year old last spring.

TERMS. A credit of six months will be given on all sums of five dollars and over, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with security, before the removal of the property, bearing interest from the day of sale on all sums under five dollars the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by

I. B. PARROTT.

Talbot county, November 12 2w

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber intending to discontinue farming, will sell at public sale, on WEDNESDAY the 30th inst. at his residence near King's Creek all his farming utensils, household and Kitchen furniture.

Also an excellent Double Carriage and Harness, a first rate Gig and Harness, a first rate duck gun, and lowing piece.

TERMS OF SALE.—A credit of six months will be given, on all sums over \$5 the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, before the articles are removed, on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by

WM. H. JOHNSON.

Nov. 5

PUBLIC SALE.

THE Subscriber will offer at public sale at his Farm near Easton, on Thursday the 17th inst. his entire stock of

Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, which are generally very good, among which are some fine breeding sows, and fat cattle, also his farming utensils and household furniture, consisting of beds and bedding, Carpets, Tables, Chairs, a Sideboard and Clock and an excellent Cook Stove.—Terms of Sale six months credit, on all sums over five dollars the purchaser giving note with approved security before the property is removed, and for all sums of five dollars and under, the cash will be required: Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

LAURENCE REARDON.

Easton, Nov 5

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

KENNARD & LOVEDAY have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening at their Store House opposite the Easton Hotel, full & extensive assortment of GOODS, adapted to the present and approaching season, viz:

Coarse & fine Cloths, Cassimeres & Cassinets, Blankets, Flannels & Baizes &c.

together with a general assortment of British & French fancy & staple dry

GOODS.—Hardware and Cutlery, Groceries, Liquors, China, Glass & Queen's Ware, Wood, Stone, Earthen & Tin Ware &c &c.

all of which they offer on favorable terms to their customers and the public generally.—Wool, Feathers, meal, Linsey and Kersey &c taken in exchange.

Oct. 8

LEATHER.

THE Subscribers, respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have now on hand at the Saddlery Shop of Mr. Higgins formerly Mr. John G. Stevens

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LEATHER, consisting of Coarse upper, Kips, Calf-Skins, Horse Leather, Lining Skins, Sole Leather, &c.

which they offer for sale on pleasing terms for cash, Hides & country produce generally. We wish to purchase Hides and Skins, of all descriptions for which cash and the market price will be given. Also, Hides tanned on Shares and the Leather returned in 12 months.

HENRY E. BATEMAN, & Co.

Sept. 17

(S&W)

New Boot & Shoe Store.



The subscriber has again opened a BOOT & SHOE STORE,

in Easton, at the stand opposite the Market House, next door to the Drug Store of Dr. Spencer, where he solicits the patronage of his old friends and customers, and assures them he will accommodate them on his usual pleasing terms. He has laid in, for their use and the public's,

a large and elegant assortment of the above articles, to which he has added

CAPS, &c. &c.

of the best quality and newest fashions, all of which he will dispose of at much lower rates than has ever been done in Easton. He requests of his friends and the public to give him a call, view his assortment, enquire the price and judge for themselves. He pledges himself that nothing on his part shall be wanting to give general satisfaction, and as he has been for years in the business, he has no doubt of doing so, if first rate articles, in his line, at low prices and on liberal terms will command it.

THOS. S. COOK.

Easton, Nov. 5

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

THE Subscriber, in part for his own accommodation, has recently purchased

A drove of 32 Mules, from 2 to 3 years old last spring

They are of fine size and symmetry, active and spirited; are very docile, and pronounced by competent Judges, equal if not superior, to any drove ever brought from Kentucky, to this State.—22 of them are for sale—price from 110 to \$130 per pair. Mr. Plummer the Overseer at my Waterloo Farm, will show them to any person desirous of purchasing. Letters from Gentlemen, in the neighbouring counties desirous of obtaining further information, directed to me, in Easton, will be duly attended to.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.

Aug. 27

COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE subscriber being located on Light at the wharf, No. 20 Baltimore, respectfully tenders his services in the above line of business, for the Selling of Wheat, Corn, Rye, Oats, Staves and other articles—and solicits the favour of his county acquaintances, and fellow-citizens in general, for a Share of their business. He flatters himself that he will be able to give entire satisfaction, to those that may call on him. He has made an arrangement, also to furnish the articles of Ground Plaster (from a horse power mill) and bricks at the manufacturing prices—having become the agent for one of the most extensive Houses in the city, of the first article—all orders for groceries shall be furnished at the lowest Cash prices. Any business requiring an agency to be attended to or settled in the city, if placed in his charge, shall meet with prompt attention at moderate charges.

THOMAS DENNY.

Balt. Aug. 27.

NOTICE.

HAVING sold out my entire stock of Goods to Mr. Samuel Mackey and declined the Mercantile Business, those who are indebted to me on Book, are requested to call at an early period and settle their accounts, as I am determined to bring my business to a close. I hope no further notice will be wanting.

JOHN W. JENKINS.

Oct. 22.

OVERSEER WANTED.

THE Subscriber wishes to procure, for the next year, An Overseer, who possesses all the requisite qualifications for the management of a very large Farm. To such a person, liberal wages will be given. He also offers for rent, with or without a suitable number of labourers, his plantation at Shoal Creek, and the place commonly called Little Horn's Point.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Shoal Creek, Nov. 5th

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

FROM 3 to 4 thousand feet of 5-8 Walnut plank, for which the highest cash price will be given.

JOHN MECONEKIN.

Easton, Oct. 29

TO BE LET,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

THAT commodious Dwelling House and Garden, situate in Easton, and on Dover Street, and now occupied by Mr. Edward S. Hopkins. The Subscriber would sell this property on accommodating terms, or exchange it for lands.

Also, to be let several small and convenient tenements in Easton. Also, to be hired negroes of all ages, for the next year. Apply to Mr. Edward S. Hopkins, or the subscriber,

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Easton, Oct. 22

For Rent the ensuing year.

FOUR or five tenements, in the town of Easton; for particulars enquire of the subscriber, or in his absence Mr. Wm. Bullen.

E. N. HAMBLETON.

Aug. 27.

To Rent, for the year 1832.

THE OFFICE on Federal Alley and fronting the public square at present occupied by Dr. Solomon M. Jenkins.

Also, the frame dwelling house on Washington street, adjoining Dr. Edwards Martin, and lately occupied by William Barnett.

And a small two story Brick dwelling House, adjoining the last mentioned property, and fronting on Harrison street. For terms apply to

WM. H. GROOME.

Easton, Oct. 29

For Rent for the ensuing year,

That large and convenient three story

BRICK DWELLING,

situate on Washington, near Cabinet street, and the framed shop adjoining. Also the small dwelling on the corner of Cabinet & West Sts. To approved tenants the above property will be rented on accommodating terms, and put in good repair. Apply to

JOSEPH CALDWELL.

Aug. 27.

POETRY.

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

"The land's in an uproar—strange things
are afoot;
The party at war, the people distracted!"
But there's fun in the fuss the fraternity
make,
Some cleaving to Jackson, some Jackson
forsake;
There's Ingham and Branch, John Berrien
and Duff,
Who speak of a tyrant in terms harsh enough,
While Crawford and Eaton, and Kendall and
Van,
Extol the old Hero as a very great man!
Were all in a bag, & you shook for the worst,
Which think you, kind reader, would fall out
the first?

OLD DOMINION.

A DEATH BED.

BY T. HOOD.

"We watched her breathing through the
night,
Her breathing soft and low,
As in her breast the wave of life
Kept heaving to and fro!"
"So silently we seemed to speak—
So slowly moved about—
As we had lent her half our power:
To eke her living out!"
"Our very hopes belied our fears,
Our fears our hopes belied—
We thought her dying when she slept,
And sleeping when she died!"
"For when the morn came dim and sad,
And chill with early showers,
Her quiet eyelids closed—she had
Another morn than ours!"

M. E. MYNARTS, Portrait and Miniature PAINTER.

RESPECTFULLY informs the La-
dies and Gentlemen of Easton and vicinity,
that he has taken Rooms in the rear of Dr.
Dawson's Drug Store, for a short time only.
Those who may wish to avail themselves of
the present opportunity will please to call.

HIS PAINTINGS

may be seen every afternoon commencing on
Monday next.
Oct 29

NEW FALL GOODS

WM. H. and P. GROOME,

Have just received from Philadelphia and
Baltimore, and offer for sale on the low-
est terms, at their Store, opposite the Bank,
an unusually large assortment of

British, French, India & Domestic
DRY GOODS.

Suitable for the present and approaching seasons;
AMONG WHICH ARE

Superfine Clothes & Cassimers

Of the most fashionable Colours,

COMMON CLOTHS, CASSI-

NETTS, FLANNELS, BLAN-

KETS, MERINOES, CIR-

CASSIANS, BOMBA-

ZINES, MERINO

SHAWLS, &c.

Cotton Yarns from No. 4. to 24.

together with a general assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery, China, Glass &

Queen's Ware, Stone Ware,

POWDER & SHOT.

ALSO, A FULL SUPPLY OF

GROCERIES AND LIQUORS,

among which are, some superior

OLD WINES &



Fresh

TEAS,

Which have been selected with great care.

Feathers, Lindsey, Kersey, &c. taken in ex-

change.
Oct 22

NEW GOODS.

LAMBERT REARDON,

Has just received from Philadelphia and
Baltimore, and is now opening,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

consisting in part of,

Superfine and common Blue, Black,

Brown, Olive and mixed Cloths,

Cassimers and Cassinets,

Devonshire Kerseys,

Flannels and Boize,

Painted floor Cloth, and Carpeting,

Rose, Point, Duffel and Mackinaw Blankets,

Flannels,

Silk Bombazines, Circassians,

Bombazett and Camblet,

Silk Velvet,

Florentine and Moleskin Vesting,

Italian Lutestring,

Gro de Nap, Sattin and Florences,

Opera Cloth and Leather Caps.

A general Assortment of

DOMESTIC GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery, Glass,

and Queensware, Groceries

and Liquors

And a large assortment of all kinds of

LEATHER.

All of which he offers at very reduced prices.

Or cash or in exchange for Feathers, Kersey,

Meal or Hides.
Easton, Oct. 29 1831

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, No. 3,
for 1831, will be drawn in Baltimore, on
WEDNESDAY, 30th, November.

ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM.

By which the purchaser of Two or more chan-
ces, must draw, gross, at least one half of the
sum invested.

Highest Prize 6,000 Dollars.

SCHEME:			
1 prize of	\$6,000	4 prizes of	\$100
2	1,000	5	50
3	500	10	20
4	200	20	10
5	100	50	5
6	50	100	2
7	25	200	1
8	10	500	1
9	5	1,000	1
10	2	5,000	1

10,000 of \$2

Half Tickets, One dollar.—Quarters, fifty cents

To be had at

Clark's Office.

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 pri-
vate conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes,
will meet the same prompt and punctual at-
tention as if on personal application.

Address to JOHN CLARK,

Lottery Vender, Baltimore.

Oct. 28.

CLARK'S OFFICE, Baltimore, Oct. 28, 1831
Report of the Drawing of the Maryland
State Lottery, No. 8, for 1831.

4085 (odd No.) the capital prize of \$6,000

*4585 2,000

*3705 1,000

*6473 500

*6161 300

*2999 200

*1509 *6492 100

*13696 *779 50

*8853 *18834 20

*14402 *164 10

*19563 5

With 10 of \$20; 20 of 10; 100 of 5; 150 of 3

and 10,000 of 2 each.

No. 4085 an ODD number, having drawn

the Capital Prize; agreeably to the Scheme

therefore, all the Odd numbers being those

ending with 1, 3, 5, 7, or 9, are each entitled to

two dollars in addition to whatever prize they

may have drawn besides.

All marked thus (*) sold at Clark's.

One quarter of the \$6,000 on hand at

Clark's.

BOOTS & SHOES.



THE Subscriber having just returned from

Baltimore,

with a handsome supply of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of all descriptions, most respectfully invites
his friends, and the public generally, to give
him a call, and assures them that he will sell
on the most pleasing terms for "CASH."

He has also a quantity of mens and boys

CAPS,

of different descriptions, together with a variety of

PATTERNS OF DOMESTIC

CARPETTING,

AND A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF

TRUNKS.

All of which will be sold at reduced prices.

The Public's Obedt. Servt.

JOHN WRIGHT.

Easton, Oct. 8 w

CABINET WARE.

THE Subscriber grateful for past favors, beg-
leave respectfully to say that he has on hand at
his ware room,

A general assortment of

Cabinet Furniture,

which he is disposed to sell as low as it can be
purchased in any of the cities, for cash, or for
country produce.

JOHN MCKONKIN.

N. B. Persons indebted to the subscriber are
reminded that the time is fast approaching
when he must lay in an assortment of materials;
he hopes therefore that they will call and settle
without delay.

Paston, Sept. 24.

Just published and for sale at this office

ELEMENTS OF RHETORIC:

Exhibiting a methodical arrangement of
all the important ideas of the Ancient
and Modern Rhetorical writers, designed
for the use of Colleges, Academies,
and Schools.

BY JOHN A. GETTY, A. M.

Price 75 cents.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

From James Carnahan, D D President
of the College of New Jersey.

To Mr. E. Littell:

Sir—The "Elements of Rhetoric,"
by John A. Getty, A. M., is the work of a pro-
found classical scholar, manifests extensive
reading on the subject discussed, and in my
opinion, will be found very convenient and
useful to those who wish to have, in a com-
pact form, the substance of what distin-
guished Grecian and Roman masters have
taught on the subject of eloquence.

JAS. CARNAHAN.

Nassau Hall, June 37, 1831.

From the Rev Samuel Eccleston, A. M
President of St. Mary's College Balt.

St. Mary's College, Balt. June 26th 1831.

Sir—In reply to your letter of the 20th
inst. requesting my opinion of Mr. John A.
Getty's Rhetoric, I take pleasure in stating,
that I find the definitions to be accurate, and
the exemplifications, apt and copious. The
work may be recommended as a convenient
and agreeable Manual of the ancient nomen-
clature of Grammatical and Rhetorical figures.

I am, with great respect,

Your obedient servt.

SAM'L. ECCLESTON.

Mr. E. Littell.

From Samuel B. How, D D President
of Dickinson College.

Carlisle, June 21, 1831.

Dear Sir—I have examined with as much
attention as my engagements would permit,
"Getty's Elements of Rhetoric," and am pleas-
ed with it. It compresses into a small space
much valuable matter. Its author exhibits an
extensive acquaintance with the ancient writers
on Rhetoric, and has enriched his work by co-
pious extracts from them. I think it well adapted
as a Class Book to prepare youth for study-
ing the more extensive treatises on this subject.

Very respectfully, yours,

SAMUEL B. HOW.

From Wm. Neill, D D late President
of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Penn.

"The Elements of Rhetoric," by John A. Get-
ty, A. M. comprises, within a small compass,
the substance of volumes; and is calculated to
facilitate the progress of youth in the study of
the Latin and Greek classics.

Philad. June 26th, 1831. WM. NEILL.

From the Rev. Edward Rutledge, A M
Professor of Moral Philosophy in the
University of Pennsylvania.

Dear Sir—I am very much pleased with Mr.
Getty's work, and think it admirably adapted
to the conveyance of most useful instruction in
a pleasing and striking manner. I hope its
respected author may meet the encouragement
he merits, and that his beautiful little manual
may extensively aid our youth in acquiring the
art of which it treats.

With great respect, I remain yours, &c.

E. LITTELL, Esq. EDWARD RUTLEDGE.

Philad. June 23d, 1831.

From Robert Adrain, L L D &c. Pro-
fessor of Mathematics in the University
of Pennsylvania.

Dear Sir—Agreeably to your request I have
examined Mr. Getty's "Elements of Rhetoric."
It appears to me that the work is elementary,
methodical, and perspicuous, abounding in ob-
servations and examples which illustrate the
subject and interest the reader; and that it will
be highly useful in the education of youth.

Yours, with respect &c.

ROBERT ADRAIN.

Philadelpia June 21st, 1831.

From S. B. Wylie, D D Professor of
Languages in the University of Penn.

Philadelphia, July 23d 1831.

Sir—Having perused the little book you had
the goodness to send me, entitled "Elements of
Rhetoric" by John A. Getty, A. M., I am pre-
pared to give you my opinion concerning its
merits. I consider it as a manual which ought
to be in the hands of every youth engaged in
the acquisition of classical literature. It is rare
to find such a mass of useful elementary matter
condensed into such a narrow compass. The
definitions of the figures will be easily commit-
ted, and not easily forgotten. The illustrations
are lucid, the examples pertinent and nume-
rous, and the work eminently calculated to be a
valuable acquisition to our classical institutions.

I cordially wish it an extensive circulation.

Very respectfully yours; &c.

Mr. E. Littell. S. B. WYLIE.

From the Rev. W. T. Branly, Pastor
of the First Baptist Church, Philad.

Mr. E. Littell:

Sir—"The Elements of Rhetoric," by
John A. Getty, A. M. is a work of real merit
and of unbounded utility. I have read it with
attention, and I may also add, with advantage.

Those who have spent much time in the in-
struction of youth, will best appreciate such a
book as that which Mr. Getty has made; for
they must have sensibly felt the want of such a
compend of rhetorical definitions and exam-
ples. Indeed every person who designs to in-
struct the best productions of ancient and mod-
ern times, should be fully acquainted with the
whole scope of figurative language. I there-
fore cordially recommend the "Elements of
Rhetoric," as a most valuable acquisition to the
existing supply of standard school books.

Very respectfully,

W. T. BRANLY.

From the Rev. Dr. Samuel K. Jennings,
President of Asbury's College Baltimore.

Baltimore, June 29th, 1831.

Dr. Sir—Agreeably to your request, I have
devoted a little time to the "Elements of Rhet-
oric," by John A. Getty, A. M.

The work begins with very clear and satis-
factory definitions of the Elements of Rhetoric,
intended to educate the youthful mind for a
ready invention and proper disposition; the
whole made familiar by appropriate examples
extracted from the English, Latin and Greek
classics. These are followed by excellent de-
finitions and examples, preparatory to an ac-
complished elocution. In this part of the work,
I am particularly pleased to find an old acquain-
tance, the tropes & figures of speech in rhyme,
which I have often felt a wish to see, intro-
duced in this way into general use.

In the conclusion we have an epitome of all
that is important in pronunciation elucidated by
examples, suited to that part of the general
subject. This summary, together with an ac-
currence, that it is given in view of the reports
of the merit of the work made by Dr. Waters
and Mr. Power, and in which I heartily con-
cur, will sufficiently evince my approbation of Mr.
Getty's book.

I am, respectfully, yours,

SAM'L. K. JENNINGS, M. D.

From the Rev. Francis Waters D D
Baltimore.

Baltimore, June 28th 1831.

Rev. Dr. Jennings:

Sir—I thank you for a perusal of
the "Elements of Rhetoric" by John A. Getty,
A. M. It is, in my opinion, a very respectable
book. The rules and principles of the science
are well arranged and illustrated by the author
at the same time that he has defined them with
becoming precision and clearness. The addi-
tional figures which he has introduced, and the
simplicity of their classification, will no doubt
be estimated as a great advantage. To all
learners the treatise will be useful, but to clas-
sical students in particular, it will serve as an
excellent Manual in cultivating this beautiful
part of polite and finished education.

Very truly and respectfully,

F. WATERS.

From Michael Power, A M Professor of
Languages, Asbury's College, Baltimore

Rev. Dr. Jennings:

Sir—Having examined the
"Elements of Rhetoric" by John A. Getty, A.
M., as carefully as the limited time allowed me
would permit, I cheerfully concur in opin-
ion with the Rev. F. Waters, and will in a short
time introduce the work into my school.

Respectfully, your obt servt.

M. POWER.

Balt. June 29th, 1831.

THE STEAM BOAT



MARYLAND.

WILL continue the same routes as last
year, until further notice, viz: leave Bal-
timore on Tuesday and Friday mornings at
7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge and East-
on; leave Easton on Wednesday and Saturday
mornings at 7 o'clock, for Cambridge, An-
napolis and Baltimore; leave Baltimore on
Monday mornings 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.

LEWEL G. TAYLOR, Captain.

March 19
The Cambridge Chronicle, Centreville
Times and Kent Inquirer will Copy the above.

ALTERATION.

ON and after TUESDAY the 4th of October
next, the Steam Boat Maryland, will, for the
remainder of the season, stop at the Company's
wharf at Castle Haven, instead of going to
Cambridge. All baggage, packages &c. at the
risk of the owners thereof.

L. G. TAYLOR.

EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. XIV.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 19, 1831.

NO. 47.

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.

COMMUNICATED.

To the Public generally and the inhabitants of Denton particularly.

In presenting myself to your notice I profess to be governed by no uncontrollable circumstances, but to act entirely under a conviction, that silence would be reprehensible, at least, if not criminal, and that forbearance would, in effect be injustice both to you and to myself. I claim your attention then on the ground as well of self justification, as that you are more or less interested in the exposition which I am about to offer to your consideration.

When the infinitely wise Creator impressed on the soul of man even, of the most infamous villain, an abhorrence of the name or character of infamous, he thereby made it his birth-right, and vested him with the inalienable prerogative to defend his reputation against unmerited reproach, to vindicate himself against every malignant, false, foul and defamatory imputation—and to hurl them back with proud defiance in the slanderer's teeth, and in as much as every community is, at least morally, interested in the good name of each of its members, so every member of the community is vested with a moral right to claim of the community of which he is a member, a fair, candid and impartial consideration of his defence and vindication of his good name: I offer these few preliminary observations as an apology for trespassing on your time and patience, fully persuaded that if deemed insufficient, an ample apology will be found in a candid, and unbiassed consideration of the following statement.

In the evening of the day of its date I received the following note from Jas. Sangston.

DENTON, July 19th 1831.

Sir,
Did or did you not state to the Levy Court some short time past that there was in my hands one Hundred and Sixty Dollars of moneys belonging to the Corporation of the village of Denton or not, if not one Hundred and Sixty Dollars, what sum did you say was in my hands, or did you never bring such a charge against me as above stated as their being money in my hands which I had refused to account for—or did you bring it against the commissioners as a body, or against neither those questions you will please to answer.

which will obly, &c.

JAS. SANGSTON.

To which note I returned the following answer.

DENTON, July 23rd 1831.

Sir,
I received your note of the 19th inst. the evening of the same day, and should have attended to it a little sooner, had I not been prevented by a very bad state of health. But you have a right to an answer, and although, too weak and unwell, to set up without pain I have placed myself at my desk to gratify that right.

I have it not on my mind, nor can I recollect verbatim, the statement I made to the Levy court; but I have frequently stated not to the Levy Court only, but to many others, and without any injunction of secrecy, substantially what follows. That Major John Young, whilst a member of the board of Commissioners of the village of Denton, discovered a deficiency of about one hundred and eighty dollars, or from one to 300 dollars, in the funds of the corporation unaccounted for; that he had employed an eminent attorney to bring suit on the Bailiff's bond for the recovery of that deficiency for the use of the board of commissioners of the village or to compel him at least to produce his proofs and vouchers to support his allegations of payment to the Treasurer, of the corporation of the monies he had collected as a necessary, preliminary step, to compel the Treasurer to account that before the order to bring the suit was received by the Clerk, Major Young had been defeated in his expectation of a re-election as a member of the board of commissioners and declined to prosecute the suit on his individual responsibility, and there the matter ended.—The Bailiff however, according to Major Young, alleged that he had paid over to the Treasurer all the money which he had collected, & the Treasurer denied that he had received it, you sir, were the treasurer and Gove Sansbury the bailiff.

The Bailiff it appeared had no vouchers, nor any thing beside his naked word to support his allegation of payments, or if he had, did not condescend to produce them, and you sir, were not disposed to acknowledge the payments, without the production of vouchers to prove them. Now sir, predicated partly on the above circumstances detailed in the preceding statement, and partly on other circumstances or facts which I deem it unnecessary now to state, I have often and unreservedly expressed my belief that you did receive the money, or the greater part of it, I still believe it, and shall believe it until the contrary is satisfactorily proved; but I never did state peremptorily & positively, because I did not know positively, that you had received it, and because I did think, and still think it probable that you and the Bailiff shared the money between you.—Now sir, will you or can you tell how, in what manner or to what purposes, the funds of the corporation have been applied or disbursed? It has been stated that the taxes actually collected annually, amount to between eighty and one hundred dollars; let us then take eighty dollars, the minimum, as the average & at that rate the taxes collected in the last fifteen years, amount to the sum of twelve hundred dollars; what has become of all this sum? Has it all been expended in the building of the market house? the taking up of two pumps, and filling up the wells? the sinking of another well and pump, and the repairs of the streets? every citizen of Denton has a right to make the inquiry, and the board of commissioners, of which, I believe, you have been a member for the last fifteen years, at least, are in my judgment bound in justice to themselves, to answer the inquiry.

Yours &c.

JO. RICHARDSON.

The above answer was written in a state of indisposition and debility, from which I have not yet recovered, that disqualified me for any business, I imagined, however, that it was a sufficient answer to the interrogatories propounded by Mr. Sangston in his first note. He, I am replied to it as follows.

DENTON, July 27th 1831.

Sir,
I have rec'd. yours of the 23th Instant and noticed the contents, which clearly amounts to what I expected from such a corrupt source, my letter to you called for answers to plain and simple questions requiring only yes or no to each of them, and the truth without any evasion whatever, why did you not answer the first by admitting that you did state to the Court that there was in my hands 160 dollars, which I refused to account for, I only wanted you to acknowledge the charge as I believe you said it, notwithstanding your contradiction, and as respects your author Major Young who has been dead for about ten years, contradicts itself in that of what you said he intended to do in suing the Bailiff on his bond &c. you state that before the order had been rec'd. by the Clerk to bring a suit Major Young was defeated in his expectation of a re-election here you expose yourself at once of ignorance or maliciousness as all and every commissioner of the place is elected for life then how could the Major be defeated in his re-election, as stated by you, I never knew a member to resign for the purpose of trying it over again, but perhaps you have as you appear to be one of those knowing ones in matters that do not concern you to injure your neighbour who has never said one word in all his life to injure you only in self defence why did the Major not only apply to the Commissioners for an order to be entered on their proceedings to bring the suit against the collector, and not the Bailiff, as you state on his bond, but the collector on his bond, this was the first and proper step to get the order passed by a majority of the board, and then appointed one member or more to attend to the suit, but the Major never did apply for an order, that I ever heard of, and if he had, the board would of paid no attention to such stuff, as they were gentlemen, & knew their business to well to spend the public money for foolish law suits, and you presume to say that it was owing to his defeat in his re-election blush a monster for shame if you ever did at such barfaced statements, perhaps you have fancied to yourself that the Major had all power in his hands, as you are disposed vainly to think you have some times on certain occasions but if you have, the Major had not, no wonder then that the Major declined it on his own responsibility or yours either, as I have no doubt yours was at his service if it took the last dollar out of your pocket, I should like to see the Major's order to commence a suit, as you were the Clerk of the county at the time, do suppose you have taken good care of it, if you ever rec'd. one, cannot you manufacture something that has some shadow of truth on the face of it against

your neighbour if not perhaps you had better call on some friend or neighbour to help you out, if you can find one to aid it? he did not wish to hear the truth, your own stamp, as to your opinion of the belief, of the money stated by you to have been paid &c it is to contemptible even to notice, your statement of the money rec'd. for the last fifteen years, comes nearer the truth than any you made, it is a little more than half the amount stated by you to have been rec'd. there has been years in which no Taxes has been levied on the town, that you are ignorant of also, If I only can get proof of your rascality & meanness towards me, you may depend on it I will score you for such base and wicked charges.

Yours &

JAS. SANGSTON.

This farrago of calumny, falsehood, whining, nonsense, malignity and menace excited no other sensation in my mind, than a feeling of pity and surprise, that the foolish man should entertain no more respect for himself, than to compel me, in self justification, to an exposition of facts that must inevitably result to his own shame, mortification and disgrace, with a view to this exposition I sent him the following note.

DENTON, Aug. 2d 1831.

Sir,
On my part, this note will close our private correspondence, which as soon as my health will permit me to make the necessary arrangements, will be published in the Intelligence, together with some notice of your last communication, of the 27th ult. and other matter that will furnish the public with some data to enable them to decide, to whom the charges of corruption & rascality apply with equal justice and force, to Jas. Sangston or to

JO. RICHARDSON.

It requires but a very moderate share of sagacity to discover that the scoring menaced at the close of Sangston's last communication, means nothing more or less than an action at law, & if my lecture is correct, I never should have received his first note, or his subsequent efforts to collect testimony, from the members of the Levy Court, sufficient to sustain a suit against me. Disappointed in this quarter he, as a dernier resort I presume, resolved to appeal to myself hoping, probably, by what he thought a cunning construction of his questions, to ensnare me into an acknowledgment that would answer his purpose. But defeated in his expectations, here too, he then gave vent to the rage of disappointment in vituperation, calumny, whining, malignity and menace, in his second communication, in which I can indeed discover a feeble attempt to shun away the suspicion of fraud in the management of the funds of the corporation, but not one solitary sentence or word in refutation of it. He commences his second letter with an acknowledgement of the receipt of my answer to his first, and that he had "notified its contents." He must then have noticed that its contents substantially agreed with the evidence he had previously collected from the several members of the Levy Court; if he had "notified its contents" he must then have noticed also that they furnish him with no pretext for the broad, unqualified and general, base unfounded and calumnious charge of corruption which he has brought against me. He must, or ought to have noticed, that this charge of corruption, was nothing more than the simple picture of his own guilty conscience reflected in the mirror of his disordered imagination, a mere delusion of his evil genius. I shall not however pursue the course with him, which he is desirous to take with me; I will not sue him on this charge until he leads the way, neither will I retort it, but if in the course of this address I should fix it on him, in particular instances, beyond the power of scepticism to doubt, he must charge the blame to his own folly, I shall now leave it for the present and pass on to his next observation, "my letter to you called for answers to plain and simple questions requiring only yes or no to each of them and the truth without any evasion."—My first note was intended to answer his "plain and simple questions," with the naked truth, but not with a simple yes or no,—I could not answer any of them with, yes without being guilty of falsehood,—nor with a simple no because I should have been guilty of an evasion.—I never did state positively, that Sangston had a hundred and sixty dollars of the funds of the corporation in his hands, which he refused to account for; nor did I ever make such a statement against the commissioners as a body. This I aver with a clear conscience, but then to have answered Sangston's questions thus, without anything farther, would have been a real evasion, in as much, as it would have kept out of view what I really did state. This however is what Sangston did not wish

to hear. "He only wanted me to acknowledge the charge as he believed I did it" he did not wish to hear the truth, and therefore I answered his questions by stating as my opinion and belief that there was a deficiency of about one hundred and eighty dollars, or from one to three hundred dollars unaccounted for, and believed that Sangston had received the money or the greater part of it, this is the truth without any evasion, which although it has so much excited the ire of the redoubtable Sangston, has not as far as I can see had the effect to draw out this opinion, on the contrary, his persisting in the sum of a hundred and eighty dollars, militates against every idea of his innocence and indicates clearly to my mind that he not only knows the amount deficient but also where that amount lies.—I only wanted you to acknowledge the charge as I believe you said it—notwithstanding your contradiction." Now I ask, if any man of candour, or common sense, can be so easily deceived to credit Sangston's veracity when he says "as I believe you said it?" "as I believe you said it?" How can he believe when the evidence of the persons he had consulted on the subject went directly to oppose that belief and to show that was false and unfounded, such at least, as all known circumstances is the inference to be drawn; for if otherwise, if the evidence had tended to corroborate his corrupt statement of the matter, there is no room to doubt, that before this, the number of suits on the appearance Docket to October Term, could have been enhanced by one at least, he adds "notwithstanding your contradiction"—my contradiction of the colouring he has given to the statement I made the Levy Court, would not have been a sufficient bar to his intended suit, if it had not been previously corroborated by similar contradictions of the part of the several members of the Levy Court, he had or places the correctness of my contradiction beyond the reach of cavil.

But it appears that I have fallen into an error in stating that Major Young was defeated in his expectation of a re-election as a member of the board of commissioners. I acknowledge this error, and that I was betrayed into it by placing too much reliance on a treacherous memory, or by ignorance if that will be more gratifying to the learned Sangston but not from "maliciousness"—If I know myself, I never act from malicious motives—arise however from whatever cause it might it will avail Sangston nothing, for as much as it does not in any manner affect the truth and validity of the fact that Maj. Young ordered the suit to be brought, & afterwards, no matter for what reasons, countermanded that order, or declined to prosecute it. The order will speak for itself and as Sangston, in a subsequent part of his letters, expresses a wish to see it, I will for a moment interrupt the continuity of my remarks to gratify his curiosity.

EASTON, 24th Aug't. 1831.

Dear Sir,

Issue capias ag't. Gove Sansbury, Thomas Sansbury and George A. Smith, late of Caroline County, gentlemen, to answer unto the State of Maryland, in a plea, that they render unto her, the sum of eight hundred dollars, current money of Maryland, which unto her they owe and unjustly detain, and so forth.—Indorse this writ as issued at the instance & for the use of the Commissioners of the village of Denton. Before you issue in the above case be pleased to consult Major John Young, who put the business in my hands, & act under his directions either to issue or not issue.

Addressed to, Joseph Richardson, Esq. Clerk of Caroline county Court.*
There is the order; that the suit never was brought will appear from the docket; the reason why is of no consequence.—Having, I presume, removed Sangston's doubts, as to the existence of the order, and gratified his curiosity to see it, I will now resume my remarks on the preceding parts of his letter, and follow wherever he may lead me. He seems to be of opinion that I am not concerned in, and of course, have no right to inquire into the misapplication of the funds of the corporation; his language is, "you appear to be one of those knowing ones in matters that do not concern you to injure your neighbour." What, now, is the matter in question? why simply and in plain English, nothing more nor less than peculation of the funds of the corporation. And am I not concerned in this matter? am I not a free citizen of the village? do I not pay a town tax? and have I no right to inquire if that tax has been honestly applied to the purposes contemplated by the act of incorporation and its supplements? O! no, not in Sang-

ton's opinion, because the inquiry may injure my neighbour. But if my neighbour has acted honestly in the application of the funds, what injury can he sustain by the inquiry? On the contrary the very institution of the inquiry itself gives him an opportunity to acquit himself of all censure and suspicion of mal-practice in the discharge of his official duty as an officer of the corporation, if indeed he has acted with good faith and honesty in the discharge of that duty; and if he has not thus acted, but fraudulently purloined from the Treasury, the funds of the Corporation and applied them to his own purposes, should he not in justice to the corporation be dragged before the public and compelled to disgorge them? I do not assert positively that Sangston is guilty, but I do say that the current of suspicion sets strongly against him, and I say further that his apparent determination not to give an account of his stewardship strengthens the set of that current. There is but one plain straight forward road for Sangston to follow in order to acquit himself of censure and suspicion; that is to come forward with a fair and full statement of the receipts and disbursements of the funds of the corporation supported by competent vouchers. No subterfuge, no stratagem, no art, no cunning will avail him; he will either have to submit to the imputation of guilt, or come out with a statement. But to his letter. He in the next place asks "why did the Major not apply to the Commissioners for an order to be entered on their proceedings to bring the suit against the Collector, and not the Bailiff, as you state on his bond, but the Collectors bond?" In the first place I will ask, in reply to this bungling question, what section of the act of Assembly erecting Denton into a village, or what section of any of the several supplements, to the original act of incorporation, recognizes any such officer of the corporation as a Collector? or vests the commissioners of the village with power and authority to create such an officer, distinct from the Bailiff. The first time the act of Assembly gives the power to make by-laws, "for the regulation and good government of the said village and the inhabitants thereof, and to restrain all disorders and disturbances and to prevent all nuisances, inconveniences and annoyances, within the said village," &c. Section 6th authorizes them to appoint a bailiff, prescribes the form of his oath or affirmation of office, as the case may be—in what manner he shall bond—the penalty of his bond—and the duties to be performed by him. Section 9th provides, That "if any person or persons shall refuse or neglect to pay the taxes, fines and forfeitures respectively charged against them by virtue of this act, it shall and may be lawful for the said Commissioners to collect the same in the same manner, and with the same costs, that small debts are collected out of court." The supplement of 1815, chap 207, repeals the above 9th section and provides that in cases of refusal or neglect to pay the taxes, "it shall and may be lawful for the commissioners of Denton to collect the same in the same manner that the County taxes are collected." The 10th section of the act of 1826, chap. 106, again repeals the supplement of 1815, and re-enacts the above in part recited 9th section, but not a single word is said about the appointment of a collector, his oath or affirmation, the manner of his bonding, the penalty of his bond, or the nature of his duties—whence then do the commissioners derive their authority to appoint a Collector? What act of Assembly, that I may have overlooked, and what section, prescribes the form of his oath or affirmation of office, the manner in which he shall bond, the penalty of his bond, and his duties? None that I have been able to find; and I cannot conceive that the authority to make by-laws, &c. confers an authority to make a collector. If then the law neither acknowledges or recognizes the existence of such an officer in the corporation, nor a power in the commissioners to create such an officer. How could a suit be sustained on his bond? If the law does not recognize the officer, could it lay hold of his unofficial bond? I think not. But as Sangston is more learned in the law I refer the case to him. It appears very clear to my mind that a suit brought on the Collector's bond, and not on the Bailiff's bond, could not be sustained in court; and I dare say that Major Young acted under the same impressions when he ordered the suit to be brought on the Bailiff's bond. The Bailiff and Collector however, in this case were not two several and distinct persons, but one and the same individual person. The question then turns, not, on what person was to be sued, but which bond was to be put in suit; the official bond of the bailiff, an officer recognized by the law, or, (if it ever had an existence which I think extremely questionable), the unofficial bond of the Collector, an officer unknown to the law, and created by the Commission-

ers themselves—Major Young in my poor opinion very correctly chose the first.—Sangston thinks he ought to have chosen the last, and as Sangston is learned in the law I shall leave him to settle the question to his own satisfaction.

I shall however take the liberty to place this part of the subject in another, and a much less favorable point of view. It appears from Sangston's own account, that "the Major never did apply for an order" (to bring suit against either the Bailiff or the Collector,) "that I [Sangston] ever heard of, and if he had the board would of paid no attention to such stuff, as they were gentlemen, and new their business to well to spend the public money for foolish law suits." That Major Young never applied for such an order is more than probable, and for this plain reason, that he knew full well there existed a community of interests in a majority of the board, directly opposed to the passage of such an order. The board was composed of five members and, if I am not mistaken, at the time alluded to, three of them, which constituted a majority, stood in the following relations to the Bailiff and Collector, and to each other. The first named was a very near relation, and one of the securities to the bond, of the Bailiff and Collector, who was implicated as a defaulter; the second was Sangston himself the Treasurer of the corporation, who was also implicated as a defaulter; and the fourth, was the confidential friend & humble tool of the two first. Such were, if I am correct as to the men, the respective situations of a majority of the board. By voting then, for the passage of the order in question, the consequence would have been, the first would have voted for a suit against himself and the detection and exposure of the alleged fraud of his near relation. The second would have voted for the detection and exposure of his own alleged fraud—and the fourth would have voted against his bosom friends—and consequently, all of them, being in a greater or less degree concerned, were individually interested to prevent a suit against the Bailiff & Collector, & thereby shield themselves from public reprobation. Under such circumstances it is not a matter of surprise, that Maj. Young never did apply for the order, if indeed such an order was necessary to the prosecution of a suit; and therefore with reference to a majority of the board, Sangston is correct in saying "they new their business to well" to pass an order, which in all human probability if prosecuted to judgment, would have resulted in the development of their own nefarious conduct, and consigned them to merited public reprobation, and still is a considerable deficiency, in the funds of the corporation unaccounted for—and I cannot but believe, without some evidence to the contrary, other than that which rests on bare assertion, that the subject of this deficiency was agitated by the board of Commissioners at or about the time when Major Young instructed his attorney to order a suit on the Bailiff's bond—if so the Commissioners could not have been ignorant that there was a deficiency, and if they new their business to well and were too much of gentlemen to pass an order to commence suit for the recovery of it. I would beg to be informed how these gentlemen commissioners disposed, at the time, of their oath to "diligently and faithfully to the best of their judgement perform the duties of Commissioners without favour, partiality or prejudice?" To "spend the public money in foolish law suits" would indeed be folly, but I cannot see much folly in spending it in the prosecution of a suit instituted for the purpose of wresting the public money from the pockets of a speculator, supposing the speculator to be solvent; it is, at all events, an every day's practice. But according to Sangston it appears that a majority of the board were "gentlemen." Now if by "gentlemen" he only means to compliment himself & his brethren of the majority, there can be no objection to his use of the term—nor shall I cavil at the propriety of his application of it, if he uses it ironically, and only intends to say that they were men destitute alike of veracity, honor and honesty. But if he uses the term in its legitimate sense, and means to say, they were men of integrity, honor and honesty—men of virtue, truth, justice and magnanimity, then in that case, beside entering a protest, I pronounce without any hesitation that James Sangston was not a member of the board. "Blush O monster for shame if you ever did" exclaims Sangston, with mingled real mortification, and affected exultation. "Blush O monster for shame," he cries, "if you ever did." Well at what must I blush? why forsooth, "at such barefaced statements," alas poor Sangston! and what pray are these barefaced statements? why neither more nor less than the expression of my belief that Sangston has pocketed some of the funds of the corporation of Denton, to which he is not entitled. No, no I beg pardon that is not it—it is the error I fell into in speaking of Major Young's defeated expectation of a reelection. Well then! I am indeed ashamed of this error—I am ashamed to have been so careless as to leave anything for the noodle Sangston to correct—I am indeed ashamed of my negligence, and the treachery of my memory; but I acknowledge no violation of truth, and therefore have no cause to blush for that. An error of memory is no breach of veracity—if it were how would Sangston himself stand? He affects to consider my

error an enormous crime: What then will he think of the man, who not only intentionally made a false statement, and after it had been proved to be false, swore on the Holy Evangel of Almighty God to the truth of it? He may probably further on find an instance of such a wretch: At any rate when in want of such a character he had better look at home first, before he goes abroad in pursuit of him. He next makes some observations too nonsensical to notice. I have shown him Major Young's order, or his attorney's order to bring the suit, which amounts to the same thing, and which he says he "should like to see"—he afterwards proceeds "Cannot you manufacture something that has some shadow of truth on the face of it, against your neighbour, if not perhaps you had better call on some friend or neighbour to help you out, if you can find one of your own stamp." He will soon find enough already manufactured to my hand, which I suspect he will wish had been at the bottom of the great Pacific Ocean before he gets half through with the examination of it. But is not such language the consummation of impudence, from a wretch, who has submitted to be branded, on the public green of Denton, with the ignominious epithets, rogue, rascal, liar, scoundrel, and almost every other term of reproach in the nomenclature of opprobrium with a cognominal damnd to each of them? who has borne these degrading appellations with such unresisting meekness, and for so long a time, as to have established an indisputable title to them by right of possession? and who, has subsequently, ratified and confirmed the justice and validity of his right by a virtual acknowledgement of the fallacy and fraudulence of the whole iniquitous transaction, on which their application to him was chiefly if not entirely predicated? If it not, I ask again the consummation of impudence? Let us proceed—"as to your opinion or belief (says Sangston) of the money stated by you to have been paid &c. it is to contemptible even to notice." Well for Sangston if it should turn out so—But my statement of the money "rec'd for the last fifteen years comes nearer to the truth than any you [I] made, it is a little more than half the amount stated by you [me] to have been rec'd; well, if my estimate is too large let him correct it by an exhibit of the amount actually received, and disbursed. All I want to know, is, that the funds of the corporation have been legitimately appropriated, and not embezzled. Let him show how much more than half of my estimate has been collected, and what remains of it. Sangston closes by "only can get," "meanness towards me, you may depend on it I will score you for such base and wicked charges." Now, I am inclined to believe that he has entirely filled in a very diligent search for such proof, a circumstance, which, to any other person, but Sangston himself, would go very far to establish the fact, that no such proof exists, and that the rascality and meanness he speaks of, are only the gloomy companions of his own distempered imagination, the fantastic representations or character of his own haunted conscience.—But he will find further on abundant evidence of corruption, falsehood, rascality and meanness, in which too, he cuts a very conspicuous figure and, therefore, I recommend it to his careful and attentive examination.

JO. RICHARDSON.
(To be continued.)

Latest from England.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10

At a very late hour this morning, and when our paper was nearly ready for the Press, we received our files of papers, by the packet ship New York, from Liverpool, which sailed on the 1st of October and to which date inclusive we have papers, Shipping List, &c.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London Courier intimates that the opinion that the Reform Bill will pass the House of Peers, is gathering strength. Bets to this effect, are offered at odds of two or three to one. The same paper adds:—"It is earnestly said, that, if contrary to expectation, the bill does not pass the Peers, Parliament will be immediately prorogued."

The American Minister, Mr. Van Buren transacted business with Viscount Palmerston on the 28th September.

FRANCE

Paris papers are to the 27th of September, inclusive. Every thing was perfectly quiet in the capital. Some disturbances have taken place at Toulon, Lyons, Grenoble, Aix, and other towns, in the south of France. The news of the capitulation of Warsaw produced a strong sensation in the former city, and about 150 individuals ran about the streets singing patriotic songs and uttering cries of an inflammatory tendency. The authorities, however, were on the alert, and by ten o'clock the parties had dispersed and all was quiet. At Aix they commenced in consequence of some persons of the Carlist party having been elected as officers of the National Guards. During the dispute, a cry was raised that the "Carlists were armed with pistols" and a brace having in fact been found on a Sior C—, he was, with some difficulty rescued from the fury of the populace by the police. A few blows with the fist constituted the extent of mischief done. These trifling difficulties, & other scenes

of disturbance, in a few more provincial towns, have been promptly suppressed, and no serious consequences are apprehended.

It is stated from La Vendace, that the Chans are very much reduced in number. The National Guards requested permission to march against them, but the Government very properly refused, for they knew that the National Guard would not spare a man, they were anxious to prevent such an act of excitement. The refusal made of course unpopular, but they have steadily endeavouring to put down Carlists by legal means, and although some of the leaders have shamefully abandoned the *sauve qui peut* which were given to them, the system has on the whole been beneficial.

POLAND.

Some of the German papers still flatly themselves that the cause of Poland is not lost. According to one of these the taking of Warsaw by the Russians is only the result of a plan conceived by the Poles, who wished by this means to weaken the Russian army by at least 10,000 men, the number necessary to occupy Warsaw, and to leave to it also the care of keeping down the rising population of the city. The defence of the Poles had for its object only to involve the destruction of as many Russians as possible. They are now only about 10,000 troops and National Guards which took part in the defence.

Another German editor, maintaining the same opinion, says:—"Gen. Szmielek is stationed at Sandomir, with 20,000 men, on the rear of the Russian army, to whom the destruction of the bridges of the Vistula; near Gora and Ostick, has cut off all communication with Russia. Plock is free and Gen. Ramorino, who obtained a brilliant victory over General Golowin, occupied Lulish. In Cracow, the landturn is under arms. This body is numerous, and is supported by 10,000 regular troops." Such favorable views accord so well with the public wishes, that we may be better off than it actually is. One thing, however, appears to be certain.—Notwithstanding the general supposition to the contrary, it is rendered certain by the annexed Proclamation to the Polish army.—Unless the document should turn out a forgery, it does not look like one—that the Polish army which evacuated Warsaw was not included in the capitulation of that city. The *Messager de Chambray* of Sept. 28, thinks the Legats which some of the papers are attempting to revive, will prove baseless and illusive; and the London Courier thinks all may be true.

Military gentlemen of experience in the Peninsular War, with whom we have conversed, think that the Polish insurrection resembles, in a great degree, that of the war in Spain and may be carried on by the Poles in the same way. They consider the situation of the Poles as very far from being desperate, and found their opinions on the following circumstances:—The hatred which may be called national, of the Poles against the Russians, similar to the Spaniards against the French during the Peninsular war.

Our own impression, however, is that the contest is in the main ended. The following is the proclamation above referred to.

Proclamation issued by the Polish Commander in Chief after the army had retired from Warsaw:

Head Quarters at Kusow, Sept. 12. Poles! Four days ago a most sanguinary and obstinately contested battle was fought under the walls of our capital. Before the eyes of our wives, sisters and mothers, under the view of the whole city of Warsaw, the Polish troops have slain more than 20 thousand of the enemy, and the reinforcements which were formed by the labor of your fellow citizens have now become the grave of the invaders. To save the town from destruction, to weaken the force of the enemy, our troops have evacuated the capital. The cannon, ammunition, and all implements of defence the Government, the Deputies, all the Magistrates, have withdrawn with the Commander in chief and the army to Modlin. Gen. Kraskiewicz is no longer President of the Government.

In consequence of an armistice, hostilities are for a moment suspended; but my countrymen, let not that moment be for you a period of repose which might divert you from the great object of the deliverance of your land; employ it rather to redouble your strength in new efforts to establish the existence and independence of Poland.

Is Warsaw alone our country? Do its walls and its inhabitants within so narrow a circuit form the limits of the nation? After so many great sacrifices, after so many dearly achieved victories, which have justly astonished the world, shall our high thoughts, our feelings, our hopes, shall all these be at the last moment of expectation, dissipated, as if the waters of the Warthe, the Vistula, the Dniester, the Bug and the Dwina, did not present to us the inheritance of our fathers, which again reconquered, we will convey to our children? Who then would treacherously violate the sacred oath we have sworn to shed the last drop of blood in the defence of the last foot of our native land?—No! The Pole is too proud to fail in a pledge given in the face of the whole world, or to look forward with a doubt of victory while he is still able to lift an arm. He who can value liberty who calls himself a freeman, will also

know how to break the fetters attempted to be imposed upon him.

Poles! Yet one moment more of endurance and resignation, and the end of the glorious contest, whose result will be the restoration of our freedom, independence, and rights, is at hand. The scale of victory must preponderate in favor of the zeal and resolution of our soldiers, and the sacrifices of our citizens. History exhibits no example of a united nation striving to obtain one great object, being deceived in its hopes. Did not our enemies, nineteen years ago, loose their capital—and notwithstanding was not their nationality and independence secured? Never let us forget that we owe every thing to our country—our common mother. Her existence is ours—we wear her chains. Then let us once more renew in our hearts the already sworn oath that we resolve to be a free people—that we will not lay down the sword of our fathers until we recover liberty and independence. Henceforth let our motto be "Death or victory!" And when we shall stand in order of battle, we will meet the enemy with the cry—"Live the country!" and thus will we conquer.

ROZISKI

The *Messager de Chambray* of Sept. 28, affirms that the first acts of the Russian Authorities at Warsaw, have not been characterized by that rigour and vengeance which we at first feared would be the case. But it is added in order to form a correct judgement of the clemency of Nicholas, we must wait till the fate of the Polish army shall have been decided upon, to know if the amnesty will not include conditions calculated to make it almost null. The men, the deeply compromised in the Revolution, having followed the army to Modlin, the Russians did not find in the capital any of their decided enemies, and consequently the opportunity did not offer itself either for forgiveness or severity.

A private letter from Warsaw of the 15th Sept. gives copies of the several proclamations and other public notice issued by the Russian authorities since their entrance into the city. The first is from the President of the Municipality, and announces the appointment of General Count Witt to be Governor of the city, and Major-General Baron Dorff, to be Commander of the citadel. The second is a proclamation calling upon all the citizens to deposit in the arsenal all the arms in their possession which belong to the Crown. All persons having arms belonging to themselves are allowed to retain them, provided they form part of the National Guards. The third proclamation is from Baron Korf, announcing that the officers, belonging to the Polish army, within twenty four hours they present themselves at his office, and deposit a declaration that they will never again bear arms against the Russian troops.—All who neglect to do this will be considered and treated as prisoners of war. The fourth is by General Count Witt, giving notice that all officers and persons attached to the Polish army intending to quit the capital must leave it by two o'clock in the afternoon of the 10th, and cross the Vistula; in default, they would be considered as prisoners of war. The fifth and last, is from the President of the Municipality, by order of the Commandant, enjoining all functionaries, and other persons employed in the administration of the hospitals, as well as all the functionaries and other persons employed in the municipality of Warsaw, to continue to exercise their several functions under the penalty of being tried by a court martial.

Jewels of the Princess of Orange.

Our readers remember the facts announced some weeks since that a man had gone off with the supposed wife of Polari, carrying with them a considerable portion of the jewels brought by Polari to this country. The precious couple left this city in the mail of the 19th of August last, for Philadelphia, under the assumed names of Robert and wife and sailed on the 20th for Liverpool in the Monongahela. Mr. Raymond, one of our police officers, who had been conversant with many of the projects of Polari and the wife after his arrest up to that time, sailed in pursuit on the 24th, by the ship *Sylvanus Jenkins* for Liverpool, and arrived there the same day with the Monongahela. Under the directions of the Dutch Consul there, warrants for the arrest of *Monsieur Robert and Lady* were issued. Being surprised and separated they mutually accused each other. The lady being given to understand that there was no disposition to injure her further than to obtain the property which she and Polari on the morning after the seizure in this city, had buried in a wood in King's county; and which some six or eight days after his imprisonment she had dug up & carried off; & to procure from her what information she was possessed of as to certain occurrences in Brussels. She immediately consented to surrender the property and to go to Holland to disclose all she knew. Mr. Raymond started the same day with her to London, whence she was to proceed under the direction of the Dutch Ambassador there, to Amsterdam. The gentleman was brought up for examination the next day but being unable to answer satisfactorily certain embarrassing questions, it was thought proper to send him to London in charge of two of the Liverpool Police Officers.

From the Portland Couriers.

"FRANKLIN W. LEE."

The Louisiana planter or a game of high life.—This distinguished personage in his career through the country appears to have come to a pause in New York. A friend has furnished us with some account of the gentleman's late sojourn in this town, from which our N. York and Baltimore friends will learn that we Portland folks have some cause to sympathize with them.

He arrived here from the west, an entire stranger, and without letters; called himself Franklin W. Lee, a planter from Louisiana, travelling for his health. He very soon let it be known that himself and a younger brother owned two sugar plantations—the average income of which was some ten or twelve thousand dollars per annum. These were startling facts to let out, away down East here, and when taken in connexion with a pair of large gold mounted spectacles that bestrided his nose, were considered sufficient evidence that Mr. Lee was a very wealthy man; of course a very great and worthy man; a first rate gentleman. The good people of Portland soon gave him to understand that such was the opinion they entertained of him, and they should treat him accordingly. Mr. Lee was aware of the importance of following up his advantage; he played the gentleman to perfection—gave dinners—affected the epicure—knew every body's friends and acquaintances in the south—and thus managed to get himself into the first society in that place. There was nothing like Mr. Lee the great Louisiana planter; there was no having a small or a large party without him.

These things went along smoothly for a few days when all of a sudden, Mr. Lee, was numbered among the missing having left some of his new friends minus a few hundred dollars.

He pretended to have large deposits in the United States bank for the convenience of drawing through the several Branches as he travelled the country; he accordingly drew for \$1000, deposited the check in the branch bank for collection, and being a little short, obtained a few hundred dollars of some friends, until the check should be paid.

The Sunday preceding his departure, rumour reached town of an insurrection among the negroes in Louisiana. This was alarming news to Mr. Lee, his younger brother was on the plantations and might be murdered by the blacks while he was in the north, drinking champagne for his health. It was too much for his tender sensibilities—it entirely unmanned him—he walked the room in agony, until, at length a flood of tears came, he said. Under these distressing circumstances, he determined to start the next morning for the west; and accordingly did so, leaving his creditors to receive their pay when the check was paid which in due time came back protested.

After leaving Portland, he was first heard from at Lowell, Mass. where he passed by the name of Jones; and subsequently at Providence where he had resumed the name of Lee; and lastly at N. York, where he was arrested by the name of Bernard Watson, and where, it is presumed, he will find it convenient to exchange his gold spectacles for a pair of goggles, to keep the granite dust out of his eyes, during a visit to the States prison.

MADAWASCA.—An official account is published of the proceeding of the Governor and Council of the State of Maine dated on the 7th inst. A special session was held to take into consideration the late proceedings in the Madawasca settlement. The Council speak in strong terms of reprehension, of the conduct of the British authorities. They recite the transactions, as they have heretofore been detailed, and the view taken by the National Administration of the matter, as explained in an article in the *Globe*. They come to the conclusion that all constitutional measures in the power of the Governor of the State have been used by him, to effect the release of the prisoners, and that the State cannot constitutionally take more efficacious means, without the concurrence of the General Government. The following General Order was issued:

STATE OF MAINE.

Head Quarters, Portland, Nov. 8 1831. GENERAL ORDER.—The security and defence of our rights as citizens of a free State, being dependent on our Military establishment, it is not less a duty than the privilege of the Citizen Soldier to be at all times prepared to repel the invasion of those rights, & afford his aid in the due execution of the laws of his country. The exposed situation of the frontier settlements of this State, and the dangers to which they are subjected by continual encroachments from a power, having, in the opinion of the Executive Council, rendered it necessary that the Militia of the State should be reminded that events might occur which would require their services: The Commander-in-chief therefore Orders that the several Divisions of the Militia be in readiness to meet such requisitions as circumstance and the laws of the State may require and as the President of the United States may deem necessary, for the protection of our citizens and the territory.

The Major Generals will cause this order to be promulgated throughout their respective Divisions.

By the Commander-in-Chief.
SAMUEL G. LADD, Adjutant Gen.

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EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (Md.)

Saturday, Evening Nov. 19.

Baltimore National Republican Convention.—As it has been stated in some of the papers that this convention was to meet on the 26th of December, we deem it proper to say that it will be held on MONDAY, the 12th of December next.

The case of Thomas L. Hon. removed from this county for the murder of negro Daniel Plater was tried in Queen Anne's county on Tuesday last. Verdict of the Jury, murder in the 2d degree.

The Senate of Kentucky passed a resolution on the second day of its session, inviting the house of Representatives to go into the election of U. S. Senator on Thursday, the 10th inst. It is therefore probable that the Senator was appointed on that day, and that Mr. Clay, in all probability will be the Senator.

In reference to the case of the imprisoned missionaries in Georgia, the Cincinnati Gazette, indignantly asks:—"Six years ago, who would have thought that a Clergyman might be made a degraded convict?" for residing as a missionary among the Heathen! In the whole history of statutory crime, it may be doubted whether another instance is to be found of a penalty so enormous, being inflicted under forms of law, upon an act in itself commendable."

Rail Road from Baltimore to Annapolis.

The project of a rail road between these two places is now in contemplation; and the public have been apprised that an application will be made to the next General Assembly for a charter for the purpose of constructing it.

Hon. John Nelson, Charge d'Affaires of the United States, on a special mission to Naples, sailed from New York for Liverpool on Tuesday last.

Mr. Berrien, late Attorney General of the United States, has been nominated to succeed Mr. Lumpkin, of Georgia, in Congress, from that State.

COAL AND WOOD.—We find the following in the Georgetown (D. C.) Gazette. We hope that some means will soon be adopted to warm our brethren of the District.

"COAL.—This article is likely to supersede, in a great measure, wood as fuel: neither were ever known before to be so scarce and high at this season of the year. Of Coal, we believe there is not a bushel for sale on our wharves, and wood commands five dollars per cord. Some few years since, we received coal of an excellent quality from Cumberland, but have not latterly seen any of it. We are surprised that some has not reached our market, as it would bring a good price. We have no doubt that five hundred tons might be disposed of in the course of the winter.

Treaty with Turkey confirmed.—The New York Courier of Monday says:—"By the arrival of the Pavilion, Capt. Devalcourt, which sailed on 21st September from Smyrna, we have received the important intelligence that the treaty with Turkey has been confirmed by the Grand Seignor, and that the relations of the United States with the Porte are placed on the footing of the most favored nation."

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.—The ship Grosius, has arrived at Boston from Newcastle, England. By this vessel the editors of the Boston Courier, have a Newcastle paper of October 4th, containing London dates of the evening of the 1st.

[The Courier says the contents of the paper are "almost entirely without interest." An abstract of news from Poland is given from a Cracow article, which must have been the same that we have already published in this paper, with the exception of a rumor that the Russians had evacuated Warsaw, under an armistice, with a loss of 12,000 men—a most inconsistent and improbable report.]—*N. Y. Commercial.*

A London date of the 1st evening, says it is understood at Paris that the loan in favor of the government of Terceira has succeeded and that Don Pedro has announced himself ready to put himself at the head of the Terceira troops.

New Improvement.—The Chambersburg Repository, says that a company of citizens is now erecting, in that borough a Mill house 150 feet long, 50 feet wide and three stories in height, in which it is contemplated to place eight machines for the manufacture of straw paper. This extensive establishment is expected to be in operation early in the ensuing spring.

Horses.—John Randolph, of Roanoke, late Minister near the Court of St. Petersburg, offers for sale a great number of Stud Horses, whose pedigree he certifies to. The names of some of this royal family are curious. There is a Phenomenon, sired by Roanoke, out of Young Frenzy; and Wildfire, by the same father, out of the mare Wildfire, "which was by Gracelus, out of young Everlasting, and she by Sans Culotte, out of old Everlasting." No wonder that there is much eccentricity in the family. *N. Y. Com.*

A petition to the legislature of Virginia is circulating in that state, at the conclusion of which the petitioners "pray the enactment of a law—

"1st, Prohibiting every owner, under adequate penalties, from allowing his slave to establish a shop and carry on therein any of the mechanic arts; unless there be a white man habitually labouring in the same shop, as master workman or overseer.

"2d. Prohibiting every owner from allowing his slave to 'go at large' & make or propose any contracts or undertake any work whatsoever of a mechanical nature; or to execute any jobs, or otherwise, in any form or mode, to prosecute his trade, unless such owner shall have previously in every case, made the contract himself, as to each & every item of the work in detail; and also stipulated to receive the proceeds himself.

"3d. Prohibiting all persons, under like penalties, from employing slaves to labour for them as mechanics or artisans otherwise than according to the limitations and restrictions before mentioned."

Among the reasons assigned for this prayer, are the following:

"In mechanical employments as in all others, white men are unwilling to labor by the side of Slaves on an equality with them; much less can they reconcile it to their feelings to come in competition with negroes, in offering proposals, fixing prices and making bargains for work.

In addition to this, slave labor in general can be afforded cheaper than that of white men, who are chiefly the heads of families and subject to heavy expenses. If a slave, by any expedient or at any prices, can make one hundred dollars per year, it is a sufficient compensation to his owner—while a white man must relinquish his trade, unless he can find employment enough, at fair and reasonable rates, to yield him annually, a considerably larger sum. Under such discouragements it is obvious, that all respectable and skilful mechanics, justled as they are by negroes—underbid by irresponsible persons—with their regular custom cut up and rendered variable and uncertain in amount, must abandon their vocations, or change their residence, unless some adequate relief can be obtained."

"Your petitioners are moreover assured, that considerations of great delicacy, very nearly affecting the public safety, require that slaves should be confined to those employments where they must ordinarily work in company with and under the control of white men. In the prosecution of the mechanic arts, this is almost impossible, and they enjoy a comparative freedom and self control, which may justly give rise to apprehension. In some of the arts they are taught the means of fabricating the very instrument of mischief, and when working alone, they have the opportunity of doing so, without observation. In addition to which, the nature of their employment leads them to mix much with others, in other words 'to go at large' habitually thus enabling them to establish communications, for evil purposes, which if confined to a farm or domestic offices, they could never accomplish."

The following article from the New York American expresses, we believe, the ideas of most of our readers, of the recent Conventions in Philadelphia and New York:

The results of the recent Free-trade and Tariff Conventions—however differing in their objects and conclusions—cannot fail to produce much good. On the one hand, we shall see the theories of free-trade, so consonant as it seems to us with all our institutions, enforced and applied, by no common hand, to the situation, resources, and wants of the United States; on the other, we shall have an immense, and as we are disposed to think, an invaluable mass of facts, gathered from a thousand different sources,—showing the operation of the tariff system—digested and duly arranged by an able committee, and spread before the nation with all the aids of eloquence and sincere conviction. Such papers, or rather volumes,—for they will amount to that,—as will thus be produced, cannot be without influence upon the decision which ere long must be made, as to how long, and to what extent, the principle of protecting domestic manufactures shall be a portion of the settled policy of the country. Congress will be called upon to determine, before many years, whether for the sake of insuring home industry, it will be indispensably necessary to raise a revenue far beyond the wants of the government,—to become a source of perpetual, ever-recurring, corrupt squabbles as to its distribution; or whether some middle ground may not be found, which, in so apportioning the duties as to satisfy the demands of the Treasury, will have the effect both of fulfilling the just claims of the manufacturers and of alleviating the burdens of the consumers.

A compromise is all that can be hoped; and that compromise may be greatly facilitated (certainly its expediency or inexpediency will be shown) by the facts and details which these Conventions will collect and make public.

We may hope, too, that the feelings which prevailed in the assembly in this city will extend themselves throughout the country, and that, when the Tariff question is discussed, it will be treated without harshness or acrimony between those who differ in opinion. This was, to a remarkable degree, exemplified in the conduct and language, and in the

Address of the Tariff Convention. Their own views were asserted and maintained, but the right of others to differ from them—a right which, theoretically, none deny, and few, very few disputants practically admit,—without having their motives or patriotism impeached, was felt, and the exercise of that right was respected.

On several occasions, when language that might be construed to reflect harshly upon the proceedings of the Philadelphia Convention, was inadvertently uttered, it was immediately qualified or explained away. As a body, certainly, in business-like habits, in thorough acquaintance with details and familiarity with facts bearing upon the operation of the Protecting System, as well as in the ability of arranging and stating those facts with force and clearness, the Convention here was quite remarkable. The speakers, for the most part, were practical men, themselves engaged in manufactures and conversant, generally, not only with the interests and wants of their own particular branch, but with the condition & exigencies of the manufacturing interest at large. Their presiding officer Mr. Wilkins, of Pennsylvania, was prompt, clear and well accustomed to the forms of proceeding and thus materially aided the deliberations over which he presided with much personal dignity. We again repeat our conviction, that from the deliberations and reports of this and the Philadelphia Convention good must arise.

The Invincibles.—No display has taken place in this city since the celebration of the French Revolution in 1880, to be compared with that which was exhibited on Monday by the 708th Regiment of New York State Militia, headed by Napoleon Bonaparte.

In attempting to give a brief description of this corps, language utterly fails to do justice. No one imagination could have originated a tithe of the comicallies of dress and equipage to be seen on this occasion. A wild man of the forest, a Cossack of the Don, a Turk, a Greek, a Chinese, and a monkey, brought into contact, and multiplied by a mirror of 100 convex glasses, twisting them into all manner of shapes, but the right ones, and refracting a manner of colors, would perhaps form some faint resemblance of the heterogeneous group of which we are speaking. If there were any decent looking persons among them, they took care to increase their cranium with hideous masks, or in default thereof, to disfigure the faces with rouge and ochre. Few of them, however were under the necessity of calling in extraneous aid in this respect. To make the uniform, all the old robes of grannies and ancestors back to the foundation of new Amsterdam, and all the cabinets of extraordinary, public or private, must have been ransacked and their contents subjected to the various modifications of military taste. Some of the head dresses were at least our feet in height above the peliment, and others nearly as much in diameter. No two were like each other, or like any thing else. Old fire locks, broken poles, broken swords, and various other weapons, some of which were never before heard of, answered the purpose of arms; and for accoutrements, the styles were so diverse that it would be idle to attempt any description. A crook-necked squash (powder horn) was the most common substitute for the cartridge box, and as for knap-sacks, few of them needed any, as they carried their bread and cheese in their hands, and to save time, ate it on the march.

The sword of the commander-in-chief, Napoleon Redivivus, was a weapon of formidable magnitude, made we believe of cast iron, and had been presented to him by his admiring troops, (or the ladies we forget which,) as a meed of praise for his singular bravery in storming the redoubts of a hornet's nest. "He was dressed in a green coat, with two little images of himself on his shoulder, buckskin breeches and jack-boots, and an exalted chapeau." In riding through Wall street he narrowly escaped the misfortune of losing his nose but immediately perceiving his danger, with great presence of mind he checked his gallant steed adjusted the loosened member, and galloped on to the fulfilment of his duties.

An army thus constituted and thus officered, would of course be provided with bands of music & military banners. On one of the latter was inscribed the memorable sentiment "Soldiers in peace and citizens in war."

Among the exploits of the day may be mentioned the taking of Castle Garden, and the bayoneting of a loaf of bread by an orderly sergeant, which had been dropped by one of his fellow soldiers in the vanguard of the army.

Wherever they passed, the streets were lined with spectators, and in spite of the chill air, the ladies bestowed their smiles from the open windows, and even from the balconies. In Wall street some hundreds of people awaited their arrival for more than an hour.

On the whole, the thing was admirably done. And reader, when we have said thus much, do not suppose that we have said all. No, there is a moral to the story, and therefore it is that we tell it.—The odious militia system,—the burdensome militia system,—the useless militia system,—requires reform. Reformed it must be, and will be. The present Legislature can have the honour if they will, of not—why then we must pay our fines another year.—*Jour. Com.*

Anthracite Coal.—In the year 1825 but 365 tons of anthracite coal was brought to this market, and in the year 1830 the quantity had increased to 131,995 tons.

The first shipment of that article coastwise was 73 tons of Lehigh in the year 1822, since which the shipments have regularly and progressively increased, and in 1830 amounted to 64,966 tons of Lehigh and Schuylkill together from this port, loaded in 746 vessels, besides 36,000 tons of Lackawanna from Rondout on the North River; and it will be found that more than a million of tons will be wanted, & a coasting tonnage of at least 1 hundred thousand tons will meet with constant and full employment in the transportation coastwise of this important item, the production of our state, in 7 years from the present time.

The consumption of Philadelphia alone has exceeded 50,000 tons per annum for each of the two last years. No statement can be made for the present year, the account being made up only to the 22d October; every one daily sees & hears of its rapid increase. It is found the quantity mined and brought to market, the quantity shipped coastwise, & the quantity consumed, have all increased at the rate of more than 33 1-3 per cent per annum.

There has been expended in making the Canals & Rail Roads leading to the Coal Mines on the Schuylkill, Lehigh, and Lackawanna, more than seven millions of dollars; besides the large amounts expended in other improvements necessary to accommodate the great number of persons engaged in the business, and large expenditures are still making to render the access to the mines more complete, so as to reduce the cost and increase the means of obtaining a supply of this fuel, to any extent that may be required.

It is estimated that on the 1st April last there was remaining unconsumed, and principally unsold, being a surplus quantity of coal mined in 1830, of at least 50,000 tons, and that the quantity wanted for actual consumption, before the 1st April next, (besides the 50,000 tons of surplus the last year will far exceed all that can now be mined & brought to market before the close of Canal Navigation. The price of Anthracite Coal, which, from 1820 to 1827, varied from seven to ten dollars per ton, has been reduced the present year to \$4.50 and \$5.00 per ton by the cargo, at Philadelphia, and \$5.00 at Rondout.

More than one-half of the whole quantity of Anthracite Coal mined & brought to market, has been consumed by steam engines and in manufactures; its substitution for other fuel very materially lessens the risk and cost of insurance against fire.

PRICES CURRENT.

GRAIN.—In consequence of the N. W. winds which have prevailed for several days, the receipts of grain have been very light. Today, however, the wind being more favorable supplies have been received, and are now considered good. White Wheat of the first quality, (suitable for family flour) has been sold at \$1.16 a \$1.19; red do. of the same quality, at \$1.5 a \$1.09. Inferior parcels have been disposed of at less price according to quality. Corn, we note sales of (old) at 52 a 53c; and (new) at 43 a 51c.

DIED.

In this town on Monday last, John W. Leach, after a short but painful illness. In this county on Monday last, Mrs. Mary, relict of the late Gen. Perry Benson. On Thursday the 10th inst. at his late residence, in Caroline County, after a lingering illness, Captain William Richardson, in the 67th year of his age.

CHIMNEY-SWEEP.

GENTLEMEN in the neighborhood of Easton, can be supplied at all times with a first rate

Chimney-Sweep,

kept by the subscriber for their special benefit. A line left at the bar of Mr. Lowe's hotel, will be punctually attended to.

C. BROWN.

N. B. Persons in the town of Easton, indebted to the subscriber for Sweeping are requested to make immediate payment. The accounts must be closed without delay.

C. B.

TO RENT,

For the ensuing Year,

AND possession given on the first day of January next, with the privilege of immediately calling Wheat, the farm in Edmondson's Neck called Oakland, now occupied by the subscriber. By an immediate application the tenant would obtain every facility of putting in wheat and all reasonable accommodation and assistance.

WM. PERRY KERR.

STRAYED OR STOLEN

From the Farm of Mr. Bennett Tomlinson, in Talbot county, near Easton, about three weeks ago, a BAY MARE, about 15 1/2 hands high; she is rather thin in flesh, trots and canters and goes well in harness.

I will give a reward of ten dollars to any person who will return said mare or will give information so that I get her again.

JOHN A. JAMES.

At B. Tomlinson's, near Easton, Talbot county, Nov 19 93w

Corn and Pork Wanted.

THE Trustees of the Poor for Talbot county wish to purchase a quantity of corn and Pork; sealed proposals to furnish, stating the price, quantity and quality, will be received until the 25th inst.—proposals to be left at the Poor House.

By order of the board of Trustees

W. A. F. C. KEMP, Overseer.

Nov. 12

NEW STORE.

Samuel Mackey

AT the Store opposite the Court-house recently occupied by John B. Jenkins, and next door to Mr. William Clark's, has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening a general assortment of

English, French, India, German & American

GOODS.

AMONG WHICH ARE:

Super Velvet, and Saxony blue, black brown, olive, green, claret, mulberry, Adelaide and drake neck CLOTHS. Common mixed brown, blue, claret & drab do. London green habit do. Super London mixed and black CASSIMERES. Blue, steel, brown and Lavender mixed SATINETS.

Goats hair and imitation Cambrics. Gentlemen's Ladies and Misses Cloaks. White, red and green Flannels. Super plain and figured scarlet do. Green, white and brown Canton do. Green Baize.

Crimson, green, blue, brown, & black Merino. Rattinets, Bombazetts, Circassians, Lastings, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4 and 12-4 Rose PLANKETS. Point and stripe ditto. Linseys, Kerseys and low priced Cloths, for Servants wear.

5-4, 4-4, 7-8 and 3-1 brown Muslins. Sea Island, Power Loom & New Orleans Shirts. Super black Italian Lutestring, (a superior article).

Black & cashaws and Sarsnets. Changeable and plain Sarsnets. Black, white, green and blue Italian Crapes. Robinetts, black and white Veils. Fancy & de Nap and Satin Ribbons.

Fancy and super Belt do. White, black and Scarlet Merino Scarfs and square Shawls. Embossed Merino, Palmatine, Populine and other Fancy Handkerchiefs.

Black, white & assorted colors' orskin Gloves. Thread and Bobinet Laces. Braids, Gimps, and Corset Lacing. Tuck, hoop and side shell Combs. Silk cotton and worsted Hosiery. (Cambric, Jaconet, Mull-Mull, Book and Bishop's Lawn Muslins.

Valencia, swansdown, florentine and figured Velvet Vestings. Ready made Vests. Gentlemen's cloth and hair Opera CAPS.

Boys' satinet, hair and fancy do. Super silk Velvet and Bombazine Stock. Super Linen Shirts. Lambs wool and worsted do.

Worsted and brown cotton Drawers. Italian, Siberian and imperial Cravats. India Flag, Pongee and Silk Han kerchiefs. Long and short Lambs wool and worsted Hose. Buckskin, woodstock, horskin, cat skin and lined fur Gloves.

4-4 Irish Linen, Long Lawn. Linen ambrie. A handsome assortment of fancy London Calicoes.

Damask, bird eye and Russia Diapers. 7-8 and 8-10 brown damask able Cloths. Extra gilt, plated, steel, pearl, silk twist and lasting coat buttons.

Fancy gilt, plated, pearl and glass vest do. Bronzed, gilt and plated Lamps. Fancy gold, gilt, jet and pearl—teads. Plated and black Hooks and Eyes. Hunting Cravats and Comforts.

Gentlemen's and Ladies Socks. Worsted Cotton and Silk Suspenders.

Groceries and Liquors.

Holland Gin, Cognac Brandy, Old Rye Whiskey, common Whiskey, New England Rum, Molasses. Brown and Loaf Sugars.

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Pouchong.

TEAS.

Patapasco Superfine, Fine & Middling FLOUR.

Philadelphia Buckwheat do. Pennsylvania Roll Butter, Cheese & Crackers, Raisins & Almonds, Rio and Java Coffee.

Salt, Saltpetre, Pepper, Allspice, Nutmegs, &c. &c.

Hardware and Cutlery,

CHINA, GLASS & QUEENSWARE.

Castings & Woodware.

The above GOODS have all been selected with great care many of the articles specified, have declined from 15 to 20 per cent within the last six or eight weeks and will be offered accordingly. The public are respectfully invited to examine through the stock as they will be sold upon the most reasonable terms for cash, wool feathers, live or flaxseed. Easton, Nov. 19, 1831

MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

OCTOBER TERM, A. D. 1831.

ON application of Joseph Caldwell, Adm'r. of Colonel Jabez Caldwell, 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 18th day of November in the year of our Lord eight hundred and thirty one.

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 Jabez Caldwell 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 25th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 18th day of November in the year of our Lord 1831.

JOSEPH CALDWELL, adm'r.

of Jabez Caldwell, dec'd.

Nov. 19

POETRY.

STANZAS.

Where's the man who seeks for fame?
Haste!—the laurel give him—
Unfold the scroll and write his name,
'Tis all the grave will leave him!
Where is he who toils for gold?
Give!—let naught alloy it—
When a few brief days are told,
No more can he enjoy it!
Where's the bosom swelled with pride?
Spare!—I would not wound it—
For death shall twine at even tide,
His mean, scant garment round it!
Where's the heart on pleasure bent?
Pour—a double measure—
Health and life's to-morrow spent—
Gone will be the treasure!
Where's the soul that looks above
Pleasure, gold and glory—
Such as earthly passions move—
Such as live in story?
Take each cup of joy away,
To others filled and given—
Oh, what are all these baubles—say—
To him whose home is—HEAVEN!

STUMP ELOQUENCE.—One of the best criteria to judge of the eloquence of a speaker, is the effect he produces upon his audience. Every judicious speaker will adapt himself, both in his language and illustrations, to the capacity, the taste, and the prejudices of his audience. To address a fine speech, clothed in elegant terms, to a backwoods hunter, would be absurd—and most certainly would fail of the desired effect. Nobody understands this subject better than the stump orators of the West. We find the following specimen of real Kentucky eloquence, in the Cincinnati Chronicle. It is a part of an electioneering speech, delivered by Mr. Davis, the Congressional candidate in opposition to Mr. Daniels, whose inconsistency in regard to the Maysville turnpike he thus exposes:

"Here, fellow-citizens," said he, "we have a man who professed great friendship for this turnpike previous to his election—and afterwards, when a bill was before Congress to make an appropriation for it, he made speeches in its favour—voted for it—and it was passed and sent to the President for his signature, but returned with his veto. It then came before the House again, when lo! this ardent supporter of the bill turned and voted against it!"

"Now, gentlemen, what would you think of a dog, that would go a coon hunting with you—follow the track well—bark well—run well—catch the coon—bite well—hold well—and just as you had got up with him, and were in the very act of seizing hold of the coon, would let him go and turn and bark at you? I say, gentlemen, what would you do with such a dog?"

"Kill him! by thunder!" "Shoot him! by jingo!" was the universal shout of the audience.

NEW FALL GOODS

WM. H. and P. GROOME,

Have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and offer for sale on the lowest terms, at their Store, opposite the Bank, an unusually large assortment of

British, French, India & Domestic DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching season;

AMONG WHICH ARE

Superfine Clothes & Cassimeres

Of the most fashionable Colours,

COMMON CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, MERINOES, CIRCASSIANS, BOMBAZINES, BOMBAZETTES, CASSIANS, BOMBAZINES, MERINO SHAWLS, &c.

Cotton Yarns from No. 4. to 24.

together with a general assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery, China, Glass & Queen's Ware, Stone Ware, POWDER & SHOT.

ALSO, A FULL SUPPLY OF GROCERIES AND LIQUORS,

among which are, some superior

OLD WINES &

Fresh

TEAS,

Which have been selected with great care.

Feathers, Linsey, Kersey, &c. taken in exchange.

Oct 22

LEATHER.

THE Subscribers, respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have now on hand at the Saddlery Shop of Mr. Higgins formerly Mr. John G. Stevens

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

LEATHER,

consisting of Coarse upper, Kips, Calf-Skins, Horse Leather, Lining Skins, Sole

Leather, &c.

which they offer for sale on pleasing terms for cash, Hides & country produce generally. We wish to purchase Hides and Skins, of all descriptions for which cash and the market price will be given. Also, Hides tanned on Shares and the Leather returned in 12 months.

HENRY E. HATEMAN, & Co.

Sept. 17 (34W)

M. E. MYNARTS, Portrait and Miniature PAINTER.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Eastern and vicinity, that he has taken Rooms in the rear of Dr. Dawson's Drug Store, for a short time only. Those who may wish to avail themselves of the present opportunity will please to call.

HIS PAINTINGS

may be seen every afternoon commencing on Monday next.

Oct. 29

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

KENNARD & LOVEDAY have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening at their Store House opposite the Eastern Hotel, a full & extensive assortment of GOODS, adapted to the present and approaching season, viz:

Coarse & fine Cloths, Cassimeres & Cassinets, Blankets, Flannels & Baizes &c.

together with a general assortment of

British & French fancy & staple dry

GOODS.—Hardware

and Cutlery, Groceries,

Liquors, China, Glass

& Queen's Ware,

Wood, Stone,

Earthen &

Tin Ware

&c. &c.

all of which they offer on favorable terms to their customers and the public generally.—

Wool, Feathers, meal, Linsey and Kersey &c. taken in exchange.

Oct. 8

FALL GOODS.

WILLIAM CLARK

HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with another supply of FRESH

GOODS, adapted to the present and approaching seasons.—Among which are,

Handsome Calicoes, Ginghams,

Muslins, Silks, Pungees,

Crapes, &c.

Also—A variety of articles intended for

Early Fall Demand.—Consisting of

Superfine and Common Cloths,

Cassinets, Flannels, Bombazettes, Bombazines, Merinoes, Worsted Hosiery, &c.—Also,

AN ADDITIONAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES;

Among which are

Cheap Brown Sugars and nice

White Preserving do.

Which added to his former supplies, renders his assortment very extensive and complete—all of which will be offered on the most favorable terms

aug 27 5weo3

NEW GOODS.

LAMBERT REARDON,

H. Just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

consisting in part of,

Superfine and common Blue, Black, Brown, Olive and mixed Cloths,

Cassinets and Cassinets,

Devonshire Kerseys,

Flannels and Baizes,

Painted floor Cloth, and Carpeting,

Rose, Point, Duffel and Mackinaw Blankets, Flannels,

Silk Bombazines, Circassians,

Merino Circassians,

Bombazette and Gambiet,

Silk Velvet,

Florentine and Molekin Vesting,

Italian Lutescing,

Gros de Nap, Satin and Florences,

Opera Cloth and Leather Caps.

A general Assortment of

DOMESTIC GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery, Glass,

and Queensware, Groceries

and Liquors.

And a large assortment of all kinds of

LEATHER.

All of which he offers at very reduced prices, for cash or in exchange for Feathers, Kersey, Meal or Hides.

Easton, Oct. 29 1831

CABINET WARE.

THE Subscriber grateful for past favors, begs leave respectfully to say that he has on hand at his ware room,

A general assortment of

Cabinet Furniture,

which he is disposed to sell as low as it can be purchased in any of the cities, for cash, or for country produce.

JOHN MECONKIN,

N. B. Persons indebted to the subscriber are reminded that the time is fast approaching when he must lay in an assortment of materials; he hopes therefore that they will call and settle without delay.

Easton, Sept. 24.

NOTICE.

HAVING sold out my entire stock of Goods to Mr. Samuel Mackey, and declined the Mercantile Business those who are indebted to me on Book, are requested to call at an early period and settle their accounts, as I am determined to bring my business to a close. I hope no further notice will be wanting.

JOHN W. JENKINS.

Oct. 22.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, No. 2, for 1831, will be drawn in Baltimore, on WEDNESDAY, 30th, November.

ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM.

By which the purchaser of Two or more chances, must draw, gross, at least one half of the sum invested.

Highest Prize 6,000 Dollars.

prize of	\$6,000	4 prizes of \$100
1	1000	5
2	500	10
2	300	20
2	200	100
2	200	150

10,000 of \$2

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.

Oct. 29.

CLARK'S OFFICE, Baltimore, Oct. 28, 1831

Report of the Drawing of the Maryland State Lottery, No. 2, for 1831.

4085 (odd No.) the capital prize of \$6,000

*4585 2,000

*3505 1,000

*6473 500

*6161 300

*2999 200

*15409 *6482 100

*13696 *779 50

*8853 *13834 50

*14402 *161 50

*19563 50

With 10 of \$30; 20 of 10; 100 of 5; 150 of 3 and 10,000 of 2 each.

No. 4085 an ODD number, having drawn the Capital Prize; agreeably to the Scheme therefore, all the Odd numbers being those ending with 1, 3, 5, 7, or 9, are each entitled to two dollars in addition to whatever prize they may have drawn besides.

All marked thus (*) sold at Clark's.

One quarter of the \$6000 on hand at Clark's.

New Boot & Shoe Store.

The subscriber has again opened a

BOOT & SHOE STORE,

in Easton, at the stand opposite the Market House next door to the Drug Store of Dr. Spender, where he solicits the patronage of his friends and customers, and assures them, he will accommodate them on his usual pleasing terms. He has laid in, for their use and the public's,

a large and elegant assortment of the

above articles, to which he has added

CAPS, &c. &c.

of the best quality and newest fashions, all which he will dispose of at much lower rates than he ever been done in Easton. He requests of his friends and the public to give him a call, view his assortment, enquire the price, and judge for themselves. He pledges himself that nothing on his part shall be wanting to give general satisfaction, and as he has been for years in the business, he has no doubt of doing so, if first rate articles, in his line, at low prices and on liberal terms will command it.

THOS. S. COOK.

Easton, Nov. 5 W

BOOTS & SHOES.

THE Subscriber having just returned from Baltimore,

with a handsome supply of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of all descriptions, most respectfully invites his friends, and the public generally, to give him a call, and assures them that he will sell on the most pleasing terms for "CASH."

He has also a quantity of mens and boys

CAPS,

of different descriptions, together with a variety of

PATTERNS OF DOMESTIC

CARPETTING,

AND A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF

TRUNKS.

All of which will be sold at reduced prices.

The Public's Obedt Serv't.

JOHN WRIGHT.

Easton, Oct. 8 W

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

THE Subscriber, in part for his own accommodation, has recently purchased

A drove of 32 Males,

from 2 to 3 years old last spring

They are of fine size and symmetry, active and spirited; are very docile, and pronounced by competent Judges, equal, if not superior, to any drove ever brought from Kentucky, to this State,—22 of them are for sale—price from 110 to \$130 per pair. Mr. Plummer the Overseer at my Waterloo Farm, will show them to any person desirous of purchasing. Letters from Gentlemen, in the neighbouring counties, desirous of obtaining further information, directed to me, in Easton, will be duly attended to.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.

Aug. 27

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber intending to discontinue farming, will sell at public sale, on WEDNESDAY the 30th inst, at his residence near King's Creek all his farming utensils, household and Kitchen furniture



Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs

Also an excellent Double Carriage and Harness, a first rate Gig and Harness, a first rate duck gun, and fowling piece.

TERMS OF SALE.—A credit of six months will be given, on all sums over \$5 the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, before the articles are removed, on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by

WM. H. JOHNSON.

Nov. 5

COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE subscriber being located on Light st. the wharf, No. 20 Baltimore, respectfully tenders his services in the above line of business, for the Selling of Wheat, Corn, Rye, Oats, Staves and other articles—and solicits the favour of his country acquaintances, and fellow-citizens in general, for a Share of their business. He flatters himself that he will be able to give entire satisfaction, to those that may call on him. He has made an arrangement, also to furnish the articles of Ground Plaster (from a horse power mill) and bricks at the manufacturing prices—having become the agent for one of the most extensive Houses in the city, of the first article—all orders for groceries shall be furnished at the lowest Cash prices. Any business requiring an agency to be attended to or settled in the city, if placed to his charge, shall meet with prompt attention at moderate charges.

THOMAS DENNY.

Balt. Aug. 27.

WANTED

A BLACK SMITH, with or without a family, white or black, one who can come well recommended for sobriety, honesty and industrious habits.

BENJ. SLACUM.

Dorchester Co. Oct 15 3w

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being desirous of Collecting the Tax of Talbot county, due for the present year, in the course of this fall, respectfully request all persons holding assessable property in the county, to call on him at his office in Easton, where he will attend every TUESDAY for the reception of the same. It is hoped that those who cannot make it convenient to call on him, will be prepared for a call from him, or his Deputies in their respective districts.

BENNETT BRACCO, Collector.

Sept. 10

N. B. The Collector respectfully informs all those who have not paid their Taxes for 1830, that he has an order from the commissioners of the Tax for the sale of the real property of those taxed for that year, and requests them to call at his office and settle the same, as his engagements will not enable him to call on them but once—after that call if not paid the property will be advertised and sold for the taxes due on the same.

B. B.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

FROM 3 to 4 thousand feet of 5-8 Walnut plank, for which the highest cash price will be given.

JOHN MECONKIN.

Easton, Oct. 29 (W)

For Rent the ensuing year.

FOUR or five tenements, in the town of Easton, for particular enquire of the subscriber, or in his absence Mr. Wm. Bullen.

E. N. HAMBLETON.

Aug. 27.

To Rent for the year 1832.

THE OFFICE on Federal Alley and fronting the public square at present occupied by Dr. Solomon M Jenkins.

Also, the frame dwelling house, on Washington street, adjoining Dr. Ennis Martin, and lately occupied by William Barnett.

And a small two story brick dwelling House, adjoining the last mentioned property, and fronting on Harrison street. For terms apply to

WM. H. GROOME.

Easton, Oct. 29 4ow4w.

For Rent for the ensuing year,

That large and convenient three story

BRICK DWELLING,

situate on Washington, near Cabinet street, and the framed shop adjoining. Also the small dwelling on the corner of Cabinet & West Sts. To approved tenants the above property, will be rented on accommodating terms, and put in good repair. Apply to

JOSEPH CALDWELL.

Aug. 27

Overseer Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to employ a manager on his Fancy Farm for the ensuing year (1832.) to take charge of the same from the first day of January. One with good recommendations having a wife who is capable

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, NOVEMBER 26, 1831.

NO. 48.

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.

COMMUNICATED.

To the Public generally and the inhabitants of Denton particularly.

CONTINUED.

The apothegm is trite, but true—"That men who live in glass houses, should be very careful how they throw stones."—Sangston in the course of his letter has twice reproached me with ignorance. That ignorance is my misfortune I readily admit, but I have yet to learn, that ignorance of itself, except when it results from gross, and wilful neglect, attaches any reproach or criminality. Sangston, however, is perhaps, one of the last persons on earth, that should have advanced a charge of ignorance against any person, three removes from a total destitution of mental sanity. Of all others he should have approached this subject with the utmost delicacy and caution. He should have turned his mind to the contemplation of itself, if such a thing were possible. At all events he should have recollected that upwards of six years have elapsed since he became the Registrar of Wills for Caroline county, and that up to the present moment the impenetrable density of his noddle constitutes an impassable barrier to the entrance or admission of all knowledge necessary to the performance, or the transaction of any part of his official duty. But if you have any doubt of the perfect imbecility of his intellect, turn back and convince yourself by a perusal of his letters. From a consideration of the narrowness of his education, I have, until now, intentionally forbore touching on the subject of his ignorance. He ought to have manifested a little more modesty, than to have reproached me with mine. I will not say more, I could not say less on this point.

Having gone through with a very imperfect dissection of Sangston's second letter, I will in the next place, turn your attention to a few matters, partly of record and partly resting on parole testimony, in which Sangston has acted a conspicuous part—which will go far to corroborate the suspicion of his defalcation as Treasurer of the corporation of Denton, and serve as illustrations of the substitutes of some of his absent, or negative, or non-existent virtues; and as so many exemplifications of some of the most prominent traits of his real character.

The first matter to which I shall call your attention, will rest, for the present on my own testimony. There is now but one living witness to the facts, beside Sangston and myself, and I am yet ignorant if that witness recollects them—but whether he does or not I consider of but little consequence.

Until the month of May 1827, my opinion of Mr. Sangston's honesty, although a little shaken by the suspicion of his defalcation, still continued such, that the mercantile transactions of my family were chiefly confined to his store. But in the early part of the above mentioned month, Sangston called on me in my office for a settlement of our accounts, at a time when I was busy making out my accounts preparatory to my semi-annual settlement with the Treasurer. I told him my account with him was drawn off and ready for settlement, but that I was then very much engaged, and begged that he would defer the settlement until my return from the Treasury, immediately after which I would settle with him; to which he assented; but before he left the office he asked me if I had calculated the dividend on Daffin's estate. I answered that I held his receipt for the dividend. But you never paid me the money, replied Sangston. To which I rejoined it was of no consequence, and that I would settle with him immediately on my return from the Treasury. It so happened however, that there were several persons in the office, on business, the day, when, immediately after my return, Sangston called a second time for settlement. At this time, also, a similar dialogue to the one above detailed took place, in which he a second time denied that I had paid him the dividend on Daffin's estate. But as it then appeared impracticable or inexpedient to enter on a settlement of our accounts in a crowd; I promised Sangston to send for him the first leisure moment, which if my memory serves me, I did the next day. When he came into the office, I observed to him, that I was then ready for settlement. He then, for the

first time, alleged that he held my order to pay Miss M. Orrell a certain sum of money, which I had never refunded to him. To this I made answer, that if I could not prove that I had paid him the amount of the order, I would pay it again. Not having the order with him he went to his house after it, and on his return, my account with the vouchers was spread out for his examination. After looking over the account, he observed to me, that he did not see any credit for the dividend on Daffin's estate—I told him no, that he did not, and, at the same time holding up to his view his claim against the estate, with his receipt annexed, asked him if the signature to that receipt was not his hand writing. He answered in the affirmative, asserting at the same time that I never paid him a cent of the money, nor ever gave him his fees credit by it. A little irritated at his persevering in the denial of the payment of this dividend, I asked him if he was in the habit of giving receipts for money which he never received, nor an equivalent for which he never received, and letting them receipts lay over unsettled for four or five years? (His receipt, for the dividend, bears date the 16th day of Aug. 1821 and he denied the payment of it, in the face of that receipt, in the early part May, 1827.) To this (last question) he answered hesitatingly I—I-I don't know that I am. Will you, Sir, I demanded, angrily, swear point blank that I never paid you that dividend? To this question he answered in the same hesitating manner as he did the preceding one, I—I-I don't know that I would. But I believe that he would have sworn, directly in the face of his receipt, as you will presently see he did in the face of evidence to the contrary of his oath, if he had not entertained some doubts, that I might possibly be able to show him how, when and in what manner I had paid him. However, rather than abuse him, for what I then believed him to be, a fraudulent scoundrel, or become accessory to his committing perjury, by withholding from him the knowledge of the evidence of the manner in which the dividend was paid, I shewed him in my bank book where I had given him a check on the bank of Caroline for the same amount, and of the same date, specified in his receipt.

This satisfied him that the dividend had been paid. He then presented the order which I had drawn on him in favor of Miss Orrell, the amount of which he alleged I had never paid to him. This order was drawn in 1822 for \$34 32 $\frac{1}{2}$, the precise amount of fees for which Sangston was responsible to me, payable in the same year 1822. In proof that I had paid or satisfied to him the amount of that order, I turned to my Ledger, and showed him that I had not charged him with any fees payable in that year, nor given him any credit by the order, observing at the same time that if he claims a payment of the order, I should, as a set off, claim the payment of my fees—but this, was not satisfactory. I then shewed him my list, where his fees were alphabetically cross written with the following memorandum—"Tickets delivered & assigned to Mary Orrell"—amounting to the very sum for which the order was drawn, (\$34 32 $\frac{1}{2}$) and, which, I have no doubt, were delivered at the same time the order was presented to him for payment. It did not however at that time suit his convenience to recollect the tickets. His object was to bring me in his debt, and he calculated no doubt to palm upon me his word, or his oath if necessary, as evidence, that neither the dividend, nor order had ever been paid, the sum of which being upwards of \$60 would have effected his object. If indeed as I believe, he did make such a calculation, he calculated without his host. On settlement he fell in my debt \$55 69. The whole of Sangston's conduct in this transaction, was to my mind so glaringly dishonest, that from that moment I determined to have no further dealings with him in any shape or manner whatever, except in the way of fees; and immediately gave my family positive orders never to go to his store to purchase anything whatever. An order, which as far as I am informed has never been violated but in one solitary instance.

The second case, which I shall lay before you is of a complexion rather darker than the preceding one, and is supported, as to all material facts, either by record, or the most respectable parole evidence.

At October Term of Caroline county court in the year 1819, the President and Directors of the Bank of Caroline, recovered judgments, separately against Edward Clark as principal, and against James Sangston and Philemon Lecompte as his endorsers on a note discounted in the Bank. There is now living a respectable and competent witness to prove, that in order to indemnify his endorsers, Sangston and Lecompte, against all or any loss they might otherwise sustain in consequence of these judgments,

Clark, by the assignment of a note, Bill or Bond, placed in Sangston's hands a fund, amply sufficient to cover the whole debt and interest, recovered by them, and all the costs which had accrued on them, and I have a considerable surplus. About this time one of Clark's individual creditors was pressing him for the payment of a considerable debt, which Clark proposed to pay by an order, on Sangston; the creditor, however declined taking the order except Clark would first effect an adjustment or settlement of his account with Sangston, and after the settlement Sangston would accept, or assume upon himself the payment of the order. With this understanding Clark, and his creditor, at Clark's request, called on Sangston for the purpose of effecting the contemplated settlement: preparatory which it became necessary to ascertain the amount of the claim of the Bank against Clark, Sangston and Lecompte, including the principal and interest on the debt and all the costs of the several judgments against them; this was done in the Clerk's office by reference to the dockets, by Clark and Sangston, in the presence of Clark's creditor. Clark and Sangston then accomplished a settlement of their accounts, and after rolling up in his hands the amount of the Bank claim—principal, interest and costs, Sangston gave his assumption to Clark's creditor to pay, and a short time afterwards did pay him, the amount of his claim against Clark, so at least says the creditor. These two facts, the Sangston retained the amount of the Bank claim in his hands, and that out of the surplus then due from him to Clark, paid one of Clark's creditors a considerable sum of money, places out of dispute, the fact that Sangston assumed upon himself the payment of the principal interest and costs of the judgments above mentioned. That this assumption with all other circumstances hitherto detailed in this case took place before the 31 day of December 1820 is proved by the fact, that on that day Clark departed this life. Now as it is not probable that Clark, who was reputed to be an honest man, would secure due of his creditors against contingent loss and loss, other exposed to it, so it can hardly be doubted that in settlement with Sangston, he made provision, in the money left in Sangston's hands, for the payment of all additional costs that might subsequently arise on executions issued, as well on the judgment against Lecompte, as on the judgments against himself and Sangston. At any rate, by assuming to pay off the Bank claim, Sangston assumed to pay off the whole of the claim, and the whole of the claim never could be paid off, until all the costs of the three several judgments, & of the several executions respectively issued thereon were paid.

It does not, however appear that Sangston, has paid the whole of this claim, on the contrary, at the October Term of Caroline county Court 1826 (the then sheriff made return of the vendition exponas issued for the sale of the property of Lecompte, seized in execution for the payment of this very claim thus endorsed "goods and chattels lands and tenements taken per schedule, sold and satisfied sheriff as per special return," and from the entries in the Clerk's and sheriff's docket in these cases against Sangston and Lecompte it appears that, although Sangston paid off the debt and interest and the costs against Clark and himself, yet, that the costs and additional costs against Lecompte, amounting to \$34 48 were collected and paid out of the proceeds of the sales of Lecompte's property, and therefore that Sangston is at this moment fairly indebted, and in honesty bound to pay, that sum to Lecompte's heirs or creditors. Hence, I think, it is evident, that, although the money had been placed in Sangston's hands, years before, for the express purpose of paying off this Bank claim, yet, nevertheless he suffered Lecompte's lands to be sold under execution, by the sheriff, and consequently, at a sacrifice, for the payment of part of this very claim; and he too at the same time wrapt up, no doubt in luscious security, regardless alike of his assumption to pay, & of honor and honesty with the money in his pocket, stood looking on, a silent and unconcerned spectator of the destruction, which his treacherous neglect had contributed to bring upon his brother endorser, (Lecompte), without heaving one sympathetic sigh over his ruin, or making one solitary effort to prevent it. Justice, however, requires me to state that at the time of the sale of Lecompte's property, there were other executions against him, levied on the same property, but this circumstance will operate nothing in favour of Sangston, nor in extenuation of his gross, wilful and treacherous neglect to pay off this claim years before the sale took place. The funds had been placed in his hands for that purpose. He was in honesty and honor bound to apply them, and if he had timely and faith-

fully applied them to that purpose it might, possibly have had the effect to save Lecompte from destruction. This it is well known he did not do, and by not doing it he was guilty of perfidy. Where, let me ask Sangston, who, in a whining tone of sensibility reproaches me with injuring my neighbour, where was his feeling for his neighbour throughout the whole of this transaction, when carelessly witnessing, if not exulting in the approaching ruin and eventual final destruction, in which his treacherous conduct, in part, contributed to involve his brother endorser Lecompte?

"Foul deeds will rise Though all the earth o'erwhelm them to men's eyes."

The third case which I shall present to your consideration is of a complexion much darker than either of those previously stated.

"Tis fearful building upon any sin, One mischief entered brings another in: The second pulls a third, the third draws more, And they for all the rest set open the door."

The late John Brown, of Caroline county, was in his life time, indebted to the Bank of Caroline the several sums of money following, including the interest calculated on each sum to 17th December 1827.

On note protested principal, and interest	\$206 40
On check drawn on Farmers Bank at Easton in favour of J S Taylor, agent	96 61
On judgment in Caroline County court, for which James M. Stanton was equally liable	400 39
Amounting to the sum of	\$703 46

And having no property in Caroline county, that could be touched by an execution, the agent of the Bank, knowing of property in New Castle county in the State of Delaware, belonging to, and owned by, the said Brown, carried these claims up to the Court of Common Pleas of that county, and at December Term of that Court 1826 sued out a writ of attachment against Brown's property on which judgment of condemnation was rendered in that court the 17th day of December 1827, in Term time, for the above mentioned sum of \$703 46, that being the amount of the principal and interest of the above mentioned several claims, as ascertained by the prothonotary of the Court to be due, on that day. In the interval however, between the date of the issuing of the attachment, and the date of the judgment of condemnation upon it, John Brown (being then a member of the Legislature of Maryland, and attending the session at Annapolis) on the 15th day of February 1827 executed and acknowledged a judgment bond to James Sangston in the penal sum of five thousand dollars, conditioned for the payment of twenty five hundred dollars, and sent it on to New Castle directed to Sangston's Counsel and, no doubt, with peremptory instructions, to have the judgment entered up immediately without any delay. That such at least, were the instructions received by the Counsel I infer from the fact (which I am authorized to state that the judgment, as it appears from the face of the record was entered up at 8 o'clock at night. And from Brown's knowledge of the claims of the Bank, and of the Bank agent's determination to take every legal step to collect them; & indeed from the very face of the transaction itself, it appears unquestionably, in my opinion, that Brown's object, in procuring this judgment to be entered up in favour of Sangston was primarily & principally, to defeat the attachment against his property, at the suit of the Bank. That there, existed a secret understanding between Brown and Sangston with respect to the whole of this business, is rendered more than probable, by the fact that Sangston, from the commencement claimed the judgment as a just and bona fide debt, and prosecuted this claim as long and as far as he thought it expedient. That the judgment itself was fraudulent, and consequently, Sangston's claim to it, also fraudulent, will if I am not deceived, be made sufficiently plain hereafter; and therefore, from this, I shall consider Sangston as an accomplice in the fraud and treat him as such.

This judgment, on the bond in favour of Sangston, bears date posterior to the date of the attachment but prior to the date of the judgment of condemnation on that attachment. Both of these judgments had a lien on the same property, which being inadequate to the satisfaction of both, the question arose which of the two had the preference in law, which should be first gratified, and this question could only be decided by a trial. The trial would in all probability have given rise to a discussion which would have involved an examination not only of the priority, but also of the justice and legality of the two judgments. The justice of the claims of the Bank, was unquestionable, and therefore the

agent determined to abide by the result of a trial, and either loose all or gain all. Sangston repeatedly asserted that his claim was equally just, and for a long time manifested a disposition to abide the same result.

"The man who patses on his honesty Wants but little of the villain."

Sangston has lately declined to bring the priority, legality or justice of his judgment to the test of a trial, & has come forward and paid, or secured the payment of, the balance of the Bank claim amounting to the sum of \$378 28, after deducting the rents of Brown's property which were regularly attached by the Counsel for the Bank, and one half the judgment which Stanton was liable for and paid, whence I think it follows, irresistibly that he has not only given the lie direct to all his often repeated declarations of the justice of his claim, but has stamped the whole of his preceding conduct in this transaction with the broad seal of virtually acknowledged fraud. For if Sangston's claim to the twenty five hundred dollars in question had all been fair and honorable—if the whole of that large sum, had been a debt bona fide without fraud or deceit, really truly and justly due to him, can it be believed that he would have receded one jot or tittle from the assertion of his right to the whole sum, even to the extremity of the law—or, voluntarily relinquish one cent of the amount of his judgment in favour of the claims of the Bank? If his claim according to his repeated assertions, was just, why did he not test the question of the right of preference of the two judgments by a decision of the Court? Admitting the decision of the Court had been against him it could have placed him in no worse situation, in a pecuniary point of view, than he now stands.—That decision, would only have authorised the collection of the balance of the Bank claims out of the proceeds of the sale of Brown's property, which balance Sangston has voluntarily paid, or secured to be paid without such a decision. The amplitude of Sangston's fortune, is well known, not to be competent to justify his liberality in giving away, or making presents of large sums of money, and consequently, the motive which induced him to come forward and secure to the Bank the payment of \$378 28 must be sought for in some other principle infinitely more powerful in its operation than mere generosity, and we need only look to his fears, to discover this principle. Can there be a loop on which to hang a doubt that Sangston knew Brown owed him nothing at the time of executing the judgment bond, and therefore, that all his repeated assertions to the contrary were false? and that his claim to the 2500 dollars (the principal of the bond) was wholly fictitious and unjust? That he also knew, or had been informed that Brown had retained in his own possession evidence of this fact, in the shape of a formal instrument of writing bearing date simultaneously with the date of the judgment bond, can hardly be questioned. To his knowledge then of this circumstance may be traced his apprehensions of the discovery of the iniquity of his conduct, and to his apprehensions, the motive which induced him to secure the payment of the Bank claims;

"When every thing alarms it like a sentinel, Who sleeps upon his watch, it wakes in dread."

Erin at a breath of wind." whilst Brown lived, Sangston continued to assert the justice of his pretended claim, because he felt secure, that the instrument of writing containing the evidence against him would sleep in concealment, and it was not until a few days after Brown's death, when, not knowing into whose hands, it might fall, nor how soon it might rise in judgment against him, that he began to feel, and reflect on the embarrassment of his situation, and on the safest way to extricate himself from it: It was not until then, that he thought it best to make a virtue of necessity and secure the Bank. If stronger evidence be necessary of the falsehood of Sangston's repeated assertions of the justice of his claim to the twenty five hundred dollars or of the iniquity of the claim itself, it will be found in the instrument of writing retained by Brown, a copy of which follows.

"Whereas John Brown has executed his judgment bond to James Sangston of Caroline County in the State of Maryland in the penal sum of five thousand dollars lawful money of the United States conditioned for the payment of twenty five hundred dollars current money aforesaid, Now it is expressly understood and agreed that the said James Sangston is to dispose of the said sum of twenty five hundred dollars the real principal in said bond, as shall hereafter be directed by the said John Brown. Witness my hand & seal this 15th day of February 1827.

WM. WHITELEY, seal.
Test, KENNY HARRISON."

This instrument of writing is of itself a direct and positive contradiction to all Sangston's repeated assertions of the justice of his claim. For, if Brown had been fairly and justly indebted to him the whole sum of twenty five hundred dollars, or any part of it, can it be believed, Sangston would have consented, even by his proxy, Whately, that Brown, at the very time of executing a judgment bond to secure the payment of it, should retain in his own hands the absolute power to control the future disposition of the money, and if he chose after the money should be collected, to take it out of Sangston's pockets & put it into his own? Such a procedure is contrary to all practice and experience, in fair and honorable transactions. But the above recited instrument of writing hisplacated the depravity of this transaction in so clear a point of view, that further comment is deemed unnecessary, I shall therefore pass on to the

Fourth, and blackest, and for the present, the last, instance of the flagitiousness of Sangston's conduct, which I shall lay before you.

"Weigh well what you presume to swear Oaths are of a dreadful weight! and, if they are false, Draw down damnation!" But James was embarrassed—never man was more.

He could not know the fact and yet he swore. Some time in the year 1826 or '27 a dispute originated between Marcey Fountain and James Sangston, from a claim (as it would appear) brought by Fountain against Sangston for payment of the proceeds of the sales of a certain quantity of wheat, alleged by Fountain to have been shipped by him, for market, on board of Sangston and Ozman's vessel; and finding it impracticable, to settle their dispute themselves, they verbally agreed, to refer the subject matter of controversy to the arbitration and determination of two disinterested persons, one of which to be chosen by each of the contending parties. When the arbitrators, thus chosen, met agreeably to appointment, Fountain produced Capt. Ozman's receipt as evidence of the shipment of the wheat, Capt. Ozman being asked if he had received the wheat on board stated that he had, and also, that he had paid over to Sangston the proceeds of the sales of the wheat. Sangston then alleged that he had paid Fountain for the wheat, which Fountain denied, and called on Sangston to show when and in what manner the payment was made. In answer to this, Sangston stated that Capt. Ozman out of the proceeds of the sale of the wheat had paid E. B. Harcastle, in Baltimore, twenty dollars to Marcey Fountain's order.—Fountain denied having given such an order. Ozman denied having seen, or paid it, and Harcastle denied having received the money from Ozman—with this evidence before them, most astonishingly one of the arbitrators was for, and the other against allowing Sangston the twenty dollars; and each of them being obstinate in their own opinion they agreed, as I understand to choose a third person as umpire but could not agree in their choice of any person that would serve as such. In this situation they remained for several meetings until it was ascertained that there was no probability they would ever agree on an award. The arbitrator opposed to allowing Sangston the twenty dollars, then notwithstanding the evidence in support of his opinion, finally proposed, as the only alternative to allow it, provided Sangston would first swear absolutely and directly that Ozman, did pay Harcastle that sum in Baltimore to Fountain's order—Sangston accepted the condition and took, substantially the following oath which was administered to him by the said arbitrator.

"You make oath on the Holy Evangelists of God that Capt. John Ozman, paid Edward B. Harcastle, in the city of Baltimore, per Marcey Fountain's order the sum of twenty dollars which the said Harcastle, Ozman and Fountain all deny so help you God."

To some subsequent observation of the arbitrator relative to the temerity of the oath, Sangston replied "I don't know that you are authorised to swear me!" Nay! but he swore voluntarily and "An oath is a recognizance to Heaven, Binding as given in the Courts above, To plead to the indictment of our crimes, That those who 'scape in this world should suffer there."

The arbitrator, it is true was not legally qualified to administer the oath, but, then Sangston was neither surprised into the oath, nor under any restraint or compulsion to take it, consequently the taking of it was a voluntary act of his own—and although, for want of the legal prerequisites to make it perjury, punishable in a criminal prosecution, he may nevertheless incur the turpitude and guilt of moral perjury. He swore positively and peremptorily to a transaction, of which if it had even taken place, he could not possibly, without the gift of inspiration, have had any personal knowledge, being at the time of its alleged occurrence at least fifty miles from the place where he has sworn it was transacted. If then what he swore to, had eventually turned out to be true, yet in as much as he did not know it to be so, he is as guilty of moral perjury, as if it had been false, (which according to the evidence it really is) because he wilfully swore that he knew a transaction did take place of which at the same time he could possibly have no personal knowledge, except by inspiration. He swore

absolutely and directly to the transaction, in the very face and teeth of the testimony of all the persons alleged, in his oath, to be concerned in it, which directly contradicts his oath, & proves that it was false. And the sole apparent consideration which induced him to take this oath, was to defraud his antagonist, Fountain, out of the paltry sum of twenty dollars. Hence it appears, that for the paltry bribe, the contemptible sum of twenty dollars, his cupidity kicked the beam against his integrity, and plunged him into the guilt of an oath, which only requires to have been administered by a person, who had authority, in the presence of two competent witnesses, to make it perjury indictable and punishable in a criminal court.

Now to recapitulate, very briefly: In the first instance stated, Sangston, in the face of his acknowledged receipt denied that I had paid the dividend on Daffin's estate, and also denied that I had satisfied or paid the amount of my order on him in favor of Miss Orrell, and thereby attempted to defraud me of upwards of sixty dollars. In the second case, he betrayed his trust, and thereby contributed, in part, to the ruin of Leecombe, and having not yet fulfilled the whole of his trust, it is presumed, he never intends to do so, and it is his intention, he is that far intentionally dishonest. In the third case, he has attempted to protect another man's property against an execution for the payment of his just debts, under a fictitious or false claim against him for a greater amount than the property was worth, and thereby in my opinion, has incurred the guilt of fraud and roguery—and in the fourth case—That he has sworn falsely, I think appears clearly from the very oath itself, as recited above, and therefore has incurred the guilt of moral perjury; all of which, to my view, bears so strong a resemblance to fraud, rascality, roguery and corruption, that, for my life & heart, I cannot distinguish the resemblance from the reality.

The public's ob't servant,
JO. RICHARDSON.

Latest from England.

REJECTION OF THE REFORM BILL BY THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—SURRENDER OF THE REMAINS OF THE POLISH ARMY.—ESTABLISHMENT OF A RUSSIAN PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT IN POLAND.—REJECTION OF THE HEREDITARY PEERAGE IN FRANCE.

The packet ship Sally, at New York from Havre, brings Paris papers to the 12th and Havre to the 13th October, both inclusive. Our correspondents of the New York Courier and Mercantile Advertiser have transmitted us proof-slips, from which we make the highly interesting extracts which follow:

The most important information is the announcement that the Reform Bill was rejected sans ceremonie, in the British House of Lords at half past 6 o'clock on the morning of the 8th of October, by a majority of 41. Gallanet's Paris Messenger of the 10th October thus announces the event. "The interesting struggle in the British House of Peers terminated, as we were yesterday enabled, in a brief circular, to announce to readers in Paris and its vicinity, in the rejection of the Reform Bill, by a Majority of forty one. A Telegraph Despatch acquainting Government with this important event, reached the Foreign Office yesterday morning and at a late hour last night we received by Extraordinary Express from our London Correspondent an abstract of the proceedings in the Lords down to half past 6 o'clock on Saturday morning, when the division took place. Lords Wynford, Eldon, Lyndhurst, Tenterden, the Arch Bishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Gloucester, and Lords Harwood and Barham opposed the Bill which was supported by the Lord Chancellor, Lord Holland, the Duke of Sussex, and Lord Hastings. Earl Grey replied at great length and in conclusion declared that he had considered he had only done his duty in proposing a measure that he deemed essential to the tranquility of the country. The rejection of the Bill would disseminate discontent and dissatisfaction; but he would not abandon the king as long as there was any chance or hope of his being useful to the Sovereign and the country. (Immense cheering.)"

The Bar was then cleared for a division, when there appeared:

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Majority against Ministers 41

On the result of the division being announced it was received in profound silence.

In London on Friday the 7th Oct. at 4 P. M. Consols for account closed at 80 7-8 buyers. Consols fell on the 8th 1 per cent. Many rumours were afloat in the city as to the future acts of the ministers. A new ministry with the Duke of Richmond at its head was spoken of. Another rumour prevailed that the King had determined to prorogue Parliament, and create new Peers from the oldest sons of Peers favorable to the Bill.

A Postscript to the Havre Journal of the 11th says:—A Courier, extraordinary has just arrived from London, from whom we learn, that just as he left the city great effervescence manifested itself among the people, that serious troubles were on the point of breaking out, and that in order to protect himself from an attack the Duke of Wellington had barricaded his house.

Accounts from Warsaw are to the 27th Sept. The Russians entered Modlin on the 24th. A private letter from Berlin dated 2d Oct. states that the remainder of the Polish army had crossed the Prussian frontiers on 29th Sept. & laid down their arms. Field Marshal Prince Paskewitch, is appointed Governor General of the Kingdom of Poland, who on the 26th Sept. issued his proclamation. A manifesto dated St. Petersburg Sept. 16th, and signed by the Emperor, has appeared, which establishes a provisional government in Poland, consisting of a President and four members. Poland is no longer a nation; she is a vassal to the Autocrat—the blood which she has poured forth in rivers, in the sacred cause of liberty and home, has availed not—every friend of heroism & patriotism—every friend of humanity must mourn over the fate of Poland, brave but unfortunate Poland—her name is blotted from the map of Nations.

From Belgium we learn, that the armistice between that country & Holland which expired on the 10th October was further prolonged to the 25th October. In the Belgian Chamber of Representatives, after a warm discussion, a proposition to inquire into the causes of the late defeat of the Belgian troops was carried. On the same day, the senate adopted a law, respecting the domiciliary searches for concealed arms, 19 to 11.

France we find all as tranquil as at our last dates. The hereditary Peerage was rejected by a vote of 321 against 87.

The accounts of the Cholera at Vienna in Hungary and Galicia are of a tranquilizing character. The disease has assumed a mild character & is generally subdued. In the Austrian Army a great many soldiers are allowed to return home on furlough.

Letters from Trieste mention upon the authority of a communication received from Syria, that a reconciliation between the Greeks and their government is likely to be effected, as Capo D'Istrias had at length decided upon the convocation of a National Assembly, the elections for which were occupying the attention of the whole country.

FRANCE.
The Chamber of Deputies on the 10th of October, a vote was taken upon the proposition of abolishing the Hereditary Peerage.

Abolishing the Hereditary Peerage 324
Against it, 86

Majority against an Hereditary Peerage, 238

Upon application to the Belgian Government the King has permitted all the Belgian officers attached to the French army, whether on full pay or otherwise, to return into the service of their own country, when those who have been three years in their present rank will be promoted to the next grade.

POLAND.

The *Augsburg Gazette* has the following intelligence dated Vienna, the 1st inst.—"By letters from Cracow of the 27th ult. we learn that a division of the corps of Rudiger has entered the territory of the Free State of Cracow, whither the troops of the Polish general had retired. In consequence of this movement, the latter entirely dispersed themselves, and fled in all directions. Generals Rozyski and Kaminski passed over into Galicia with a numerous suite."

The town of Cracow itself has been occupied by the Russians, Prince Czartoryski and Gen. Skrzynecki had left and sought refuge in Galicia. According to accounts received to-day from Brunn the cholera has made its appearance in that town. The total number of persons attacked by the disease at Vienna up to yesterday was 1360, of whom 514 died. The same paper also states in a letter from Berlin of the 30th ult. that the remains of the Polish army of Plock, together with the members of the Government, who would not make their submission to the Emperor had arrived at Strassburg, a Prussian town on the Polish frontiers, when they laid down their arms.

Extract of a private letter from Warsaw dated the 28th ult. "This capital presents the appearance of one vast bivouac, advanced posts & patrols are found at every corner. The Russians have denounced to the Police several thousands of persons who have been zealous in the national cause. Since the 8th instant the day on which it resumed its functions, the Police has been constantly employed in making arrests; and in the first two days of the Restoration, upwards of 1000 persons of all ages and classes were thrown into prison, and confined with the worst of malefactors. Since that period, 250 men, shut up in one of the courts of the prison, were fired upon for nearly two hours in succession; under pretence of a revolt of the malefactors, though not less than four fifths were confined on suspicion of political offences. There are now upwards of 1500 incarcerated, and they will esteem themselves fortunate if they are not all sent to Siberia. Poland has sunk

into the tomb." Another letter of the same date says, that it appears that there is still an administrative Polish committee organized at Czenstochow, for the Palatinate of Kalisch.

The Berlin State Gazette communicates the following intelligence, dated Frontiers of Poland, Sept. 27th: "We have this moment received the news of the surrender of Modlin to the Russian troops. The remains of the Polish army had left Plock, and approached the territory. The commander of the regiment of Husars of the Grand Duke Michael, upon being informed of the movement of the Poles to the left bank of the Vistula, marched against them, but he soon found that the 2000 Polish troops who had passed to the left bank, had already retired to Plock, & destroyed the bridge on the Vistula near that town. In the meanwhile, the Russian Commander remained with his detachment of Husars at Krasnowice, in order to watch the Polish army, should it again attempt to pass to the left bank of the Vistula."

The official account of the defeat of the corps of Romanow, which was driven to the Austrian territory, states that the loss of the Russians on that occasion amounted to 300 men. The Russians took 2000 of the Poles prisoners, among whom was Count Wladislaus Zamoycki and many officers of high rank. A list has been published at Warsaw of such military officers as had not followed the Polish army, and had taken the oath of fidelity to the Emperor. Among these are the following Generals:—Krasinski, Maletski, Bieganski, Darewski, Gontemps, Tomizki, Pawlowski."

The same paper also communicates the following, likewise from Warsaw—"Fresh accounts have been received of the corps of Rozyski. It appears that after having sustained another defeat, the remaining troops attempted to retire towards Cracow, in which attempt, however, it was thought they would be disappointed. The last effort of the remains of the Polish army of Modlin to withdraw by Plock to the Palatinate of Cracow has likewise failed. When the corps had passed the Vistula and reached Gombin, the soldiers deserted by whole troops, so that the Polish Commander found it prudent not to engage in any fighting but to retire to Plock. Thence the definitive act of submission is to be transmitted to the Commander in chief." The cholera has almost entirely ceased in the military hospitals; only few cases had lately occurred at Warsaw.

SPAIN.

The National says: "We have learnt from good authority that the Spanish Government is not only urging the levy of the 20,000 men recently decreed, but is taking secret measures for raising double the number. The provinces which are exempt by their conscription, as Guipuzcoa, Alava, and others, have received orders to arm and equip a battalion of 1,000 men each."

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

CRIM. CON.—The annals of this species of crime do not present a case more singular than is presented in the case noticed below. The offence—the admission—the circumstances attending it—the agreement of the offender to leave the country—his murder by the party injured—and the decision of the jury, are altogether extraordinary and surprising.

From the Frankfort Ky. Commentator.

CASE OF DR. PIERCE.—The recent death of Ebenezer N. Robertson, Esq. a former member of the Assembly from Russel county, at the hand of Dr. Pierce, the last & present member, has been mentioned in the papers; with some allusion to the enormities which produced a catastrophe so appalling. The chief incident in this tragedy, was awfully sudden & striking: The county court was sitting in the village where the parties resided. Some business called Pierce into court. The first object which fixed his eye, was Robertson—who by agreement had left the county, never to return—now there, writing at the Clerk's table. Pierce gazed upon him, for a moment, in mute astonishment; then suddenly turned, and retiring by the door, re-appeared presently at the window, beneath which Robertson sat, in the presence of the court.

Reaching in, with a pistol, near to the head of his victim, Pierce fired and lodged the contents in his brain, a fatal shot! What could have moved a gentleman, till then ever mild, patient and conciliatory in his deportment, to a deed of such singular daring?—Robertson had violated the marriage bed of Pierce his friend—struck at his honor—ruined his family—planted daggers in his bosom! And, with humility be it spoken, there was no law in the land for the adequate punishment of such an outrage! The fact was notorious; not denied even by the offender himself. 'Satisfaction' in the way called 'honorable,' had been demanded; but not rendered. The wrong was irreparable, no adequate amends could be made. The destroyer of his neighbour's peace—whose unprincipled indiscretion has cast a deep shade over virtues which might otherwise have brightly shone, as some concession, had agreed to go forth from that part of the country, to return no more. Yet he did return; he was there—the consequences have been seen Dr. Pierce was required by the judgment of two magistrates, to give bail for his appearance at the next circuit court in that county, to answer what might then be presented against him in

relation to this matter. That court was in session last week; and Pierce was in attendance. One indictment against him for murder, and another for manslaughter, were laid before the grand jury. Having made such investigation, as they, under their oaths, deemed proper, they returned both indictments into court with their finding endorsed upon each, 'not a true bill,' & whatever opinion, made up upon views merely technical, might be; upon the sheer justice of the case, and upon the diligent enquiry of the grand inquest of this county, the accused stands justified—acquitted. He appeared in the assembly yesterday, and was qualified as the representative of his country; and notwithstanding all that has happened, may yet be, as he has heretofore been, a faithful representative, and a useful member.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin. UNNATURAL MARRIAGE.

This community has been excited in a most extraordinary degree during the whole week, by the report of a man, whose name we forbear mentioning at present, living in town, having married his own sister. On Tuesday, the sister was arrested and brought before the Mayor, and after a patient hearing of all the evidence, she was admitted to bail in the sum of one thousand dollars, to appear at the next Mayor's Court. The brother against whom a warrant was also issued is understood to have left the city. The evidence to prove the marriage and the relationship of the parties, is believed to be this. He and his sister are both natives of England; the former is about fifty years old, and has been twenty five years in this country; the sister is about forty, and has been here but two years. He belonged to a benevolent association in this city, and one evening, while walking with one of its members, about two weeks ago, he disclosed the fact of his having been married to his own sister.—The person to whom this disclosure was made, was shocked in the extreme, and enquired what earthly motive could induce him to commit a crime so repugnant to all moral and divine law. He replied that he and his late wife (who died very suddenly about five months ago) had not lived happily together, and he thought it would be best to marry his sister, as it would then be all in the family, and he would be more certain to live comfortably. After this he mentioned the circumstance to several persons, and no legal measures being instituted, he began to boast of it, until it spread and became a topic of general conversation in the neighborhood.

Enquiries being set on foot by the Mayor, warrants were issued as soon as the evidence was considered sufficiently strong and the female was arrested. The brother has repeatedly declared that this woman was his sister. She joined her brother in this city, about two years ago, in consequence of the decease of all their relations in England, and took up her abode in his house. He has shown many of her letters to different persons, and if the united testimony, of the parties is to be believed, there can be no doubt of their being brother and sister. The wife was alleged to have died without any previous illness, and so suddenly as to be unknown to many of the neighbors, until they received invitations to the funeral. Her decease took place about 5 months ago and we understand that suspicion is so strongly excited, that it is probable the body of the deceased wife will be disinterred for medical examination.

The unnatural marriage is said to have been effected in Germantown, by an Episcopal Minister, who was of course ignorant of the near relation of the parties. This took place nearly two months ago, so that the wife could have been but three months dead. As we were aware that a multitude of rumors are in circulation on the subject, great care has been taken to obtain the above particulars in the most responsible quarters and they are believed to be substantially correct.

Execution of Robert Morris.

A large concourse of people assembled at this place on Tuesday last, to witness the execution of this unfortunate man. He was led to the gallows, which he ascended with a firm and elastic step, about half past two o'clock. A prayer was offered up in his behalf by the Rev. John Rogers, and an exhortation delivered to which he listened with a coolness and indifference that shocked all present. He preserved a determined & hardened indifference to his fate to the last moments of his existence. He made no confession under the gallows. When asked if he had any thing to say, he talked a few minutes, but said nothing worth noticing except that he killed Capt. Hilborne accidentally, and had no malice towards him. His other conversation went to show his indifference & defiance of his doom. He was swung off twice; the rope having parted the first time, and let him to the ground, he a large, heavy man. When the rope was loosened from his neck, which had not been dislocated by the tremendous surge, he got up and walked a second time on the platform with a firm step and determined look. He exclaimed, when they were putting the rope around his neck the second time, "my God, what a hard case is this!"

He was hung a few minutes before 4 o'clock. He died in twelve minutes and a half after he was swung off, without a struggle.—*Georgetown (Del.) Rep.*

From the HOW.
When the Clay said sometimes as in the silence, our think there the business scheme to began to was easily it was not Clay, and ites intend
The Clay nothing, but the most la Clay and
Now this is neither a southern se jection to nective tari date, mean elect him i Telegraph opposes th
They of born" Au frightened tion with great frien grai Noah's paper calle —thus lea the lurch, a nullificatio ing fairly glad to fin it may: s always sus of folks w thing' unle to it. Up story:
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Having tion, we le mean time, what follo
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From the Steubenville Ohio Herald.

HOW THINGS LOOK NOW.

When the Wirt nomination was made we Clay men did not half like it—but our side said nothing. Saying nothing, sometimes comes to more than scolding, as in the present case. Because of our silence, our Jackson brethren began to think there was, "bargain and sale" in the business—or that it was a deep laid scheme to blow up Jacksonism—and they began to scold—saying that the plot was easily to be seen through, and that it was nothing more nor less than to drop Clay, and that the anti-masons and Clayites intended to unite upon Wirt.

The Clayites, upon their part, still said nothing, but quietly nailed their flag to the mast head, and run up their motto, "Clay and the Constitution."

Now the plot is of another color! it is neither more nor less than this—The southern states, having no particular objection to Mr. Wirt's notions about a protective tariff, and having as yet no candidate, mean to unite upon Mr. Wirt, and elect him if they can. Gen. Green of the Telegraph, comes out in this wise, and opposes the tariff.

They of the Globe, to wit, the "heaven born" Auditor and Mr. Blair, being frightened more at this than at a coalition with the Clay folks, have become great friends of the Tariff, whilst Mr. Noah supports the U. S. Bank, in his paper called the "Courier and Enquirer"—thus leaving their southern friends in the lurch, with their negroes and their qualification to comfort them—and coming fairly on to Clay ground. We are glad to find help, let it come from whence it may: sudden conversions, though, are always suspicious—and we have heard of folks who never say or do the right thing unless danger or force impel them to it. Upon this subject we will tell a story:

Once upon a time, there lived in London a rich Jew, who had a son. This son was in the habit of drawing largely upon the father's strong box, which the father did not like, and so told the son. The son told the father, that if the box were shut against him, he would turn Christian and out the old man from the house, box and all. Saying this he went off in a rage. The old man, not knowing but that the son might take it into his head to play a trick of the kind, went off to the turning place, & turned Christian himself. The son not intending to go farther than the threat, came back to the said box with a view to its contents, when the old man lifted his foot at him, and said, "get out of my house you cursed Jew!" Sure enough, the young man was Jewed, and what was worse, the old man was at heart a ranker Jew than ever.

Having no time to make the application, we leave that to the reader. In the mean time, we ask him to reflect upon what follows:

A word to those who "care nothing about politics."—There are duties which the enjoyment of a republican government imposes upon every man that values such a government, which are treated with an ungenerous neglect. The appropriation of power to the people gives them the right to use it. Their acceptance of the power makes it their solemn obligation to use it. If they do not use it, they virtually disclaim all title to it. It is every man's duty to be political so far as this: To examine carefully the merits of every party, and to give his vote one way or the other. The very reason why faction has so often obtained sway, is because there are a large class of citizens who have not voted at all. We frequently hear from such the most bitter complaints of the manner in which the government is administered, and scarcely a day passes but they feel outraged by some of the acts of "powers that be," either in nation, state, county, or town. But when an election comes round, and they are asked if they intend to vote—"O, no," says each, "I care nothing about politics, and I'll have nothing at all to do with it." Then comes again the rule faction, and then comes again their complaints, louder than ever. We can appreciate the feelings of those who are reluctant to enter into politics; but we can say no less, than that every man, who will not use the privileges of his country to correct wrong, has no right to grumble when he is cursed with bad rulers. Every man has absolute duty to perform in this respect, and he who will not do his duty must consider himself happy if he does not have to weep tears of blood for his delinquency.

Euticia Elucidator.

From the Baltimore Chronicle, Nov. 27. *Memoirs of the Life and Times of the late Commodore Barney.*—If untiring assiduity and indefatigable exertion would ensure success in any undertaking, then our inestimable towns-woman, Mrs. Mary Barney, is entitled to receive it in its fullest measure. In November last she commenced the National Magazine or Lady's Emporium—an arduous undertaking for a lady unskilled in the management of a Periodical production, yet it stands second to none in the United States, or even as far as we have had an opportunity of judging, to none in Europe. We are led to believe however, that neither the merit of the work itself, nor her meritorious exertions, have met with that reward she had a right to expect, from her fellow citizens—she has therefore in addition to the Magazine, undertaken the publication of "Memoirs of the Life and Times of her father-in-

law the late Commodore Barney." In this undertaking we are much gratified in the belief that she will meet ample support, to solicit which she has undertaken a long and fatiguing journey to our principal Eastern cities, and as far as she has progressed, we find her arrival greeted in the public prints, with complimentary remarks and appropriate commendation. In Philadelphia, her arrival was announced in almost every paper, and particular attention paid her by the members of the Convention there—at N. York, and we say it with great gratification, she was equally well received, and we are proud to pay a brother type, tho' of a different cast—the compliment of having exerted himself in Mrs. B's behalf. We mean Mr. Noah. At Boston where that lady now is, she has been most graciously received, and we find her name announced in the papers there without respect to parties. Thus it should be, when a lady steps forward to give her aid to the support of a family otherwise dependent. The crosses, mortifications, vexations by rebuffs—the toil, trouble, fatigue and privations, she cannot but meet with and must endure, ought to ensure to her an ample remuneration, and we shall be disappointed if such is not the result.

To those who were acquainted with the late Commodore, it must be a gratification to peruse a history of his active life—his "hair breadth 'scapes" and noble daring—and those who know him not, should read his history to be informed.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (Md.)

Saturday, Evening Nov. 26.

Talbot county Court commenced its Fall Term on Monday last, and on the following day was adjourned till Monday next, on account of the indisposition of Judge Hopper, the only attending Judge.—Chief Justice Earle being engaged in the Court of Appeals on the Western Shore, and Judge Purnell, we understand, having not yet sufficiently recovered his health to attend to business.

The Gale.—We understand a schooner, from Vienna, Dorchester County, was run foul off by a brig, in the gale of Monday last, off Poplar Island, and so much injured that the Captain, (Wainright) thought it advisable to run her ashore, being in a sinking condition; the moment she struck, she filled and capsized, and we regret to say all on board, (7 in number), except the captain, perished.

We are informed by a gentleman who arrived in the Steam boat last night, from Annapolis, that Mr. Wm. Newnam, was on Wednesday last, appointed by the Executive, Armourer for this Shore, vice Captain Thomas, deceased.

The New York Journal of Commerce states that the arrivals of Flour, this year at that port, are 100,000 barrels less from the western parts of the state, than last year. The arrivals from the Southern cities are said to be also 100,000 barrels less. The receipts of Wheat are said to be 700,000 bushels less than last year.

The New York Evening Journal says, in reference to the assumed strength of the Anti-masons. "In Vermont they fancy themselves entrenched, but that State will vote for Henry Clay."

On the subject of the diminished strength of Anti-masonry in Massachusetts, the Boston Daily Advertiser says: Gov. Lincoln is undoubtedly re-elected by a large majority—probably of eight or ten thousand votes over both the opposing candidates. Anti-masonry, instead of defeating the election of Gov. Lincoln, has evidently diminished in influence since the last election. It is manifest that the people are disinclined to enrol themselves under the banners of a political party not founded on political principles.

The Utica Intelligencer confirms the statement we have already given that the prospects of Mr. CLAY, in the State of New York, are not at all affected by the issue of the recent elections in that State. The Editor says:

The battle cry of "Jackson" was hardly hushed throughout. The Regency were aware, that on National Politics they were too weak to stand an encounter.—The vexed questions of Masonry and Anti-masonry, determined the votes of a great majority.

General Jackson, it is said, has given orders to their Heads of Departments to turn out of their employment every Clerk, whom they discover to be insolvent. We should like to know how Wm. T. Barry will feel while enforcing this law. When he received the appointment of Post Master General, he was the most notorious bankrupt in all Kentucky, and if the advertiser is to be believed, had ruined not only himself but every man, and every set of men, with whom he had ever been connected.—Louisville Journal.

The election of a member to Congress in the room of Mr. Lumpkin, now Governor of Georgia, takes place on the 12th December. Mr. Berrien was nominated as a candidate, but it appears he has declined the honor intended him.

MASONIC.—A meeting of the members of the Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 33, and Mount Moriah Royal Arch Chapter was held at Hagerstown, Md. on Monday evening, the 14th inst when it was resolved that the charters be surrendered, and the said Lodge and Chapter be henceforth discontinued. An address is published in the Torch Light, in which they declare, that as masons they are bound to each other by no tie or obligation inconsistent with their duty to their god, their country, or their neighbors.

Mr. Clay.—We learn from the Frankfort Kentuckian, that in the evening after the election of Mr. Clay to the U. S. Senate, the friends of that gentleman without reference to party, were invited to a very handsome entertainment at Weisiger's Inn. Between four or five hundred assembled. The greatest harmony and hilarity prevailed. Mr. Clay and Col. Johnson being toasted, replied in a manner their friends and admirers knew to be peculiar to themselves.—Mr. Clay said that he should "be, not the representative of a party, but of the whole State."

The following is from the New York Standard of Tuesday. The office holders under Jacksonism must have an unhappy time of it—at least those of them who place any value on freedom of speech and opinion. With these, the frettings of the collar must often be grievous—others assume it on taking office with much cheerfulness, and are perfectly content to wear the collar, so long as they can secure place and profit thereby. But the tendencies of Jacksonism are evidently to destroy all moral freedom. The instance below is but a new illustration of the general correctness of the poet's declaration:—

"Jove fix'd it certain that whatever day,
"Takes man a SLAVE, takes half his worth away."

To the Editor of the N. Y. Standard.—Sir:—It is true that at the dinner yesterday, at Tammany Hall, the Surveyor of the Port of New York, (M. M. Noah) left his seat, when John C. Calhoun was proposed as a toast, and that the Post Master S. L. Gouverneur, did not "Echo" it, and that the president declined offering it.

Yes!—Editor of Standard.

PRESENTATION OF SWORDS

On Monday, Governor HOWARD, agreeably to Resolutions of the General Assembly, presented Swords to Captain GRISWOLD, Lieut. SMITH, and Lieut. CONTER, of the United States Navy, in the Council Chamber, in the presence of the Council, the Court and Bar of the Court of Appeals, and a respectable number of citizens and strangers—among the latter were Commodore Bainbridge, as also Captain Ballard and Lieut. Mayo. We regret we were not able to procure the Address of the Governor, and the replies of the Gentlemen.—Md. Gaz.

NEW YORK.—The Journal of Commerce gives the following comparative view of the result of the elections in this state in the years 1830 and '31, by which it will be seen that the Jacksonians and Anti-masons have nearly all the pleasure of the strife among themselves.—The National Republicans we trust, are reserving their strength for the great struggle of 1832.

1830—85 Jack; 21 Anti-mason, 2 Clay
1831—93 do 23 do 2 do

SENATE.
1830—24 Jack; 7 Anti-Masons, 1 Clay
1831—23 do 8 do 1 do

From the Commentator—Extra.

FRANKFORT, Ky. Nov. 10, 1831. HENRY CLAY is elected a member of the Senate of the United States—in the place of the Hon. John Rowan, whose term expired last March. The two houses of the General Assembly went into the election, agreeably to previous appointment this day. The votes stood in Senate Clay 18; Johnson—19. House

Clay 55; Johnson 46.

Samuel T. Barry, Esq. a Senator, from the counties of Hopkins, Henderson and Union, voted for Worden Pope, for U. S. Senator.

From the Shelbyville (Ky.) Examiner.

Mr. CLAY.—We have much pleasure in announcing to our readers the gratifying intelligence that the election on Thursday for Senator of the United States in the room of Mr. Rowan, resulted in the choice of Henry Clay to that distinguished office. To the mass of sincere Jacksonmen throughout the state, this selection will be as satisfactory perhaps as to those of Mr. Clay's party. The sincere and honest of both sides know and acknowledge Mr. Clay's splendid powers and incorruptible patriotism. But to those who cling to Jackson from mere pride of opinion, vanity or interest, to those who have done their best to prevent this most desirable result by all the petty arts of grovelling intrigue—those who prophesied not long since, that Mr. Clay could not be elected to this office by the Legislature of his own State—to all such Mr. Clay's election to Congress will prove gall and wormwood. Conscious that they could not elect a Senator from their own party, repeated attempts were made to create impressions in the breast of Mr. Crittenden, that he had been ill-used by his own party, because Mr. Clay had been substituted as a candidate in his stead. Previous to the election also the most liberal proffers of aid were made to Mr. Crit-

tenden, provided he would consent to oppose Henry Clay. But John J. Crittenden was hard hearted and immovable. The ruse was too clumsily got up to entrap him. He well recollected the "timeo Danos, et dona ferentes" of his Virgil—that the enemy are most to be dreaded when they put on the mask of kindness. He therefore treated their "gifts" as they deserved; and has thus proved to his fellow citizens that among all his high qualities, those of firmness and disinterestedness are not the least conspicuous.

Mr. Evan's statement, as published in the Globe is as follows:

Mr. BLAIR:

Sir:—As it is fully in my power to substantiate the statement of Mr. Eaton, relative to Mr. and Mrs. Calhoun's calling upon Mr. and Mrs. Eaton, I hereby furnish you with these facts as they occurred. Mr. Eaton was married on Thursday, the 1st of January. On Monday the 5th, Mr. Calhoun's carriage drove up to the door of Mr. O'Neal, and inquiry was made for Mr. and Mrs. Eaton. On being told that they had gone to Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Calhoun's cards were handed to the servant, who brought them in—and gave them to my wife. Those, with many others left during their absence, were handed to Mr. and Mrs. Eaton on their return.

F. S. EVANS.

Oct. 29 1831.

Mr. Evans is introduced by the Globe as a member of Mr. O'Neal's family at the time when it is pretended that Mrs. Calhoun's card was left, viz: on the 5th of January, 1832, & he pretends to give his certifies as such. Let the reader look at the following certificate:

District of Columbia, County of Washington.

I, William Brent, Clerk of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia for the County of Washington, do hereby certify, that on the 23d day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, a license was issued out of this office to solemnize the rights of Marriage between French S. Evans and George Ann C. O'Neal.

In testimony whereof I have hereto subscribed my name & affixed [L. S.] the public seal of said court for the county aforesaid, this second day November, 1831.

WM. BRENT, Clk.

Mr. Evans says that the card was brought in and given to his wife. Now the fact is that he had no wife until more than six months thereafter!! But Mr. Evans is one of the brothers-in-law of Maj. Eaton, appointed a clerk with a salary of \$1000, and employed to write political letters and make certificates.

There's for the Rev. volunteer with a vengeance!

A new source of Gold.—In the land of Mr. Portis, in the vicinity of Ransom's Bridge Post Office, and near the place, where the counties of Nash, Franklin, Warren & Halifax, join each other, a very rich deposit of Gold has been discovered. One piece weighing several penny weights has been found and smaller pieces in great number.—It is said to be quite common to make 5 dollars to the hand a day, and there are nearly twenty different places where the precious metal can be obtained in sufficient quantity to reward the seacher for it.—Raleigh Register.

DIED In this county yesterday, at the residence of her nephew, Mr. Samuel Mackey, near Cambridge Ferry, Miss Ann Chance, at a very advanced age.

To all whom it may concern.

I have placed my Books in the hands of Mr. Henry Goldsborough, and those indebted to me will please call and make payment to him immediately.

November 26 J. W. JENKINS.

WANTED.

For the ensuing year, an Overseer; a man with a small family will be preferred, satisfactory recommendation will be required.

Apply to W. H. DeCOURCY, Cheston, Queen Ann's county, Nov. 26 31

TO RENT,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

TWO Brick houses situate on Washington street, one occupied at present by Mr. Wm. Faulkner, the other was occupied by the late Mrs. Bell—they are both good stands for business, and will be rented low to good and punctual tenants.

Apply to JACOB LOCKERMAN.

Nov. 26

Leonard Matkall, M. D.

DENTIST,

OF Baltimore, who graduated in the University of Maryland, and practiced Medicine for several years, has, for the last three years, turned his attention to Dentistry, offers his professional services to the citizens and visitors of Easton and its vicinity. He may be found at Mr. Lowe's Hotel.

References.

BALTIMORE.—Rev. Mr. Johns, Rev. Mr. Henshaw, Rev. L. I. Cox, Dr. Waters, Dr. Potter, Dr. Baker, Dr. Hale, Dr. McDowell, Dr. Handy, Dr. Amos, Hugh McDermerry, John S. Skinner, John Glenn, Roger B. Tancy, and James L. Hawkins, Esquires.

EASTON.—Dr. Denay, Dr. Spencer, Richard T. Earle, Samuel T. Kennard, William H. Groome, Lambert W. Spencer, Jacob Lockerman, Theodore R. Lockerman, James Parrott, Esquires.

November 28 31st S & W

BY HIS EXCELLENCY GEORGE HOWARD, Governor of Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by an act of the General Assembly of this State, passed at November Session eighteen hundred and five, entitled "An act to reduce into one the several acts of Assembly respecting elections, and to regulate said elections," it is directed, that "the Governor and Council after having received the returns of elections of members to represent this State in the Congress of the United States, shall enumerate and ascertain the number of votes given for each and every person voted for as members of Congress aforesaid, respectively, and shall thereupon declare by Proclamation, signed by the Governor the name or names of the person or persons duly elected in each respective district. And an election having been held on Monday the third ultimo, agreeably to law in the several Congressional districts, for members to represent this State in the Congress of the United States, as aforesaid, and the returns of the said election having been received and the number of votes given for each and every person voted for as member of Congress as aforesaid, having been enumerated and ascertained, by the Governor and Council. We do, by this our PROCLAMATION, declare that by the said returns it appears that Daniel Jenifer, Esquire in the first district; Benedict L. Femmes, Esquire in the second district; George C. Washington, Esq. in the third district; Francis Thomas, Esquire, in the fourth district Benjamin C. Howard and John T. H. W. rthington, Esquires, in the fifth district; George E. Mitchell, Esquire, in the sixth district; John L. Kerr Esquire, in the seventh district and John S. Spence, Esquire, in the eighth district; were duly elected members to represent this State in the Congress of the United States.

Given under our hands and the Great Seal of said State, this twenty first day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty one, and of the independence of the United States the fifty sixth.

GEORGE HOWARD.

By the Governor
Thomas Culbreth, Clerk
of the Council.

To be published once a week for three weeks in the Maryland Republican, Annapolis; the Patriot and Chronicle, Baltimore; the Examiner and Herald of Frederick; the Torch Light Hagerstown; the Star and Gazette, Easton; the Chronicle, Cambridge.

Nov. 26

Postponed Sale.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber intending to discontinue farming, will sell at public sale, on WEDNESDAY the 30th inst, at his residence near King's Creek all his farming utensils, houses, fold and kitchen furniture



Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs

Also an excellent Double Carriage and Harness, a first rate Gig and Harness, a first rate duck gun, and fowling piece.

TERMS OF SALE.—A credit of six months will be given, on all sums over \$5 the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, before the articles are removed, on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by WM. H. JOHNSON.

Nov. 5

The above Sale is postponed till Monday the 5th day of December next.

W. H. J.

Nov. 26

FOR SALE,

On a credit of six months, at the Farm called Oakland, near Easton, on Wednesday the 30th day of the present month (November) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon,



HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP,

and Hogs, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, a quantity of fine Corn and Corn-blades.

The purchasers will be required to give notes with approved security before the removal of the property.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Easton, Nov. 26 31
P. S. I have NEGROES of different ages and sexes to hire for the next year. All persons desirous of hiring them—and particularly those who now hold them—will please to call immediately, otherwise they will be disposed of without reserve. Persons indebted to me for hire will oblige me by prompt payment. A good opportunity will offer on the 30th inst.

J. L. K.

M. E. MYNARTS,

Portrait and Miniature

PAINTER.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton and vicinity, that he has taken Rooms in the rear of Dr. Dawson's Drug Store, for a short time only. Those who may wish to avail themselves of the present opportunity will please to call.

HIS PAINTINGS

may be seen every afternoon commencing on Monday next.

Oct. 29

THE

LADY'S BOOK,

PUBLISHED MONTHLY,

By L. A. Godey & Co. 112 Chestnut st.,

PHILADELPHIA, OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

This popular work, so well calculated to promote an improvement in Female Literature in this country, continues to elicit universal approbation. It is decidedly the cheapest publication issued from the American Press—Every number in the present volume contains upwards of 84 pages, large octavo letter press, and is embellished with a variety of Engravings many of them by first rate artists, executed on steel. \$4.00 have been expended by the proprietors of this work, in one year, for embellishments alone. The subscription price is only \$3 per annum. Copies of the work can be seen at this Office.

Easton, Nov. 26

POEM.

From the Evening Journal.

CHILDHOOD.

Dawn of the soul's eternity!
While hearts glow with the purity
Of life diffused, and the sun
Of life diffuses, one by one,
Its gems of thrilling loveliness,
And truth and love the bosom bless,
And hope makes an eternal spring
Of blossoms, and the flashing wing
Of fancy waits the spirit on
To dreams of innocence alone!

Calm is the hour when tempests cease
To rouse the wild wave on the deep,
And gentle billows roll in peace,—
Is childhood's seraph-guarded sleep,
When youth so much of rapture feels
As e'en to wish it gone awhile,
And the quick breath of slumber steals
Amid the lip's retiring smile;—
And the enchanted senses stray
Through visions of immortal day
Till morn's return renews the bliss
Of an enraptured parent's kiss:—
So dew drops cluster on the flower,
And close it with excess of sweets,
And hide its beauty till the hour
When morning's kiss its opening greets.

Childhood: bright vision of that bliss
Which lives in other worlds than this!
How soon life's early roses shed
From all of sweetness round thy head!
And yet the dew drops of thy morn,
Though often darkened, perish never,
Like flowers by evening zephyrs torn,
Whose bloom at morn is bright as ever!

E. L.

A contemptible attempt at hoaxing.

The editors of the New York "Courier and Enquirer," a full blooded Jackson-Van Buren paper, recently attempted to hoax the public and their editorial brethren, by publishing a trumped-up account of the arrival of the ship *Ajax*, bringing advices which contradicted the account before published of the fall of Warsaw. Only one paper fell into the snare; and we are pleased to state that the press in that city has spoken of the outrage upon decency in terms of just reprehension, and we would hope that the public indignation may follow it up and teach the profligate editors a useful lesson.—The editors of the New York Gazette offered a reward of fifty dollars for the detection of the villain who had been guilty of the offence—which Webb, one of the editors of the "Courier," confessed had been committed by him, and he demanded the reward; it was tendered to him on condition that he would sign the following receipt, which he declined to do.

Copy of the receipt, intended for James Watson Webb's signature:

"Received, New York, Nov. 3d, 1831, of Lang, Turner and Co. \$50 which sum they offered for the apprehension of the villain who imposed upon them with the arrival of the ship *Ajax*; and I acknowledge myself to be the guilty person."

The New York Standard, also a Jackson paper, speaking of the trick, and the editors of the "Courier" says—

"The surveyor of the port (M. M. Noah) does not get drunk as Webb does; he does not bury his brother-in-law, with a cold paragraph that he died in the hospital, as Webb did, after driving poor Skillman there; he does not plan a hoax as Webb did, while his mother-in-law was a corpse at home, as Webb did—fit time for jokes! but he will do any thing else that Webb does. The story about his clock is a humbug—it was a clock—let the surveyor tell which of his relations stole it. Come, my good fellows, you have provoked personalities, and you shall have them. You are both liars and cowards."

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

KENNARD & LLOYD have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening at their Store House, opposite to Easton Hotel, a full & extensive assortment of GOODS, adapted to the present and approaching season.

Coarse & fine Cloths, Cassimeres & Cassinets, Blankets, Flannels & Baizes &c. together with a general assortment of British & French fancy & staple dry GOODS.—Hardware and Cutlery, Groceries, Liquors, China, Glass & Queensware, Wood, Stone, Earthen & Tin Ware &c. &c.

All of which they offer on favorable terms to their customers and the public generally.—Wool, Feathers, meal, Linsey and Kersey &c taken in exchange.

Oct. 8

Magistrate's Blanks FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW STORE.

Samuel Mackey

At the Store opposite the Court-house, recently occupied by John W. Jenkins, and next door to Mr. William Clark's, has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening a general assortment of

English, French, India, German & American

GOODS.

AMONG WHICH ARE:

Super Velvet, and Saxony blue, black, brown, olive, green, claret, mulberry, Adelaide and drake neck CLOTHS.

Common mixed brown, blue, claret & drab do. London green habit do.

Super London mixed and black CASSIMERES. Blue, steel, brown and Lavender mixed SATINETS.

Goats hair and imitation Camblets. Gentlemen's Ladies and Misses Cloaks. White, red and green Flannels, Super plain and figured scarlet do Green, white and brown Canton do Green Baize

Crimson green, blue, brown, & black Merino. Rattinets, Bombazettes, Circassians, Lastings, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4 and 12-4 Rose BLANKETS. Point and stripe ditto.

Linseys, Kerseys, and low priced Cloths, for Servants wear.

5-4, 4-4, 7-8 and 9-4 brown Muslins Sea Island, Power Loom & New Orleans Shirts.

Super black Italian Lutestring (a superior article)

Black censhaws and Sarsnets. Changeable and plain Sarsnets. Black, white, green and blue Italian Crapes. Bobinets, black and white Veils, Fancy Gro de Nap and Satin Ribbons. Fancy and super Belt do White, black and Scarlet Merino Scarfs and square Shawls.

Embossed Merino, Palmatine, Popeline and other Fancy Handkerchiefs.

Black, white & assorted colors Horskin Gloves Thread and Bobinet Laces Braids, Gimps, and Corset Lacing Tuck, hoop and side sheet Cordons Silk cotton and worsted Hosiery

ambrie, Jaconet, Mull-Mull, Book and Bishops Lawn Muslins

Valencia, swansdown, florentine and figured Velvet Vestings

Ready made Vests

Gentlemen's cloth and hair Opera CAPS.

Boys satinget, hair and fancy do Super Silk Velvet and Bombazine Stocks

Super Linen Shirts

Lamb's wool and worsted do

Worsted and brown cotton Drawers

Italian, Siberian and imperial Cravats

India Flag, Pungee and Silk Handkerchiefs

Long and short Lamb's wool and worsted Hosiery

Buckskin, woodstock, horskin, cat skin and lined fur Gloves

4-4 Irish Linen, Long Lawn Linen ambrie

A handsome assortment of fancy London Calicoes

Damask, bird eye and Russia Diapers

7-8 and 8-10 brown damask Table Cloths

Extra gilt, plated, steel, pearl, silk twist and lasting coat uttens

Fancy gilt, plated, pearl and glass vest do

Bronzed, gilt and plated Glases

Fancy gold, gilt, jet and pearl Steads

Plated and black Hooks and Eyes

Counting Cravats and Comforts

Gentlemen's and Ladies' Socks

Worsted, Cotton and Silk Suspenders.

Groceries and Liquors.

Holland Gin, Cognac Brandy, Old Rye Whiskey, common Whiskey, New England Rum, Molasses, Brown and Loaf Sugars,

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Pouchong

TEAS.

Patapasco Superfine, Fine & Middling FLOUR, Philadelphia Buckwheat do. Pennsylvania Roll Butter, Cheese & Crackers, Raisins & Almonds, Rio and Java Coffee.

Salt, Saltpetre, Pepper, Allspice, Nutmegs, &c. &c.

Hardware and Cutlery, CHINA, GLASS & QUEENSWARE.

Castings & Woodware.

The above GOODS have all been selected with great care—many of the articles specified, have declined from 15 to 20 per cent within the last six or eight weeks, and will be offered accordingly. The public are respectfully invited to examine through the stock as they will be sold upon the most reasonable terms for cash, wool, leathers, lye or flaxseed.

Easton Nov. 19, 1831

NEW GOODS.

LAMBERT REARDON,

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

consisting in part of,

Superfine and common Blue, Black, Brown, Olive and mixed Cloths, Cassimeres and Cassinets, Devonshire Kerseys, Flushings and Baizes, Painted floor Cloth, and Carpeting, Rose, Point, Duffel and Mackinaw Blankets, Flannels, Silk Bombazines, Circassians, Merino Circassians, Bombazette and Camblet, Silk Velvet, Florentine and Molekin Vesting, Italian Lutestring, Gro de Nap, Satin and Florences, Opera Cloth and Leather Caps.

A general Assortment of

DOMESTIC GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery, Glass, and Queensware, Groceries and Liquors

And a large assortment of all kinds of

LEATHER.

All of which he offers at very reduced prices, or cash or in exchange for Feathers, Kersey, Seal or Hides.

Easton, Oct. 29 1831

FALL GOODS.

WILLIAM CLARK

HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with another supply of FRESH GOODS, adapted to the present and approaching seasons.—Among which are,

Handsome Calicoes, Ginghams, Muslins, Silks, Pungees, Crapes, &c.

Also—A variety of articles intended for

Early Fall Demand.—Consisting of

Superfine and Common Cloths.

Cassinets, Flannels, Bombazettes, Bombazines, Merinoes, Worsted Hosiery, &c.—Also,

AN ADDITIONAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES;

Among which are

Cheap Brown Sugars and nice White Preserving do.

Which added to his former late supplies, renders his assortment very extensive and complete—all of which will be offered on the most favorable terms

aug 27 3weov3

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, No. 9,

for 1831, will be drawn in Baltimore, on WEDNESDAY, 30th, November.

ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM.

By which the purchaser of Two or more chances, must draw, gross, at least one half of the sum invested.

Highest Prize 6,000 Dollars.

SCHEME:

1 prize of \$6,000	4 prizes of \$100
2 " " 1,000	5 " " 50
3 " " 500	10 " " 20
4 " " 200	20 " " 10
5 " " 100	50 " " 5
6 " " 50	100 " " 2
7 " " 25	200 " " 1
8 " " 10	
9 " " 5	
10 " " 2	
11 " " 1	
12 " " 1	
13 " " 1	
14 " " 1	
15 " " 1	
16 " " 1	
17 " " 1	
18 " " 1	
19 " " 1	
20 " " 1	

10,000 of \$2

Half Tickets, One dollar.—Quarters, fifty cents To be had at

Clark's Offices.

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

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

*Orders either by mail (post paid) or personal 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.

Oct. 28.

CLARK'S OFFICE, Baltimore, Oct. 28, 1831

Report of the Drawing of the Maryland State Lottery, No. 8, for 1831.

4085 (odd No.) the capital prize of \$6,000

\$3,85	2,000
\$394	1,000
\$673	500
\$6161	500
\$3999	200
\$155 9	6482
\$13696	779
\$885 1	1334
\$14492	1
\$19583	50

With 10 of \$20; 20 of 10; 100 of 5; 150 of 3 and 10,000 of 2 each.

No. 4085 an ODD number, having drawn the Capital Prize; agreeably to the Scheme therefore, all the Odd numbers being those ending with 1, 3, 5, 7, or 9, are each entitled to 10 dollars in addition to whatever prize they may have drawn besides.

All marked thus () sold at Clark's.

*One quarter of the \$6000 on hand at Clark's.

OVERSEER WANTED.

THE Subscriber wishes to procure, for the next year, an Overseer, who possesses all the requisite qualifications for the management of a very large Farm. To such a person liberal wages will be given. He also offers for rent, with or without a suitable number of labourers, his plantation at Shoal Creek, and the place commonly called Little Horn's Point.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Shoal Creek, Nov. 5th

CHIMNEY-SWEEP.

GENTLEMEN in the neighborhood of Easton, can be supplied at all times with a first rate

Chimney-Sweep,

kept by the subscriber for their special benefit. A line left at the bar of Mr. Lowe's hotel, will be punctually attended to.

C. BROWN.

N. B. Persons in the town of Easton, indebted to the subscriber for Sweeping, are requested to make immediate payment. The accounts must be closed without delay.

C. B.

Nov. 19

TO RENT,

For the ensuing Year,

AND possession given on the first day of January next, with the privilege of immediately receding Wheat, the farm in Edmondson's Neck called Oakland, now occupied by the subscriber. By an immediate application the tenant would obtain every facility of putting in wheat and all reasonable accommodation and assistance.

WM. PERRY KERR.

Nov. 19

STRAYED OR STOLEN

From the Farm of Mr. Bennett Tomlinson, in Talbot county, near Easton, about three weeks ago a BAY MARE, about 16 1/2 hands high; she is rather thin in flesh, trots and canters and goes well in harness.

I will give a reward of ten dollars to any person who will return said mare or will give information so that I get her again.

JOHN A. JAMES.

At B Tomlinson's, near Easton, Talbot county, Nov 19

New Boot & Shoe Store.

The subscriber has again opened a

BOOT & SHOE STORE,

in Easton, at the stand opposite the Market House, next door to the Drug Store of Dr. Spencer, where he solicits the patronage of his old friends and customers, and assures them he will accommodate them on his usual pleasing terms. He has laid in, for their use and the public's,

a large and elegant assortment of the above articles, to which he has added

CAPS, &c. &c.

of the best quality and newest fashions, all which he will dispose of at much lower rates than has ever been done in Easton. He requests of his friends and the public to give him a call, view his assortment, enquire the price, and judge for themselves. He pledges himself that nothing on his part shall be wanting to give general satisfaction, and as he has been for years in the business, he has no doubt of doing so, if first rate articles, in his line, at low prices and on liberal terms will command it.

THOS. S. COOK.

Easton, Nov. 5

To Rent, for the year 1832.

THE OFFICE on Federal Alley and fronting the public square at present occupied by Dr. Solomon M. Jenkins.

Also, the frame dwelling house on Washington street, adjoining Dr. Ennalls Martin, and lately occupied by William Barnett.

And a small two story brick dwelling House, adjoining the last mentioned property, and fronting on Harrison street. For terms apply to

WM. H. GROOME.

Easton, Oct. 29

For Rent for the ensuing year,

That large and convenient three story

BRICK DWELLING,

situate on Washington, near Cabinet street, and the framed shop adjoining. Also the small dwelling on the corner of Cabinet & West Sts. To approved tenants the above property, will be rented on accommodating terms, and put in good repair. Apply to

JOSEPH CALDWELL.

Aug. 27

WANTED

A BLACK SMITH, with or without a family, white or black, one who can come well recommended for sobriety, honesty and industrious habits.

BENJ. SLACUM.

Dorchester Co. Oct 15

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

FROM 3 to 4 thousand feet of 5-8 Walnut plank, for which the highest cash price will be given.

JOHN MEGONEKIN.

Easton, Oct. 29

For Rent the ensuing year.

FOUR or five tenements, in the town of Easton, for particular enquire of the subscriber, or in his absence Mr. Wm. Bullen.

E. N. HAMBLETON.

Aug. 27.

Overseer Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to employ a manager on his Fancy Farm for the ensuing year (1832), to take charge of the same from the first day of January. One with good recommendations having a wife who is capable of conducting a dairy, &c. will be preferred.

WM. BARROLL.

Chestertown, Oct. 29

CABINET WARE.

THE Subscriber grateful for past favors, begs leave respectfully to say that he has on hand at his ware room,

A general assortment of

Cabinet Furniture,

which he is disposed to sell as low as it can be purchased in any of the cities, for cash, or for country produce.

JOHN MEGONEKIN.

N. B. Persons indebted to the subscriber are reminded that the time is fast approaching when he must lay in an assortment of materials; he hopes therefore that they will call and settle without delay.

Easton, Sept. 24.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

THE Subscriber, in part for his own accommodation, has recently purchased

A drove of 32 Mules,

from 2 to 3 years old last spring

They are of fine size and symmetry, active and spirited; are very docile, and pronounced by competent Judges, equal, if not superior, to any drove ever brought from Kentucky, to this State,—22 of them are for sale—price from 110 to \$130 per pair. Mr. Plummer the Overseer at my Waterloo Farm, will show them to any person desirous of purchasing. Letters from Gentlemen, in the neighbouring counties, desirous of obtaining further information, directed to me, in Easton, will be duly attended to.

Aug 27

NEGROES WANTED.

About 10 or 20 young

NEGROES,

of both sexes

wanted, for which the highest cash price will be given. Enquire at the Easton Hotel.

Sept. 17.

JOHN B. BOSLEY.

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 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.

ALTERATION.

ON and after TUESDAY the 4th of October next, the Steam Boat Maryland will, for the remainder of the season, stop at the Company's wharf at Castle-Haven, instead of going to Cambridge. All baggage, packages &c. at the risk of the owners thereof.

L. G. TAYLOR.

Sept. 17

MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

OCTOBER TERM, A. D. 1831.

ON application of Joseph Caldwell, Adm'r. of Colonel Jabez Caldwell, 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 the Talbot County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and Seal of my office affixed this 18th day of November in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty one.

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 Jabez Caldwell 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 25th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 18th day of November in the year of our 1831.

JOSEPH CALDWELL, adm'r. of Jabez Caldwell, dec'd.

Nov. 19

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being desirous of Collecting the Tax of Talbot county, due for the present year, in the course of this fall, respectfully request all persons holding assessable property in the county, to call on him at his office in Easton, where he will attend every TUESDAY for the reception of the same. It is hoped that those who cannot make it convenient to call on him, will be prepared for a call from him, or his Deputies in their respective districts.

BENNETT BRACCO, Collector.

Sept. 10

N. B. The Collector respectfully informs all those who have not paid their Taxes for 1830, that he has an order from the commissioners of the Tax for the sale of the real property of those taxed for that year, and requests them to call at his office and settle the same, as his engagements will not enable him to call on them but once—after that call if not paid the property will be advertised and sold for the taxes due on the same.

B. B.

\$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 forty dollars; or, \$50 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 warn all persons from harboring or employing said negro, as well as from facilitating his escape, and particularly all captains of vessels and the keeper of the Draw Bridge.

JOHN STAPLEFORT.

Little Black-water Bridge Dorchester county, Md. Aug 20

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. OVERTY

PRINTING

Of every description handsomely executed at the

OFFICE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE