

"Dear Sir: I have received your note of yesterday's date, and do most cheerfully accept

never expecting to hear any more about the thing, perhaps I may give the very words that passed between them, but will do so as far as my memory serves me. It is as follows: when Mr. Sangston was called on by the board, he presented his statement of the money 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 to him, and 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. I recollect the sum unpaid was small but did not recollect the exact amount. The Commission did not think proper to bring suit on the Collector's bond, on so small an amount; and I am very certain that Major John Young as Commissioner never did in his hearing say one word about bringing a suit on the Collector's bond, nor any other person to my knowledge. Mr. Young had too much sense, and knew his duty as a Commissioner too well, to assume to himself the power of bringing suit, without first obtaining an order from the board for that purpose; and if Major Young ever gave an order to the Clerk, to commence suit against Gove and his securities, he must have kept it very still, for I do declare that I never, to the best of my knowledge, heard one sentence of it till now, and I must think that Major Young ever said anything about bringing suit, he never had one serious idea of doing so. Mr. Sangston paid over to the board all the money he said he had received from the Collector, and in justice that was all that could be required of him. I do presume the Collector's bond was good, as I think George A. Smith and myself were his securities, and I do not recollect of ever more than one hundred dollars being levied in one year, and in those days either Smith or myself could have paid that sum without suffering a suit on the bond; nor did I ever hear one word uttered by any member of the board against Mr. Sangston, nor do I believe he was at all suspected of keeping back any of the money by him received.

THOMAS SAULSBURY.
Sept. 17th, 1831.
EASTON, MD.
TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 4, 1831.

ELECTION RETURNS.
TALBOT COUNTY.
DISTRICTS.

Candidates.	St. Michaels.	Chapel.	Total.
CONGRESS.			
Spencer (Jackson) 182 175	67	134	558
Kerr (Clay) 109 186	160	95	549
Assembly.—(Anti-Jackson.)			
No opposition.			
Sal. Dickinson 169 213	208	106	695
John Stevens 186 209	193	105	699
Joseph Bruff 179 216	199	115	711
George Dudley 176 200	300	184	710
County Commissioners.—(Jackson.)			
John Catrup 147 153	50	125	475
John W. Jenkins 153 154	52	124	483
Jos. Hafferson 146 171	49	124	490
Samuel Connolly 143 158	50	132	473
Philip Horey 155 155	67	132	515
Anti-Jackson.			
John Edmondson 163 204	194	101	681
William Benny 174 208	190	109	681
Jeremiah Valiant 165 195	190	100	650
George Stevens 166 205	200	104	675
W. H. Tilghman 158 206	171	93	623

The National Anti Masonic Convention, which met in Baltimore last week, was organized by the appointment of John O. Spencer, of the State of New York, as president, four vice presidents, and four secretaries. 13 States were represented.

Mr. John S. Shriver of Baltimore, appeared and took his seat in the convention as the representative of Maryland, as appears by the minutes of proceedings; the publication of which is the first intimation we ever had, that our state would be represented in this body.—Truly, Mr. Shriver must be a public spirited man, as we are not aware the people of Maryland, or any portion of them, asked his services as a representative, and consequently they were volunteered.

The convention, after divers preliminary proceedings, finally, on Thursday proceeded to nominate a candidate for the office of President of the United States, and one for Vice President. WILLIAM WIRT, of Maryland, formerly Attorney General of the U. States was unanimously nominated for President, and AMOS ELLMAKER, of Pennsylvania, for Vice President. Both these gentlemen addressed letters to the Convention, accepting the nomination.—Mr. Wirt's is a well written production, as might have been expected from so talented a scholar; and we may possibly give it at some future day. He has been initiated as a freemason, but having made but little progress in the science, and not attending the lodges for 30 years, or more, he seems to know nothing of masonry; and in regard to anti-masonry, which he has so suddenly espoused, for his knowledge he has been wholly indebted to John C. Spencer, of New York, the political persecutor of masons.

Anti Masonry has now assumed a tangible form; and as it has forced itself into the political arena, we give its true portrait, in an article extracted from the National Gazette, of Philadelphia.

At a meeting of the citizens of Baltimore held on Tuesday last, the following gentlemen were appointed delegates to the Free Trade Convention, in Philadelphia, which met on Friday last:

George Hoffman, Hugh Birchhead, John Gibson, William Price, James Carter, John B. Howell, Henry Thompson, W. P. Morrell, James Campbell, John I. Donaldson, John S. Smith, Union S. Heath.

Hilliers, Sept. 13.—This day the venerable General, the only surviving Signer of the Declaration of Independence, enters upon his 95th year.

A letter received in Norfolk, Va. from a highly respectable source at Newbern, N. O. gives the assurance that the late alarm in that quarter has entirely subsided—that much of it was without any just foundation—and that the efficient measures adopted for the preservation of order and the public security have inspired general confidence.

FRANC.—The military availability of France may be in some degree appreciated by the late fact that an army of 50,000 men was put in motion for Belgium in twenty-four hours. Two of the King's sons as colonels, marched with it. The males of the Royal family, will not be respected unless they possess military habits, and take every opportunity to evince them and make a display of personal courage. It is a general saying that "a good heart excuses many errors." In France it may also be said, military grace and prowess will excuse many faults.

St. Louis, Sept. 3.—Steam Boat Disaster.—The steam boat Fairy, employed in the trade up the Illinois river, struck a snag on Tuesday evening last, and sank in the Mississippi opposite Gilliam's Landing. We understand that her cargo was entirely destroyed. No lives were lost.—N. Y. Paper.

Fire.—The Schooner General Jackson, from New Orleans, at anchor off Brooklyn, last night took fire and was burnt to the water's edge.—She was towed to the shore at the Red Mills, (Buttermilk Channel.) Part of her cargo consisting of sugar and coffee was on board, which with the vessel is a total loss.—N. Y. Paper.

Custom House Oaths.—It has often been a subject of remark, that the innumerable oaths required in Revenue Departments, have an injurious tendency on the morals of the people. On looking over some of our late English papers, we find that on the 17th July, a Bill entitled Custom House Oaths Bill, was read in the House of Lords a third time and passed. During the debate on the subject, the Marquis of Lansdown stated "that in one single department of Customs ten thousand oaths had been taken in the course of last year and no less than twelve thousand during the same period in one department of the Excise. He observed that the bill repealed eighty or ninety classes of oaths connected with the Customs, and nearly the same number attached to the Excise."

The Bishop of London said "he felt it his duty as a minister of religion, to express the pleasure he experienced in seeing such a bill passed. The practice of taking oaths with reference to the most trivial matters had, he contended, a direct tendency to lessen, especially amongst the lower orders, the reverence which should be always attached to the solemnity of taking an oath."

In the collection of our revenue, the oaths required from importers are very numerous, and we wish, for the credit of our National Legislature and the character of our merchants, that many of the oaths now exacted were purged from the Statute Books. The oaths required are a tacit implication, that every invoice and document presented at our Custom House is false;—and that the intention of every merchant is to defraud the revenue. By the collection laws now in force, passed, we believe on the 8th of March, 1831, the various oaths prescribed, particularly in the case of merchandise paying ad valorem duty are drawn up with much care and skill, embracing nearly every situation in which an importer can be placed, and guarding against every possibility of committing fraud, without being guilty of perjury—if no more than this were required, our merchants would have much less cause of complaint than at present: if the oaths so carefully dictated and so rigidly enforced were believed, few might deem that they had a right to complain,—but the oaths are virtually not believed.—The oath of the foreign owner is required with all goods imported, sworn to before a public officer, duly authorized to administer oaths, to which must be added the certificate of the American Consul stating that the deponent is worthy of credit and that the officer before whom the oath was administered was duly authorized in the case; if even this was believed no upright or honest merchant might complain,—but it is not. After all this farce of oaths the government by their laws imply, that although the owner has sworn before a magistrate to the truth of his invoice, although our own Consul has certified that the owner is worthy of credit, and that the magistrate was duly authorized to administer oaths, and again through the importer, whether owner or consignee, has sworn before one of our own Collectors, that every item and charge is bona fide true—yet all are deemed unworthy of credit—the oaths are all utterly disregarded, and the fee paid to the American Consul is just so much money uselessly thrown away. The goods (one package out of each 20, or all the invoice) must be sent to the public stores, the quantity must be examined and the charges appraised by officers appointed for the purpose, whose decision shall outweigh all the oaths that have been required,—and yet if these oaths, so utterly disregarded, do not accompany the goods, they are subject to certain penalties. Such is a brief outline of the oaths required on goods paying ad valorem duty—and it is of such, that we have cause to complain.

The merchants of our country—and we refer especially to those of New York stand above the implication of dishonesty, which the collection laws cast upon them—the few instances of fraud notwithstanding all the vigilance of our officers, and the fraction of losses on bonds secured here—averaging even less than one quarter per cent.—are proof, if proof were wanting, of the integrity and uprightness of our New York merchants.

J. Y. Mar. Del.

RIOT AT PROVIDENCE.—The Providence Journal of Wednesday morning contains the annexed paragraph:—

In an affray last evening in Olney's Lane, between 8 and 9 o'clock, a sailor was shot dead, and 4 others wounded. The deceased sailor is a Swede by birth, and was one of the crew of ship New Jersey from Canton. Among the crowd that assembled after the occurrence, it was difficult to obtain the particulars which led to this melancholy termination. The shots, we understand, were fired from a house occupied by blacks, and before the police officers arrived, the furniture of three houses was destroyed.

P. S.—About 12 o'clock, a large mob had collected who demolished one house and part of two others.

The Providence American of Thursday gives some additional particulars of the riot which occurred in the precincts of that town on Wednesday.

It appears that a part of the crew of the ship Lion, lately arrived from "Gottenburg, united with a number of individuals, commenced an

attack upon a house occupied by blacks of a dissolute character. Two or three of the negroes retired to a lot in the rear of the house with guns, and fired at the sailors, killing one of them, and wounding three. The deceased sailor is a Swede by birth, and recently came to Providence in the ship New Jersey from Canton. He was a promising young man only 23 years old, who had shipped as second mate on board the ship Ann & Hope bound to the East Indies. He was passing along with the three sailors who were wounded, in pursuit of the cook of the ship, and neither he nor his comrades made the least disturbance.—Between 30 and 40 buck shot entered his breast and stomach.—The other three, who were wounded in the face and arms, are Americans. A negro by the name of Richard Johnson, was taken and committed to jail. This fellow was before the Town Council a fortnight ago for disorderly conduct, and ordered out of town. The others engaged in the affray had not been apprehended. The furniture (such as it was) and two of the houses in the Lane were materially injured. The owners of these sinks of iniquity, we are credibly informed, let them to these wretches at the rate of one dollar and a half per week for one room, and exact payment at the end of each week. [A profitable, but not very honorable mode of investing surplus funds, says the Providence American; but a very prevalent one in certain parts of New York.] Thus far of the riot of Wednesday night. By the annexed paragraph from the Providence Journal of yesterday, we find that the riot had been renewed.

Riot.—Our town was again thrown in a state of alarm last night, by the re-assembly of the mob of the night previous, in Olney's Lane, to the number of seven or eight hundred, who commenced pulling down the houses occupied by blacks, and at 4 o'clock had succeeded in destroying eight buildings. The First Light Infantry Company were under arms during a part of the night, by order of Gov. Arnold, who with High Sheriff Mumford and his Deputies, assisted by the members of the Town Council, succeeded in arresting a number of the ringleaders.

P. S.—2 o'clock, A. M. The mob have defeated both civil and military authority; finished their work in Olney's Lane, and moved to the head of the Cove, where they have recommenced tearing down houses and destroying furniture.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

Destruction of the British Brig Maria, and murder of her crew.—The Admiral Colpoys brought from Barbadoes, a private communication containing the particulars of the destruction of the British brig Maria, of Liverpool, and the murder of her Captain, George, her mate and crew, on the coast of Africa in May last, by pirates. The account given by a Krooman, who afterwards escaped from the vessel and regained the coast, is—that he went on board the Maria at the Island of Princes, accompanied by a countryman for the purpose of being conveyed to Kroom country; that on the morning of the 7th day after leaving Princes, and when out sight of land, was fallen upon by a large brig, from which they were hailed in English, demanding to be informed of the name of the vessel, cargo, and business on the coast; to which several questions, Captain George satisfactorily answered. Capt. George then asked if he did not know that M. S. Princes had taken a vessel of theirs; the answer given, was, "that he knew nothing of it, but that if he wanted to know they had better go to Princes, where the men of war were." At this reply the pirates became enraged, and said that "they would shoot Capt. G. the way to Princes"—fired a shot into the forepart of the Maria—directed Captain G. to go on board, and lowered six boats into the water, filled with men which put off to board the Maria. Exertion was now made on board the Maria to escape, but without success.—The pirates having soon reached her, boarded the pirates being principally armed with long knives, immediately commenced to slaughter the unfortunate crew, who were without the means of making an effectual resistance. Capt. George was shot through the forehead by the leader of the boarding party, as he came up from his cabin.

The Krooman having escaped to the rigging, were spectators of this inhuman scene; they were soon discovered, obliged down, and with four black men of Cape Coast, who had hid themselves below, one of whom had his arm cut off with a sabre for not leaving his hiding place when desired by the pirates) were, with the ivory, some guns, cloth, gold, &c. found on board, removed to the pirate vessel, after taking all that they required from the brig they fired a broad side into her, which done so much injury that she sunk about two hours after. Two nights after this occurrence, during a tornado, the Krooman escaped from the pirates in one of her boats, which was towing astern—having previously supplied themselves with a small quantity of biscuit—and in fourteen days were so fortunate as to reach the coast of Guinea, at Wydah, at which place the pirate brig had been a short time before for a supply of water.

The only description of the pirate vessel given is, that she was a brig, with a poop, masted a little—no painted, sides white, inside of ports red; carried two large guns, similar to those of a sloop of war, on each side, and two pivot guns, one amidships and one forward; the two after guns were brass; carried no flag whilst capturing the Maria, but afterwards hoisted Spanish; with a crew upwards of one hundred in number, composed of people of various nations—Portuguese, Spaniards, Americans, and some who spoke English. The master was a tall stout man, with large red whiskers and red hair, spoke English well, and that he was bound for the Havannah. The statement from which we have copied the foregoing, was given on oath, before the Justice of the Peace at Freetown, on the 3d of June last.

The pirate allied to as being captured by the Primrose, was gallantly carried by a boat's crew from that vessel, commanded by Mr. George Rose, master, the pirates making a most desperate resistance; the boat having after a very long chase, to approach her under a galling fire from two long guns, the pirate's loss was, out of a crew of 23 men, 13 killed.

A letter from Antigua dated 27th August says:—"The dreadful Hurricane which laid Barbadoes in ruins has also been exceedingly severe in St. Vincent. They are in want at St. Vincent of all sorts of Lumber and also Flour. The ports are open till December. Every vessel but one went ashore; eight or ten totally lost. Almost all our Flour is gone except about 350 bbls. We have raised here from 7 to \$900 for the Barbadians."

A Port Spain paper of the 20th ult. states that in the Gale of the 13th, all but one of 20 vessels at St. Vincent were driven ashore, including the brig Orleans of Quebec, Dave of St. Andrews, and saint. Henry Clay, of Elizabeth City. The Hon. John Littledale, a member of the Council, was killed by the destruction of his dwelling house. Several other lives were lost, and a number of dwelling houses and other buildings were destroyed or

damaged. The plantations also sustained serious injury. Tobacco and Grenada, were but slightly injured by the hurricane. At St. Lucia, considerable damage was sustained.

Letter of a letter dated Kingston, Jan. 31st, 1831.

"The pinner crop this year is done for many weeks, making from 1000 to 1500 bags will not make it. We have our information unfortunately from too correct a source, and when we say not a tenth of an average crop will be picked, we are within bounds."

The following has been published, as the answer of the President of the United States, to the 1st ultimo, asking for an explanation of the meaning of the President, as expressed in his letter of the 14th June last, to a Committee of the Union party of Charleston.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5, 1831.
Sir—I have received your letter of the 23d ultimo enclosing, agreeably to one of the Resolutions of the meeting a copy of the Proceedings of the citizens of the Colleton district, at Wallerboro, on the 1st August, 1831, stating the construction which they say they are compelled to give to my letter of the 14th June last, to the Committee of my fellow citizens of Charleston, and requesting me to inform them whether they have truly interpreted my language.

I am not satisfied that the language referred to is justly liable to misapprehension, and I do not feel myself authorized to enter into any correspondence for the purpose of explaining or discussing, in reference merely to a supposed emergency, the means which the President may be required to employ in the discharge of his constitutional duty of taking care that the laws be faithfully executed.

I am, therefore, constrained with all proper respect for my fellow citizens who composed the meeting, to decline the explanations required by their Resolution.

I am, Sir, with sentiments of respect, your obdt. servt. ANDREW JACKSON.
To Charles Wells, Esq. Chairman, &c. Wallerboro, S. Carolina.

Inault to the American Flag.—Capt. ELDER, of the brig Harvest, whose arrival is announced under the marine head, informs that a brigantine, from N. Carolina, bound to Texas, was chased off the Bahama Banks, by a British man of war vessel, understood to be the Skip-jack, which vessel fired 13 shot at her—the brigantine had her colors hoisted—the ship, had not—She was boarded by the ship, which took possession of her and carried her to Havana. During the chase, the brigantine threw aboard her deck load. After she was taken possession of lost anchors and cables.—Captain Elder, immediately previous to his leaving Havana, that the brigantine was released, and that a representation of the outrage had been forwarded to the President of the U. States. These were our U. S. vessels in port.

Norfolk Herald.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE BOND AT CHARLESTON.—This celebrated case under which it was decided that the constitutionality of the Tax Law of 1828, could be brought up for discussion before the Supreme Court, has been closed in such a way as to defeat the object.

Two citations were made on the 1st of a motion of the District Attorney of the U. S. (Mr. Gilchrist) for leave to enter judgment on the bond, and 2d, a motion of the Defendant's Attorneys for leave to plead, both which were argued to-day.

Upon these questions which were fully argued by Mr. Payson for the United States, and by Mr. Matthews for the defendants, (Messrs. Holmes and Mayzel,) the court by Judge Lee, decided that the 65th section of the Revenue Act of 1790, should receive such a construction as might not be inconsistent with the Article of the Constitution of the U. S. which secures the right of trial by jury in all "suits at Common Law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars;" and the defendants were permitted to plead.

The plea of the general issue (or non est factum,) was then tendered.

Under this plea the defendants offered to show that the bond was given for duties on a cargo under the Duty Act of 1823, with a view to submit the question of the constitutionality of that Act to the Jury. The counsel for the United States objected to the admissibility of such evidence under that plea, and went into the argument.

On the next day the court decided, that it was not competent for the defendants to go into the consideration of the Bond—or the question of the constitutionality of the Law under which the Bond was given under the plea of the general issue. It was then contended that the same matter might be offered, or giving notice to that effect, filing it with the plea, and the counsel stated that such notice had been given. This was also overruled. The case was then submitted (the Jury who retired)—and on their first return found a general verdict for the United States; with the exception of one Jurymen, who desired it to be recorded, as a part of the verdict that the Bond was given under an unconstitutional Law. This was disallowed by the Court—where the Jury again retired—and after a short time, brought in a verdict to this effect:—that no other question being submitted to them but the question whether the Bond was the deed of the Defendants, they find that it is the deed of the Defendants.

CITY BANK ROBBERY.—We were credibly informed that a compromise has been made by the City Bank and Parkins, by virtue of which the bank was relieved from the Custody of the Police last evening. The terms of the arrangement are understood to have been, that the prosecution should be abandoned, and the sum of three thousand dollars, together with his stock in trade, left to his possession, on condition of his restoring all the stolen property in his hands, and making a full and free disclosure of the mode and manner by which the robbery was effected. The amount accounted for by Parkins, is upwards of thirty-seven thousand dollars.

Immediately upon his discharge from criminal process, he was taken into the custody of the Sheriff, at the suit of S. & M. Allen, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, and being unable to procure bond, was committed to the debtor's prison. The object of the Messrs. Allen undoubtedly is to compel him to make restitution to them out of the bonus given by the bank, and his other property, for the undiscovered remainder of their money.—N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.

INTERESTING TO BANKERS.—We were informed yesterday of a curious anecdote connected with bank robberies, which was communicated by Murray since his conviction. He acknowledges that he has robbed one bank in Glasgow, and commenced his arrangements for robbing another previously. To get into the vault to the first, he should pass through four doors, and was so far successful as to prepare keys for the two outer locks, but on proceeding to the third, the whole design was frustrated by the simple contrivance

of sealing a small piece of tape, across the keyhole,—had he removed the tape for the purpose of exploring the wards of the lock to procure his model; the attempt would of course be known in the morning from the defection of the seal, Murray says, he felt grievously mortified at the discovery. "I would rather," he says, "have to contend with the vigilance of twelve watchmen than this little bit of tape."

This simple remedy might be of great use in protecting safes from lock pickers.

N. Y. Cour. & Eng.

St. Michael's captured by the Terevians.—If the following information is correct, which we copy from the Boston papers of Thursday, the Azore Islands are now under the domination of Donna Maria 2d.—St. Michael's being the only one which remained subject to Don Miguel, at the date of our previous account.

From the Western Islands.—Capt. Spalding, of the schr. Factor, arrived at this port last evening from Fayal, Aug. 10, reports that the day before he sailed, a Portuguese schr. arrived, with a number of prisoners, (Migueles) from Terevia, and stated that on the 3rd of Aug. the troops of Donna Maria landed at St. Michael's, and a battle was fought, in which a major and two captains were killed, and next day the Migueles surrendered.

The inhabitants are represented a much gratified at the news, as they seemed to regard Don Miguel with the utmost detestation.

Extensive Robbery.—We learn from good authority that a theft to a large extent was committed between the day before yesterday and yesterday morning, on board the steamer Kenilworth, by which it appears that nearly six hundred dollars kept on board for the boat's disbursements, and a packet said to contain thirty seven thousand dollars, destined for the Bank of the State of Mississippi at Natchez, has also been stolen. In the latter we learn there were thirty notes of the United States' Branch Bank at New-Orleans, for one thousand dollars each, and seven thousand dollars of the Bank of the State of Mississippi. The public would do well to be on their guard when such paper is offered by persons under suspicious circumstances.

The agents for the charterers of said boat have authorized us to state that they will pay one thousand dollars for the recovery of said money and arrest of the thief, or five hundred dollars for the former.

Cholera in Russia.—A slip from the office of the Newburyport Herald contains the following extract from St. Petersburg, dated Aug. 2d.

"The sickness at St. Petersburg, I am happy to say, was very much better yesterday. There were but 40 or 50 cases and we think in a few days it will cease entirely."

Baltimore Produce Market.

FRIDAY, September 30.
(Corrected from the Baltimore American of Saturday; in whose statement of prices the utmost reliance may be placed.)

Wheat, white,	110 1/2	120
" best red,	108 1/2	110
" good to good (Md.)	60 1/2	60
Corn, white & new	55 1/2	55
" yellow	55 1/2	55
Rye,	65 1/2	65
Oats,	53 1/2	53
Clover seed	2 1/2	2 1/2
Timothy seed	2 1/2	2 1/2
Flaxseed, rough	1 1/2	1 1/2
Beans,	75 1/2	75
Peas, black eye,	65 1/2	65

Flour,		
Hawthorn street	51	
(City mills, standard	5 1/2	
" do extra,	5 1/2	
" Rye Flour 1st and 2d	5 1/2	
" 3d & 4th	5 1/2	

FEATHERS.		
Corn Meal, kiln dried, bbl.	3.00	3.00
in blads:	a 161	

PLASTER PARIS.—		
Ground Plaster, per bbl	1 3/4	
Wool.		
Washed; common and 1/2	do	55 1/2
do do 1/2	do	57 1/2
do do 1/2	do	45 1/2
do full blood	do	50 1/2
Unwashed; common and 1/2	do	25 1/2
do do 1/2	do	28 1/2
do do 1/2 full do	do	30 1/2

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Easton, Md. on the 30th September 1831, which if not called for previous to the 1st January 1832, will be sent to the General Post Office, as dead letters.

Persons inquiring for letters in this list will please say they are advertised, they may otherwise not receive them.

A	K
Atkinson, Thomas	Kerr, Sarah Maria
Austin, William	
Bayne, Rev. Thos.	Lloyd, Mrs. S. S.
Bullitt, Alexander	Lucas, W. U.
Burke, John	Lockerman, Rich. 4
Ball, Capt. Thos.	Littler, Hester
Bracco, Eliza	Leonard, Margaret
Boardley, Mrs. Danl.	Lowe, Isaac
Benson, Mary	
Bullen, Jesse	Magarey, Marcus
	ManSHIP, Mary
Caldwell, Elizabeth	N
Cabal, Elizabeth	Nicholas, Mr.
Cox, Isaac P.	Nichols, Maria
Caradine, Ann	O
Dickinson, Solo'n. 9	Orem, Spelden Jr.
Diamond, Eliza	Osborn, Jonathan
Denny, Benj. 51	P
	Paca, Jr. John P.
Emory, Lieut. W. H.	Powers, Robert T.
	Parsons, John
Foreman, Miss	P
Fairbanks, John B.	Price, Mr.
Fountain, Risdon	
Fuller, B. Willis	Ridgway, Susan
Fairbank, Sarah Ann	
	Smith, Sarah
Goldsborough, Chas.	Spencer Richard, 3
Griffin, Samuel	Stockton, Wrightson
Goldsborough, Sophia	Steward, Thomas
	Sewell, Mark
Hollyday, Miss C. A.	Seymour, Spedden
Hopkins, Edw'd. S.	Scott, Sarah
Henley, Ann	Stevens, Samuel
Henrich, Ann	Sloan, James A.
Hobbs, Mr.	Satterfield, Samuel
Hamblin James M.	Secretary of Courts
Haddaway, Mar. Ann	Lodge,
	T
Jackson, Esther	Tilghman, W. H.
Jones, Nathaniel	Varden, Josiah
Judd, Spencer P.	W
Jenkinson, Wm.	Winder, Edward S.
Jones, Nathl. C.	Wilcox, William
Jones, Mrs.	Woolfolk, R. T.
	Wright, Rev. Thos.
	EDWARD MULLIKIN, r. n.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

That application will be made for renewal of the following Certificates of Stock in the Union Bank of Maryland, which have been lost or mislaid, viz. One full share No. 10,652—now in the name of Lydia Calhoun, 13 M.L. shares No. 9351 to 9365, in the name of 23,503 to 23,508, name of 13,753 to 13,754, Sidney 24,549 and 1567, Calhoun.

The Frederick Town Herald, Hagers Town Herald and Easton Whig will copy the above once a week four times, and forward certificates to the Editors of the American. Oct. 4

CLARK'S OFFICE.

Baltimore, Sept. 29th, 1831.

REPORT of the Drawing of the Maryland State Lottery, No. 7 for 1831.

No. 111328 (even number) the capital prize of \$6000	
114511	2000
11970	1000
14363	500
119187	300
12687	200
113937	15173 } Prizes of
12403	8192 } 100
12790	15173 } Prizes of
116318	7945 } 50
119103	

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

No. 11,323, an even number, having drawn the capital prize, agreeably to the scheme, therefore, all the even numbers, being those ending with 2, 4, 6, 8, or 0, are each entitled to two dollars, in addition to whatever prizes they may have drawn besides.

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

1831.
LL." angston,
anyers-
Dangs-
Commis-
d Gove-
village
by, and

WISHES.

BY THOMAS HAINES BAILEY.

Say, what should be the first wish if a fairy said to thee,
 "Now ask a boon—'till grant it—whatever it may be?"
 The first wish of thy heart I think, may easily be told;
 Confide in me, deny it not, thy wish would be for Gold.
 Oh, no! thou art mistaken; that should not be the boon,
 My third for this world's treasure is ever sated soon;
 The only gold I prize, is such as Industry hath brought,
 The gold like that from fairy hands, would fruitless be sought,
 Then say, what would thy first wish be? Ambition's laurel name?
 The pamper'd board of Luxury, where crowds of menials wait?
 The second wish will still be gold, to furnish forth thy state.
 Ah, no! the days are long gone by, when such had been my choice,
 I seek not fame—far more I prize the self-approving voice;
 My first wish should not be for Fame, my second not for Gold,
 But, listen to me patiently, my wishes shall be told.
 Oh, give me but a happy home, to share with her I love,
 Oh let me from her path of life each anxious care remove!
 And like the sweet days of the past, "may we have days in store,"
 Oh, give me this, and only this, I'll never ask for more.

From the Daily Albany Argus.

DIMAGE.

On the night following Sunday, August 21st, while many of the inhabitants of Southampton county, Virginia, were absent at a camp-meeting held in a neighboring district, the blacks rose upon the defenceless and unarmed, who remained at home, and sacrificed, with barbarous cruelty, between sixty and seventy victims without discrimination of age, sex or condition.
 Will for the innocent,
 The beautiful and fair,
 The young, who perished in their youth,
 The old, in his hoary hair.
 Will for the many hearts,
 And homes made desolate;
 For broken hearts and severed ties—
 The spoils of murderous hate.
 Fair passed the Sabbath-run
 Behind the western hills;
 And hymns were heard in the ancient wood,
 And songs by the rushing rills.
 The old man call'd his flock,
 And read the living word;
 And the peace of God was in his heart,
 While his lips in prayer were stirr'd.
 All solemnly kneel down;
 With meek, confiding air;
 And hush'd "Amen" as the sire implor'd
 For them the Great Keeper's care.
 Steps to fold her arms,
 Wrapp'd husband, child, and wife,
 And throbbing pulse, and heaving breast
 Were all that betoken'd life.
 A child was laid by his side
 The startled eye but saw
 The gleaming axe, and the ear just caught
 The sibilant siren's war.
 The lid that over the eye,
 The ear that heard no again;
 And only death stood sentry by
 The red pattern of the slain.
 Men smil'd as it was wont,
 On upland, plain, and stream,
 And thousand birds their native song
 To the first awakening beam.
 But woman's cheerful smile,
 And man's exulting voice,
 And childhood's gleeful laugh, no more,
 In the morning, bade rejoice.
 Out on the pallid'd floor,
 Pile the sanguine'd blood,
 The pale step in the mother's breast,
 And his bruised lips dash'd with blood.
 Upon the cold heart-stone
 The unwept virgin lay,
 Cruel'd in her budding loveliness,
 And dawn of her opening day.
 And manhood's sturdy arm
 In death was beaten down;
 From youth his boast and pride were raft,
 From reverend age his crown.
 Will for the young and fair,
 And their remorseless fate;
 Will for the merry homes laid waste,
 And the homes desolate.
 VIATOR.
 Norfolk, Va. 4th September, 1831.

Public Sale.

ON FRIDAY, the 7th of October, if fair, if not the next day, by order of the Orphan's Court, at the late residence of James L. Smith, deceased, will be sold, on a credit of six months, on all sums over five dollars, ALL THE PERSONAL ESTATE of the said Smith (negroes excepted), consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, HOGS, Plantation Utensils, with Household Furniture, &c. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.
 Attendance by
 J. BRYAN, Adm'r.

An Act regulating Passenger Ships and Vessels.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if the master or any other person on board of any ship or vessel, owned in the whole or in part by a citizen or citizens of the United States, or the territories thereof, or by a subject or subjects, citizen or citizens, of any foreign country, shall, after the first day of January next, take on board of such ship or vessel, to any foreign port or place, or shall bring or convey into the United States, or the Territories thereof, from any foreign port or place, or shall carry, convey, or transport from the United States, or the territories thereof, to any foreign port or place, a greater number of passengers than two for every five tons of such ship or vessel, according to custom house measurement, every such master, or other person so offending, and the owner or owners of such ship or vessel, shall severally forfeit and pay to the United States the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, for each and every passenger so taken on board of such ship or vessel, and above the aforesaid number of two to every five tons of such ship or vessel; to be recovered by suit, in any Circuit or District Court of the United States, where the said vessel may arrive, or where the owner or owners aforesaid may reside: *Provided, nevertheless,* That nothing in this act shall be taken to apply to the complement of men usually and ordinarily employed in navigating such ship or vessel.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That if the number of passengers so taken on board of any ship or vessel as aforesaid, or conveyed or brought into the United States, or transported therefrom as aforesaid, shall exceed the said proportion of two to every five tons of such ship or vessel, by the number of twenty passengers, in the whole, every such ship or vessel shall be deemed and taken to be forfeited to the United States, and shall be prosecuted and distributed in the same manner in which the forfeitures and penalties are recovered and distributed under the provisions of the act, entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage."

Section 3. And be it further enacted, That every ship or vessel bound on a voyage from the United States to any port on the Continent of Europe, at the time of leaving the last port whence such ship or vessel shall sail, shall have on board, well secured and decanted, at least sixty gallons of water, one hundred pounds of salted provisions, one gallon of vinegar, and one hundred pounds of wholesome ship bread, for each and every passenger on board such ship or vessel, over and above such provisions, stores, and live stock, as may be put on board by such master or passenger for their use, or that of the crew of such ship or vessel; and in like proportion for a shorter or longer voyage; and if the passengers on board of such ship or vessel in which the proportion of provisions herein directed shall not have been provided, shall at any time be put on shore allowance, in water, flesh, vinegar, or bread, during any voyage aforesaid, the master and owner of such ship or vessel shall severally pay to each and every passenger who shall have been put on shore allowance as aforesaid, the sum of three dollars for each and every day they may have been on such shore allowance; to be recovered in the same manner as seamen's wages are, or may be, recovered.

Section 4. And be it further enacted, That the captain or master of any ship or vessel arriving in the United States, or any of the territories thereof, from any foreign place whatever, at the same time that he delivers a manifest of the cargo, and, if there be no cargo, then at the time of making a report or entry of the ship or vessel, pursuant to the existing laws of the United States, shall also deliver and report to the collector of the district in which such ship or vessel shall arrive, a list or manifest of all the passengers taken on board the said ship or vessel, or any foreign port or place; in which list or manifest it shall be the duty of the said master to designate, particularly, the age, sex, and occupation, of the said passengers, respectively, the country to which they severally belong, and that of which it is their intention to become inhabitants; and shall further set forth whether any, and what number, have died on the voyage, which report and manifest shall be sworn to by the said master, in the same manner as is directed by the existing laws of the United States, in relation to the manifest of the cargo, and that the refusal or neglect of the master aforesaid, to comply with the provisions of this section shall incur the same penalties, disabilities, and forfeitures, as are at present provided for a refusal or neglect to report and deliver a manifest of the cargo aforesaid.

Section 5. And be it further enacted, That each and every Collector of the Customs, to whom such manifest or list of passengers as aforesaid shall be delivered, shall quarterly return copies thereof to the Secretary of State of the United States, by whom statements of the same shall be laid before Congress at each and every session.

Approved March 2, 1819.
 Collectors Office, Custom and Port of Alexandria, Sept. 14th, 1830. I, E. J. Peters, per recent information from the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury, that the above Act has been misapprehended in some Part, and that every person of that age will be deemed a passenger, and I hereby inform all masters and owners of vessels that the penalties of the law will hereafter be enforced in all cases where sufficient time has been afforded for this misapprehension to be corrected.
 JOHN WILLIS, Collector.

Notice to Farmers.

THE Subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on Tuesday the 11th of October, at Easton, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, on a credit of six months, with approved security, several head of IMPROVED BLOOD OF IMPROVED BLOOD, between the ages of six months and two years.
 EDWARD LLOYD.

African Colonization.

THE Maryland State Colonization Society will dispatch a vessel with emigrants to Liberia, on the 12th day of October next. A number have already engaged to sail in her, and further applications for a passage free of charge, will be received by Dr. Ayres, the agent of the Society at his house in Sharp street, near Welcome alley.

The different Auxiliary Societies throughout the State are requested to proceed with their collections, and to transmit their accounts to the agent, together with the names of all applicants for emigration as soon as possible.
 SOLOMON FITTING, &c. Executive Committee.
 MOSES SHEPARD, &c. Committee.
 CHARLES HOWARD, &c. Committee.
 Editors throughout the State, kindly to the cause of Colonization, are respectfully requested to give publicity to the above.
 Aug 23

UNION TAVERN

EASTON, MARYLAND. 1831.
 THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from Cambridge, Dorchester county, where he has been engaged for near twelve years in keeping a public house, and has the gratifying assurance of his friends and customers in that place, as well as those travelling through, who favoured him with a call that heretofore he has given general satisfaction.
 He has taken that large and commodious house in Easton, Talbot county, so well known as the Union Tavern, on the corner of Washington and Goldsborough streets, immediately opposite the Bank, in the most fashionable and pleasant part of the town, within a few steps of the Court House, and immediately adjoining the office of the Hon. John Leedes Kerr, and nearly opposite to that of the Hon. William Hayward Junr.
 He is still further gratified in assuring the public that he has many advantages that he never before had, viz: A much more splendid house, and a market quite to any for a like population, in the world, and with his knowledge of his business, and a disposition to please, he flatters himself he shall receive a liberal share of the patronage of the public.
 Private parties can always be accommodated, and every exertion will be made to make all comfortable that give him a call.
 The public's obedient and humble servant,
 WILLIAM C. RIDGWAY.



W. C. R. STAGES will run to the wharf regularly for the accommodation of passengers from and to the Steamboat Maryland—Passengers carried to any part of the adjacent country at a moment's notice.
 The Star and Gazette, Easton; Village Herald, Prince Anne; Messenger, Spow Hill; Times, Centerville; American, Baltimore; and Caroline Intelligencer, Denton, will each insert the above to the amount of two dollars and forward their bills to the subscriber.
 march 23 W. C. R.

The Steamboat MARYLAND.

Will continue the same routes as last year, until further notice, viz: leaving Baltimore on Tuesday and Friday mornings at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton; leave Easton on Wednesday and Saturday mornings at 7 o'clock for Cambridge, Annapolis and Baltimore; leave Baltimore on Monday mornings at 6 o'clock for Chestertown, by Georgetown 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 on board thereof.
 LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Captain.

EASTON PACKET.

THE subscriber takes the liberty of informing the public that he has taken the Grary and wharf of Messrs. Kerr and Goldsborough, as also that new substantial and fast sailing boat.

The Schooner ARIEL.

which he intends running as a regular packet from this place to Baltimore. The ARIEL will leave Easton Point every Wednesday morning, at nine o'clock, A. M. returning will leave Baltimore on every Saturday morning at the same hour. The Ariel is now in complete order for the reception of freights and passengers, and can go to and from Baltimore as quick as any sail boat that sails our bay; as I have been employed for the last six years in the packing business from this place, I flatter myself that it will be in my power to give general satisfaction to all freighters that may entrust their freights to me. The schooner Ariel will be commanded by Capt. Thomas P. Townsend, who is well known for his industry and sobriety, and with whom I have no doubt the public will be pleased. All orders given to the subscriber, or left at Doctor Thomas H. Davis's Drug Store in Easton, will be faithfully attended to, by
 The public's obedient servant,
 SAMUEL H. BENNY.

BOOTS & SHOES.

GRATEFUL for past favours, 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 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 promptly attended to.
 Sept. 24 Sw
 N. B. A little cash, from those indebted will be thankfully received at any time.
 P. T.

JOB PRINTING.

CV EVERY DESCRIPTION NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THE
 WHIG OFFICE.

SUCH AS
 HAND BILLS,
 POSTING BILLS,
 CIRCULAR LETTERS,
 PAMPHLETS,
 VISITING AND OTHER CARDS,
 MAGISTRATES, and all other BLANKS,
 ELECTION TICKETS, &c. &c.

Branch Bank at Easton.

Sept. 14, 1830.
 THE President and Directors of the Farmer's Bank of Maryland, have declared a Dividend of 3 per cent on the stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the first Monday in October next.
 By order,
 JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.
 Sept 20

CABINET WARE.

THE Subscriber grateful for past favours, begs leave respectfully to say that he has on hand at his warehouse, 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 MCCONEKIN.
 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. 20 1831 Sw [G]

Two journeymen Tailors Wanted IMMEDIATELY.

TWO Journeymen Tailors may find employment and liberal wages, by applying to JAMES L. SMITH.
 Easton, Sept. 20 3 times

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Rhodes, Kennard and Loveday, in Easton was on the 15th inst. dissolved by mutual consent.
 The subscribers having purchased the interest of Mr. Robert H. Rhodes, in the business of the late firm, will in future conduct the Mercantile Business in all its variety at the old stand under the firm of Kennard and Loveday; who are authorised to settle up the business of the late firm.
 They respectfully solicit a continuation of the dealings of the Customers of the late firm, and the public generally.
 ROBERT W. KENNARD,
 WILLIAM LOVEDAY.
 Sept. 20

Public Sale.

ON Wednesday the 29th of September inst. will be offered at public sale, by order of the Orphan's Court, at the late residence of John R. Plater, dec'd, on a credit of 9 months, all the household goods, and furniture, (including a small library of valuable books) farming utensils, a four wheeled carriage in good repair, together with the stock of Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Horses, and a pair of young well broke work mules, late the property of the said deceased. Among the Horses is a young full bred mare 5 years old last spring, bred in St. Mary's county, of good size and colour. The Purchaser will be required to give note, and satisfactory security, bearing interest from the day of Sale, and payable in 9 months to the administrator for all property, the amount of which shall exceed five dollars, and for all of and under that amount, the money must be paid before delivery of the articles sold.
 Sale to begin at 10 o'clock A. M.
 C. M. PLATER, Adm'r.
 Sept 20

Public Sale.

ON Saturday the 8th of Oct. will be offered at Public Sale at the Court House door in Easton, the property of Wm. Towers, deceased, consisting of household furniture, and a valuable milch cow and calf—This property will be sold on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving note with approved security before the delivery of the articles purchased.
 JAMES C. WHEELER, Auctioneer.
 Easton Sept. 20

House & Lot For Sale

WILL be sold at Public Sale, on TUESDAY the 8th November next, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, between the hours of 12 o'clock A. M. & 4 o'clock P. M. The House and lot where Thomas Kersey used to live, situate 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 the 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. 6

CHEAP NEW GOODS.

Come on! Come on!! ye who want Cheap Goods!

I have just returned from the foreign market with one of the BEST ASSORTMENT OF GOODS ever opened in this town—which will be disposed of at LOWER THAN CAN BE HAD at any other Store in Easton; and do not think it necessary to enumerate articles and prices, as those who consult their own interest, will certainly give me a call.
 JOHN W. JENKINS.
 N. B. FLOUR, of the best quality for family use, lower than it can be had of any house in Easton.
 Feathers and other country produce taken on the best terms.
 J. W. J.

CASH.

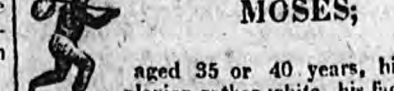
THE subscriber wishes to purchase from FIFTY TO ONE HUNDRED LIKELY NEGROES, from ten to twenty years of age, of both sexes, for which the highest market price will be given in cash. Apply to the subscriber, or in his absence, a letter left with Mr. S. Lowe, Easton Hotel, or directed to the subscriber at Centerville, will meet immediate attention.
 THOS. W. OVERLEY.
 Nov 16

STRAY HORSE.

A sorrel Horse, supposed to be about 12 years old, was found in the subscriber's field about three miles from Wye Mills, on Sunday morning, 28th ult. He has no particular mark, trot and gallop. The owner can have the horse, by calling on the Subscriber and paying the cost of this advertisement.
 JAMES G. ELLIOTT.
 Sept 6

\$20 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from his master, in the neighborhood of Baltimore, about ten days since, a very remarkable negro man named



MOSES;

aged 35 or 40 years, his complexion rather white, his face much wrinkled, his hair very short, curly and red; has a down cast countenance, rather clumsy and fond of chewing tobacco. The above reward will be given to any person who will bring him to me, or ten dollars to any person who will lodge him in any goal in this State, and give me reasonable notice thereof. He was lately purchased from W. W. Eccleston, Esq. Cambridge, Md. and it is probable he has gone over to the Eastern Shore again.
 LEWIS F. SCOTT,
 Intelligence, Agency and Collector's Office, No. 2 West Fayette street, basement story of Barnum's City Hotel.
 Aug 23

A RUNAWAY.

WAS COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, on the 3d day of this inst a Mulatto Boy, calling himself
 CHARLES BACON.
 About 5 feet 6 inches high, says he belongs to Richard P. Snowden, of Anne Arundel county. He has a large scar on the inside of the right thigh, a small scar on the left side of the left knee, also a small scar over the left eye, and two scars on the right wrist; about 18 years of age—had on when committed a pair of black striped pantaloons, striped swansdown coat, a striped roundabout, black for hat. Unless the said boy is released he will be disposed of according to law.
 JOSHUA GUYTON,
 Sheriff of Harford county.
 The Editors of the Easton Whig, the Baltimore Republican, and the Washington Globe, will insert the above four times and forward their accounts to me for payment.
 JOSHUA GUYTON.
 Aug 23

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Y virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court, and me directed and delivered, by the clerk thereof, at the suit of Joseph Martin, against Nancy James, will be sold at public sale for cash, at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of October 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, in and to that tract or parcel of land, called Barnston, Cox's addition, and part of Samuel's Beginning, situated on Island Creek, in Talbot county, containing the quantity of 128 acres of land, more or less, taken to satisfy the aforesaid venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.
 Assurance given by
 WM. TOWNSEND, late Shff.
 Sept 13

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being desirous of Collecting the Tax of Talbot county, due for the present year, in the course of this fall, respectfully requests all persons holding 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 13

Public Sale.

BY virtue of an order of Talbot county Court, at May Term 1831, the undersigned commissioners, will offer at Public Sale on Tuesday, 27th day September next, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, all the farm and improvements, belonging to the being of Henry Connell, dec'd, situated on the head waters of Wye River, adjoining Skipton Landing.—This property will be sold on a credit of one two and three years, the purchaser, or purchasers, giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of Sale, to the several heirs, for their respective portions. Sale to take place between 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M.
 WM. H. TILGHMAN,
 CHARLES JUMP,
 JOSEPH TURNER,
 WM. ROSE.
 Aug. 23 6w

John of Roanoke.

NOW in fine condition, has commenced a fall season, to and the after part of October next.—Terms as advertised in the Spring. He is at one of the subscribers, Nicholas Goldsborough's farm, near Easton. Mares from a distance, if left, will be well taken care of on reasonable terms; but no responsibility for accidents or escapes.
 N. GOLDSBOROUGH,
 RICHARD SPENCER,
 E. N. HAMBLETON.
 Aug. 30

Two or Three Carpenters wanted, IMMEDIATELY.

WHO will obtain Employment, and liberal wages given, by the subscriber, at the Head of Chester, Kent County, Maryland.
 BENJAMIN KIRBY
 Aug. 23

INTELLIGENCE & AGENCY OFFICE.

No 48 Baltimore street, Baltimore. THE SUBSCRIBER can at all times obtain the highest prices for SLAVES without being sent out of the State—also, for a term of years, such as house servants of good character, can find ready sale. Any commands will be thankfully received and promptly attended to—charges moderate.
 JOHN BUSK.
 May 10

MORNING COURIER & NEW YORK ENQUIRER.

THE Morning Courier and New York Enquirer, by JAMES WATSON WEBB & Co. in the city of New York daily and weekly, on fine paper of the largest size. In its Politics it is purely Democratic, adhering to the principles and usages of the Republican Party, and advocating the re-election of General Jackson to the Presidency. Its columns are alike devoted to Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, Morals, Literature and the Fine Arts. In morals, however, it does not act upon the creed of Fanatics or Bigots, but on the contrary, inculcates those principles of morality and religion only, which are founded upon peace and good will to all mankind—the fruit of which is tolerance and brotherly affection instead of "persecution for opinion's sake." All Bigots, Fanatics, Sunday-Mail Operators, and Church and State-men, are opposed on principle, and their hypocrisy and machinations fearlessly exposed.
 In consequence of the other Daily Papers in New York, determining not to board vessels and receive their news on Sunday, the Courier & Enquirer have lately invested nearly \$4,000 in a separate "News Establishment," the support of which will add about \$5,000 to their annual expenses. Vessels from Europe will be boarded at sea, long before they reach the harbor, and their news disseminated through the country with more than ordinary despatch. In incurring this heavy increase of expenditure, the Proprietors look for remuneration to all who feel an interest in the affairs of the Old World, and if they have properly estimated the popular feeling in relation to this matter, they will be sufficiently sustained in the course they have adopted.

It does not become them to speak of the manner in which their Editorial Department is conducted.—It may be stated, however, that Assistant Editors and Reporters are employed at liberal salaries; and if the Commercial, Political, Literary, Foreign and Domestic News, were not at least equal to any other Journal, it would scarcely have acquired its circulation in any other paper in America. Yet such is the fact, that at this moment the Courier and Enquirer circulates daily in the city of New York more than one hundred per cent. more papers than any of its competitors.

Printed papers sent out of the city, are not printed until 2 o'clock P. M., when all the news received by the morning mails, or by Foreign arrivals, are inserted in a second edition—so that the Daily Subscribers in the country, receive a Morning and Evening Paper combined; and this being the only paper collecting news on Sunday, it follows of course that the news by all foreign arrivals on that day, will be found in the columns of the Courier and Enquirer only.

A Price-current and Review of the Market will be published weekly, and the Second Edition will always notice any change which may occur in the state of our market. What ever appears in the Daily Paper, will of course, also be published in the Semi-weekly.

TERMS.

Daily Paper \$10 per annum. 7 Payable in Semi-weekly Paper 4 per annum. *advertis.*
 N. B. All Post-Masters who have no objection to act as our Agents, are requested to receive subscriptions and to remit the money at the risk of the Publishers, at the time of ordering the paper.—It is expected that they will retain in their hands 10 per cent. of the amount received, as a remuneration for their trouble.
 Sept 20

SECOND NOTICE.

I am again under the necessity of calling the attention of those who stand indebted to me, and regret they paid no respect to my first notice. I therefore have lengthened out the credit to the first day of October next and inform all those who are found delinquent on that day that their accounts will be placed in an officer's hands for collection without respect to persons.
 JOHN G. STEVENS.
 Sept 20

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, CALF-SKINS, HORSE LEATHER, Lining Skins, Sole LEATHER, &c.

which they offer for sale on pleasing terms, for cash, hides and 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 Shores, and the Leather returned in 12 months.
 HENRY E. BATEMAN, & Co.
 Sept 20

Land for Sale.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 5th of October next between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M. I will offer at Public Sale, (if not previously disposed of at private sale)—all that land, (except 5 acres), which I purchased of John Arrindale, Trustee for the sale of part of the estate of Daniel Calkins—containing 145 acres; about 100 of which is cleared, and the residue in WOOD and young growing timber.
 Terms as to the time of payment made known on the day of sale. Sale to take place at Mrs. Newman's adjoining the premises.
 LOTT WARFIELD.
 aug. 30

CASH FOR NEGROES.

THE subscriber agent for Austin Woolfolk of Baltimore, takes this method of acknowledging the many preferences in the purchase of negroes, and wishes the citizens of the Eastern Shore to still continue their preference to him for
 FOR ONE HUNDRED NEGROES,
 from the age of twelve to twenty five years, he will give higher prices than any real purchaser that is now in the market, or may hereafter come. Any person having negroes, of the above ages, will do well in giving the preference to
 SAMUEL REYNOLDS,
 who may be found at the Easton Hotel.
 Nov. 16.

EASTON

VOL. IV.

PRINTED AND

EVERY TUESDAY

EDWARD

Are Two Dollars

Andum payable half

Andum payable half

Dollar; and conti

FIVE CENTS per qu

From the

THE B

IN THE CONNE

I saw them bending

Whose breath is imm

No sadness on their

No fetters clung; and

Had told dark tales o

Told a calm, clear

Am

Is this a prison? or

Whom justice from t

High sternly sever'd

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. IV.—NO. 5

EASTON, MD.—TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 11, 1831.

WHOLE NO. 161

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY
EDWARD MULLIKIN,
PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

THE TERMS.
Are Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per
Annum payable half yearly in advance. Ad-
vertisements inserted three times for ONE
DOLLAR; and continued weekly for TWENTY-
FIVE CENTS per square.

From the Connecticut Mirror.
THE BIBLE CLASS.
IN THE CONNECTICUT STATE PRISON.

I saw them bending o'er that holy page,
Whose breath is immortality. There seem'd
No sadness on their features; to their limbs
No fetters clung; and they whose early years
Had told dark tales of wretchedness and shame
Lifted a calm, clear eye.

Amaz'd I ask'd,
Is this a prison? and these the men,
Whom justice from the world's sweet fellowship
Hath sternly sever'd?

But a voice replied—
God's spirit has been here. Serene it came
To the cells where guilt and punishment
Rivet her chains, making the victim's life
A hated burden, and his hope despair!

It came!—Rebellion laid his weapons down;
The fiery breast grew soft; the rugged brow
Gave channels for the tear of penitence;
And souls which sin had blotted from their race
As a foul gangrene, to the healer turn'd—
Bath'd and were whole.

So now, with humble step,
Their penitence you measure,—giving still
The day to toil, and meeting every night,
In solitude, reflection's chast'ning glance,
Which wounds to purify. There two doth glide
Fair charity, prompting to deeds divine
The unaccustomed pupil, while he comes,
Mid the deep silence of a lonely bed,
His Bible lesson; seeks a deeper root
For Christian purpose; or anticipates
Glad Freedom's sacred gift.

Ye whom our God
Hath held from deep transgression, be not proud;
Nor in the heat of passion, haste to weigh
A brother's fault. The Eternal judge himself
(When by the sin of ingratitude moved),
Came not to Eden till the cool of day.
And since that hour when first the vengeful sword
Hung o'er the forfeit gate of Paradise,
Man hath been wayward,—weak, and prone to
fall
Beneath temptation's wife, and so must be
Unto the doom-day burning.

Then let his bitter discipline be mix'd
In Mercy's cup,—that to the prison cell
May work his soul's salvation; and the law,
Like a school-master's severe, the traitor bring
To Christ his advocate and righteousness.
Hartford. L. H. S.

THE SUNBEAM.
BY MRS. REMANS.

Thou art no longer in monarch's hall:
A joy thou art; and a wealth to all—
A beam of hope upon land and sea—
Sunbeam! what gift hath the world like thee?

Thou art walking the billows, and ocean smiles—
Thou hast touch'd with glory his thousand Isles—
Thou hast lit up the ships, and the fathery foam,
And gladden'd the sailor-like words from home.

To the solemn depths of the forest shades
Thou art streaming on, through their green ar-
cades
And the glowing leaves that have caught thy glow,
Like fire fly glances to the pools below.

I looked on the mountains—a vapor lay
Folding their heights in its dark array,
Thou brokest forth—and the mist became
A crown and 'midst of living flame.

I looked on the peasant's lowly cot—
Something of sadness had wrapped the spot;
But a gleam of thee on its casement fell,
And it laugh'd into beauty at that bright spell.

To the earth's wild places a guest thou art,
Flushing the waste like the rose's heart;
And thou soarest not from thy pomp to shed
A tender light on the ruin's head.

Thou tak'st through the dim church aisle thy way,
And its pillars from twilight flash forth to-day,
And its high pale tombs, with their trophies old,
Are bathed in a flood of burning gold.

And thou turest not from the humblest grave,
Where a flower to the sighing winds may wave;
Thou scatter'st its gloom like the dreams of rest,
Thou sleepest in love on its grassy breast.

Sunbeam of summer! O, what is like thee?
Hope of the wilderness, joy of the sea!
—One thing is like thee, to mortals given—
The faith, touching all things with hues of heaven.

From the Washington Globe, Sept. 15.
MR. EATON'S REPLY.

To Messrs. Ingham Branch and Berrien:
ON THE DISSOLUTION OF THE LATE CABINET.

(Continued.)
Private difficulties were now at an end, as
was well understood, families were to visit or
not according to their inclinations. In two days
the "indignity and outrage" which had been
offered to these gentlemen was forgotten, so
much so that for fifteen months matters glided
on in tolerable harmony. Nothing more was
said or heard of this subject, until the Presi-
dent, as he had unquestioned right to do, thought
proper to request their resignations. Then
were old notes and memoranda brought up,
and that over which they had slept so long,
immediately became a subject of deep and "a-
wakening interest to the American people."

The truth is, this force, which is now brought
out on the public stage, was designed for a
different occasion. It was in January or Feb-
ruary, 1830, that they expected to exhibit be-
fore the public, and to unfold the tale of threats
from the President, dismissal, and family as-
sault, and all that. Not being dismissed, then,
as they expected, they lay aside their pre-
pared tale; but having at length lost their
offices, they bring it forth upon an occasion
which it does not fit, and vainly attempt to at-
tribute the dissolution of the Cabinet to a false
ground. That event they knew sprung from an
entirely different cause—a cause which
will satisfy every impartial man when he
comes to understand it. To account for their
removal, they offer any but the true reason,
and hence run into all sorts of absurdity.

Shortly after this, about the 20th of March,
a preparatory meeting of a few members of
Congress was held, with a view to request the
President to remove me from the Cabinet.—
Being apprised of their design, he made a re-
mark which satisfied the leaders in this move-
ment, that to persist in their course would
lead to the public reprobation, and result in
fruitless endeavor. Accordingly the project
was abandoned, or at least sus-
pended.

I do not impute to all who participated in
this preliminary step, a design to unite ulti-
mately in a measure of such high dictation to
the President. Some were at first misled by
false representations, and induced to believe
that his peace and comfort, as well as the suc-
cess of his administration, depended upon it;
others attended the meeting to point out the
impropriety of the course, and to dissuade their
friends from persisting in their design.

Now, what was the motive for all this re-
lentless persecution? Could it be that my
wife was indeed the cause? Was it merely to
exclude a female from their 'good society'?
Was one woman so dangerous to public morals,
and so formidable an influence and power,
as to require all this strong array of Cabinet
counselors—a combination of members of Con-
gress—confederacy of fashionable ladies? Was
it for that, attacks were made upon the in-
tegrity of her husband; and honor, truth and
candor sacrificed? The idea is truly ridicu-
lous. She was lone and powerless. Those who
did not, kept away. Neither she nor her hus-
band, entered into cabals and intrigues, to the
prejudice and injury of others. Their own
multiplied wrongs, they bore with as much pa-
tience as could be expected, from mortals en-
dowed with human passions and sensibilities.
A common understanding prevailed, express-
ing in relation to one family, and which was also
understood in relation to others, that each
should seek their own associates, according to
their own will and unobtrusive restraint.

The motive, therefore was not to exclude a
female from society. It was a matter altogether too small
to account for the acts and the untiring zeal
of so many great men.

Was the motive merely to exclude me from
the Cabinet? Was my presence there, danger-
ous to the interest of the country, or to its
institutions? Had I the power or the disposi-
tion to injure the one, or overthrow the other?
Was it to be feared that I would be the able
manager of the Department of War? Of its
management, there has been no complaint,
while it was in my hands! I left it at least as
prosperous as I found it! Was it suspected that
I was not true to the President, and would
prove false and faithless to his administration?

A confidential intercourse of more than fifteen
years, the highest admiration of his character,
and the deep personal interest felt in the suc-
cess of his administration, were surely suffi-
cient to guard me against that. Nothing of
this sort entered into the mind of my traduc-
ers. They had no desire for my exclusion
on account of any suspicions entertained, that
I would willingly do injury to the interests of
the country, its institutions, or to the President!
To what then shall we look for this motive?

An ardent friend of the Vice-President, in
one short sentence disclosed it.
"Major Eaton is not the friend of Mr. Calhoun."

It was this which rendered me unfit for the
Cabinet, and for the respectable society of
Messrs. Ingham, Branch, and Berrien. I could
not, perhaps, be used to promote the views of
Mr. Calhoun, and might exert an influence to
induce General Jackson to stand a second elec-
tion. It was not thought that in my hands
the influence and patronage of the War De-
partment could be used in favor of a success-
or. In that they did me justice. It was not so
used, nor never would have been. It was a
subject about which I spoke not, and felt not.
Not even was I solicitous for General Jackson
again to be selected, except on the ground
that his principles and the course of his ad-
ministration, when fairly tested, should be
found in accord with the general sense of the
people and the country. At a proper time
they could determine this matter, and there I
was willing to rest it, undisturbed by any pri-
vate or official interference of mine.

But Major Eaton was not the friend of Mr.
Calhoun, and this was a sufficient reason,
why he should not be permitted to enter the
Cabinet, if to be prevented, or for forcing him
out when there. The ineffectual attempts to
exclude me, have already been alluded to.—
It has been shown that Berrien and Ingham,
conceiving deep in their own bosoms their
feelings, entered the Cabinet, under a full
conviction that I presently would be excluded—
that Mr. Calhoun's family and mine, before
my appointment, interchanged civilities, and
that he sought of me the appointment of a
friend as Chief Clerk—and that thereafter all
private and official intercourse between us
ceased. Let it be borne in mind, that the
principals—those who had been actively em-
ployed against me, are the friends of Mr. Cal-
houn—his devoted, active partisans. It is
readily to be inferred, then, that this "high
wrought temper," has proceeded from political
design, connected with the future hope and
expectations of Mr. Calhoun; and this inference
I have in my power to confirm, by the most
unquestionable facts.

Duff Green, Editor of the United States
Telegraph, has been from the first the in-
strument of Mr. Calhoun, by whose movements
he has sought to bring his plans into operation.
To him the feelings and plans of his party
have been known. He has been their chief
manager; first their private, and now their
public organ. Him they choose to carry on
their private correspondence—him they se-
lected to make their debut against me, they
standing behind the scene with their notes,
memoranda, and concerted statements, to
back and sustain him. As he is their witness
and their friend, their agent and associate,
they will not impeach the testimony borne by
his acts. His word would be introduced by me
as evidence against any whom he was desirous

to injure. Before I knew him, I rendered sub-
stantial services to this man; but his ingrati-
tude in a warning to the friends who now con-
fide in him, of what they may expect if inter-
est or policy shall hereafter make it necessary
before he left Missouri, he was poor and pen-
siless, too much so, as he informed me, and
dropped to this place, where he had then lately
established a press. Upon his application to
me, and stating his necessities, I borrowed for
him fourteen hundred dollars; part of which
he repaid in about fifteen months, and the
balance only recently; when he found the
sense of the community shocked by the base-
ness of employing the means furnished by his
unreturned advances to destroy my reputation.

In difficulty here, and pressed for money,
he again in 1826, applied to me, when, through
a friend of mine in Baltimore, I obtained for
him \$3,500. For the very press from which
probably, he daily circulates his abuse of me,
I have a note which was protested and paid by
me, on which I was not an endorser, and which
has been in my possession several years, the
whole, or part of which still remains unpaid.
To my exertions and in his behalf, as a mem-
ber of the Senate of the United States, he is
indebted for his first success as public
printer, the annual receipts of which appoint-
ment at this time are not less than from thirty
to fifty thousand dollars. These things might
have been omitted, for charity and friend-
ship are secret in their operation, and should
not be proclaimed to the world; but surely I
may be permitted to mention them, not in the
spirit of an ostentatious liberality, but that the
public may be able to appreciate the charac-
ters of my persecutors.

In 1829-'30, Mr. Green was a frequent
visitor at my house to "large parties," and
to small, with his wife and daughter, and in-
vited my wife and myself to his. He, on sev-
eral occasions, tendered his services and his
correspondence to me, against the stand-
ards and abuse which at that time were whis-
pered about, and as it regards his conduct,
I cannot but say, that he was a man of good
and sufficient virtues, but in whom
then, he had no confidence, he placed in my
hand a statement of his own brother, tending
to impeach him. What now, has brought
me so closely together, I know not. I only
know that he hates me beyond even the pow-
er to extend common justice; and wherefore
is it so? Because bad men are apt to dislike
those from whom they have received favors.
But that he should descend so far as to be-
come the traducer of a female, because she
is the wife one to whom he is under obli-
gations, never to be repaid, is indeed strange!
Mark his present course! His obligations of
friendship certainly are not cancelled at
least to the extent that gratitude should be
concerned. Without provocation on my
part, and without change in the charac-
ter and deportment of myself and family, he
is daily dragging before the world those in-
famous and degrading charges, which he
wishes to see introduced by his wife and
daughters, and whom voluntarily he proffered
to defend. He does not pretend that now he
knows more, than when, with and without his
family he called—talked—smiled, and treated
me as a friend.

Was he sincere then, or now? If then sincere,
how unutterable must be his depravity, in be-
coming the very leader of the band of traducers
at present occupy the public attention!—
He then performed the duty of a friend, and
acted up to the principles of an honest man;
but yielding to the political intrigues of his
great leader, he has sacrificed justice and
decency, his own reputation, and the feelings
of his family, to subserve the cause of that
friend, who never was his friend. This man
is a fit associate of Messrs. Ingham, Branch
and Berrien. He has united with them on a
nefarious purpose, to bring the world to be-
lieve, that all that is "holier in charity," ex-
alted in honor, and sacred in truth, have been
outraged and trodden under foot. What
object has he to attain? What purpose to
answer? Surely, he cannot think that in the
choice of a Chief Magistrate of this country,
the American people are so debased, that fe-
male character and feeling are to be made
the test of elections.

This man, to different persons, and in vari-
ous directions, early disclosed the designs
which attached him, and others who were as-
sociated with him, in feeling and in interest
in their conduct towards me. I have a state-
ment from S. P. Webster of this city, detail-
ing the substance of Mr. Green's remarks to
him in the fall of 1829; at the very time when
he was professing before me high considera-
tion and great respect, and regard.

Mr. Webster, in presenting the remarks
made to him in November, 1829, says—repea-
ting Mr. Green's language:
"That Major Eaton, remaining in the
Cabinet, was of great injury to the party—
that he was used by the Secretary of State
to forward his interested views, and if he re-
mained in the Cabinet, the Secretary of State,
who held complete influence over him, would
be able to manage the President as he pleased
and direct the acts of the Government to pro-
mote his (Van Buren's) future prospects. That
Major Eaton ought to be sent Minister to
Russia, or at any rate should not remain
in the Cabinet; and that if some decisive step
were not taken soon, he did not know what
might be the consequence. And further, that
the President ought not to be run a second
time. That Mr. Van Buren was using all his
influence to prevail on him to run again, and
in that event, would have obtained such an
influence over him and his friends, as to be
able to command their influence at a subse-
quent election—that Gen. Jackson ought to go
home."

I have a statement of another and similar
conversation, held by Mr. Green, in Decem-
ber 1829, with Gideon Welles, Editor of the
Hartford Times. He says:
"On the subject of the next Presidential
election, Mr. Green adverted to the embar-
rassed situation of Mr. Calhoun at the expira-
tion of his present term, when he would have
served eight years, equal to that of any of
his predecessors; and that Mr. Van Buren
was taking advantage of his situation, wishing to
"gain him by driving him into retirement. It
was the policy of Mr. Van Buren, he said,
"to persuade General Jackson to consent to a
"re-election, because that would lead to the
"postponement of Mr. Calhoun's claims, and
"occasion him in a great degree to be forgot-
"ten. It would put Mr. Van Buren in advance
"of him, and this was the reason he was de-
"siring that General Jackson should consent
"to a re-election."
Again he remarks to Mr. Welles, on this
subject, about which it seems, he felt such
deep interest and concern:
"That Mr. Calhoun had no influence with
"the President, and could have none, while

Major Eaton was there; nor could any of his
friends receive appointments, so long as he
was in the Cabinet. He endeavored to ex-
cite my jealousy by representing, that Mr.
Van Buren, through Eaton, was endeavor-
ing to confer all appointments on the old
"Jeffersonian party."—It was indispensable, there-
fore, for the prosperity of the Administration,
and the harmony of its members, that Major
Eaton should leave the Cabinet, and leave
"Washington. There was one way in which
he could retire honorably and victoriously. If
he would accept the mission to Russia, he
would be making an honorable exchange for
the War Department; and all were willing
that Mr. Branch should be dismissed, which
would furnish Eaton a triumph."

Thus through this chosen organ of Mr. Cal-
houn, we are possessed of the true motive
which actuated my kind assailants. Their
plan was that General Jackson should be
President but for four years, and that Mr. Cal-
houn should succeed him. The "Telegraph" was
considered by its Editor so omnipotent,
that it dictated to me to be, and could not
be, resisted, and that it rested exclusively
and alone with him to declare who should, and
who should not "rule over us." Effect is of-
ten mistaken for cause, and in this case it soon
quite to have been overlooked, that the
former consequence of this journal, arose from
the circumstance, that heretofore it went with
the people—not the people with it. The mo-
ment, however, that Mr. Van Buren was ap-
pointed Secretary of State, jealousy and fear
arose, and then the desire was to place around
the President as many of Mr. Calhoun's friends
as possible, to counteract the apprehended
and dreaded influence; a part of which I most
gratefully was supposed to be. Devoted as
I was said to be, to General Jackson, and the
success of his Administration, my appointment
was calculated rather to thwart than to pro-
mote their ulterior designs. It was deemed
necessary to prevent it; but if that could not
be effected, then adequate means were to be
resorted to, to get rid of the way. All this
Mr. Ingham and Mr. Berrien foresaw. They
with my colleagues, if not the third, were in the
secret, and used the influence and importance
which office gave them and their families, to
promote and further their grand design.

Months had rolled away, and as yet the
President had never seen and corrected the
evil as was expected. Mr. Van Buren, it was
feared, had gained, and was gaining so fast
upon my esteem, that serious apprehensions
were entertained that I would fall within
the vortex of his influence. In addition, it was im-
agined, or rather feared, that General Jackson
might consent to a re-election, and reasons
were discerned why Van Buren would desire
it as a matter of interest to him, and how,
through my influence, the matter might suc-
ceed, and the claims of Mr. Calhoun be defer-
red, and his prospects injured, and he be driven
into retirement—Fear and apprehension,
and impatience of longer delay arose. "Some
decisive step," says Mr. Green, "must be
taken, or else I do not know what will be the
consequence." This "malign influence," which
was operated upon by the crafty subtlety of
Mr. Van Buren, must be removed or the ef-
fects would be too great to be borne. It was
devised to remove Mr. Calhoun from the
Cabinet, and to drive him into retirement. It must
be removed from the President, and to accom-
plish it, I was to retire, not only from the
Cabinet, but from Washington, that I might
be as far distant as possible from the scene of
their fruitless operations. The Secretary of
War was not qualified for the duties of the
War Department; yet he might be sent to re-
present his country at one of the most impor-
tant courts of Europe. He and his family
were not of high and good society for the families
of such pure honorables as Ingham, Branch,
and Berrien, and yet they were to be consid-
ered quite "good society" enough for one of
the first and most powerful monarchs of
Europe!

But more! They were even willing to af-
ford me a triumph. For the sake of getting
me away from the President, they were re-
ady and disposed, that Mr. Branch, one of
the friends of whom they had made a dupe and
instrument, might be dismissed. Amidst all
this tirade of abuse and insult, previously of-
fered, merely to get rid of my supposed influ-
ence, office, emolument, to mount me on a triumph
car, and to their friend, Mr. Branch to his
wheels. Now, can any man in his senses
fill to wonder, and I should decline all these
liberal offers, and finally retire from the Cab-
inet, for no better reason than as asserted by
these gentlemen, that the families of Ingham,
Branch and Berrien, would not visit me, and
my family? Truly they make me out a greater
patriot than I am willing to be considered,
while they afforded to Mr. Branch no great
cause for thanksgiving to them. Their pro-
fessing shows how little he knew of those persons,
who, for all his zeal and ardour, and malignity
to serve them and their cause, were yet
willing to sacrifice him to their ambition, and
to their thirst of office. As a part of the con-
sideration in getting rid of me, they were
willing to dispose of him in any way, and at
any sacrifice. Thus you perceive, my
countrymen, the real objection to me, was
member of the Cabinet, and why it was that
Messrs. Ingham and Berrien entered it with
concealed purposes, and with hypocritical
professions. You can perceive the reasons
why I and my family have been so relentlessly
pursued by the friends of Mr. Calhoun; and
you perceive the origin of the progressive and
concerted attacks, first upon me, next upon
Mr. Van Buren, and lastly, upon the Presi-
dent. That one might be sent to Russia, the
other to Albany, and the third to the solitude
of the Hermitage. All has originated in the
restless spirit of Mr. Calhoun and his partisans
in a determination that General Jackson
should be President but for four years, and
that Mr. Calhoun must and should be his suc-
cessor.

In the winter and spring of 1829-'30, Mr.
Green's paper gave confirmation to the feel-
ings and plans developed in his conversations
with Messrs. Webster and Welles. In Decem-
ber, the New York Enquirer intimated that
the re-election of General Jackson was desir-
able, and ventured to suggest, that Mr.
Van Buren might be a candidate, provided
he declined. Mr. Green sharply rebuked the
editor for meddling with the subject, and es-
pecially for introducing the name of the pro-
posed successor. In March, 1830, Mr. Webb
again introduced the subject, though in a
different shape. He says—"We repeat, that
General Jackson, and he only, will be the can-
didate of the republican party for the next Presi-
dency." In reply, the Telegraph again took
exception; and although not so frank and full,
as in the previous conversations had with Mr.
Webster and Mr. Welles, yet the article dis-
tinctly discloses the same design. General Jack-

son must not again be a candidate, lest "his
acts should be subjected to the imputation of
selfish ends, and electioneering purposes." He
might think it his duty "to sacrifice his
private comforts; or, in the more distinct lan-
guage held to Mr. Webster, "he ought to go
home to the Hermitage. There is in this
article, nothing of Mr. Van Buren's designs
and intrigues, or Mr. Calhoun's claims.—
These could be better managed, and to hap-
pen effect, through private arrangements,
which were then in progress, though not
completed. It was not yet time to appeal to
the public for the correction of "evils," which
the President could not be made to see, but
that time was considered to be near at hand,
and was evidently foreboded by the tone of
the Telegraph.

Most of the President's nominations had
been before the Senate during the whole win-
ter, and the public were at a loss to know
why they were not disposed of. The friends
of Mr. Calhoun were constantly pouring into
the ears of those who were depending on the
Senate for confirmation, exaggerated accounts
of his strength in that body, and the political
preferences of those in nomination, were se-
cretly and artfully sought after. They pre-
tended to have ascertained that a majority
in each, were his friends. Mr. Hill was re-
jected from the office of Second Comptroller of the
Treasury, and Mr. Green paid him a visit of
condolence, during which he sought to per-
suade him, that he had been sacrificed to "the
Eaton and Van Buren influence." Others were
privately warned, that they were in danger
from the same quarter. It certainly would
have been a masterly stroke of policy, if Mr.
Hill could have been sent to New Hampshire,
Mr. Kendall to Kentucky, Mr. Noah to New
York, and other former Editors, back to their
homes, to resume their professional duties, im-
pressed with the belief that they had all been
made victims, not of an Ingham, Berrien
and Branch, but of the Eaton and Van Bu-
ren influence." It was a good idea, if it could
have succeeded; but, being rather far fetched,
it failed.

Thus it is apparent, that it was not the Se-
cretary of War alone, that they desired to
get rid of, but the Secretary of State also.
One of the members of Congress, who at-
tended the preparatory meeting about the 30th
March, for the purpose of regulating the Presi-
dent's Cabinet, being inquired of, if my re-
moval would satisfy them, answered emphati-
cally—No! We will be satisfied with nothing
short of the removal of Van Buren."

But the removal of these two unrepresented
Secretaries at this meeting, was not the only
subject probably discussed before it, and
which failed of success. The Premier, Gen-
eral Jackson himself, a more important person-
age than all, he two was to be disposed of.
And the better to effect it, conversations were
to be held with strangers visiting the city,
and private letters were to be written, to pre-
pare the minds of leading politicians at a distance
to support the decisive movement. It was not
proper, nor the proper time, openly to take
ground in the newspapers; sapping and min-
ing were preferable. An anti-Van Buren
party was to be gotten up, and a banner
brought out, without seeming to be in opposition
to the President, it was thought the discon-
tented and dissatisfied of all parties could rally
until the scheme being fully matured, the
mine was to be exploded, when Mr. Calhoun
and the Telegraph were "to ride on the
whirlwind and direct this storm." On the
19th March, but a day before this preparatory
meeting of members to re-organize the Cab-
inet, at least in part, Mr. Green wrote a letter
to Andrew Dunlap, United States' District
Attorney at Boston. In that letter he says:
"The political horizon is from day to day
"more clearly indicating the point whence
"the storm cometh.—The article from the
"Massachusetts Journal, and the last letter to
"the United States Gazette, leave no doubt
"that Webster has resolved to push forward
"boldly, and only Clay alone, if Clay succeeds
"Webster's fortune is made. If Clay fails,
"the defeated force. He comes into the mar-
"ket with an organized and powerful party, and
"associated as he intends to be, with New
"York, (Mr. Van Buren), he will have a pow-
"erful influence at his command."
"Mr. Green—who was so much with Webb,
"gave me, as a piece of advice, intended for
"my own benefit and guidance, the informa-
"tion that Mr. Webb had, while here, been
"advised not to attack Mr. Webster. Will
"it not be well to keep an eye on the Courier,
"and also on Clay and Webster rely on
"the Bank of the United States and the fed-
"eral party. —Is their organ in— Let
"them succeed, or let them make any com-
"promise, and the democracy of New England,
"and particularly of Massachusetts, are the
"victims which must be offered up to Web-
"ster's vengeance. Is this not obvious? Un-
"less the divisions and disunion of our party
"can be healed, defeat is certain. Bold and
"decisive means ensure us triumph. There are
"none now in power, who account them-
"selves to think lightly of the New England
"democracy. My own opinion is, that that
"democracy, may yet hold the fate of the Union
"in their hands."

Thus were the democracy of New England
addressed. They were warned against the
New York Enquirer, and notified of an ulti-
mate coalition, first with Mr. Clay and Mr.
Webster, and if that failed, and then with Mr.
Van Buren. Webster would "come into the
market" in great force, and sell out to Mr.
Clay, if he could purchase, or to Mr. Van Bu-
ren if he could not.—The jealousy of the New
England democracy was thus to be aroused;
and they excited to action by being told "they
were to be offered as the victims of vengeance;"
and that "bold and decisive means would ensure
us triumph." Thus was it hoped for and ex-
pected that the democracy of New England
would be aroused, and prepared to support
"the bold and decisive means" then in contem-
plation, to expel "the Eaton and Van Buren
influence" from the councils of the President
—prevent him from consenting to a re-elec-
tion, and have every thing arranged and pre-
pared to destroy him if he did consent.

In a few days after a letter was sent to Mr.
M. M. Noah, of New York. In it Mr. Green
says—
"I have no doubt that the last article in the
"Courier, as well as that of the 12th, was ex-
"posed here, and are part of the intrigue in-
"tended to separate the President from his
"earliest and best friends."

As to Mr. Calhoun, the object of the Cour-
ier is to drive me to the alternative of aban-
doning him or Gen. Jackson. The article
is so shallow for success. It will recoil up-
on its author. Those who desire to mono-
polize General Jackson's popularity for the

"use of Mr. Van Buren, are interested in cir-
culating such a report, which Mr. Webb
"look with him from here; but the intelligent
"friends of the President, who associate with
"the Vice President, know it to be false."
The report here alluded to, and declared to
be false, was that Mr. Calhoun intended to op-
pose the re-election of General Jackson. How
false it was, the reader, under all the circum-
stances presented, is prepared to decide.—
But this was not wise policy, then; to permit
such an impression to go abroad. At that
time General Jackson was not a candidate for
re-election, nor was it known that he would
be. The true policy of the cabal was to main-
tain towards him the appearance of friend-
ship, at least until the point should be settled.

It was only the "malign influence" of those
who might endeavor to persuade the Presi-
dent to consent to a re-election, and who
sought to monopolize his popularity for the
benefit of Mr. Van Buren, whereby to thwart
the plans and projects of Mr. Calhoun, that
were to be assailed.

He also wrote on the 30th of March to Mr.
Ritchie, Editor of the Richmond Enquirer,
and employs the following language:
"If there ever was a time which demand-
ed that the friends of the Constitution should
be firm, wise and united, the moment has ar-
rived. The payment of the national debt will
present a new crisis in the history of nations,
and create the necessity of new legislation,
based upon the state of our treasury, thereby
produced.—This question will then be direct-
ly presented to the American people.—Will
you increase the expenditure to meet the ex-
isting revenue, or will you diminish the re-
venue to the existing expenditure?"

"If General Jackson is now declared a can-
didate, I foresee that a new race for populari-
ty commences.—He occupies the position of
patronage, and Mr. Clay that of the American
System. Do not both these tend to the same
termination? Can the administration contend
with Mr. Clay and profess to be the friends of
internal improvement and the tariff, without
throwing its influence in favor of the vast
projects of public expenditure, which it is the
business of Mr. Clay and his friends to set on foot?
Is it not the duty of all those who desire to
bring back the Constitution to its original pur-
poses, to postpone the Presidential election un-
til the discussion upon the great questions,
connected with the approaching state of our
finances, shall have brought them home to ev-
ery man's door? Until the people shall know
that Mr. Clay's project is to take ten millions
annually out of the pockets of one portion of
our citizens for the purpose of buying up an-
other?"

Mr. Green, well knowing Mr. Ritchie's de-
votion to principle, did not venture to ap-
proach him on any other ground than that of
principles, he endeavored to alarm him with
apprehensions that the policy of General Jack-
son would be substantially the policy of Mr.
Clay—that patronage and the American
System tended to the same termination.—The
object was a little more time for private ac-
tion, and hence was Mr. Ritchie to be prevail-
ed upon not to commit himself in favor of the
re-election of the President, or at least to re-
main neutral in relation to those two great and
decisive means, which were then thought
necessary to "insure us triumph."

These evidences of political management,
preparatory to some contemplated grand move-
ment, all of which bear date about the time
of the preliminary meeting of certain members
of Congress, to compel the Cabinet to be re-
organized, are from the Telegraph, and were
voluntarily disclosed by the Editor himself. I
have another letter which has not before ap-
peared, written by Mr. Green at the same time,
25th of March. I am authorized to use it.
The body of the letter, I am informed, is not
in the hand writing of Mr. Green, although
the signature is. It doubtless was a circular
carefully prepared and arranged, and for-
warded in various directions, and to different
persons.

"The intrigues of some individual near the
President are daily developing themselves, and
must soon end in the disappointment of those
concerned. The article in the New York Cour-
ier, quelling the press (the Telegraph), and the
article of the 23d, assailing the Senate, have their
origin in those intrigues, the object of which is
to make the President and others believe that Mr.
Calhoun is resolved to oppose them, and thus
transfer the President's popularity to Mr. Van
Buren. I shall wait a few days for further de-
velopments. In the mean time I shall take
the liberty

We are averse to the patrons, through the of their dues; but the lices are. The amount might be spared, admitted to increase, what. We trust our selves of an early opportunity.

The elections of candidates never has strength of his party. In view of the existing situation of our state, to every observing man almost exclusively for one hand, and hostile present chief magistrate.

A very large portion of the old Federal party of this State, who were formerly in the ranks of the old Federal party, are now in the ranks of the old Federal party.

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As a rumor, it is not authentic. The fair was amicably adjusted. The following is the answer of the King of the French to the Address of the Chamber of Deputies:

"Gentlemen—I experience lively satisfaction at finding, in the Address you present to me, an expression of the same sentiments I manifested to you at the opening of the Session. This accord of opinions and desires, which ensures the uniform action of all the powers of the State, is a pledge to France of that happy future which will set at rest every disquietude, and re-establish public confidence."

"Since your assembling, the unexpected invasion of Belgium by the Dutch forces made me form the immediate resolution to send an army to the assistance of the King of the Belgians, and afford to that nation, which is dear to us on many grounds, the succor which they stood in so urgent need. This measure has been crowned with complete success. The King of Holland has avoided engaging in hostilities against us, and his troops are at this moment retreating to the Dutch territory."

"I thank you for the confidence you testify to me. Powerful from your support, my Government will be able to repress the factions who may still disturb the interior, and will continue to conduct our foreign affairs as to ensure a continuance of peace, without ever compromising the national honor or the real interests of France."

London, Aug. 23.—The Emperor of Russia has, at length, induced a capitalist to accept the management of a Pole-murdering loan. His Imperial Majesty could not find any one to contract for his loan, consequently it has been brought out on commission—that is, the new stock is to be sold, providing any one will buy it, and the proceeds to be handed to the Emperor of Russia. We are rejoiced to learn that no English house could be induced to undertake to raise money for the destruction of the Poles. A Dutch firm has got the commission. The amount of the intended loan is \$4,000,000, and it is offered at 88, bearing an interest of five per cent. By the way this affair shows the weakness of the Russian Empire. The Government cannot reduce a revolted province without a subscription loan. A pretty Power this to enter into a general war!

From our Correspondent.

London, August 22.—By accounts received to day from Amsterdam, it appears that a loan for Russia has been introduced into that market by the House of Hope & Co., but as a commission loan solely, and not as a contract. There is no capitalist probably in Europe, who would take the responsibility of a fixed engagement to lend money to Russia under all their circumstances of the Polish contest, though none would, of course, hesitate at a good commission for such an amount, as they may be able, under the sanction of their names to get into circulation. This is a description of a loan, now brought out at Amsterdam, and not till after the expiration of a contract, had been tried in most of the money markets of Europe. The intended amount of the new loan is twenty millions of roubles sterling, equivalent to three millions sterling; but as the stock is offered at 88 per cent, it will produce, if the whole is taken, about 2,000,000. It is to be a 5 per cent stock, with dividends payable in June and December. Some of it has been subscribed for in Amsterdam, but to no great extent, and it is generally expected that it will not be got off.

With regard to the Polish loan, attempts to raise which are now making here, are hopes that it will be taken up by some of our capitalists. Several eminent city bankers are mentioned as having the affair under consideration.

Liverpool Courier.

From the New York Courier & Enquirer, October 4.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Seven days later from Liverpool. Our news schooner "Courier and Enquirer," boarded the packet ship Napoleon, Captain Smith, yesterday at half past 11 A. M. 70 miles east of Sandy Hook. The Napoleon sailed on the 23d, and brings us London papers of the 23d, Liverpool of the 24th, and Shipping and Commercial Lists to the latest dates.

The news by this arrival is highly important as proving that the gallant POLES have not only nobly defended themselves against their oppressors, but are in high spirits on the eve of what is considered a great and final struggle for their freedom. What is still more important, there is reason to believe that by their gallantry and perseverance, they have at length compelled the Powers of Europe to interfere in their behalf. The London Sun of the evening of the 24th says:

"The Courier Francaise mentions, in a tone of confidence, that the great powers have at length decided on recognizing the independence of Poland."

[God grant it may be true.]

Accounts from Warsaw, says the Herald, have been received up to the 12th inst. They state that the Russian General Field Marshal Count Paskewitch, kept the grand army at a cautious distance from the Polish capital (fully 50 miles) and as cautiously avoided coming to an engagement. It was thought that his plan was to cut off the supplies from Warsaw. He was said to be expecting reinforcements of troops from the Russian Asiatic provinces, and fears were entertained of those troops bringing in their train the plague, which, it is stated, some time ago broken out among them. The greatest unanimity prevails in the Polish capital, and all feelings of party spirit have given way to patriotism. The Polish army, at the date of these accounts was in sight of the Russians, and a great battle was hourly expected. Despatches had been received at Warsaw from Colonel Koss, who accompanied Gielud to Lithuania, and had been detained towards Pologna. Colonel continued to maintain himself in the Government of Mohilew. The number of the armed insurgents there, and in the vicinity of Witepsk, was estimated at 10,000 men. Gen. Tolstoy had broken up from Wilna to march against them. The report that a part of Gen. Rudiger's corps had crossed the Vistula had not been confirmed. General Dembinski had been appointed Governor of Warsaw, and had already begun to act in that character.

No change of importance had taken place in the position of the armies since the last accounts, but every thing seems to portend an awful and final struggle. It seems to be the policy of the present commander of the Russians rather to starve into a surrender than to make a bold push at its capture. He has much more in feints and military manoeuvres, to make his enemy believe that he meditates an attack in one place, whilst he, in fact, attempts it in another, than his predecessor; and this cautious policy has hitherto proved rather beneficial to his objects. These tactics have not, however, hitherto entrapped Skrzynecki into any act of imprudence; nor does it appear that he himself is desirous of courting an encounter; but there is a war party in Warsaw which is calling out for more active measures, and constantly reproaching the Commander in Chief with his inactivity. We are sorry to perceive by our private correspondence from Berlin, that there is a considerable party in Poland which is passively obstructing the measures of Government as much as it can; this party consists of the German manufacturers in the different towns, whose trade has suffered greatly from the revolution, and who would make any sacrifice of independence to the return of tranquility. The garrison at Warsaw had received an accession of 5000 by the return of Dembinski's corps, who, detesting the perfidy of Gielud and Chalpowski, had returned from Lithuania, after cutting his way through the most formidable obstacles.

The presence of these troops, in the reigning death of provisions in the capital will, however, add to the privations to which the devoted city has been already exposed. Dembinski has been appointed Governor of Warsaw. The Archbishop of Ireland, Dr. Magee, died on the 20th of August. Speaking of Belgium, the London Courier remarks:—We have received a letter from our Brussels correspondent, dated Friday last. The capital was then tranquil, and a very good understanding had been come to between Marshal Girard and the Prince of Orange, as to the proceeding of the two armies. Our account of the reception of the French Commander in chief by the Prince of Orange contrasts strongly with that which reached us of the conduct of the Duke of Saxo Weimer to Lord W. Russell. The German Duke is said not only to have insulted the noble lord, but also to have spoken offensively of the King and Queen of England. The reform bill is still undecided, but all parties agree that a most serious blow has been struck against the principle of the measure, by the success of the motion which gives the right of voting to farm tenants at will, paying annual rent of 30l.

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With these explanations, which must satisfy Gen. Desha of the mistake he has made, I take leave of the subject.

From the N. Y. Standard.

Mr. Wirt and the Anti-Masons.—We give to-day the proceedings of the convention at Baltimore, with the acceptance of Mr. Wirt of the nomination for the Presidency. It is a pleasant fact throughout, and Mr. Wirt's elaborate and argumental reply will be read with a smile by the lookers-on of all parties. His accidental presence at Baltimore—his personal acquaintance with the objects of the anti-masonic association—his little thought about masonry for thirty years—his long retirement from the business of his busy world—his confined observation during his official protectorship of the laws—laws so grossly violated in the abduction of Morgan—his sudden dismay at the recital of that outrage by a member of the convention, and his immediate horror of masonry—an institution which he had hitherto fondly cherished upon the recommendation of Washington like a viper in his bosom—his consequent prompt unswerving of all his former notions—his determination to assert the supremacy of the laws—and to adhere to the good report and evil report to the great lump—present point of dramatic interest not to be met with in any comedy extant—not even in that of La Turlup.

Eastern-Shore Whig

AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.
EASTON, MD.
TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 11, 1831.

TO OUR PATRONS.
We are averse to making an appeal to our patrons, through the paper, for the settlement of their dues; but the necessity of the case obliges us. The amount due by each is small, and might be spared more readily than if permitted to increase, while to us it is all-important. We trust our friends will avail themselves of an early opportunity to call.

Accounts due for postage are expected to be paid promptly. This is absolutely necessary.

The elections of our state are now over, and give to the National Republicans a majority in both the legislature of the state and in congress. In the legislature of the state, the majority of delegates returned would indicate that a large majority of the people were opposed to the national administration. This however will be found not to be the fact. In four of the nine congressional districts we have decided majorities, and in the district comprising Baltimore city and county our majority is large. In the aggregate votes of the whole state, the difference between the strength of the two parties is not very great. In this congressional district the vote for congress affords no evidence of the relative strength of parties. The National Republican candidate never has been able to carry the strength of his party.

In viewing the existing state of parties in this section of our state, it must be evident to every observing man, that they are formed almost exclusively from attachment, on the one hand, and hostility on the other, to the present chief magistrate.

A very large portion of the National Republican party of this shore of our state is composed of the old Federal party, and has long been remarked for uncompromising hostility to the tariff. They yet maintain this hostility, and, however strange it may seem, openly avow it, while at the same time, they are unceasing in their efforts to elect as their chief magistrate, Henry Clay, or some other advocate of the American System. On the other hand some (we hope not many) of the Jacksonian republican party, openly avow their attachment to the American System. In this state parties cannot long remain. However warm may be the attachment of the people to certain distinguished individuals of our country, principle must finally prevail. Those who are in favour of any great principle of national policy, must be expected to rally under the standard of the candidate who will maintain and support that policy. We will now ask, (and we can assure the gentleman we intend no disrespect) what will be the course of our representative, on the subject of the tariff and internal improvement? He has been elected as the opponent of General Jackson. He has pledged himself as we have understood, in favour of Henry Clay. Will he be found the advocate of Mr. Clay's policy? Will he be found in favour of continuing the existing duties on foreign imports when the national debt is paid off, and the necessities of the government no longer require them for her support, and squander the millions thus annually levied on the people, in works of imaginary improvement in the West? Will he be found to advocate that course of policy which levies from the Middle & Southern Atlantic states \$ or 10 millions of dollars annually, (operating as a bounty to the Eastern manufacturer to that extent) to be squandered on works of internal improvement in the West? Will he advocate or support that policy, which if persevered in, will drive the South into disunion and rebellion?—Or will he be rather advocate and support that policy which, while it protects to all useful extent the domestic manufactures of our country, heals the wounds of our Southern malcontent brethren, and if there be a surplus still remaining in the treasury, distributes that surplus amongst the states, to be expended in works of internal improvement or in education?

If the latter be the course of policy which will be advocated and supported by our representative in congress, then he is in truth Jackson man enough for us; we shall in such case not complain of his acts. But if he support the present tariff, if he give his aid in squandering the millions levied from the people, to construct works of internal improvement of local or partial benefit, or works of little or no national importance, instead of paying off the public debt, and then distributing the surplus (if one must be) among the states for purposes of education or internal improvement, as the states may direct, then have we no fear that in due time the people will call him to judgment, and place over their interests a more faithful steward.

We fear nothing for Jackson; the people whom he has served, will serve him. He needs not the support of congress in his election. Neither Anti-Mason, Anti-Jackson, nor Anti-Tariff, will be able to affect him, while he remains the friend of the people and of the Union, and American System.

According to news received at the Department of State, from Tangier, dated 16th July last, an insurrection had broken out among the Emperor of Morocco's guards, which it was thought would eventuate in the overthrow of the Emperor.

MARYLAND ELECTIONS.

TALBOT COUNTY.

Candidates.	Thompson.	Chapin.	Total.
Spencer (Jackson.)	182	176	67
Kerr (Clay.)	108	186	160
Assembly—Anti-Jackson.			
No opposition.			
Sol. Dickinson	168	213	208
John Stevens	186	209	199
Joseph Bruff	179	218	199
George Dudley	176	200	200

QUEEN ANNS COUNTY.

Candidates.	Thompson.	Chapin.	Total.
Spencer (Jackson.)	191	195	187
Kerr (Clay.)	136	106	208
Assembly—Anti-Jackson.			
No opposition.			
Carmichael	180	189	191
Thomas	178	189	187
Roberts	194	188	178
Olson	171	175	173
Chapin	147	121	212
Wright	148	108	218
Merrick	160	106	201
Bourke	138	103	212
Messrs. Larimore, Swigert, Moss, Robinson and Legg, (Jacksonians) are elected the members of the Levy Court.			

CAROLINE COUNTY.

Candidates.	Thompson.	Chapin.	Total.
Spencer (Jackson.)	531	531	531
Kerr (Clay.)	531	531	531
Assembly—Anti-Jackson.			
No opposition.			
Liden	531	531	531
Crawford	531	531	531
Stanton	531	531	531
Thawley	531	531	531

WORCESTER COUNTY.

Candidates.	Thompson.	Chapin.	Total.
Spencer (Jackson.)	1119	1119	1119
Kerr (Clay.)	1090	1090	1090
Assembly—Anti-Jackson.			
No opposition.			
Smith	1120	1120	1120
Ennis	1070	1070	1070
Hitch	1070	1070	1070

SOMERSET COUNTY.

L. D. Teackle, J. B. Brinkley, J. S. Cottman, and Peter Bell, the Clay ticket, have been elected to the Assembly, without opposition.

DORCHESTER COUNTY.

Candidates.	Thompson.	Chapin.	Total.
Spencer (Jackson.)	799	799	799
Kerr (Clay.)	712	712	712
Assembly—Anti-Jackson.			
No opposition.			
Stewart	656	656	656
Keene	656	656	656
Douglass	656	656	656

HARFORD COUNTY.

Candidates.	Thompson.	Chapin.	Total.
Spencer (Jackson.)	1176	1176	1176
Kerr (Clay.)	1188	1188	1188
Assembly—Anti-Jackson.			
No opposition.			
Johns	1180	1180	1180
Hops	1153	1153	1153
Sutton	1153	1153	1153
Price	1153	1153	1153

CECIL COUNTY.

Candidates.	Thompson.	Chapin.	Total.
Spencer (Jackson.)	1152	1152	1152
Kerr (Clay.)	1032	1032	1032
Assembly—Anti-Jackson.			
No opposition.			
Biddle	1010	1010	1010
Thomas	896	896	896
Townsend	854	854	854
Osgood	662	662	662
Bryan	124	124	124

KENT COUNTY.

Candidates.	Thompson.	Chapin.	Total.
Spencer (Jackson.)	527	527	527
Kerr (Clay.)	439	439	439
Assembly—Anti-Jackson.			
No opposition.			
Uelton	452	452	452
Scott	438	438	438
Miller	438	438	438
Hurt	438	438	438

CITY OF BALTIMORE.

Candidates.	Thompson.	Chapin.	Total.
Spencer (Jackson.)	4625	4625	4625
Kerr (Clay.)	4361	4361	4361
Assembly—Anti-Jackson.			
No opposition.			
Hunt	4619	4619	4619
Laurenson	4370	4370	4370

BALTIMORE COUNTY.

Candidates.	Thompson.	Chapin.	Total.
Spencer (Jackson.)	1536	1536	1536
Kerr (Clay.)	1479	1479	1479
Assembly—Anti-Jackson.			
No opposition.			
Messrs. Ely, Turner, Stansbury and Holmes (Jacksonians) are elected for the Assembly, without material opposition.			

Assembly.	Congress.
Somerset	J. C.
Worcester	J. C.
Dorchester	J. C.
Talbot	J. C.
Queen Ann's	J. C.
Caroline	J. C.
Kent	J. C.
Cecil	J. C.
Harford	J. C.
Balt. City	J. C.
Balt. County	J. C.
Allegheny	J. C.
Washington	J. C.
Frederick	J. C.
Montgomery	J. C.
P. Georges	J. C.
A. Arundel	J. C.
Annapolis	J. C.
Calvert	J. C.
Charles	J. C.
St. Mary's	J. C.
22	58

In the case of the Custom House Bond, the editor of the Charleston Patriot, says—"We understand that the defendants have appealed—the case, therefore will be again tried at the Circuit Court which sits in Columbia in November next."

Final Result in Maine.—The Jackson candidate for Governor has a majority of 5789 votes. Both Branches of the Legislature are largely Jacksonian. The Senate, consisting of 25 members, stands 23 for Jackson, 3 Clay.

The House of Representatives, 105 for Jackson, 59 for Clay. A number of towns have made no choice.

For the Whig.
Denton, Oct. 8th, 1831.

Mr. Mullikin.
I am again under the necessity of begging the use of your columns. That base calumniator, Jo. Richardson, still persists in making his barefaced, unfounded assertions through the intelligence, reaping up, and caviling on transactions for many years gone by—and of which it is impossible for him or myself to possess a correct recollection. Therefore, this is but one fact to show that he is not a man of such long memory as he would have people believe he is; it is also to prove that he is not so honest as he pretends to be. I mean, a case of his calling on a certain gentleman for fees he had paid, and who held his receipt for it, not 19 months old; when the gentleman told him he had paid it, Richardson said it was not so; however the gentleman, as I have been informed, and as I am able to prove, produced his receipt for the fee; when Richardson lead forth his memory. "O consistency thou art a jewel!" He could not recollect for 19 months, and now he vainly and foolishly tries to make the people believe that he can recollect for 19 years.

But to take some notice of his vile production. He says that until some time in 1827, although he had his doubts about my honesty, his store dealings were confined to my store; at which time he gave orders for it no longer to be done. I find by recurrences (my books, that in two years and four months previous to his quitting my store, the whole of his dealings only amounted to the paltry sum of \$44 36 cents (the plank excepted). Does any man of sense think that that sum was the principal part of his expenditures in that time? The general cast of Richardson's writings on the subject, as well as his general conversation for the last 4, if not 6 years, speaks plainly that he has had no faith in me since 1827; yet he had the consummate impudence to send me a ticket requesting the pleasure of my company to a party given at his house in 1829.

Reader, judge for yourself of his meanness. After charging me with trying to cheat him concerning some plank, which I think was in 1825, and after becoming so completely convinced of my meanness as to quit all business with me in 1827, then in 1828 to send me a ticket, inviting me to his house, which invitation I treated with contempt.

Every person acquainted with Richardson and myself is so completely satisfied concerning the case, that I really don't think any thing more necessary on the subject. Every person who knows him is so well acquainted with his manner of declamation and fabrication, that, in future, I shall not notice any hint or assertion he may make; except he come out and make open charges. In the year 1825, I received a vessel load, or part of a vessel load of plank, a part of which Richardson made application for, I told him the price of it, and we made a contract for 2000 feet, as it came. I then left town for a day or two, and on my return found that contrary to contract, the plank had been culled. I forthwith sent for Capt. Talbot, then his carpenter, and asked him why he culled my plank for Richardson? to which he replied that it was Richardson's order. Some short time afterwards, I called on Richardson for a settlement, at which time I asked him why he had culled the plank? and told him also, that I had charged him more for it in consequence of his having it culled, contrary to contract; he then positively denied having it culled; I told him I could prove it by Capt. Talbot; he said I could not; after which some pretty sharp words took place between Richardson and myself, the particulars of which I don't exactly recollect; I suppose though that Richardson does, as he has such a good memory in such cases. Had I time and place, and thought it necessary, I could introduce a number of cases in which his improper conduct makes a conspicuous show. But suffice it to say, that he is a contemptible inconsistent man—who possesses not the confidence of one tenth part of his neighbours.

JAMES SANGSTON.
Denton, Sept. 23rd 1831.
I do hereby certify, that in the Summer of 1825, Joseph Richardson purchased of James Sangston two thousand feet of plank, at Denton Bridge, and the said Richardson called on me, to select him good plank, and I did so, but had to cull it. Mr. Sangston was not at home when the plank was delivered, and on his return Mr. Sangston complained, and asked me how I could let him pick his plank, and I told him that I could not get good plank, without doing so; then Mr. Sangston, called on me, to know what difference he ought to charge him. I told him he ought to ask him more than the contract, but did not say how much, as it was altogether with themselves.

JOSEPH TALBOT.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.
The *Madawaska Territory*.—The Governor of Maine under a resolve of the legislature of the state, lately appointed Messrs. Deane, and Kennan commissioners to visit the disputed territory of the river St. John, to inquire into the condition and dispositions of the inhabitants, and to give them information of the proceedings and views of the government of the State in relation to them. These gentlemen entered on their mission about the middle of the summer, and returned safely nearly the end of August having accomplished the objects of their appointment. On their arrival at the Madawaska settlement, notice of it was immediately despatched to the British authorities at Fredericton. They were soon after met by the Warden of the disputed territory by direction of the provincial government, who inquired of the objects of their mission. These being frankly explained to him, he protested against their proceeding, and told them that if they persisted it would be his duty, to continue with them. They expressed their regret at giving him the trouble, but told him that they were bound to carry their instructions into execution. He continued with them two or three days, but offered no impediment to their proceedings.

We hear nothing of the decision of the government in relation to the award of the King of the Netherlands. It is important that that question should be settled before it is rendered more difficult by new collisions between the border inhabitants.

The Portland Adv. of the 27th inst. contains the following:—
Difficulties on the Madawaska.—Reports are in town that difficulties have occurred on the Madawaska between the British soldiers and the U. S. citizens. The latter it is said, undertook on the strength of a deed to take possession of British citizens, whereupon a quarrel caused which terminated in the death of seven British soldiers and 4 U. S. citizens. We give this report as circulated from sources tolerably authentic; but it is well not to give it too much credence before it is confirmed from the quarter itself.

Madawaska.—This land of URE, (rumour says) is again in turmoil. Report says that your Yankee neighbors have taken the liberty of appointing officers &c. &c. on the British side and that his Excellency has taken prompt measures to point out their mistake. Let them be aware lest his Excellency should make a point of pointing it out at the point of the bayonet. His excellency is an old hand at fanning wild men of the forest.

The Eastport papers notice the report above mentioned and add:—
"We know not from what source the above rumor has gained currency, nor the grounds on which it is founded. We must await the particulars."

From the Trenton (N. J.) Emporium.

MORE FLAIN FACTS.

1. General Jackson has procured from the Government of Colombia full indemnity for all the spoliation he had committed on our commerce. Mr. Clay while Secy of State procured nothing.

2. General Jackson has made a treaty with Colombia by which the flour of our farmers is now admitted in the ports of that country at a duty of 5¢, and other produce in proportion. Whereas under Mr. Clay's administration they had to pay 8¢ for all that was sent there.

3. General Jackson has compelled the Brazilian Government to pay our merchants for the vessels she took from us. These vessels were captured while Mr. Clay had the management of our foreign affairs, and he could not obtain any indemnification.

4. General Jackson has obtained \$650,000 from Denmark for vessels of our country captured while that country was subject to Buonaparte—and which every preceding administration for the last 16 years had failed to obtain.

5. General Jackson has obtained between Five and Six Millions of dollars for like captures made by France, and which have also been pending more than 16 years.

6. General Jackson has regained the West India Trade. Mr. Clay lost it.

7. General Jackson has made commercial treaties with Mexico, Austria and Turkey, which have tended greatly to increase and extend our trade with those regions. Mr. Clay did nothing to benefit our commerce.

8. The consequences of these successful operations of General Jackson's administration, has been that our Ships have increased 90 per cent in value. Millions have been added to the value of our Wharves, Storehouses, &c. Agricultural products are rising in value, and find a ready sale. The profits of Manufactures are doubled. The price of labor has risen 50 per cent in our commercial cities—and 1600 houses are building in Philadelphia, as many in New York, and it is estimated that Real Estate has increased in the United States, One Hundred Millions of Dollars in value.

9. The Revenue derived from our Commerce will exceed by 50 per cent, that of last year, (which was about 30 millions)—and will scarcely fall short of thirty millions of Dollars—that secured at New York alone will amount to eighteen millions.

10. The General Post Office receipts last year were \$1,665,000—this year it will be \$2,950,000.

11. In addition to all this—General Jackson has preserved the country in a state of profound peace—thereby removing all impediments to our continued prosperity.

12. He has also put an end to the wasteful extravagance of the preceding administration—saved by his veto, millions of the People's money—given a sound and safe construction to the Constitution—settled the Indian question upon just and humane principles—and introduced a salutary reform in all the branches of the Government.

FOR THESE BENEFITS

1. The People of KENTUCKY have, at their recent election, determined to support him in preference to Mr. Clay, and have returned to Congress two to one in his favor—by a majority of nearly 2000 of all the votes of the State.

2. The People of INDIANA have selected all their Congressmen from among his friends and turned out those who were opposed to him.

3. The People of MISSOURI have recently elected a Jackson man to Congress by 5000 majority over the Clay Candidate.

4. The People of ILLINOIS have elected a Jacksonian to Congress—and that almost without opposition.

5. The People of TENNESSEE have elected a full Jackson Congress Ticket, with one exception, and that one under a pledge that he would support the Administration.

6. The People of NORTH CAROLINA have elected none but Jacksonians—even Mr. Branch could not succeed until he had pledged himself to support the President's re-election, and his measures.

7. The People of VIRGINIA have elected the entire Administration ticket for Congress with the exception of 5 men, remaining 17 being Jacksonians.

8. The People of MARYLAND have, by their recent poll, shown that a majority in 7 out of 11 Electoral districts are for Jackson. And that if the vote was taken by general ticket, he would probably get the whole State.

10. The state of MAINE has just elected a Jackson Governor, by nearly SIX THOUSAND majority, and a large majority of Members of the Legislature.

11. New York Pennsylvania, South Carolina Alabama, and Mississippi, are known to be in his favor by immense majorities.

12. It is also believed that Ohio will sustain him by increased Majorities.

We omitted to insert yesterday, in the hurry of making up our foreign news, the following proclamation of the Emperor of Russia.

N. Y. Eng.
"Polet—Our Proclamation of the 17th of December acquainted you with our intentions: these have hitherto been disregarded. Your Sovereign offered you the means of atoning for a temporary error, by a prompt return to your duty. Far from listening to his voice, you have given ear to the perfidious suggestions of ambitious men, who make a sport of the fall of nations. These miserable men have endeavored to make all reconciliation impossible; they have invited you to deeds which must expose you to immediate misfortune, and close against you every way to pardon; they have urged to your King intentions which he never conceived.

"The troops sent to combat them will now strengthen the main army, which has passed at Vistula, which you considered as an impossible barrier. It is advancing against Warsaw. A new conflict awaits you, which can have no other than dangerous consequences.

"In this decisive moment we again address to you words of peace and clemency. May you pay more regard to them, than you did before! Those who would implicate you in their criminal projects, and draw you into their own destruction, endeavor to persuade you that you have no alternative but between desperation and death, punishment or exile. Do you give credit to the atrocious insinuations. The events that have taken place have not cut off from you the way to your deliverance. Return to your duty, truly abandon all criminal projects—we are still ready to receive you into favour. The paternal disposition which caused us, on the 4th of July, to take a resolution of pardon, shall still guide our conduct towards you, but only a prompt and unconditional admission can give you a right to it.

"Given at Garskojaco, 29th of July.

(Signed) NICHOLAS.

"The Minister Secy of State, Count GRASOWSKI.

FREE TRADE CONVENTION.

On Monday, Mr. Gallatin, from the committee appointed on Saturday, reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:

1st, That a permanent committee, of one person from each state represented in this convention, be appointed, to prepare a memorial to Congress, and collect and present to that body such evidence as may be necessary, and attend in person at the next session of Congress, to promote the objects of such memorial.

2d, That the committee be directed to ask instruction of the Convention, whether they should be limited in their duty as to making report, or what subjects ought to engage their attention, or whether they be authorized to appoint sub-committees, to prepare and report such memorials, &c., as they may think necessary to promote the objects of this convention.

On motion of Mr. Gallatin, the Convention agreed to a recess of one hour, to give the General Committee time to prepare a report.

At two o'clock the Convention was called to order. On behalf of the General Committee Mr. Gallatin reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That an appeal to the people of the United States, setting forth the evils of the inequalities of the existing tariff, and recommending such a modification of it as may conform to the purposes of revenue, and be impartial in its operations on all the states, be drafted by a committee appointed for the purpose by this Convention.

Resolved, That an address to the Congress of the United States, soliciting from that body a modification of the present tariff, so as to render it adequate to the expenses of government, and equal upon all portions of the country, be also prepared.

The following resolution was then offered: Resolved, That so much of the report of the General Committee as relates to an address to the people and a memorial to Congress, be referred to that committee for the purpose of preparing and reporting the same to this Convention.

The gentleman who offered this resolution stated that he made it as well for the purpose of saving time, as under the belief that the members of the General Committee had already had an interchange of opinion upon the objects of the Convention, and were fully competent to prepare both addresses. The question being taken, a division was called for, when Messrs. Carter and Everett were appointed tellers, who reported that the resolution was carried, 117 gentlemen voting in the affirmative.

Mr. Poindexter of Mississippi, a gentleman from Maine, also offered resolutions.—Those of Mr. Poindexter, resolved a pledge on the part of the Convention, in which their lives, fortunes and sacred honours were thrown into the scale, in an effort to preserve and perpetuate the Union; also, a resolve that all laws regulating labour by penal enactments or by bounties, are inconsistent with the principles of a free government, and a palpable violation of the rights of the people of the United States. Also, that the object of the Constitution is to define the powers of the government, to limit the acts of the majority, and protect the rights of the minority. Also, that the law of Congress, passed 19th May, 1828, for the protection of American manufactures, &c. is unequal in its operations on the great interests of the nation—is opposed to agriculture, commerce and navigation, recognises and imposes a system of unjust taxation, which cannot and ought not to be submitted to, when all hope of redress is abandoned.

The resolutions, of which the above is the substance, it was proposed to refer to the General Committee. Governor Miller, Mr. St. John, and another gentleman spoke in favor of the reference, which was opposed, on the ground that the resolution referred might be considered as instructions to the Committee.

Mr. Chaves said, that the question as to the constitutionality of the Tariff must come up, and if no one else would bring it before the Convention, he would perform that duty. He believed the resolutions of the gentleman from Mississippi to be too diffuse, as involving a whole code of law; but with regard to the legality of the Tariff, as construed, according to the constitution, it was a question that must be discussed, and he was sure there was no necessity of avoiding its discussion.

Mr. Berrien said, that, in order to know how far the resolution under consideration might be considered as instructing the Committee, he called for their reading. They were accordingly read, and the opinion of the Chair being asked for, it was given in favour of the reference, and they were accordingly referred.

On motion of Mr. Gallatin, it was Resolved, That when this Convention adjourn it adjourn to meet on Wednesday next, at 12 o'clock, B. in order to afford the Gen. Committee time to prepare the addresses.

Inquirer.

From the Boston Courier.

Mr. Wirt. We are not in the least surprised that the Anti-masonic Convention now sitting at Baltimore should deem it desirable to have Mr. Wirt accept their nomination; after Judge McLean and others had declined the honor; but we confess that we are somewhat astonished that Mr. Wirt should have so freely and so promptly acceded to their wishes. It looks as if he had been waiting for their invitation. It does not appear, from the accounts yet received, that he required a moment's time for deliberation; but on the contrary, he seems to have been ready to put on the harness, or, perhaps, was already harnessed, and waited only to be hitched to the car.

Mr. Wirt has been considered an honorable and high minded gentleman, true to his principles and faithful to his friends. Does he now, for the first time in a life of sixty years, forsake them, and consent to be made an instrument, a mere tool, in the hands of a party, the most unprincipled and profligate, as well as the most foolish and ridiculous, that has ever been organized in this or any other country, for the empty honor (?) of being voted for in three or four states, for President? For, as to being elected, he surely cannot be so thoroughly inoculated with the conceit of ambition as to imagine that he can obtain a majority of the votes of the people of this republic. We are unwilling to believe that he has consented to be a candidate for the Presidency, in the manner represented, without some

Eastern-Shore Whig

AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 23, 1831.

TO OUR PATRONS.

We are averse to making an appeal to our patrons, through the paper, for the settlement of their dues; but the necessity of the case obliges us. The amount due by each is small, and might be spared more readily than if permitted to increase, while to us it is all-important. We trust our friends will avail themselves of an early opportunity to call.

Accounts due for postage are expected to be paid promptly. This is absolutely necessary.

STEPHEN SIMPSON.

We congratulate our neighbor of the Gazette, on the felicitous subject of his last editorial. He copies the 4th letter of Stephen Simpson's new series, and recommends it to his readers. We earnestly hope he will continue to copy the letters of this man. We wish them read. They will not only give the people a correct view of the character of this desecration from the cause of Jackson, but they will show in their true colours the unrighteous means and corrupt agents, used by the opposition to destroy the fair fame of our venerable chief magistrate. For his honesty and independent integrity, we have nothing to fear. The testimony of such witnesses, may excite the contempt and detestation of the friends of the President, for the party using them, but no fear of consequences; even with the high minded and honorable of the opposition, such support must be thought unworthy of a good cause.

We should be pleased to hear from our neighbor, his view of Mr. Clay's policy, the American System. He has been the champion of free trade. Why is he now so silent? A calm is said always to precede a change of wind. Is a change of the trade wind about to take place with him? Is he about to raise a current of restricted trade, in place of his old friend Free Trade?

We would remind him that his old friend Condy Raguet, is not yet dead; he lately acted as secretary to the Free Trade Convention. But it may be, the vision of this worthy editor is becoming still more affected. He has wholly overlooked the address of this Convention. He has stumbled on an article from the National Journal, in which that print says:

"There appears to be a general concurrence of sentiment among the friends of Mr. Clay, in favor of his consenting to be a candidate for U. S. Senator from Kentucky. The voice of his country calls him from his retirement to rescue her from impending peril. It seems to be imperative on him to give his opinions on the subject of a modification of the present Tariff. No such modification can emanate from any other source without exciting alarm for the system; but should he deem such a measure wise and practical, in the existing state of public opinion, his admission of the fact, and his prescription of the form and extent of the modification would doubtless satisfy all the reasonable friends of Domestic Industry."

We should suppose (from its insertion) that this article has met the approbation of our neighbor. It is common amongst editors to copy any article of news, but the mere speculation of a brother editor, is not often copied, unless approved and adopted by the party copying.

It is here thought necessary that Mr. Clay should accept a seat in the U. S. Senate, "that he may give his opinions on the subject of a modification of the present Tariff." It says our country is in peril and Mr. Clay is the only man who can rescue her. A modification of the tariff, emanating from any other source, will excite alarm for the system. If, however, Mr. Clay shall deem a modification of the present Tariff, wise and practical, and should prescribe its form and extent, it would doubtless satisfy all the reasonable friends of Domestic Industry.

Really this is strange language to be used by the friends of free trade. We shall begin to be alarmed for the orthodoxy of your free trade principles, if you insert many such articles. Had it not been for the unfortunate attack, which you made last year on Mr. Calhoun, for his nullification, we should think, (if Mr. Clay can be got rid of, by putting him in the Senate) it would be the most consistent course you could pursue, to take him up and run him as your President. Mr. Wirt, won't answer your purpose; he is both Anti-Mason and American System. Mr. McLean will not serve you. In truth both you and your party appear to be at a loss. When the advocates of free trade unite with the friends of the American System, when Masons unite with Anti-Masons, or court their influence and support, to pull down the present administration, it really seems to be a forlorn hope. But this *murderer*, this *proscrit*, Jackson, this man who is recreant to all principles, and rotten to the core, to put whom Jay, all principles, all consistency, all honor are sacrificed, has too strong a hold on the affections of the people to be shaken from that station to which their confidence has exalted him.

Youthful Depravity.—In looking over some not very recent London papers, we were struck with the Recorder of London's report to the King, of prisoners under sentence of death in Newgate, after the last February Sessions. Of 27 persons capitally convicted, nineteen were of and under the age of 25; of these, one was only aged 10, another 12, and the other 14, another 16, two (one of them a girl) 17, two 19, and several 20. Of the 27, one only was ordered for execution—Ellis, aged 23.

For the Whig.

Mr. Mullikin, I was surprised on hearing a few days ago some remarks upon the distinction which should exist in Society between the working men and the higher class, said to have been made by a Virginian, who visited our Town a few weeks since; and confessed that I was much surprised to learn that even an apologist could be found among us for a man who declared that the simple fact of another following a mechanical occupation, in life was sufficient to render him not only unfit for the society of his more wealthy neighbors, but also to take any part in the elections of his country.—Yet such is the fact and it should at least cause the working men to be more tenaciously jealous of their rights, and privileges. It was urged by him that the general ignorance of mechanics was the principal cause of disqualification to take any part in the Government, and it was hinted (not very obscurely) that the ease and facility by which they could be bribed and corrupted was another. To attempt a refutation of the last charge is no part of my business; the mere supposition would be casting a stain upon the honor and dignity of our population, and he who put forth the charge (we speak advisedly) said it either in total ignorance of the men of whom he spoke, or with a willful and reckless disregard of the truth.

But the charge of ignorance may lay more heavily upon us, and perhaps, upon examination, we may find that in this respect we are culpable than at the first glance might be supposed. True it is that many of us have been born poor, and have continued so all our lives, and although our judgments may be sound and our principles honest, our intellects are left barren and uncultivated; many of us have not had the advantages of a good English education much less an acquaintance with classical lore—we have scarcely tasted, nor drank of the "Pleasant Spring." Yet may we not in some degree attribute this to ourselves? May we not partially deserve the imputation for while the means of acquiring knowledge and thus competing with the proud and wealthy are at hand, the charge of ignorance will not only be a mere reproach upon us but doubly so because we shall deserve it.—This is an age of inquiry and investigation; the spirit of improvement is abroad over the land; the means of acquiring knowledge are cheap and abundant; then let us mechanics join night to day and Sunday to the week; and secure by industry, perseverance and energy, those acquisitions which have been denied them by fortune; let the working men form themselves into associations, not to dispute upon questions but half understood and with which they have no concern, but to mutually assist in cultivating and improving their intellects and storing their minds with useful knowledge, so that the reproach of ignorance may be no longer cast upon them, and in the stand of being directed and governed by others, they may be long be found directing and governing.

A MECHANIC.

A murderous assault was committed on the 1st inst. on a young lady in Plattsburg, New York.—The Republican contains the following particulars:—"An almost infinite number of rumors and conjectures are afloat on the subject, but we believe the following will disclose the facts of the transaction. The lady, in company with her sister, was about eight in the evening, passing through one of the most public avenues of the village, and within a few rods of the most frequented section of it. They observed a little in front of them, an object in the street, which in the indistinctness of the evening, they supposed to be an animal, but when they had approached within 5 or 6 feet it arose from the earth and disclosed the figure of a man. He advanced towards them, and examined the face of each alternately with intense gaze. The lady upon whom the assault was perpetrated, attempted to escape, and ran a few feet; but was soon overtaken by the person, who grasped her violently by the throat with one hand, and with the other gave her a blow with a dirk or some other weapon, by which she was severely wounded. The villain was alarmed by her cries of murder, and fled, without accomplishing his design. The nature of the instrument, and the direction of the blow, can leave no rational or well founded doubt, but that the object of the assault was assassination. The person of the individual was entirely disguised, and his face muffled or covered with a mask. The whole subject is wrapped in mystery, and is at present inexplicable. A strong sensation has been produced through the community, and immediate measures have been adopted to investigate and unravel the subject. A Committee of Vigilance has been appointed, who are engaged in a constant and active examination of every circumstance which has been developed.

A Committee on behalf of the citizens have offered a reward of \$500 for the detection and conviction of the offender. The following is the only description given of him: "He is supposed to have been dressed in a large overcoat of a dark color, of more than ordinary length, closely buttoned or wrapped around him, and in pantaloons lighter than his coat. He is believed to be about six feet high and of a slender frame." As it would appear that the lady herself can furnish no possible clue that might lead to his identification, the most probable supposition is that he is a maniac.

Divine Service will be held in White Marsh Church on Friday the 28th inst. and in Christ Church (Easton) on Saturday the 29th do. at 11 o'clock A. M. The Right Rev. Wm. M. Stone is expected to be present and officiate. St. Peter's Parish, Oct. 19th, 1831.

The Parishioners of St. Michael's Parish are informed that the Rt. Rev. Bishop Stone has made an appointment to preach and hold a confirmation in the Parish Church at St. Michael's, on Sunday the 30th inst. and that in consequence there will not be divine service at the Ferry on that day.

It is also expected that an ordination will be held on the same occasion.

DIED

In this county on Sunday night; 23d inst. Mrs. ELIZABETH LITTLETON, in the 91st year of her age.

Suddenly, at the residence of his father, in this county, on Saturday morning last, ROBERT MAR, son of Governor Samuel Stevens, in the 18th year of his age.

In Broad-Creek Neck, in the Bay-side, on Friday the 21st inst. Mrs. MARLE, consort of Mr. REUBEN M. FAULKNER, aged about 53 years.

ATTENTION!

The "Morgan Riflemen" are ordered to parade in front of the Court House, to-morrow evening, 26th inst. at 5 o'clock, with arms and accoutrements, in complete order. By order of the Company. B. R. JONES, C. S. Oct. 25, 1831.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

October 12, 1831.

THE House of Representatives by a resolution of the 4th of May, 1830, directed the Secretary of the Treasury to collect and communicate to the House such information, and report his views on the same, as in his opinion may be useful and important to Congress in enacting regulations for the navigation of steam-boats or steam vessels, with a view to guard against the dangers arising from the bursting of their boilers.

Such measures were accordingly taken as were thought best calculated to obtain the requisite information. But, although some highly interesting and valuable communications have been received, the Department has not succeeded in collecting the facts sufficient to enable it to fulfill the directions of the House.

In consideration, therefore, of the difficulty of obtaining the requisite information, by any means within the power of the Department, and of the deep interest which the community, and more especially those engaged in steam navigation, have in the subject, it is thought best to make this public application to all who may be able, and are disposed, to promote the benevolent object of the Resolution.

Accidents, like those which it is the desire of the House to prevent, have, unfortunately, been so numerous that many persons will have it in their power to state the causes and circumstances of such casualties; and these, collected from various parts of the Union, cannot fail to be highly useful.

With a view to assist in giving that information, a precise and explicit character, the following queries were prepared.

It is not intended, however, to confine it to the points presented to them, or to the form of communication which they may seem to indicate. On the contrary, the Department will be happy to receive any information in such manner as the writer may be pleased to employ.

It is desirable that communications on this subject should be transmitted by the first of December, or early as may be thereafter.

LOUIS MCCLANE, Secretary of the Treasury.

INTERROGATORIES IN RELATION TO THE BURSTING OF STEAM BOILERS.

1. Are you acquainted with the nature and use of Steam Engines? In what employment have you been engaged? Were you present, and in what capacity, at the bursting of any steam boiler, or collapsing of a flue; or have you been made acquainted, by other means, with the facts in any such case? If so, in what case?

2. In that case, was the water in the boiler above gauge cocks? If not, at what height, compared with the lower gauge cock?

3. If the boiler contained a flue, what was the difference between the height of its upper side and that of the lower gauge cock?

4. What was the weight per square inch on the safety valve?

5. Had the safety valve ever been found rusted or sticking in the aperture, or was it so at the time?

6. Had that part of the boiler above the water ever been heated to a red heat, or approaching thereto?

7. Was there any incrustation or sediment found at the bottom of the boiler? If so, what was its thickness and composition?

8. In what part was the boiler rent, and what was the appearance and extent of the rent?

9. If the bursting happened to the boiler of a steam boat, was the boat under way, or at rest? Was the valve open? If so, how long before the accident? Was it opened by the engineer, or by pressure?

10. Was the piston going at its usual speed, or faster or slower?

11. Had the firemen found any unusual difficulty in keeping up the motion of the engine previously to the bursting of the boiler; and, if so, how long before?

12. Do the iron boilers used in the western waters generally accumulate a calcareous incrustation at the bottom? If so, have any or what means been used, with success, to prevent it?

13. Is it observed that when there is a sediment or incrustation on the bottom of the boiler, it requires more fire than usual to raise the steam; and how often is the sediment removed, and by what means?

14. Are any means used for preventing incrustation on the bottom of boilers; and, if so, what effect has been observed?

15. Have any means been employed to prove steam boilers before they are used afterwards, and what pressure has usually been applied to iron of a given thickness?—Are the proofs made when the iron is cold or hot?

16. Is there any instrument employed to ascertain the temperature of the boiler above the water, or of the steam in the upper part of the boiler? If so, what is it?

17. What means are used to prevent the fire from the fire place and due from extending to the boat?

18. Have you ever seen steam boilers heated to a red heat on the upper side? If so, in such a temperature regarded as a cause of exploding the boiler?

19. Have any means been used, in the construction of boilers or fire place, to prevent the heating of the upper part of the boiler? If so, what are they?

20. How many persons were scalded by steam, and at what distance was each from the boiler? At what distance from the boiler was the steam supposed to be hot enough to scald? Was the current of steam from the vent in the boiler instantaneous, or did it continue for some time, and how long? What number of persons were wounded by the parts of the boiler or machinery, which were driven off by the explosion, and what position did each of such persons occupy in the boat?

21. Have you ever observed the piston to move irregularly for a few minutes, or a few strokes, alternately faster or slower than its usual speed, without perceiving any change in the resistance to the paddles, or any other obvious cause for such irregularity; and, if so, how it was accounted for?

22. To what immediate cause have you attributed the bursting of steam boilers, which have come within your knowledge?

23. Are there any other facts within your knowledge, in relation to this subject, which appear to be important in the present inquiry? If so, please to state them.

If so, please to publish twice a week in the papers authorized to publish the laws.

Oct. 14—Oct. 25—1831

FOR SALE OR RENT

FOR the ensuing year the dwelling house on Dover Street at present in the occupation of John Bennett, Esq.

Also, The dwelling house on Dover street at present under rent to Mr. JAMES L. SMITH.

Apply to PHILLIP WALLIS, Balt. October 25 1831

STATE OF MARYLAND.

Caroline county, to-wit:

PURSUANT to the act of assembly entitled "An Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November Session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto; I do hereby refer the within application of Samuel Pritchett for the benefit of said act and supplements thereto, to the Judge of said county Court; and I do hereby appoint, and fix the first Tuesday after the second Monday of March next, for the final hearing of said application of the said Samuel Pritchett, and for his appearance before the Judges of Caroline county Court, at the Court House in the town of Denton, on said day, to answer such allegations as may be made against him and such interrogatories as may be propounded to him by his creditors or any of them, and that he give notice by causing this order and discharge to be published in the Whig at Easton, once a week for the space of three successive weeks, at least three months before the first Tuesday after the second Monday of next March.—Given under my hand this 13th day of August, Anno Domini, Eighteen hundred and thirty-one.

ABRAHAM JUMP, True Copy.

Test, Jo. Richardson, Clk.

Oct. 25 31

Talbot county Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery.

May Term, 1831.

Alexander C. Bul- Ordered that the report and Eliza Har- part of William H. Harrison, Executors of ward, Jr. Trustee for said Harrison, dec'd; the sale of certain property, in the above cause mentioned be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the third Monday of November next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers, published at Easton, in Talbot county, aforesaid, before the said third Monday of November next. The report states the amount of sales to be two thousand and fifty dollars.

True Copy, J. Lookerman, Clk.

Oct. 25 31

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. Hamilton 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, 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, 12 head of hogs, 3 old carts, one trap harrow, one clod roller, one gig and harness, one Bureau, one Mantle 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, all seized and taken as the property of said Parrott, and will be sold to satisfy the aforesaid fieri facias and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

Oct. 25 41

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 Henry Goldsborough, against Reuben Perry, will be sold for cash at the Court House in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 15th of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following property to-wit: all his right and title in and to the farm where he at present resides, formerly belonging to Henry Morgan, likewise 2 head of horses, 10 head of horned cattle, 2 carts and one Steer, seized and taken as the property of the aforesaid Reuben Perry, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid fieri facias and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

Oct. 25 41

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed and delivered, at the suit of Charles W. Pitt, adm'r. of John R. Pitt, use of Wm. W. Eccleston, against Wm. C. Ridgway and Samuel Leecompt, 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. of said day, the following property to-wit: all his right and title in and to the farm where he at present resides, formerly belonging to Henry Morgan, likewise 2 head of horses, 10 head of horned cattle, 2 carts and one Steer, seized and taken as the property of the aforesaid Reuben Perry, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid fieri facias and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

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Attendance given by J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

Oct. 25 41

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed and delivered, by the clerk thereof, at the suit of the State of Maryland, against James Cain, Esq. of Peter Stevens, Jr. dec'd, against James Cain, Esq. of Peter Stevens, Jr. dec'd, and the other at the suit of the State of Maryland, use of John Stevens, Jr. adm'r. D. B. N. of Peter Stevens, dec'd, against James Cain and Thomas Bullen, will be exposed to Public Sale, and sold to the highest bidder at the late residence of the said Cain, on Wednesday the 16th of November next, the following property: one horse, one cart, and one Gig and Harness, also all that parcel of Land of which the said James Cain died possessed, viz. part Marsh Land, near Parson's Landing, containing 165 acres of land, more or less, also part of Bozman's addition and Sandy Hill, containing 193 acres of Land more or less, part of True Trust, containing 24 acres of land, more or less, the goods and chattels and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid writs of venditioni exponas, and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

Oct. 25 41

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot

