

# EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

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EASTON, MD.—TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 5, 1831.

WHOLE NO. 148

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THE TERMS

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VERTISEMENTS are inserted three times for ONE  
DOLLAR; and continued weekly for TWENTY  
FIVE CENTS per square.

And shall we dread such blessedness as this?  
Such full perfection of ecstatic bliss?  
Stay, scratch! for around thy brow  
Mathinks I view a halo gathering now.

Stay till this rebel heart submissively bends;

And frames an anthem as thy soul ascends,

"Is done! the cord is loosed that held thee down,

Go, to thy blissful home and thornless crown.

FOREIGN EXTRACTS.

From the United Service Journal for April.

SKIRMISHES IN THE BALKAN.

By Captain James E. Alexander, (late 16th Lancers.)

There is much beauty in the following stanzas. They are addressed to the memory of a good young man, and they are the breathings of a sympathizing heart. It is good for the living thus to mourn the dead—the living see it, and have a hope in their death that they shall not be forgotten. The terrors of the grave are not that "the worm shall feed sweetly on us"—it is not that we shall lie in cold obstruction—"there is in the mind a tenacity of connection, a powerful attraction of cohesion, that leads it to hope, that death does not separate it from those its body leaves—it thinks to look up to dowers, crowned upon the grave, and be solaced by the praises which wounded affection sweetens grief. We will not the feelings of the man that had no desire that when he is dead, the living should praise him, for we regard it is an evidence of moral depravity when the good die, 'and no man layeth it to heart.'

U. S. Gaz.

From the New Eng. and Weekly Review.

TO

THE MEMORY OF J. O. ROCKWELL.

The turf is moist above him; and tis rain  
Will moisten the rent roofs, and submerge back  
The perishing life of its green-bladed grass  
And the crushed flower will lift its head again  
Smilingly unto Heaven, as it kept

No vigil with the dead.

Well—it is meet

That the green grass should tremble, and the flow-

ers

Blow wild about his resting-place.—His mind

Was in itself a flower, but half disclosed—

A bud of blessed promise, which the storm

Visited rudely, and the passer by

Smothe down in wantonness.—But we may trust

That it hath found a dwelling, where the sun

Of a more holy clime will visit it;

And the pure dews of mercy will descend,

Through Heaven's own atmosphere upon its head.

His form is now before me, with no trace

Of death in its fine lineaments, and there

Is a faint crimson on his youthful cheek;

And his free lip is softening with the smile

Which in his eye is kindling, and the veins

Upon his ample forehead, wear the sign

Of healthful energy. And I can feel

The parting pressure of his hand, and hear

His last "God bless you!"—Strange—that he is

there,

Distract before me like a breathing thing,

Even when I know that he is with me—

And that the damp earth hides him. I would not

Think of him otherwise—his image lives,

Within my memory as he seemed, before

The curse of blighted feeling, and the toil

And fever of an uncongenial strife, had left

Their traces on his aspect.

Peace to him—

He wrestled nobly with the weariness

And trials of our being—smiling on,

While poison mingled with his springs of life,

And wearing a calm brow, white on his heart

Anguish was resting like a hand of fire—

Until at last the agony of thought

Grew insupportable, and madness came,

Marily upon him—and the sufferer died.

Not died he unalmented! To his grave

The beautiful and the gifted shall go up,

Small murmur in the broken tones of grief—

His own sweet melodies—and if the ear

Of the freed spirit lies leth aught beneath

And muse upon the sleeper. And young lips

It may be joyful to the parted one,

To feel that Earth remembers him in love.

Thoughts beside the corps of a beautiful Child.

Image or rest! how beautiful art thou,

In the fixed quiet of thy marble brow

The brightness of its new inheritance,

All passionless and calm like winter skies

In their cold vesture of ethereal dyes,

When stars look downward from their quiet spheres

Serene silent, on a world of tears.

This, this is rest. The troubled earth had sought

To vex thy bosom with an anxious thought;

No more the pulses of that tranquil heart,

At passion's thrilling voice shall wildly start—

Its rudest breath awakes no passing fear,

Nor stirs one blossom on thine early bier.

This, this is peace! Earth holds not in its sway,

One charm the heart's deep sorrows to allay;

It binds no fetter on the wayward mind,

When swayed by passions reckless as the wind;

In all its varied wealth of fruit or flower,

It bears no balm to sooth affliction's hour,

No branch to heal the bitter strain that flows

From life's bright morning to its gloomy close;

But what are earth's dark sorrows unto these?

They bonds are riven, and thy soul is free!

Yet would mistaken love have kept thee still

To drain the bitter cup of mortal ill;

This heart stooping from the stroke of Heaven,

Against that awful stroke has vainly striv'n.

Hands have been clasped in energetic prayer;

Sighs have been mingled with the viewless air,

Tears have been poured before the throne of God,

Yet bows the soul beneath his chastening rod!

His will is done! thou art forever blest!

Oh that this soul could share thy sacred rest!

Still let me gaze upon that placid face,

Where earthly care has left no sulken trace,

Repos so perfect, soothes the bursting heart,

And stills the anguish of affection's smart.

Ay! let me gaze—how strange that death should

wear

So bright an aspect: such a holy air;

And shall we dread such blessedness as this?  
Such full perfection of ecstatic bliss?  
Stay, scratch! for around thy brow  
Mathinks I view a halo gathering now.

Stay till this rebel heart submissively bends;

And frames an anthem as thy soul ascends,

"Is done! the cord is loosed that held thee down,

Go, to thy blissful home and thornless crown.

above the rocks from which the shots had proceeded, they immediately opened their fire upon them, which was answered by a volley and shouts of "Ullah." Several of the Russians fell, and rolled down groaning to the road, and a few Turks dashed out and finished them with their daggers; whilst the rest stoutly maintained themselves behind their natural breastwork, until the head of the Russian column also attacked them in front, when they hastily quitted their post, and holding up their petticoat trousers with one hand, and their arms in the other they ran up the hill, whilst a body of Delhi's, or cavalry, retreated along the road.

A Karia or leader of the Turkish infantry, in rear of his men, distinguished by his imposing turban and richly embroidered scarlet jacket: one of the under officers of the Russians took deliberate aim at him, and brought him down with a ball through his thigh, and then ran at him with his bayonet; the unfortunate Osmahlee was lying on the ground on his back, and grasping the weapon aimed at him, he pushed it from him; the under officer tried in vain to accomplish his purpose, and they were in this situation when a subaltern came up, who knowing that if the Turk was not bayoneted by the under officer, he would be thrust at by the others who were rapidly coming up, (for they were unable to make prisoners, having no means of securing them,) he turned to a soldier, and to put the Karia out of pain he ordered him to shoot. A musket was accordingly put to his side, and the soul of the true believer winged its way to the abode of the Hours.

The Turks had now altogether disappeared, and the march was continued uninterruptedly till the country became more open, and a scattered Bulgarian village was seen in the midst of a small plain. It was necessary to reconnoitre this, to ascertain if any of the enemy had taken post in it, and the Cossacks were again ordered to the front:—they accordingly pricked on their long-tailed and shaggy galloways, and approached the village; the infantry followed, on whose right there was still a good deal of broken ground. Suddenly, amongst the ravines, appeared the high cylindrical black caps of the Delhi's, and before the English had time to complete their square, a cloud of horsemen was upon them. With recklessness and headlong impetuosity, the Turks dashed over the rugged surface, clearing with ease what seemed impracticable obstacles. It was a gallant sight, and one of high excitement. The Russians were in confusion, while on came the Delhi's, in their loose and warlike costume; seated high in their peak saddles, and goading on their willing steeds with the angle of their iron-shod stirrups, & brandishing aloft their scimitars. Their Aga was mounted on a milk-white charger, and loudly encouraged his followers to exterminate the Giaours, and send them to Eblis: they drove at full speed close to the Turks, then suddenly pulled up, and the most forward of them curvetted and lunged their horses, discharged their pistols, then wheeled round to attack the rear of infantry, and succeeding in sabring a few; but by this time the Russian files had closed up, and a volley from the third rank caused some of the Delhi's to hit the dust, and the rest took themselves off as rapidly as they had advanced.

The nature of the district we traverse has

always a great influence in raising or depressing our spirits.

When we first find ourselves on a widely extended plain, we feel animated

with a sense of security, and the mind is at ease.

Arab, exulting in the desert, we "deserve the ground with the glad hoofs of our steed!" But, when we see but a short way before us, as among entangled forests and the winding paths among the silent hills, we are awestruck and melancholy, and though our attention may be continually arrested by the diversified forms under which nature may present herself, yet we pursue our journey watchful and anxious, particularly when we expect to see a lurking enemy in every thicket, the gleam of arms behind every rock, or to hear the sharp music of the whistling bullet. Thus it was, whilst traversing the fastnesses of that mighty chain which extends from the shores of the stormy Euxine to the waters of the Adriatic.

Swiftly walk over the Western wave,

Spirit of night!

Out of thy misty Eastern cave,

Where all the long and lone daylight

Thou westest dreams of joy and fear

Which makes the terrible and dear—

Swift be thy flight!

The column now hastily advanced upon the village, near which by the way-side, a clear fountain gushed from double pipes into a stone trough: The Cossacks with their usual courage stopped here to water, whilst the infantry attained a long gate way, behind which a few trees rose: Scarcely had the head of the column got within the gate, when a sharp fire was opened upon it, from the verandas of two or three houses, which staggered the Russian, but the fire was returned, and through the trees several wounded Turks were observed leaning on their topisks, and extended on the ground under a low stone wall; presently the discharge of the Turks slackened, and a few dropping shots only were given, and then entirely ceased; the village was evacuated and the Russians established themselves in it.

The Cossacks again had the best of it; for unvalued as marauders, they were not long

in ferreting out concealed grain and even fowls,

by imitating the crowing of cocks. They regaled themselves sumptuously, whilst the infantry were necessitated to content themselves with their black bread and salt. In attempting to draw water from the well in the centre of the village, the bucket, after striking on a soft substance on the bottom, came up empty, and on lowering a lighted stick to ascertain the cause of this, a dead body was seen floating in the water, which had been dropped in by the retreating enemy, and caused the Russians to stop their progress, and seeing the number of savages increase, in proportion as they were killed, Park and his companion having embraced each other, plunged into the Niger, and immediately disappeared. The Sultan Bello, in Soccato, affirmed to Captain Clapperton, and afterwards to the two Landers, that the inhabitants of Boussa were punished for having attacked M. Park because that he had sent amongst them a violent and dissolute plague, which destroyed a great population; and also, that from that time forward the whites were better treated by the tribes on the borders of the Quorra.

Richard and John Landers, being obliged

to abandon their design of proceeding to Timbuctoo, from which they were scarcely fifteen days journey, for want of presents to bestow, without which there is neither found protection nor assistance from the authorities of the country, they in consequence re-embarked at the place where Mungo Park lost his life, and followed the current of the river, which runs at the rate of 4 miles an hour, they ascertained that the Niger, before it divides itself into various branches, is ten miles wide.

They then resolved to proceed by one of the

most considerable of the branches which flow

rapidly to the west. As they approached

the town of Boussa, they were again obliged to embark to be conducted

to the presence of their king, who lived at a

distance, which consisted of



## PROPOSALS

FOR carrying the Mails of the United States for four years, from January 1, 1832, to December 31, 1835, on the following Post Routes in Delaware and Maryland, constituting part of the middle division, will be received at this Office until the 16th day of September next, inclusive; to be decided on the 4th October.

### IN DELAWARE.

1831. From Wilmington by New Castle, St. George's, Summit Bridge, Middletown, Warwick Md. Head of Sassafras, Georgetown Roads, Millington, Union House, Chester Court, Sudder's Roads, Church Hill, Centreville, and Wye Mills, to Easton, 97 miles and back, three times a week in 4 horse post coaches; the office at Cecilton to be supplied regularly with the mail, each trip, both ways, from Warwick:

Leave Wilmington every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 1 p.m. arrive at St. Georges by 4 and at Easton next days by 3 p.m.

Leave Easton every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 a.m. arrive at St. Georges same days, and at Wilmington next days by 10 a.m.

1832. From St. Georges by Cawntwell's Bridge, Smyrna, Dover, Camden, Canterbury, Fredericks, Milford, and Milton, to Georgetown, 72 miles and back, three times a week in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave St. Georges every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 4 a.m. arrive at Georgetown same days by 7 p.m.

Leave Georgetown every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 5 a.m. arrive at St. Georges same days by 8 p.m.

1833. From St. Georges by Delaware City to Port Penn, 8 miles and back, three times a week.

Leave St. Georges every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6 a.m. arrive at Port Penn by noon.

Leave Port Penn same days at 10 a.m. arrive at St. Georges by noon.

1834. From Wilmington to New Castle, 5 miles daily in covered carriages.

Leave Wilmington every day at 1 p.m., or after the arrival of the mail from Philadelphia, arrive at New Castle in 1 hour.

Leave New Castle daily at 6 a.m. arrive at Wilmington by 7 m.

1835. From Milton to Lewis, 12 miles three times a week in stages.

Leave Milton every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday after the arrival of the mail from St. Georges, say 5 p.m. arrive at Lewis in two and a half hours.

Leave Lewis every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 4 a.m. arrive at Milton same days by half past seven a.m. in time for the mail to St. Georges.

1836. From Georgetown by Concord and Laurel to Salisbury, Md. 33 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Georgetown every Wednesday at 6 a.m. arrive at Salisbury same day by 4 p.m.

Leave Salisbury every Thursday at 6 a.m. arrive at Georgetown same day by 5 p.m.

1837. From Georgetown by Bridgeville, Federalsburg, Md. and East New Market to Cambridge, 49 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Georgetown every Wednesday at 4 a.m. arrive at Cambridge same day by 8 p.m.

1838. From Georgetown by Millsborough, Dagoborough, St. Martins, Md. Berlin, Pottstown, Newark, Snow Hill, Sandy Hill, Horntown, Va. Modestown, Accomack C. H. Onancock, Pungoteague, and Belle Haven, to Eastville, 181 miles and back twice a week in stages.

Leave Georgetown every Monday and Thursday at 5 a.m. arrive at Snow Hill same days by 8 p.m. and at Eastville every Wednesday and Saturday by 6 p.m.

Leave Eastville every Monday and Thursday at 6 a.m. arrive at Snow Hill next days by 6 p.m. and at Georgetown every Wednesday and Saturday by 8 p.m.

### IN MARYLAND.

1831. From Philadelphia, Pa. by Darby, Leipserville, Chester, Marcus Hook, Wilmington, Del. Newport, Staunton, Christians, Newark, Conch's Bridge, Elkton, Md. North East, Charlestown, Chesapeake Havre de Grace, Halls Roads, Harford and Little Gun Powder to Baltimore, 98 miles and back, daily, in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Philadelphia every day at 6 a.m. arrive at Philadelphia the next day by 11 a.m.

Note.—Proposals will be received for carrying this mail by steam boats, to run through each ten in 17 hours; during the running of which, it must be transported daily, in stages between Philadelphia and Elkton, and three times a week between Elkton and Baltimore. While the mail is not transported in steam boats, Newark may be supplied by a daily cross mail from Christians, 4 miles.

1832. From Baltimore by Elk Ridge Landing, Waterloo, Vanvile and Bladensburg to Washington, D C 88 miles and back, daily, in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Baltimore daily at 6 a.m. arrive at Washington by 11 a.m.

Leave Washington daily at 7 a.m. arrive at Baltimore by noon.

1833. From Washington, D C to Georgetown, 9 miles, twice a day.

The first mail to leave Georgetown so early in the morning as to arrive at Washington before the departure of the northern mail, and return to Georgetown by 6 a.m. or as soon as the southern mail can be received.

The second mail to leave Washington immediately after the arrival of the northern mail, and return to Washington within forty-five minutes.

1834. From Queenstown by Wye Mills, Hillsborough, Denton, Burrsille, Vernon, Del. Williamsburg and Milford to Fredericksburg, 50 miles and back, twice a week; one trip to run as above, and the other go and return via Greenbough and Whiteleysburgh between Denton and Williamsburg, increasing the second trip to 60 Miles and back.

Leave Queenstown every Monday and Friday at 4 a.m. so as to connect at Wye Mills with the mail from Easton for Wilmington, arrive at Fredericksburg next days by 10 a.m.

Leave Fredericksburg every Wednesday and Saturday at 1 p.m. arrive at Queenstown next days by 4 p.m.

1835. From Easton by Federalsburgh, Canons Ferry, Del. and Seaford to Laurel, 41 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Easton every Wednesday at 5 a.m. arrive at Laurel same day by 7 p.m.

Leave Laurel every Thursday at 5 a.m. arrive at Easton same day by 7 p.m.

1836. From Cambridge by Big Mills, Vienna, Barren Creek Springs, Salisbury, Princess Anne and Kingston to Snow Hill, 80 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Cambridge every Sunday at 3 a.m. and Wednesday at 5 a.m. arrive at Snow Hill every Monday by noon, and Thursday by 6 p.m.

Leave Snow Hill every Monday at 11 a.m. and Friday at 5 a.m. arrive at Cambridge every Tuesday by 9 p.m. and every Saturday by 5 p.m.

1837. From Barren Creek Springs by Quanico and White Haven to Princess Anne, 29 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Barren Creek Springs every Sunday and Wednesday immediately after the arrival of the mail from Cambridge, arrive at Princess Anne same days by the time of the arrival of the mail from Cambridge by Salisbury.

Leave Princess Anne immediately after the arrival of the mail, each trip, from Snow Hill, arrive at Barren Creek Springs, same days by the time of the arrival of the mail from Princess Anne by way of Salisbury.

1838. From Easton to St. Michaels, 11 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Easton every Tuesday and Thursday after the arrival of the mail from Queenstown, say 3 p.m. arrive at St. Michaels same day by 6 p.m.

Leave St. Michaels every Tuesday & Thursday at 11 a.m. and arrive at Easton same days by 12 p.m. in time to meet the mail from Queenstown for Cambridge.

1839. From Annapolis by Broad Creek, Queenstown, Wye Mills, Easton and Trapp to Cambridge 54 miles and back, twice a week in stages.

Leave Annapolis every Tuesday and Saturday at 5 a.m. arrived at Queenstown by 11 a.m.; leave Queenstown at 1 p.m. arrive at Cambridge same days by 7 p.m.

Leave Cambridge every Wednesday and Monday at 3 a.m. arrive at Queenstown East at 11 a.m. at Queenstown 11 a.m. and at Annapolis same days by 5 p.m.

1840. From Annapolis by West River, Pig Point, Traceys Landing Friendship, Lower Marlborough, Huntingdon and Prince Fredericktown to St. Leonards' 75 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Annapolis every Saturday at 10 a.m. arrive at St. Leonards the next Monday by noon.

Leave St. Leonards every Monday at 2 p.m. arrive at Annapolis the next Wednesday by 4 p.m.

1841. From Baltimore to Queenstown, 30 miles and back, twice a week, in packets or steamboats; the preference will be given to steamboats.

Leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Saturday at 5 a.m. arrive at Queenstown same day by 7 p.m.

Leave Queenstown every Wednesday and Monday at 12 noon, arrive at Baltimore same day by 4 p.m.

1842. From Baltimore, by Sweetzer's bridge and Brotherton, to Annapolis, thirty miles and back, daily in stages.

Leave Baltimore every day at 6 a.m. arrive at Annapolis by 12 noon.

Leave Annapolis every day at 5 a.m. arrive at Baltimore same day by 11 a.m.

1843. From Port Deposit by Rowlandsville to Conowingo, 8 miles and back, three times a week.

Leave Conowingo every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 a.m. arrive at Port Deposit same days by 8 a.m.

Leave Port Deposit every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 a.m. arrive at Conowingo same days by 12 noon.

1844. From Harford by Snaefell's Roads, 12 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Harford every Saturday at 9 a.m. arrive at Michaelsville same day by 11 a.m.

Leave Michaelsville every Saturday at 11 a.m. and arrive at Harford same day by 12 p.m.

1845. From Baltimore by Rock Hall to Chestertown, 48 miles and back, three times a week.

Leave Baltimore every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 a.m. arrive at Chestertown same days by 8 p.m.

Leave Chestertown every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 a.m. arrive at Baltimore same days by 6 p.m.

1846. From Baltimore by Randallstown, Freedom, Jennings, Sam's Creek and New Windsor, to Uniontown, 41 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Baltimore every Monday and Thursday at 6 a.m. arrive at York next days by 12 noon.

Leave Uniontown every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 a.m. arrive at Baltimore same days by 7 p.m.

1847. From Frederick by Libertytown, Unionville, Sam's Creek, McKinstry's Mills and Union Bridge to Uniontown, 30 miles and back once a week.

Leave Frederick every Friday at 6 a.m. arrive at Uniontown same day by 4 p.m.

Leave Uniontown every Wednesday at 7 a.m. arrive at Graceham same day by 11 a.m.

Leave Graceham every Wednesday at 12 noon, arrive at Uniontown same day by 4 p.m.

1848. From Frederick by Libertytown, Unionville, Sam's Creek, McKinstry's Mills and Union Bridge to Uniontown, 30 miles and back once a week.

Leave Frederick every Friday at 6 a.m. arrive at Uniontown same day by 4 p.m.

1849. From Frederick by Walkerville, Woodsboro, Middleburgh, Bruceville, Tanytown, Petersburgh, Pa. Hanover and Pigeon Hill to York, 62 miles and back, twice a week in two horse stages.

Leave Frederick every Friday at 6 a.m. arrive at York next days by 7 p.m.

1850. From Frederick by Buckeystown, Catocton and Noland's Ferry to Leesburgh, 24 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Leesburgh every Friday at 6 a.m. arrive at Frederick next days by 7 p.m.

1851. From Frederick by Buckeystown, Catocton and Noland's Ferry to Leesburgh, 24 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Leesburgh every Friday at 6 a.m. arrive at Frederick next days by 7 p.m.

1852. From Frederick by Buckeystown, Catocton and Noland's Ferry to Leesburgh, 24 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Leesburgh every Friday at 6 a.m. arrive at Frederick next days by 7 p.m.

1853. From Frederick by Buckeystown, Catocton and Noland's Ferry to Leesburgh, 24 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Leesburgh every Friday at 6 a.m. arrive at Frederick next days by 7 p.m.

1854. From Frederick by Buckeystown, Catocton and Noland's Ferry to Leesburgh, 24 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Leesburgh every Friday at 6 a.m. arrive at Frederick next days by 7 p.m.

1855. From Frederick by Buckeystown, Catocton and Noland's Ferry to Leesburgh, 24 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Leesburgh every Friday at 6 a.m. arrive at Frederick next days by 7 p.m.

1856. From Frederick by Buckeystown, Catocton and Noland's Ferry to Leesburgh, 24 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Leesburgh every Friday at 6 a.m. arrive at Frederick next days by 7 p.m.

1857. From Frederick by Buckeystown, Catocton and Noland's Ferry to Leesburgh, 24 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Leesburgh every Friday at 6 a.m. arrive at Frederick next days by 7 p.m.

1858. From Frederick by Buckeystown, Catocton and Noland's Ferry to Leesburgh, 24 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Leesburgh every Friday at 6 a.m. arrive at Frederick next days by 7 p.m.

1859. From Frederick by Buckeystown, Catocton and Noland's Ferry to Leesburgh, 24 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Leesburgh every Friday at 6 a.m. arrive at Frederick next days by 7 p.m.

1860. From Frederick by Buckeystown, Catocton and Noland's Ferry to Leesburgh, 24 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Leesburgh every Friday at 6 a.m. arrive at Frederick next days by 7 p.m.

1861. From Frederick by Buckeystown, Catocton and Noland's Ferry to Leesburgh, 24 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Leesburgh every Friday at 6 a.m. arrive at Frederick next days by 7 p.m.

1862. From Frederick by Buckeystown, Catocton and Noland's Ferry to Leesburgh, 24 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Leesburgh every Friday at 6 a.m. arrive at Frederick next days by 7 p.m.

1863. From Frederick by Buckeystown, Catocton and Noland's Ferry to Leesburgh, 24 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Leesburgh every Friday at 6 a.m. arrive at Frederick next days by 7 p.m.

1864. From Frederick by Buckeystown, Catocton and Noland's Ferry to Leesburgh, 24 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Leesburgh every Friday at 6 a.m. arrive at Frederick next days by 7 p.m.

1865. From Frederick by Buckeystown, Catocton and Noland's Ferry to Leesburgh, 24 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Leesburgh every Friday at 6 a.m. arrive at Frederick next days by 7 p.m.

1866. From Frederick by Buckeystown, Catocton and Noland's Ferry to Leesburgh, 24 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Leesburgh every Friday at 6 a.m. arrive at Frederick next days by 7 p.m.

1867. From Frederick by Buckeystown

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Now to Mr. Jefferson, who the Gazette says

"was one of the most accomplished gentlemen

of the age," and "of course suppressed his

likes and dislikes," and if he wrote to Mr. Liv-

ington at all, would write him a highly com-

plimentary letter." Really this is a refine-

ment of good breeding which we vulgar

or plain Jacksonians, do not understand.—

The old friends of Thomas Jefferson never

thought his good breeding had carried him so

far, as to induce him, as a matter of course,

to suppress "his likes and dislikes," and to

write highly complimentary letters to a man,

who, as the Gazette says, had tried to ruin him.

Did John Quincy Adams and Henry Clay

practice this "highly complimentary" style of

writing? They are undoubtedly well bred

men, or at least we vulgar or plain Jacksoni-

ans have always thought them so.

This bowing and scraping; this "having

a hand for every man, and a heart for no man,"

this smiling in a man's face and shaking his

hand when you wish he was in —, "vul-

gar people call hypocrisy, plain men call it

cunning, but high bred, fashionable, and other

intelligent men, call it polite, courteous simula-

tion.

Well said, son of Chesterfield, thou art of

good proportions, well bred, and of many car-

riage; but a little shallow. We however let

the pass, for a man of proper parts, and well

descended.

## EASTERN SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 5, 1831.

It is often said that the illegitimate always bear evidence of their own paternity. Never was the truth of this adage more pointedly manifested, than in the editorial bantling of the last Easton Gazette. Its every limb and feature bear the marks of its being the sport of the Grose, and not the offspring of true and lawful wedlock. The reputed father, poor soul, acknowledges all, and labours for them, and fights for them, and boasts of their perfections; even the most ricketty of his reputed offspring, he swears are as well formed as fond father could wish them to be. This late archin makes his debut with a bow and congee; trips across the stage with elastic step, and talks of high breeding and the fashionables, "polite and courteous simulation," &c. with a sort of innate talent, which none but the son of a Chesterfield could be expected to exhibit.

ROGER B. TAYLOR, Esq. has been appointed Attorney General of the United States, in the place of Mr. Berrien, resigned.

MARKEY, convicted and executed for the murder of Mr. Newell, and family, of Fredericksburg, persisted to the last in declaring his innocence of the crime. He, however, could give no satisfactory explanation of the strong circumstances upon which he was convicted.

We have before us, from the Illinois Advocate, the correspondence between Governor Reynolds, General Clark, the superintendent of Indian affairs, and General Gaines, in relation to the hostile movements of the Sac & Fox Indians. General Gaines has ordered to the field six companies U. S. troops from Jefferson Barracks and four companies from Prairie du Chien, and Governor Reynolds has ordered out a considerable body of mounted volunteers. The whole force was to rendezvous at Beardstown on the 15th June. It was thought the Indians would give battle.

COMMUNICATED.

Mr. Mullikin—Being unavoidably detained from the meeting of "Lawyers, Doctors and all," I send you my portion of an article in answer to the editorial in the last Easton Gazette. If it cannot be easily introduced into the article my companions may prepare, you can let it appear in the form of a communication:

The writer for the Gazette brings before the public, with venomous rancour and unblushing audacity, the misfortunes of Mr. Livingston, who, when, through the misbehaviour of his agents he became indebted to government to a large amount, which he has since most honorably paid. The writer would do well to throw a veil over past occurrences. Mr. Livingston was unfortunate, but he behaved, when he was able, like a man of honour. Can the writer give an equally satisfactory explanation of his own conduct, some years since? If he can, we would thank him to answer the following questions: Who voted against the bill to furnish the government with supplies to carry on the war, when our soil was polluted by a foreign foe? who, during the late war, wrote from Washington to a Colonel of this county, and advised him to drag out the militia, whether necessary or not, and to give them "a dose of the war,"—to purge them of their republicanism—to dishearten and oppress them, in the height of their patriotic fervour? Who slandered "the accomplished" Jefferson? Who contaminated the pure and upright Madison? who sanctioned the sedition law?

But, really, the man needs but little notice. We should not regard him, but that he has given publicity to any falsehood or misrepresentation he may choose to invent. When he shall have disproved his amiable friend's correct assertion, that "he has a hand for every man, and a heart for no one," we will treat him with more seriousness.

The writer talks of fashion—of high-bred, cunning, *sophistry* (meaning by mechanics and farmers called hypocrisy), and seems to speak with heart-felt satisfaction on this subject. It is the only part of his unmeaning, verbose palaver that seems at all natural. An aristocrat—he speaks their language; hypocrite, he sketches to the life.

"Little lawyers!"—who do you mean? a would-be attorney, razed to a clerk, or exalted to a parson?

But charity pleads for the man. He has travelled and made speeches through the whole district, to prepare for the Congressional election, and still finds himself opposed by one neutral and two democrats of the school of '98.

The man says he is for Clay. He sent him his own notable resolutions, and cries aloud in his behalf.—Clay is a zealous advocate for a high tariff—the man says he is not. Let him prove his consistency.

ONE OF THE MANY.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Mullikin—

As an admirer of Mr. Jefferson's whole character; as an humble disciple of that great apostle of Republicanism, I cannot suffer to pass unnoticed, the gross, foul and degrading libel upon his character by the Editorial writer of the Easton Gazette of last Saturday.

This writer having devoted more than thirty years of his life to the abuse and detraction of Mr. Jefferson's private and political character, now that the great and good man has closed his earthly career, and lies here, only in the affections of the patriotic, he changes his insidious attack, and instead of openly speaking out against him, endeavours to render him odious by holding him up to the community, clothed in the writer's own garments, and exhibiting him, as the "most accomplished gentleman of the age"—one who could suppress his "likes and dislikes," who could "smile in the face of them he rancorously hates" and who could please by the fascinating rattle of empractical conversation, while, serpent-like, he inflicted the deadly wound of his poisonous fangs.

Jefferson was a gentleman of the old Virginia School, with primitive simplicity of manners and purity of heart, plain in life and in his intercourse with society, and "loved his friends," and feared not his enemies, though they were the most rancorous and vindictive, that ever an individual had, since the days of our blessed Redeemer.

That such a person should be guilty of what "vulgar men call hypocrisy," "plain men calling" and "high bred, fashionable, and other intelligent men, call polite courteous simulation" is a slander, as gross as that uttered by Josiah Quincy on the floor of Congress, and for which Mr. Clay (who was then a Jeffersonian) held him up as a second Fenton, the infamous assassin of Henry IV, and assigned to him on the page of history, the same degree of fame that belongs to Judas, the betrayer, not of his country but his God. MACON.

By the Steamboat, on Friday night; we received from a correspondent in Baltimore, the following intelligence. The cause of the disturbance we have not heard:

Thursday night, 12 o'clock.

Dear Sir—I have this moment heard a report from the Rail-Road that the Irish laborers have risen on some of the sections, and are destroying the road, blowing up the bridges, and doing other damage to such an extent that the military from the Fort and U. S. arsenal have been ordered out, and with two or three hundred armed citizens have this evening proceeded to the point of disturbance.

Our Baltimore American of Saturday gives a detailed account of the disturbance and the

arrest of about forty of the rioters. It was occasioned by the failure of one of the contractors (Truxton Lyon, of Pennsylvania) on the third division of the road, about 30 miles from the city, to pay the labourers in his employ. An arrangement of the matter was attempted by the officers of the Rail-road company, by offering to distribute amongst the workmen, the amount remaining in the hands of the treasurer of the company, in favour of the delinquent contractor, for the work he had done—but this falling short of the amount due them, they refused to accept it, and immediately commenced the work of destruction in the presence of the agent of the company, who had gone out to effect the settlement with them. The sheriff of Baltimore county received a warrant to arrest the offenders, but being unable to obtain a sufficient posse in the neighborhood of the disturbances, he made a requisition on the militia officers of Baltimore city. A detachment of the Light Brigade, immediately repaired to the scene, being supplied with ball cartridges from Fort McHenry, and conveyed in Rail-road cars,—and succeeded in arresting about forty, many of whom are recognised as ringleaders; they are lodged in jail to await trial. The amount of damage done, it is thought, will not exceed five thousand dollars. The bridges and culverts are not destroyed. It is said to have been the intention of the rioters to destroy the splendid granite bridge across the Patapsco, 26 miles from the city, on Friday, the day they were arrested.

The amount contributed by the citizens of Baltimore for the relief of the Fayetteville sufferers, was \$5762.79.

At a meeting of the citizens of Talbot County called for the purpose of considering the propriety of organizing a society in Talbot County, auxiliary to the state society, John Goldsborough Esq. was called the Chair and W. R. Lookerman appointed secretary—Dr. Ayres the agent of the society then addressed the meeting and presented the views of the Colonization Society, and the perfect practicability of establishing a colony in Africa, which may eventually destroy the Slave trade; and render the shores of that continent a peaceful and happy country.

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# EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE

VOL. III.—NO. 45.

EASTON, MD.—TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 12, 1831.

WHOLE NO. 149.

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  
Annun payable half yearly in advance. Ad-  
vertisements are inserted three times for ONE  
DOLLAR; and continued weekly for TWENTY  
FIVE CENTS per square.

## NEW GOODS.

Rhodes, Kennard & Lovelady  
HAVE just received from Philadelphia and  
Baltimore, a fresh supply of  
**Summer Goods,**

which, added to their Spring's purchase, gives  
them much the largest and best assortment,  
they ever had at this season.

They have added to their stock, a large sup-  
ply of fresh imported

**Hardware and Cutlery,**  
Embracing a good choice of the most approved,  
Carpenter's and Shoe-maker's

**TOOLS.**

Also just opened, a few boxes of nice  
**CHAMPAIGN,**  
A FEW DOZEN BOTTLES OF SUPERIOR  
**CYDER AND ALE,**  
and on hand some OLD PORT  
WINE IN BOTTLES.

June 21

## The Steamboat



## MARLAND.

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 morn-  
ings at 7 o'clock, for Cambridge, Annapolis  
and Baltimore; leave Baltimore on Monday  
mornings at 6 o'clock for Chestertown, by  
Corsi landing, and return the same as last year.

All baggage, packages, parcels, &c., at  
the risk of the owner thereof.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Captain.

March 22

**The Beautiful Spotted Horse  
YOUNG DIOMEAD.**

Commenced the season on the  
24th inst. he will be at Easton  
on Tuesday the 6th of April, in  
Ferry Neck on Wednesday and  
Saturday, the week following. He will be at  
Denton on Tuesday and Wednesday, at Hills-  
borough on Thursday, and the residue of the  
time at the Subcriber's stable, and will attend  
the above stables once in two weeks through-  
out the season. Season commenced on the  
24th instant and will end the 20th of June.—  
He will be let to mares at \$5 the Spring's  
chance, \$24 the single leap, and \$8 to insure  
a mare in foal. No insurance only by special  
contract with the subscriber, and in each case  
25 cents to the groom. Diomed is 7 years  
old this spring, and pronounced by the best  
judges to be a horse, of beautiful form, fine  
bone, sinews of great strength, and fine action;  
the strength of the dray and activity of the  
sprightly saddle horse are united in him, which  
added to his beauty, promises the useful, ele-  
gant, and valuable horse, either for the saddle  
or harness. His pedigree may be seen in  
handbooks.

WM. BENNY, Jr.

March 29

## REMOVAL.

A. T. BAXTER, GUN SMITH, has re-  
moved from his former residence in  
Market Space, to No. 67 Pratt st. near Com-  
merce st. where he has made such arrange-  
ments as will enable him to carry on his busi-  
ness in an extensive manner; and by unremitt-  
ing attention hopes to receive a continuance  
of public patronage. He has on hand an  
assortment of single and double barrelled  
GUNS, flint and percussion; POWDER  
FLASKS, Shot bags, Percussion caps, Wad  
cutters, chargers, Nipple wrenches, Washrods  
Screw drivers, and every other article for the  
Sportsman's use.

Also, several tons of CANNON BALLS  
assorted from 3 to 32 lb. each, will be sold on  
such terms as cannot fail to please. Ships  
supplied with Muskets, Cutlasses, Boarding  
Pikes, and Cartridges at the shortest notice.

—The Independent Citizen, Bel-Air; Re-  
publican, Annapolis; Whig, Easton; Press,  
Elkton; Telegraph, Chestertown; Village Her-  
ald, Princess Ann, will publish the above to  
the amount of two dollars each, and charge  
American office.

Baltimore, June 3—14

7w

## INTELLIGENCE & AGENCY OFFICE.

No 48 Baltimore street, Baltimore.  
THE SUBSCRIBER can at all times ob-  
tain the highest prices for SLAVES without  
being sent out of the State—also, those for a  
term of years, such as house servants of good  
character, can find ready sale. Any com-  
mands will be thankfully received and prompt-  
ly attended to—charges moderate.

JOHN BUSK.

May 10

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber having discovered by a  
late resurvey of his tract of land called  
Allcock's Chance, that that portion of fence  
heretofore kept up by Thomas Waddell and  
recently by his heirs and representatives, is on  
his premises: this is therefore to notify the par-  
ties concerned that if said fence is not remov-  
ed on or before the 1st day of next March, the  
said fence will be appropriated to the use of  
the subscriber.

GARRISON REESE.

Caroline, June 28th, 1831.

## WOOL.



THE Subscriber will purchase all kinds of  
AMERICAN WOOL, and is prepared to  
pay the HIGHEST CASH PRICE for any  
quantity that may be offered.

WILLIAM BECKLEY,  
Corner of Washington Street and the Market  
place, Easton.

HE HAS ON HAND,  
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
GOODS, laid in on good terms, which he is  
SELLING OFF AT COST.

May 17

W. B.

## CASH FOR WOOL

THE subscriber will purchase all kinds of  
AMERICAN WOOL, and is prepared to  
pay the highest price in CASH for any  
quantity that may be offered.

CHASE & FALCONER,  
Woolen Manufacturers, S. W. corner of  
Baltimore and Liberty sts.

April 19—26

—The Eastern Whig and Cambridge  
Chronicle, will publish this to the amount of  
two dollars each, and charge American office.

TOOL.

Also just opened, a few boxes of nice  
**CHAMPAIGN,**  
A FEW DOZEN BOTTLES OF SUPERIOR  
**CYDER AND ALE,**  
and on hand some OLD PORT  
WINE IN BOTTLES.

June 21

W. B.

In Caroline County Court, on the  
Equity side of the same, March term, 1831.  
Ordered, that the report of James Sangston,  
Trustee for the sale of the real estate of  
Philemon Leary, be ratified and confirmed  
unless cause to the contrary be shown, before  
the first Tuesday of next October Term of  
said Court; provided a copy of this order be  
inserted in a newspaper printed in Easton,  
once a week for three successive weeks before  
the said first Tuesday of next October Term.

The report states the amount of sales to be  
Seven hundred, thirty five dollars, fifty two  
and one half cents.

Test. Jo. Richardson, Clk.

True Copy Test Jo. Richardson Clk.

S. W.

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT

28th March, 1831.

PERSONS intending to apply for the bene-  
fit of the act entitled "An act for the re-  
lief of certain insolvent debtors of the United  
States," are hereby notified that the persons  
entitled to relief under said act are those who  
were insolvent on or before the 1st day of Jan-  
uary, 1831, and were indebted to the United  
States in a sum of money then due which they  
are unable to pay, and who are not indebted as  
the principal on an official bond, or for public  
money received and not paid over or account-  
ed for according to law, or for any fine, for-  
feiture or penalty incurred by the violation of  
any law of the United States. Applications  
for a release or discharge under the act must  
be made in writing, under oath or affirmation,  
and forwarded to the Secretary of the Treas-  
ury, stating, as near as may be, the time  
when the applicant became insolvent, and  
when he made his insolvency known to his cre-  
ditors, the causes of such insolvency, and the  
amount thereof; and also all the estate, real  
and personal, owned at the time of such insolv-  
ency, with a description of the same; and also  
the manner in which such estate has been dis-  
posed of, that is to say, by furnishing a list  
of the insolvent's creditors at the time of his  
insolvency, with the amount then due to each;  
the sum since paid and the balances still re-  
maining due to them respectively, also the  
sums since paid and balances remaining due  
to other persons not creditors at the time aforesaid;  
and what estate or property, if any, owned  
at the time of his becoming insolvent, or  
which he has since acquired a right to, has been  
conveyed or transferred to any other person,  
with intent to be applied directly or indi-  
rectly to the use or benefit of such insolvent  
or his family; and also a statement of all the  
estate, if any, and the disposition and condi-  
tion thereof, which he has since owned or still  
owns. It may be observed, that the state-  
ment aforesaid should be confined exclusively  
to facts, and arranged in as simple and intelligible  
a form as possible, unaccompanied by  
argument or prolix narrative.

As all the facts upon which the decision of  
the Secretary of the Treasury is to be made,  
must be previously examined and reported  
upon by the Commissioners, no communica-  
tion other than the application referred to in  
the first section of the act, can be received by  
the Department, except through that channel.

S. D. INGHAM,  
Secretary of the Treasury.

april 19 8m—(2d Aug.)

—The Eastern Shore Whig, (Easton,) will  
please copy the above.

## FOR SALE.

THE following FARMS in Talbot county  
late the property of N. Hamond, Esq.  
dec'd.

1. The farm commonly called Chancellor's  
Point, at present occupied by Mr. William  
Ozmen, containing 250 acres. And

2. The farm lying at the head of Boling-  
broke Creek, on which Mr. John Kirby re-  
sides, containing 227 acres.

The buildings on both  
farms are in good order,  
particularly on the latter,  
where an expensive Barn  
and Stable have recently  
been erected. They are  
well supplied with wood, and Chancellor's  
Point contains fine timber.

These farms are situated nearly opposite to  
the town of Cambridge, which furnishes an  
excellent market for fish, wild fowl, poultry,  
pork, vegetables, &c.

For terms apply to the subscriber.

N. HAMMOND,

## CASH.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase from

FIFTY TO ONE HUNDRED LIKELY

## NEGROE S,

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

THOS. W. OVERLEY.

Nov 16

From the National Intelligencer.

## THE BAND OF CRAPE.

"And bear about the mockery of woe,  
To midnight dances and the public show."

Pope.

When death's keen shaft hath rent in twain,  
The rosy links of friendship's truth,  
And gathered neath his turfy chain,  
Love, honor, beauty, glory, youth—  
Why lift we on the senseless air,  
The banner of our body's woe?  
To feest clouds our griefs entomb,  
And wailings on the winds bestow.

To bid the world look on, and weigh  
Our anguish in its selfish scale?

Mete out the cypress where we stray,  
And ask the cheek how deep 'tis pale?

And grieve our fears, and count our sighs,  
As such might calm the brow of sorrow?

Give to its gaze our streaming eyes,  
And of its icy pities borrow?

Else, wherefore, by the wayside weep  
For those whose day is past?

Or, lure them from that drearless sleep,  
Whither we, too, unconscious hast?

Ob! rather far, let earth retain  
All who have sought her shilly rest;

Since they who first that refuge gain,  
Soonest forget—are soonest lost!

Still, if grief's bounties thou wouldst share,  
Go—tread the forest's innom glen;

Then waft some sacrifice of prayer,  
Though heard of God—unknown of men!

And there, laid vespers shade reclining,  
While deep drowses sighs the bosom, scape,

Learn how the wounded heart repining,  
Can mourn in crimson, as in craze.

Or—when the riving bolt comes down,  
Play thou "the maniac wild, and laugh,"

Or seek in wine whos sorrows drown,  
And with them wassail goblets quaff!

Yet, no—this madness may not be;

The soul hath still its thoughtful hours,

When moonbeams walk, and spirits see  
The struggling of its wakeful powers."

Then bitter and more bitter flows

The tide of never-ebbing tears!

Nor sable garb—nor publish'd woes,

Shall chace the gloom dear memory wears;

'Tis her to weed the grassy bed,

And breathe on flowers that prostrate lie,

(Whose fragrance did not with the dead.)

A painful immortality?

No trappings, valuted 'midst the crowd,

Deep-stricken pang shall e'er control;

'Tis silent stream—not can'tract loud,

That flows forever through the soul!

Then, mourn not 'tis eagle flightless;

That Age withdraws his looks of grey;

That Pleasure's bower hath lost its sweetness;

And Beauty's blossom pass'd away!

MONTGARNIER.

From the New York Evening Post.

When shall my soul, in silent peace,

"Resign life's joyful



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FURTHER SUCCESS OF THE POLES.  
London, Friday, May 27.

Although the discussions concerning the election of Prince Leopold to the throne of Belgium have not yet commenced, it is evident, from the preliminary proceedings and the express declaration of the deputies, that his Royal Highness will have a great majority of the Congress in his favor. Out of 122 of the members present, 96 declared themselves his supporters, and only 2 pronounced themselves against him, the rest reserving their votes.

FURTHER SUCCESS OF THE POLES.

London, Friday, May 27.

We are delighted at being able to announce fresh successes of the poies against their barbarous oppressors. General Chazanowski having received orders from the command of 80,000 men, for the purpose of causing a division of Volhynia, and replacing Gen. Dvornicki, who was forced to retire into Galicia (an avowedly neutral territory, but whose neutrality was violated in the most scandalous manner by the Russians, with the connivance of Austria) chose the shortest way, by penetrating through the enemy's positions through Kock, Lubartow, and Krasniew. The General's expedition was accomplished in the most spirited, dexterous, and successful style. He not only made forced marches of eighty one miles (English) in three days, but beat the Russians in three several battles, and brought eight hundred prisoners to Zamosc on the 12th instant. The late of the hero and his gallant corps excited much anxiety, as it was known that he was surrounded by the enemy's force, amounting to twenty-four thousand men, and was, besides, cut off from all succor for a whole week. In addition to these accounts intelligence from Warsaw mentions that the insurrection in Lithuania progresses—that the peasants are more determined than ever in opposition to the Russian yoke—and that in particular throughout the Polish province of Samogitia, all the male population are under arms, and swear, on the tombs of their forefathers, to shed the last drop of blood in their veins, rather than submit to Russian despotism. We hope France and England will see the necessity of promptly interfering in behalf of patriots like these, so worthy in every respect, of the most extended blessings of freedom. It would be a shame on both countries never to be forgotten, never to be wiped away, were Poland again to be enslaved.

FRUITS OF THE TARIFF.

From the Boston Commercial Gazette.

Messrs. Editors: We do know that several lots of cloths have lately been sold in this city, which were smuggled across the line between Montreal and Boston. We do know such goods have been sold by houses who support the American System; and we are strongly suspicious, that the cloths were introduced into the country by some gentlemen who are very sensitive upon the subject of preventing frauds upon the revenue!!! If we are asked, why information was not given in time for the seizure of the cloths in question? Our answer is, that though we are violently opposed to the American System, we are equally so to the office of a pimp or informer; hence we did not feel ourselves bound to give the requisite information. MANY.

and England can tolerate any longer the culpable connivance of Austria, and the perfidious demonstrations of Prussia. Let these mock neutral powers be called on at once to declare themselves on the Polish question, and that unequivocally.

The cholera morbus is no longer a subject of alarm; it has wonderfully decreased within the last weeks; it is now fatal to very few, and there are not many new cases. The Prussian Government has, however, established a rigorous quarantine of 21 days, which as the disease there is not infectious, is considered as a political one, calculated to impede communications with foreign countries, rather than to circumscribe the complaint.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

ANOTHER GREAT FIRE.

A most destructive fire occurred last night in the upper part of the city, which nearly destroyed *entire* block of buildings, bounded on the north by Charlton, on the south by Vandam, on the east by Varick, and on the west by Hudson street, the value of which, with furniture, &c., is estimated at upwards of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.—The fire spread with such rapidity, that many families barely escaped with their night clothing, and in one instance, a person was dragged from his bed, after the bedstead was on fire—in addition to the property destroyed, we regret to add that several persons are missing, whom it is feared have perished in the flames. Two children, who were left locked up in a room by their parents, who had gone to the Theatre, have not been found. Several fires we understand, are seriously injured.

The fire broke out in the carpenter's shop of Wm. J. Burke, in the rear of 66 and 68 Charlton-street. Mr. B. had a large quantity of lumber on hand, which was all on fire before the engines could reach the scene of conflagration; and unfortunately the distance from a supply of water was so great that a dozen buildings were in flames before a drop could be thrown on them. The chief supply was from the Hudson River, and when the fire broke out the water was so low that the suction rooted in the mud, and soon gravelled the boxes. From appearances this morning we have no doubt that many families are in great distress. It is computed that not less than one hundred and twenty-five families are rendered houseless by this disaster, several of whom, who resided in the rear, are reduced to beggary. One family we saw, a widow with several children, who had saved nothing but the few rags on them when they retired to rest.

FROM THE GLOBE.

The following act of the British Parliament has been officially communicated to this Government.

ANNO PRIMO GULIELMI IV. REGIS.  
Cap. XXIV.

An act to amend an act of the sixth year of his late majesty, to regulate the trade of the British possessions abroad. (22d April, 1831.)

Whereas, by an act passed in the sixth year of his late Majesty's reign, intituled, An act to regulate the trade of the British possessions abroad, and by subsequent acts made and passed to alter and amend the said act, certain duties of customs are imposed on articles of foreign production when imported or brought into the British possessions in America. And whereas it is expedient to repeal some of the said duties, and to alter or vary others of them: Be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in the Present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That from and after the fifteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, *so much* of the said acts as impose any duty in any of the British possessions in America, upon the importation or bringing in of corn or grain, or of meat or flour not made of wheat, or of bread or biscuits, or of rice, or of live stock, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

III. And be it further enacted, That so much of any of the said acts as imposes any duty in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, or Prince Edward's Island, upon wood or lumber, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

IV. And be it further enacted, That so much of any of the said acts as impose any duty in the British possessions on the Continent of South America, or in the West Indies, or in the Bahama or Bermuda Islands, upon wheat flour, or upon beef, pork, hams or bacon, or upon wood or lumber, when imported from any of the British possessions in North America, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

V. And be it further enacted, That upon the importation from any foreign country into the British possessions on the Continent of South America, or in the West Indies, or in the Bahama or Bermuda Islands, of the articles mentioned in the following table, there shall be raised, collected, and paid unto His Majesty, the several temporary additional duties as the same are set forth in the said table; (that is to say):

TABLE OF ADDITIONAL DUTIES.

Staves and headings, until the first day of January, 1834—1000, 0 11 3 On and from the first of January, 1834, to the first day of January, 1836, the 1000, 0 7 3 White or yellow pine lumber, until the first day of January, 1834—1000 the 1000 ft. of one inch thick. 0 7 0 On and from the first day of January, 1834, to the first day of January, 1836, the 1000 feet of one inch thick 0 5 0 VI. And be it further enacted, That the duties imposed by this act shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid unto His Majesty in like manner as if such duties had been imposed by the said first mentioned act, and had been set forth in the table of duties therein contained.

FRUITS OF THE TARIFF.

From the Boston Commercial Gazette.

Messrs. Editors: We do know that several lots of cloths have lately been sold in this city, which were smuggled across the line between Montreal and Boston. We do know such goods have been sold by houses who support the American System; and we are strongly suspicious, that the cloths were introduced into the country by some gentlemen who are very sensitive upon the subject of preventing frauds upon the revenue!!! If we are asked, why information was not given in time for the seizure of the cloths in question? Our answer is, that though we are violently opposed to the American System, we are equally so to the office of a pimp or informer; hence we did not feel ourselves bound to give the requisite information. MANY.

From the Banner of the Constitution.

ANTI-TARIFF CONVENTION.

A number of gentlemen from different States, favorable to the principles of FREE TRADE, having assembled at Philadelphia on the 4th of June, and taken into consideration an Address, published in the New York Evening Post, recommending an Anti-Tariff Convention, unanimously.

Resolved, That a Convention, for the purpose of securing the efficient co-operation of the friends of Free Trade, throughout the United States, in procuring the repeal of the Restrictive System, be held at the Mansion House Hotel, in the city of Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock in the morning of Friday the 30th day of September next; and that there be invited to attend the same, such citizens, from all the States of the Union, without distinction of party, who are favorable to the object of the meeting, as may find it convenient to attend.

It was also

Resolved, That notice of the said meeting be published, and that Editors throughout the United States, friendly to the cause of Free Trade, be requested to give it circulation.

Extract of a letter from Thomas Jefferson to S. H. Wells, Esq.:—on the adoption of the Declaration of Independence.

DATED, May 12, 1819.

I will now proceed to your quotation from Mr. Galloway's statement of what passed in Congress on their Declaration of Independence; in which statement there is not one word of truth, and where bearing some resemblance to truth, it is an entire perversion of it. I do not charge this on Mr. Galloway himself; his desertion having taken place long before these measures, he doubtless received his information from some of the loyal friends whom he left behind him. But as yourself, as well as others, appear embarrassed by inconsistent accounts of the proceedings on that memorable occasion, and as those who have endeavored to restore the truth, have themselves committed some errors, I will give you some extracts from a written document on that subject, for the truth of which, I pledge myself to heaven and earth; having, while the question of Independence was under consideration before Congress, taken written notes, in my seat, of what was passing, and reduced them to form on the final conclusion. I have now before me that paper, from which the following are extracts. "Friday, June 7th, 1776.—The delegates from Virginia moved, in obedience to instructions from their constituents, that the Congress should declare that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; that measures should be immediately taken for procuring the assistance of foreign powers, and a Confederation be formed to bind the colonies more closely together. The House being obliged to attend at that time to some other business, the proposition was referred to the next day, when the members were ordered to attend punctually at ten o'clock. Saturday, June 8th. They proceeded to take it into committee, and referred it to a committee of the whole, into which they immediately resolved themselves, and passed that day and Monday, the 10th, in debating on the subject.

At appearing, in the course of these debates, that the colonies of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and South Carolina, were not yet matured for falling from the parent stem, but that they were fast advancing to that state, it was thought most prudent to wait a while for them, and to postpone the final decision to July 1st. But, that this might occasion as little delay as possible, a Committee was appointed to prepare a Declaration of Independence. The committee were John Adams, Dr. Franklin, Roger Sherman, Robert R. Livingston and myself. This was reported to the House on Friday the 25th of June, when it was read and ordered lie on the table. On Monday, the 1st of July, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, and resumed the consideration of the original motion made by the delegates of Virginia, which, being again debated through the day, was carried in the affirmative by the voices of New Hampshire, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia. South Carolina and Pennsylvania voted against it. Delaware had but two members present, and they were divided. The delegates from New York declared they were for it themselves, and were assured their constituents were for it; but that their instructions having been drawn near a twelvemonth before, when reconciliation was still the general object, they were enjoined by them, to do nothing which should impede that object. They, therefore, thought themselves not justifiable in voting on either side, and asked leave to withdraw from the question, which was given them. The Committee rose, and reported their resolution to the House. Mr. Rutledge, of South Carolina, then requested the determination might be put off to the next day, as he believed his colleagues, though they disapproved of the resolution, would then join in it for the sake of unanimity. The ultimate question, whether the House would agree to the resolution of the Committee, was accordingly postponed to the next day, when it was again moved, and South Carolina concurred in voting for it. In the mean time, a third member had come post from the Delaware counties, and turned the vote of the colony in favor of the resolution. Members of a different sentiment attending that morning from Pennsylvania also, her voice was changed; so that the whole twelve colonies, who were authorized to vote at all, gave their votes for it; and within a few days [July 9th] the convention of New York approved of it, and thus supplied the void occasioned by the withdrawal of their delegates from the vote." [Be careful to observe, that this vaccination and vote were on the original motion of the 7th of June, by the Virginia delegates that Congress should declare the colonies independent.] Congress proceeded, the same day, to consider the Declaration of Independence, which had been reported and laid on the table the Friday preceding, and on Monday, referred to a Committee of the whole. The pusillanimous idea, that we had friends in England worth keeping terms with, still haunted the minds of many. For this reason, those passages which conveyed censures on the people of England were struck out, lest they should give them offence. The debate having taken up the greater parts of the second, third and fourth days of July, were, in the evening of the last, closed; the Declaration was reported by the committee, agreed to by the House, and signed by every member present except Mr. Dickinson. So far my notes. Governor M'Ken, in his letter to McCorkle of July 16th, 1817, has thrown some lights on the transaction of that day; but, trusting to his memory chiefly, at an age when our memories are not to be trusted, he has confounded two questions, and ascribed pro-

cesses to one which belonged to the other.—These two questions were, 1st, the Virginia motion of June 7th, to declare Independence; and 2nd, the actual Declaration, its matter and form. Thus he states the question on the Declaration itself, as decided on the 1st of July; but it was the Virginia motion which was voted on that day in committee of the whole; South Carolina, as well as Pennsylvania then voting against it. But the ultimate decision then the House, on the report of the committee, being, by request, postponed to the next morning, all the states voted for it, except New York, whose vote was delayed till the 2nd of July, and that the Declaration itself was taken up, nor till the 4th, that it was decided, and it was signed by every member present, except Mr. Dickinson.

The subsequent signatures of members who were not then present, and some of them not yet in office, is easily explained, if we observe who were, to wit, that they were of New York and Pennsylvania. New York did not sign till the 13th, because it was not till the 9th, (five days after the general signature) that their Convention authorised them to do so.—The convention of Pennsylvania, learning that it had been signed by a minority only of their delegates, named a new delegation on the 20th, leaving out Mr. Dickinson, who had refused to sign, Willing and Humphreys who had withdrawn, re-appointing the three members who had signed Morris, who had not been present, & five new ones, to wit, Rush, Clymer, Smith, Taylor and Ross; and Morris, and the five new members were permitted to sign, because it manifested the assent of their full delegation, and the express will of their Convention, which might have been doubted on the former signature of a minority only. Why the signature of Thornton, of New Hampshire, was permitted so late as the 4th of November, I cannot now say; but undoubtedly for some particular reason, which we should find to have been good, had it been expressed. These were the only post-signers, and you see, Sir, that there were solid reasons for receiving those of New York and Pennsylvania, and that this circumstance in no wise affects the faith of this Declaration Charter of our rights, and of the rights of man.

THOS. JEFFERSON.

GORDON PLASTER.

Wool.—

Unsheared, common and Merino, 35s 4d do do 36s 40 do 37s 4d Washed, common and 34s 4d do 35s 52 do 36s 52 do full blood do 65s 75

Wool.—

Unsheared, common and Merino, 35s 4d do do 36s 40 do 37s 4d Washed, common and 34s 4d do 35s 52 do 36s 52 do full blood do 65s 75

Wool.—

Unsheared, common and Merino, 35s 4d do do 36s 40 do 37s 4d Washed, common and 34s 4d do 35s 52 do 36s 52 do full blood do 65s 75

Wool.—

Unsheared, common and Merino, 35s 4d do do 36s 40 do 37s 4d Washed, common and 34s 4d do 35s 52 do 36s 52 do full blood do 65s 75

Wool.—

Unsheared, common and Merino, 35s 4d do do 36s 40 do 37s 4d Washed, common and 34s 4d do 35s 52 do 36s 52 do full blood do 65s 75

Wool.—

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Wool.—

Unsheared, common and Merino, 35s 4d do do 36s 40 do 37s 4d Washed, common and 34s 4d do 35s 52 do 36s 52 do full blood do 65s 7

## EASTON SHORE WHIG

AND  
PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

### EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 12, 1831.

The last Easton Gazette in its editorial vaunting, reminds us of a cross-roads bully who, meeting in conflict with an antagonist, more adroit than himself, comes off, as the jockeys say, second best, with a black eye, broken nose and other sore bruises. Relating the affair himself, he says "Did you see what a flogging I gave — on Saturday? No. Ah! well, I gave him a handsome dressing, I assure you. Did you black his eyes? No. Did you mash his nose? No. Did you break an arm or leg? No. Did he sing out enough or run? No, he did neither of these; but I had him down, and was giving it to him with a vengeance, when we were parted. Who pulled you off him? Why no one; he was on top, but I had him in a fair way, and should have given him a h—l of a hiding in a very little while —."

This is precisely the case with the Gazette. After having been kicked by us for "lying varlets" from every position they had taken, they run out, throw up their hats, and sing out victory.

Let others tell your conquests, gentlemen; your perceptions may be somewhat distorted.

Mr. Eaton's grammar is a matter we have nothing to do with. His writings we have always found comprehensible; which is certainly more than we can say of those of the Gazette scribblers. However, bad English we can tolerate; but bad principles, cloathed in bad English, are even more abhorrent than vice in her own naked and hideous deformity.

We take occasion to introduce Eleazar Niles, Esq. to combat the distinguished resolution maker of Talbot. Mr. Niles is known as the ablest and best informed editor of the Clay party in Maryland, the author of the pamphlet called "Politics for Farmers," distributed so liberally last fall. If what he said last fall was such good authority, surely what he now says must be entitled to some weight.

*The American System. Preamble of the resolution adopted at the Clay meeting in Easton, 7th June, 1831:*

"Regarding the Administration of Gen. Jackson as a great anomaly on the country — a stigma upon the character of the people — and as DESTROYING THE NATIONAL PROSPECTIVITY: Therefore, &c.

Office of the New York Courier & Eng. New York, Monday, July 4-5 P. M. JAMES MONROE is no more — diecut this day, at half past three o'clock—he was gathered to his forefathers on the day sacred to American Independence—the day on which the patriots Adams and Jefferson breathed their last. It cannot but be considered a singular occurrence that Divine Providence should set its seal on the hallored efforts of our revolutionary fathers in favor of LIBERTY by calling from this world three Presidents of the United States, and three patriots, on the very day they had pledged "their lives—their fortunes, and their sacred honor," in the cause of Independence. James Monroe was a soldier and a patriot.

Peace to his ashes—Glory to his name.

*From the Baltimore Republican.*

We have thought it would be interesting to our readers upon this melancholy event to recall some particulars of the history of this illustrious citizen. For that purpose we have hastily thrown together the following list of his public employments and services. We add no comment of our own to the plain tale which such a series of labors and honors tells to the heart of Americans.

JAMES MONROE was born in the year 1759 in Westmoreland County, in the State of Virginia, on a plantation on the borders of the Potowmack, of which his ancestors were the original patentees a century and a half ago. He was educated at William and Mary College, and entered as a cadet in the year 1776 into the 3d Virginia Regiment, commanded by Colonel, afterwards General Mercer, who was killed at Princeton. He was present at the battle of Long Island, Harlem Heights, White Plains,—and was with the vanguard in Washington's celebrated attack on Trenton. In this battle he received a ball through his left shoulder. He subsequently acted as aide-de-camp to Lord Stirling, and in that capacity served in the campaigns of 1777-78—and distinguished himself at the battles of Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth. In 1778 he resumed his studies, and commenced the study of the Law under Mr. JEFFERSON, then Governor of Virginia. In 1780 he visited the Southern Army in the character of Military Commissioner.

In 1782 he was elected to the Virginia legislature, and to the Executive Council of that State,—and in the next year was chosen a member of the old Congress in which he served the constitutional term of three years. In 1787 he was again chosen a member of the state legislature, from Spotsylvania county, and in the next year, a member of the Convention called to consider the new Constitution of the United States. In 1790 he was elected to the Senate of the U. S., States, in which situation he acted until 1794, when he was appointed by General Washington, Minister Plenipotentiary to France. In 1797 he was recalled, with an implied censure upon some of his acts, in reply to which he published his whole correspondence with his own government and that of France. Two years afterwards (in 1799) he was elected Governor of Virginia, in which office he remained for the constitutional period of three years.—His nomination to that office was made by Mr. Madison then a member of the legislature. Immediately after this term expired,

promote trade and commerce with other nations, as far as may be consistent with the safety of our infant manufactures, all have conspired to produce this happy change.

That part in which the Talbot resolutions say the election of Andrew Jackson is a stigma on the people of the United States, we do not understand, unless it mean that it is a disgrace on the "high-bred" the genteel, the accomplished, and well-informed, for the ignorant and vulgar people of the United States to have elected a man of no more wisdom, of so low and vulgar associations, a man of so little "polite courteous simulation" to the chief magistracy of the nation. If the honorable mover of this resolution will give us no other meaning for this resolution will give us no other meaning for this part of his proceeding, we shall hereafter treat this as the true reading.

A JACKSONIAN, this morning, continues his expose of the false statements of General Chambers, in his late dinner speech. We invite for it the attention of our readers.

FRANCIS THOMAS, Esq. of Frederick county, has been nominated by the Jackson Republican convention of Frederick, Washington and Allegany, as a candidate to represent that district in the next Congress.

In Washington county, ROBERT WASON and W. D. MACGILL, Esqs. are recommended as Electors of the Senate.

*We differ in opinion with our worthy correspondent Neddy Wilson, in regard to the propriety of his address. We hope he will not follow bad examples, though set by great men.*

**DEATH OF GOV. MARTIN.**  
Died, yesterday afternoon, about two o'clock, at Wilderness, his residence in this county, after a short and painful illness. His Excellency DANIEL MARTIN, Esq. Governor of Maryland.

It becomes our painful duty this morning to place on record the death of another of our revolutionary fathers. JAMES MONROE, after receiving at the hands of the American people, the highest reward of a life of devotedness to the public service—and having secured to himself in a more eminent degree, possibly, than most of his predecessors, the affections of his fellow citizens—has descended to the tomb.

He died on the *Fourth of July*—a day consecrated to the most ennobling feelings by the birth of Liberty in this hemisphere—and by

the translation of her two most distinguished defenders, Thomas Jefferson and John Adams. We extract the following notices from the New York Courier and Enquirer and the Baltimore Republican:—

*Office of the New York Courier & Eng. New York, Monday, July 4-5 P. M.*

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he was appointed by Mr. Jefferson in conjunction with Mr. Livingston, Minister to France to negotiate for the purchase of Louisiana. As soon as the Louisiana treaty was formed he was translated to England as the successor to Mr. Rufus King. He arrived there in 1803, and in 1804 went to Spain with the same rank, associated with Mr. Charles Pinckney. After a stay of six months he returned to London, where he remained until 1808, when his foreign services terminated, and he returned home. He continued in private life until April 1810, when he was again chosen Governor of Virginia, and in the next year appointed Secretary of State under Mr. Madison, which office he held until 1817. His election as President of the United States took place in that year, and in 1825, after serving two terms in that high station, his political life closed. It will be seen that with the exception of a few short intervals, he has spent forty-nine years of his life in the public service.

**WASHINGON, July 8.**

The respect of the Government, on the occasion of the decease of Ex-President Monroe, was testified yesterday by the closing of all the Public Offices during the day.—*Nat Intel.*

The President of the United States returned to the Seat of Government yesterday, in deep regret to the Navy and to the Marine Corps, the death of our illustrious and venerable fellow-citizen, James Monroe. It pleased Divine Providence to remove him from this scene of trial, in the city of New York, on the fifty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence; and from sympathy with his loss, and the American People, for his loss, and from respect to his sacrifices and sufferings in achieving, and his distinguished services in since maintaining, that independence, the President orders, that funeral honors shall be paid to his memory at each of the Navy Yards, and on board all the public vessels in commission, by firing twenty-one minute guns, commencing at twelve o'clock M. on the day after this communication is received, by carrying their flags half mast for one week, and by the officers wearing crepe on the left arm for six months.

**LEVI WOODBURY.**

**WAR DEPARTMENT,** July 7, 1831.

It becomes my painful duty to announce to the Army, the death of the venerable patriot, and Ex-President, JAMES MONROE. This affecting dispensation, occurred on the late Anniversary of our Independence.

At a moment when a nation of freemen were celebrating the achievements of that devoted band of patriots, who purchased with their blood the liberty we enjoy, one of the principal actors in the Great Drama, was called to his last account.

Participating in the sensation which must fill every heart on such an afflicting occasion, and anxious to manifest his gratitude for the eminent services, and admiration for the talents and virtues of the deceased, the President directs that funeral honors be paid him at every Military post and station in the U. States, and that the Officers wear crepe on the left arm for six months.

Major General Macomb will give the necessary instructions to carrying into execution, forthwith, the foregoing order.

P. G. RANDOLPH,  
Acting Secretary of War.

*From the Philadelphia Sentinel.*

The following letter has been sent to us for publication:

*New Hope June 30th, 1831.  
The President of the U. S.*

Sir—I had the honor to receive, by way of Doylestown, your letter of the 28th inst with its enclosures, viz: copies of a circular letter from you to the acting Secretary of War, Treasurer of the United States, Register and Second Auditor of the Treasury, and other respective answers—the copy of your circular being in print; the other I had also seen in the newspapers some days before your letter reached me.

In your letter to me above referred to, you speak of my having charged several officers of the government with a conspiracy, and state that they have denied the charges preferred against them by me. I must be permitted to say that I have not charged those officers with any specific offence in the form suggested by you.

I have stated that the late Secretary of War and acting Secretary of War were living in wait for the purpose of making an assault upon me, on my way to the office, as I believed with an intent to assassinate. I also stated that a grocery store between my lodgings and the office, and the rooms of the Treasurer and Register were alternately occupied by them as places of rendezvous while so employed. I further stated that the Treasurer, Register and Second Auditor were in their company.

I also stated that the principal persons thus engaged, viz: Eaton and Randolph, with a recruited force, threatened an assault on the dwelling I resided in the same night until a late hour, and I now state, that this threatening was continued until a late hour on the following night. The officers who have denied the charge as framed by you, admit having been in company with Mr. Eaton during the time referred to, but they deny having been in his company the whole time; this was never intended to have been alleged by me.

The admissions, evasions and palpable reservations in their letters are abundant proof of all the material facts asserted by me, so far as they are concerned; but if any doubt remains, it should be observed, that my letter of the 21st was addressed to you especially as Chief Magistrate of the District of Columbia, in which capacity your powers must be ample to direct the proper officer of the Government to institute a legal investigation of this transaction before a tribunal, having power to examine and compel the attendance of witnesses. Whenever this shall be done, I will, without delay, return to the seat of government, and render all the aid in my power to such officer in the discharge of his duty. It must, however, be distinctly understood, that the investigation shall begin with the principals, and before I furnish a list of the witnesses, that an assurance of protection shall be given to those who hold offices that they shall suffer no injury in consequence of giving testimony. This has become necessary by reason of the declaration of Mr. Evans, the brother-in-law of Mr. Eaton, that "the President would turn every clerk out of office who took my part in this business," and of other facts which have since come to my knowledge. Although I do not assume that this declaration was authorised by you, yet it is indispensable to justice that no apprehension of this nature should rest on the minds of witnesses.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your's & S. D. INGHAM.

**TO THE EDITOR OF THE EASTERN SHORE WHIG.**  
Queen Ann's county, July 9th, 1831.

Sir—in your paper of the 29th ultimo, my communication concluded with an exposure of Mr. Chambers' extraordinary calculation of the expenditures in the executive Department of our Government, during Mr. Adams' administration, and the years 1829 and 1830.

It will be difficult to induce some of our Senator's personal and political friends to believe, that any man, who occupies the station of United States Senator, would attempt to deceive the people in a printed speech. I have already heard several of them remark, that they had too much confidence in the gentleman, to suspect him of misrepresentation, in regard to the expenditures of the Government, or any measures of the present Administration.

The reports of the officers of our Government, and the public documents generally, are read by few men comparatively in the nation. Editors of party newspapers are frequently differing with each other about the economy of the last and present Administration.

The minds of many have become confused upon a subject, which very little diligence would explain.

Every person can obtain access to the official records of Government.

They are published in many of the newspapers of our country.

Sensible as Mr. Chambers

must be of this fact, it is astonishing, that he should have made statements, which can be so easily refuted. The gentleman will, no doubt, offer some excuse to his friends for his unauthorized assertions. He is endowed with cunning enough to impose still further upon his parasites and minions. But I am at a loss to imagine, how he can be justified by those of his party, who have read the public documents, and who are consequently acquainted with the falsity of his charges and calculations.

In continuance of his philippic against Gen. Jackson, the gentleman remarks, that "every efficient man almost in every branch of the Government has been ejected, at least an immense proportion of them. Amidst the hot flame of party patriotism which burned so furiously in this highly tempered region, every thing but the sterling metal was consumed—pure, genuine, unalloyed zeal and devotion to the party and its leader could alone pass the ordeal. To have been honest, sincere, temperate, or even neutral, formed no ground of hope. The only man who could pass muster was he who could produce his certificate that he had lauded the Hero without stint." Is it not evident that he who shouted more vociferously than himself? Has he forgotten the stamp and card speeches in Kent and Queen Ann's? Has he forgotten the political discussion at Chestertown, in the summer of 1828? Can he deny that he shouted on that occasion? It is well known, that Mr. Chambers sought opportunities for haranguing the people upon the subjects embraced in the political controversy of 1828. It is well known, that he "lauded" Mr. Adams "without stint," and "condemned his opponent without mercy." He would not even admit, that Gen. Jackson was capable of spelling some of the most simple words in the English language. He had the effrontery to tell the people, on a public stand, that he had seen in one of the departments at Washington, the original manuscript of a certain botched letter, purporting to have been written by Gen. Jackson. Does our Senator seriously think, that those, who have been appointed to office by the present Administration, possess "no other merit but what they claim for their noisy zeal?" Can such indiscriminate censure be justified by a patriotic and intelligent community? Are not assertions of this kind calculated to disgust a sober and reflecting people? Where are those unfortunate men who were "cahiered" almost before they had wrinkled their uniform? They must have been poor soldiers indeed, if they could not "pass" a single "muster." Our Senator seems very fond of using military language. He probably wishes it known, throughout the country, that he is a Brigadier General.

With his usual party zeal, Mr. Chambers observes, that the "ignorance and inexperience of your officers begets of course the necessity of their increased number. In one Custom House alone—N. York—30 new appointments—I mean additional officers—were made at an expense of about \$30,000." Your paltry tricks, Antonio, are again made to peep through this mysterious veil." Can any man of common sense believe, that the additional number of officers in the Custom House of New York, was occasioned by the ignorance and inexperience of those, who had been appointed by the present Administration? Will Mr. Chambers assert, that all, who were friendly to Mr. Adams, have been removed from office in that Custom House? Does he not know the contrary? The gentleman would read official records, he might avoid falling into so many palpable absurdities. Has he any idea of the immense number of officers in the Custom House of New York? Does he know, that it requires a great number, perhaps several hundred individuals to transact the business of that department? Is it mere assertion any proof, that their number has been unnecessarily increased? What does he know about the business of a Custom House? Has he been to New York, to observe, whether the officers are idle and inattentive to their work? The gentleman doubtless obtained his notions from some party newspapers. But it is any excuse for a man, who is honored with a seat in the Senate of our Country? Is it becoming and decorous in one, illing such a station, to countenance and copy the conduct of others, because they are supporting the same individual for the Presidency? An answer to this question, will be read by some of the Clay party in our senator's neighbourhood, with little interest.

"In the late administration," Mr. Chambers remarks, "our country was marching proudly to a state of improvement in the facilities of intercommunication, by means which cemented the bonds of union which we all desire to see strengthened, by giving to all an interest in common objects of national moment, by cultivating more intimate relations and breaking down the barriers of separation and alienation." It is true, that during the Administration of Mr. Adams, "our country was marching proudly to a state of improvement in the facilities of intercommunication." But will the average reader of the public press be inclined to believe that the "bonds of union which we all desire to see strengthened" are the result of the administration of Mr. Adams? It is true, that during the administration of Mr. Adams, "our country was marching proudly to a state of improvement in the facilities of intercommunication." But will the average reader of the public press be inclined to believe that the "bonds of union which we all desire to see strengthened" are the result of the administration of Mr. Adams? It is true, that during the administration of Mr. Adams, "our country was marching proudly to a state of improvement in the facilities of intercommunication." But will the average reader of the public press be inclined to believe that the "bonds of union which we all desire to see strengthened" are the result of the administration of Mr. Adams?

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treasury. Gen. Jackson will, no doubt, by the course of policy at present pursued by him, be enabled to leave his successor a much larger sum than was ever left in the treasury by any President.

In my next communication, I will expose our Senator's misrepresentations, relative to the Colonial trade.

A JACKSONIAN.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

From the New York Journal of Commerce, of July 4.

By the ship "Crocier," Capt. Gary, from Bristol, we have a paper of that place of May 31st, containing London dates to May 30th, five days later than our previous accounts. Paris dates are to the 27th. The news is not important.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.—Parliament, we understand, will meet decidedly on Tuesday, the 14th of June, but as the ceremony of electing a Speaker of the House of Commons, and swearing in the members, will occupy a week, it is not probable that his Majesty will go to State to open the Session till Monday the 20th. With regard to Reform Bill, it will be brought forward the very earliest opportunity. The elections are now all at an end, and with them terminates the last faint hope of the Anti-Reformers. The whole empire has solemnly and unequivocally recorded a verdict of guilty against them, and all that now remains to do is, not to move the arrest of judgment, but the mitigation of punishment.

London Sun.

BRISTOL, May 31.

*Distress in Ireland.*—It is with the most painful feelings we call the attention of our fellow citizens to the hapless condition of the peasantry of the sister country. We will not stop to inquire into the causes which have operated to impend over our miserable brethren the horrors of a calamity more terrible than even the scourge of the sword or pestilence; but we would entreat our readers to be prompt in staying the sufferings which a scarcity of provisions, already approaching to a famine, is rapidly spreading throughout the western districts. Already many lives have fallen victims to starvation, and the accounts represent some thousand to be reduced to a state so debilitated as to render the efficacy of nutriment questionable, even if it were afforded.

According to letters received this morning from Castlebar and Newport Pratt, we regret to learn that famine is rapidly increasing in that part of Mayo, and working a dreadful mortality among the people.

*Cholera Morbus.*—A letter received from St. Omer, states symptoms of that dreadful disease the Cholera Morbus have appeared among some English families in town. We trust our Ministers will take every precaution to keep the horrid disease on the other side of the channel.—*London News.*

FRENCH ARMY.—I am informed that the returns of the effective strength of the French army, fully equipped, drilled and armed, received at the War Office last Saturday, gave a force of 267,000 men. Conscripts and recruits now drilling and moving to their respective stations, 97,000. The National Guards of France, all now fully armed, and under arms, are said to amount to 750,000. One million is the round number returned, or rather estimated, from written enrolments, but I understand the actual strength is what I have given.—From a Correspondent of The Times.

BRUGES.—Says a London date of the 26th, the Brussels papers, which arrived this morning, are of a cheering character. A communication has been made to the Congress by Gen. Belliard, announcing that the Great Powers have approved of the proposal of negotiating with Holland for the cession of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, and Mr. Abecrombie, our Secretary of Legation, has also made a communication respecting the admission of Belgian vessels into British ports, which is calculated at this moment to convince the Belgians that there is a desire on the part of England, of cultivating friendly relations with Belgium.

LONDON, May 29.

Although the discussions concerning the election of Prince Leopold to the throne of Belgium have not yet commenced, it is evident, from the preliminary proceedings and the express declaration of the deputies, that his Royal Highness will have a great majority of the Congress in his favor. Out of 122 of the members present, 96 declared themselves his supporters, and only 2 pronounced themselves against him, the rest reserving their votes.

FURTHER SUCCESS OF THE POLES.

LONDON, Friday, May 27.

We are delighted at being able to announce fresh successes of the poies against their barbarous oppressors. General Chizanowski having received orders from the Commander in chief to march to Zamosc, with a corps of 80,000 men, for the purpose of causing a division of Volhynia, and replacing Gen. Dvornicki, who was forced to retire into Galicia (an avowedly neutral territory, but whose neutrality was violated in the most scandalous manner by the Russians, with the connivance of Austria) chose the shortest way, by penetrating through the enemy's positions through Kock, Lubartow, and Krainstraw.—The General's expedition was accomplished in the most spirited, dexterous, and successful style. He not only made forced marches of eighty-one miles (English) in three days, but beat the Russians in three several battles, and brought eight hundred prisoners to Zamosc on the 12th instant. The fate of the hero and his gallant corps excited much anxiety, as it was known that he was surrounded by the enemy's force, amounting to twenty-four thousand men, and was, besides, cut off from all succor for a whole week.

In addition to these accounts, intelligence from Warsaw mentions that the insurrection in Lithuania progresses—that the peasants are more determined than ever in opposition to the Russian yoke—and that in particular throughout the Polish province of Samogitia, all the male population are under arms, and swear, on the tombs of their forefathers, to shed the last drop of blood in their veins, rather than submit to Russian despotism.

We hope France and England will see the necessity of promptly interposing in behalf of patriots like these, so worthy in every respect, of the most extended blessings of freedom. It would be a shame on both countries never to be forgotten, never to be wiped away, were Poland again to be enslaved.

We have received this morning St. Petersburgh Journals. The Russian account of the defeat of Dvornicki omits all mention of the disgraceful violation of the Austrian territory, though it states that a division of dragons had been ordered to turn the right flank of the Poles, and to cut off their retreat towards Podolia—that is, in other words, they marched into the Austrian territory, thereby violating its neutrality, in order to accomplish their purpose. This account but too clearly confirms the report of General Dvornicki in all its particulars, and demonstrates the bad faith of Austria, and the dishonorable conduct of Russia beyond the possibility of contradiction. But the shameful partiality of Austria will not go unpunished. It is impossible that France

and England can tolerate any longer the culpable contumacy of Austria, and the perfidious neutral powers be called on at once to declare themselves on the Polish question, and that unequivocally.

The cholera morbus is no longer a subject of alarm; it has wonderfully decreased within the last week; it is now fatal to very few, and there are not many new cases. The Prussian Government has, however, established a rigorous quarantine of 21 days, which as the disease there is not infectious, is considered as a political one, calculated to impede communications with foreign countries, rather than to circumscribe the complaint.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.—  
ANOTHER GREAT FIRE.

A most destructive fire occurred last night in the upper part of the city, which nearly destroyed an entire block of buildings, bounded on the north by Charlton, on the South by Vandam, on the east by Varick, and on the west by Hudson street, the value of which, with furniture, &c., is estimated at upwards of ONE HUNDRED '200 THOUSAND DOLLARS.'

The fire spread with such rapidity, that many families barely escaped with their night clothing, and in one instance, a person was dragged from his bed, after the bedstead was on fire.

In addition to the property destroyed, we regret to add that several persons are missing, whom it is feared have perished in the flames.

Two children, who were left locked up in a room by their parents, who had gone to the Theatre, have not been found. Several firemen, we understand, are seriously injured.

The fire broke out in the carpenter's shop of Wm. J. Burke, in the rear of 66 and 68 Charlton-street. Mr. B. had a large quantity of lumber on hand, which was all on fire before the engines could reach the scene of conflagration; and unfortunately the distance from a supply of water was so great that a dozen buildings were in flames before a drop could be thrown on them. The chief supply was from the Hudson River, and when the fire broke out the water was so low that the suction rooted in the mud, and soon gravellled the boxes. From appearances this morning we have no doubt that many families are in great distress. It is computed that not less than one hundred and twenty-five families are rendered homeless by this disaster, several of whom, who resided in the rear, are reduced to beggary.—One family we saw, a widow with several children, who had saved nothing but the few rags on them when they retired to rest.

FROM THE GLOBE.

The following act of the British Parliament has been officially communicated to this Government.

ANNO PRIMO GULIELMI IV. REGIS.  
Cap. XLIV.

An act to amend an act of the sixth year of his late Majesty, to regulate the trade of the British possessions abroad. (22d April, 1831.)

Whereas, by an act passed in the sixth year of his late Majesty's reign, intituled, An act to regulate the trade of the British possessions abroad, and by subsequent acts made and passed to alter and amend the said act, certain duties of customs are imposed on articles of foreign production when imported or brought into the British possessions in America. And whereas it is expedient to repeat some of the said duties, and to alter or vary others of them: Be it therefore enacted, by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in the Present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same: That from and after the fifteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, so much of the said acts as impose any duty in any of the British possessions in America, upon the importation or bringing in of corn or grain unground, or of meal or flour not made of wheat, or of bread or biscuit, or of rice, or of live stock, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

II. And be it further enacted, That so much of any of the said acts as imposes any duty in the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada upon the importation or bringing in of wheat, flour, or of beef, pork, ham or bacon, or upon wood or lumber, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

III. And be it further enacted, That so much of any of the said acts as imposes any duty in the British possessions on the Continent of South America, or in the West Indies, or in the Bahama or Bermuda Islands, upon wheat flour or upon beef, pork, ham or bacon, or upon wood or lumber, when imported from any of the British possessions in North America, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

V. And be it further enacted, That upon the importation from any foreign country into the British possessions on the Continent of South America, or in the West Indies, or in the Bahama or Bermuda Islands, of any article mentioned in the following table, there shall be raised, collected, and paid unto His Majesty, the several temporary additional duties as the same are set forth in the said table; (that is to say):

TABLE OF ADDITIONAL DUTIES.

Staves and headings, until the first day of January, 1834—the 1000, 0 1 3

On and from the first of January, 1834, to the first day of January, 1836, 0 7 3

White or yellow pine lumber, until the first day January, 1834—the 1000 ft. 0 7 0

On and from the first day of January, 1834, to the first day of January, 1836, the 1000 feet of one inch thick 0 5 0

VI. And be it further enacted, That the duties imposed by this act shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid unto His Majesty in manner as if such duties had been imposed by the said first mentioned act, and had been set forth in the table of duties therein contained.

FRUITS OF THE TARIFF.

From the Boston Commercial Gazette.

Messrs. Editors: We do know that several lots of cloths have lately been sold in this city, which were smuggled across the line between Montreal and Boston. We do know such goods have been sold by houses who support the American System; and we are strongly suspicious, that the cloths were introduced into the country by some gentlemen who are very sensitive upon the subject of preventing frauds upon the revenue!!!

If we are asked, why information was not given in time for the seizure of the cloths in question? Our answer is, that though we are violently opposed to the American System, we are equally so to the office of a pimp or informer; hence we did not feel ourselves bound to give the requisite information. MANY.

### From the Banner of the Constitution.

#### ANTI-TARIFF CONVENTION.

A number of gentlemen from different States, favorable to the principles of FREE TRADE, having assembled at Philadelphia on the 4th of June, and taken into consideration an Address, published in the New York Evening Post, recommending an Anti-Tariff Convention, unanimously.

Resolved, That a Convention, for the purpose of securing the efficient co-operation of the friends of Free Trade, throughout the United States, in procuring the repeal of the Restrictive System, be held at the Mansion House Hotel, in the city of Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock in the morning of Friday the 30th day of September next; and that there be invited to attend the same, such citizens, from all the States of the Union, without distinction of party, who are favorable to the object of the meeting, as may find it convenient to attend.

It was also

Resolved, That notice of the said meeting be published, and that Editors throughout the United States, friendly to the cause of Free Trade, be requested to give it circulation.

Extract of a letter from Thomas Jefferson to S. H. Wells, Esq.; on the adoption of the Declaration of Independence,

DATED, May 12, 1819.

"I will now proceed to your quotation from Mr. Gilloway's statement of what passed in Congress on their Declaration of Independence; in which statement there is not one word of truth, and where bearing some resemblance to truth, it is an entire perversion of it. I do not charge this on Mr. Gilloway himself, his desertion having taken place long before these measures; he doubtless received his information from some of the loyal friends whom he left behind him. But as yourself, as well as others, appear embarrassed by inconsistent accounts of the proceedings on that memorable occasion, and as those who have endeavored to restore the truth, have themselves committed some errors, I will give you some extracts from a written document on that subject; for the truth of which, I pledge myself to heaven and earth; having, while the question of Independence was under consideration before Congress, taken written notes in my seat, of what was passing, and reduced them to form on the final conclusion. I have now before me that paper, from which the following are extracts. Friday, June 7th, 1776.—

The delegates from Virginia moved, in obedience to instructions from their constituents, that the Congress should declare that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be totally dissolved; that measures should be immediately taken for procuring the assistance of foreign powers, and a Confederacy be formed to hold the colonies more closely together. The House being obliged to attend at that time to some other business, the proposition was referred to the next day, when the members were ordered to attend punctually at ten o'clock. Saturday, June 8th. They proceeded to take it into consideration, and referred it to a committee of the whole, into which they immediately resolved themselves, and passed that day and Monday, the 10th, in debating on the subject.

It appearing, in the course of these debates, that the colonies of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and South Carolina, were not yet matured for falling from the parent stem, but that they were fast advancing to that state, it was thought most prudent to wait a while for them, and to postpone the final decision to July 1st. But, that this might occasion as little delay as possible, a Committee was appointed to prepare a Declaration of Independence. The committee were John Adams, Dr. Franklin, Roger Sherman, Robert R. Livingston and myself. This was reported to the House on Friday the 25th of June, when it was read and ordered to lie on the table. On Monday, the 1st of July, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, and resumed the consideration of the original motion made by the delegates of Virginia, which, being again debated through the day, was carried in the affirmative by the votes of New Hampshire, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia. It is one of the healthiest, and, at the same time one of the most productive countries of Europe, supplying all the natural productions necessary for the comfort of man. The people, in this country, means the nobility; they are styled so in official acts, and enjoy peculiar privileges, paying no imports nor tithes, excepted from the quartering of soldiers, and a Commissary be formed to hold the colonies more closely together. The House being obliged to attend at that time to some other business, the proposition was referred to the next day, when the members were ordered to attend punctually at ten o'clock. Saturday, June 8th. They proceeded to take it into consideration, and referred it to a committee of the whole, into which they immediately resolved themselves, and passed that day and Monday, the 10th, in debating on the subject.

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## PROPOSALS

FOR carrying the Mails of the United States for four years, from January 1, 1832, to December 31, 1835, on the following Post Route in Delaware and Maryland, constituting part of the middle division, will be received at this Office until the 26th day of September next, inclusive; to be decided on the 4th October.

### IN DELAWARE.

1351. From Wilmington by New Castle, St. George's, Summit Bridge, Middletown, Warwick Md. Head of Sassafras, Georgetown Roads, Millington, Union House, Chestertown, Sudler's Roads, Church Hill, Centreville, and Wye Mills, to Easton, 87 miles and back, three times a week in 4 horse post coaches; the office at Cecilton to be supplied regularly with the mail, each trip, both ways, from Warwick:

Leave Wilmington every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 1 p.m. arrive at St. Georges by 4 and at Easton next days by 3 p.m.

Leave Easton every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 a.m. arrive at St. Georges same days, and at Wilmington next days by 10 a.m.

1352. From St. Georges by Cantwell's Bridge, Smyrna Dover, Camden, Canterbury, Frederica, Milford, and Milton, to Georgetown, 72 miles and back, three times a week in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave St. Georges every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 4 a.m. arrive at Georgetown same days by 7 p.m.

Leave Georgetown every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 5 a.m. arrive at St. Georges same days by 8 p.m.

1353. From St. Georges by Delaware City to Port Penn, 8 miles and back, three times a week.

Leave St. Georges every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6 a.m. arrive at Port Penn by 8 a.m.

Leave Port Penn same days at 10 a.m. arrive at St. Georges by noon.

1354. From Wilmington to New Castle, 5 miles daily in covered carriages.

Leave Wilmington every day at 1 p.m., or after the arrival of the mail from Philadelphia, arrive at New Castle in 1 hour.

Leave New Castle daily at 6 a.m. arrive at Wilmington by 7 a.m.

1355. From Milton to Lewis, 12 miles three times a week in stages.

Leave Milton every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday after the arrival of the mail from St. Georges, 5 p.m. arrive at Lewis in two and a half hours.

Leave Lewin every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 4 a.m. arrive at Milton same days by half past seven a.m. in time for the mail to St. Georges.

1356. From Georgetown by Concord and Laurel to Salisbury, Md. 33 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Georgetown every Wednesday at 6 a.m. arrive at Salisbury same day by 4 p.m.

Leave Salisbury every Thursday at 6 a.m. arrive at Georgetown same day by 5 p.m.

1357. From Georgetown by Bridgeville, Federalsburg, Md. and East New Market to Cambridge, 49 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Georgetown every Wednesday at 4 a.m. arrive at Cambridge same day by 8 p.m.

Leave Cambridge every Thursday at 4 a.m. arrive at Georgetown same day by 8 p.m.

1358. From Georgetown by Millisborough, Dagsborough, St. Martins, Md. Berlin, Pohartown, Newark, Snow Hill, Sandy Hill, Horntown, Va. Modestown, Accomack C. H. Onancock, Pungoteague, and Bell Haven, to Eastville, 131 miles and back twice a week in stages.

Leave Georgetown every Monday and Thursday at 5 a.m. arrive at Snow Hill same days by 8 p.m. and at Eastville every Wednesday and Saturday at 6 p.m.

Leave Eastville every Monday and Thursday at 6 a.m. arrive at Snow Hill next days by 8 p.m. and at Georgetown every Wednesday and Saturday at 6 p.m.

1359. From Philadelphia, Pa. by Darby, Leipererville, Chester, Marcus Hook, Wilmington, Del. Newport, Staunton, Christiansburg, N. C. and Elizabethtown, Md. North East, Charlestowm, Chesapeake, Havre de Grace, Halls Roads, Harford and Little Gun Powder to Baltimore, 98 miles and back, daily, in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Philadelphia every day at 6 a.m. arrive at Baltimore the next day by 5 p.m.

Leave Baltimore every day at 1 p.m. arrive at Philadelphia the next day by 6 a.m.

**NOTE.—Proposals will be received for carrying the mail by steam boats, to run through each river in 17 hours; during the running of which, it must be transported only, in stages between Philadelphia and Elizabethtown, and three times a week between Elizabethtown and Baltimore. While the mail is not transported in steam boats, Newark may be supplied by a duty crew made from Christina, 4 miles.**

1360. From Baltimore by Elk Ridge Landing, Waterloo, Vansville and Bradburgh to Washington, D. C. 35 miles and back, daily, in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Baltimore daily at 6 a.m. arrive at Washington by 11 a.m.

Leave Washington daily at 7 a.m. arrive at Baltimore by noon.

1361. From Washington, D. C. to Georgetown, 2 miles, twice a day.

The first mail to leave Georgetown so early in the morning as to arrive at Washington before the departure of the northern mail, and return to Georgetown by 6 a.m. or as soon as the southern mail can be received.

The second mail to leave Washington immediately after the arrival of the northern mail, and return to Washington within forty-five minutes.

1362. From Baltimore by Pikesville, Reisterstown, Westminster, Union Mills, Peterburgh, Gettysburgh, & Fayetteville to Chambersburg, 77 miles and back, daily, in four horse post coaches.

Leave Baltimore every day at 4 a.m. arrive at Chambersburg same day by 9 p.m.

Leave Chambersburgh every day at 2 a.m. arrive at Baltimore same day by 8 p.m.

1363. From Baltimore by Catonsville, Eelot's Mills, Brown's Tavern, West Friendship, Cooksville, Lushon, Poplar Spring, Pansville, N. Market; Fredericktown, Midtontown, Boonsboro, Finktontown, Hagerstown, Clear Spring, Park Head, Hancock, Evansville and Flint Stone to Cumberland, 137 miles and back, daily, in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Baltimore every day at 5 a.m. arrive at Fredericktown by 2 p.m. at Hagerstown next day by 7 p.m.

Leave Fredericktown every day at 2 a.m. arrive at Baltimore same day by 10 p.m.

1364. From Frederick by Rock Hall to Chestertown, 43 miles and back, three times a week.

Leave Baltimore every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a.m. arrive at Chestertown same days by 8 p.m.

Leave Chestertown every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 a.m. arrive at Baltimore same days by 9 p.m.

1365. From Baltimore by Randallstown, Freedom, Jennings, Sam's Creek and New Windsor, to Uniontown, 41 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday at 6 a.m. arrive at Uniontown same days by 7 p.m.

Leave Uniontown every Monday and Thursday at 5 p.m. arrive at Baltimore same days by 8 p.m.

1366. From Baltimore by Pikesville, Reisterstown, Westminster, Union Mills, Peterburgh, Gettysburgh, & Fayetteville to Chambersburg, 77 miles and back, daily, in four horse post coaches.

Leave Baltimore every day at 4 a.m. arrive at Chambersburg same day by 9 p.m.

Leave Chambersburgh every day at 2 a.m. arrive at Baltimore same day by 8 p.m.

1367. From Baltimore by Golden, Hereford, Weisburgh, Slatersburgh, Pa. Longsville, York, Wrightsville, Columbia and Mountville to Lancaster, 70 miles and back, daily, in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Baltimore every day at 2 a.m. arrive at Lancaster same day by 5 p.m.

Leave Lancaster every day at 6 a.m. arrive at Baltimore same day by 10 p.m.

1368. From Baltimore by Pikesville, Reisterstown, Westminster, Union Mills, Peterburgh, Gettysburgh, & Fayetteville to Chambersburg, 77 miles and back, daily, in four horse post coaches.

Leave Baltimore every day at 4 a.m. arrive at Chambersburg same day by 9 p.m.

Leave Chambersburgh every day at 2 a.m. arrive at Baltimore same day by 8 p.m.

1369. From Baltimore by Catonsville, Eelot's Mills, Brown's Tavern, West Friendship, Cooksville, Lushon, Poplar Spring, Pansville, N. Market; Fredericktown, Midtontown, Boonsboro, Finktontown, Hagerstown, Clear Spring, Park Head, Hancock, Evansville and Flint Stone to Cumberland, 137 miles and back, daily, in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Baltimore every day at 5 a.m. arrive at Fredericktown by 2 p.m. at Hagerstown next day by 7 p.m.

Leave Fredericktown every day at 2 a.m. arrive at Baltimore same day by 10 p.m.

1370. From Frederick by Rock Hall to Chestertown, 43 miles and back, three times a week.

Leave Baltimore every day at 8 a.m. arrive at Chestertown same days by 8 p.m.

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Leave Baltimore every day at 5 a.m. arrive at Chestertown same days by 8 p.m.

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Leave Baltimore every day at 8 a.m. arrive at Chestertown same days by 8 p.m.

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Leave Baltimore every day at 5 a.m. arrive at Chestertown same days by 8 p.m.

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1399. From Frederick by Rock Hall to Chestertown, 43 miles and back, three times a week.

Leave Baltimore every day at 5 a.m. arrive at Chestertown same days by 8 p.m.

1400. From Frederick by Rock Hall to Chestertown, 43 miles and back,

# John Catry Jr

# EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. III.—NO. 46.

EASTON, MD.—TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1831.

WHOLE NO. 150.

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  
Annnum payable half yearly in advance. Ad-  
vertisements are inserted three times for One  
Dollar; and continued weekly for TWENTY  
FIVE CENTS per square.

## Skipton Packet.

THE subscriber takes the liberty of inform-  
ing the public that he has taken the stand  
of his late brother, deceased.

## THE SCHOONER



**MARGARET ELLEN,**  
which he intends running as a regular packet  
from this place to Baltimore, will leave Skipton  
Granary every other Wednesday at 9 o'clock, A. M. calling the same evening at the  
subscriber's landing in the Bay-side, for  
freights or passengers—leaving Baltimore (David Greaves, county wharf, Fells Point), ev-  
ery other Wednesday, at the same hour, and  
calling at the subscriber's landing to deliver  
freights and passengers.

The Margaret Ellen is nearly new, and  
now in complete order for the reception of  
freights and passengers, and is a safe and com-  
fortable vessel.

As my late brother has occupied the stand  
for many years, with considerable success, and  
his widow wishes still to continue it, she will  
take charge of the granary, and have it attend-  
ed to by her nephew, John Bromwell. The  
granary will be put in complete order for the  
reception of grain and other freights. Orders,  
receipts, bills, and the proceeds of the freights,  
will be left by the captain or subscriber, with  
John Bromwell, clerk for

Mrs. McDANIEL, and  
JAMES McDANIEL.

I flatter myself that it will be in my power  
to give general satisfaction to all freighters who  
may entrust me with their business. The  
Margaret Ellen will be commanded by Capt.  
Peregrine Marshall, Jr. who is well known for  
his industry and sobriety, and with whom I  
have no doubt the public will be pleased.—  
Orders in Baltimore may be left with James  
Barroll, commission merchant, Bowly's wharf,  
or David Greaves, county wharf, Fells Point.  
Orders on this shore, will be received by John  
McDaniel, Bay-side; or at the subscriber's  
Store—all which will be thankfully received  
and punctually attended to.

The public's obedient servant,  
JAMES McDANIEL.

June 23 5w

## Methodist Protestant

## CAMP MEETING.

A Camp Meeting of the Methodist Protes-  
tant Church for Queen Anne's, Caroline and  
Talbot Circuit, is appointed to be held about  
5 Miles from Easton, on the lands of Samuel  
Colston Esq., to commence on Friday the 22d  
of July next, and end on the Wednesday fol-  
lowing. The place fixed upon, offers many  
facilities of convenience & comfort. A Spring  
of water, of the very first quality, affording  
an ample supply for all purposes, is within a  
few yards of the ground, which is high and slo-  
ping, with an excellent shade. Vessels of large  
size may come to Dover Bridge, within 1 mile,  
and those of less size within less than half a mile  
to the camp, to which there are fine roads leading  
in several directions, and good pasture and  
accommodations for Horses (which will be well  
attended) to very convenient. All the mem-  
bers of our church, and all our friends that  
are not members, and the public generally,  
who can make it convenient to have tents,  
or attend the said meeting, are invited to do  
so. Several Ministers from a distance are  
expected to be present.

may 31  
The Cambridge Chronicle, the Central  
Times; the Kent Inquirer, the Caroline  
Intelligencer, the Village Herald, the Mary-  
land Gazette, and the Baltimore papers, gene-  
rally, will confer an obligation on the Church  
by giving this advertisement a few insertions  
say once a week till the time

may 31

## WOOL.



The HIGHEST CASH PRICES will be  
given by the Subscriber for ALL KINDS of  
WOOL.

JOHN CAMPER,  
Corner of Washington and Dover Streets,  
Easton.

**WHO KEEPS ON HAND**  
A general assortment of GROCERIES  
which he will dispose of at a moderate pro-  
fit.

may 31

Farmer's Bank of Maryland,

Branch Bank at Easton, June 22d, 1831.

**NOTICE** is hereby given to the Stockholders  
in this institution, that an ELEC-  
TION will be held at the Banking House  
in Easton, on the first Monday [1st day] of Au-  
gust next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A.  
M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of  
choosing from among the Stockholders, thir-  
teen Directors for the Branch Bank aforesaid,  
for the ensuing year, agreeably to the charter.

By order,

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH,  
Cashier.

June 28 w

## CAMP MEETING OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

A camp meeting for Talbot Circuit will be  
held in Mr. Benny's woods, on the Dover road  
about three miles from Easton, and one mile  
from Dover bridge; to commence on the 4th  
day of August, and close on the 9th. The  
preachers and people of our Church, and all  
of our friends, who are within reach of us, are  
particularly invited to attend. Persons coming  
to this Camp-Meeting with tents are desired  
to bring their tent frames with them in as  
much as they cannot be conveniently procur-  
ed on the ground.

June 29

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT

28th March, 1831.

PERSONS intending to apply for the bene-  
fit of the act entitled "An act for the relief  
of certain insolvent debtors of the United  
States," are hereby notified that the persons  
entitled to relief under said act are those who  
are insolvent on or before the 1st day of Jan-  
uary, 1831, and were indebted to the United  
States in a sum of money then due which they  
are unable to pay, and who are not indebted as  
the principal on an official bond, or for public  
money received and not paid over or account-  
ed for according to law, or for any fine, for-  
feiture or penalty incurred by the violation of  
any law of the United States. Applications  
for a release or discharge under the act must  
be made in writing, under oath or affirmation,  
and forwarded to the Secretary of the Treas-  
ury, stating, as near as may be, the time  
when the applicant became insolvent, and  
when he made his insolvency known to his cre-  
ditors, the causes of such insolvency, and the  
amount thereof; and also all the estate, real  
and personal, owned at the time of such insol-  
vency, with a description of the same; and al-  
so the manner in which such estate has been  
disposed of, that is to say, by furnishing a list  
of the insolvent's creditors at the time of his  
insolvency, with the amount then due to each;  
the sums since paid and the balances still re-  
maining due to them respectively, also the  
sums since paid and balances remaining due  
to other persons not creditors at the time afore-  
said; and what estate or property, if any, owned  
at the time of his becoming insolvent, or  
which he has since acquired a right to, has been  
conveyed or transferred to any other person,  
with intent to be applied directly or indi-  
rectly to the use or benefit of such insolvent  
or his family; and also a statement of all the  
estate, if any, and the disposition and condi-  
tion thereof, which he has since owned or still  
owns. It may be observed, that the state-  
ment aforesaid should be confined exclusively  
to facts, and arranged in as simple and intelligible  
a form as possible, unaccompanied by  
argument or prolix narrative.

All the facts upon which the decision of  
the Secretary of the Treasury is to be made,  
must be previously examined and reported  
upon by the Commissioners, no communica-  
tion other than the application referred to in  
the first section of the act, can be received at  
the Department, except through that channel.

S. D. INGHAM,  
Secretary of the Treasury.

April 19 5m (2d Aug.)  
The Eastern Shore Whig, (Easton,)  
will please copy the above.

## Wool & Sheep-Skins.



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

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

June 7 1f

## REMOVAL.

THE subscriber having removed from  
the Union to the EASTON HOTEL,  
lately occupied by Mr. Thos. Peacock,  
& formerly by himself, begs leave to make  
a grateful acknowledgement to his numerous Customers and friends,  
who have heretofore honoured him with their  
calls, and at the same time to solicit their  
patronage in general for their patronage.

The Easton Hotel is now in complete order  
for the reception of Travellers and others,  
and the proprietor pledges himself to spare no  
labour or expense to render every comfort and  
convenience to those who may favour him with  
their custom.

Private parties can at all times be accommodated  
and Horses, Hacks, and Gigs with careful  
driven furniture furnished to go to any part of the  
Peninsula.

The public's obedient servant.

jan 26 SOLOMON LOWE.

UNION TAVERN,  
EASTON, MARYLAND.

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 trav-  
elling through, who favoured him with a call  
that heretofore he had 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 oppo-  
site 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 Leed Kerr, and  
nearly opposite to that of the Hon. William  
Hayward, Jun.

He is still further gratified in assuring the  
public that he has many advantages that he  
never before had, viz: A much more splen-  
did house, and a market equal 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.

June 28 w Cashier.

## CAMP MEETING OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

A camp meeting for Talbot Circuit will be  
held in Mr. Benny's woods, on the Dover road  
about three miles from Easton, and one mile  
from Dover bridge; to commence on the 4th  
day of August, and close on the 9th. The  
preachers and people of our Church, and all  
of our friends, who are within reach of us, are  
particularly invited to attend. Persons coming  
to this Camp-Meeting with tents are desired  
to bring their tent frames with them in as  
much as they cannot be conveniently procur-  
ed on the ground.

June 29

W. C. R.'S STAGES will run to the wharf  
regularly for the accommodation of passen-  
gers 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, Princess Anne; Messenger, Snow Hill;  
Times, Centerville; American, Baltimore; and  
Caroline Intelligencer, Denton, will each in-  
sert the above to the amount of two dollars  
and forward their bills to the subscriber.

W. C. R.

## WRITTEN AT MY MOTHER'S GRAVE.

The trembling dew drops fall  
Upon the shutting flowers—like souls at rest  
The stars shine gloriously; and all  
Save me is blest

Mother—I love thy grave!  
The violet with its blossom blue and mild,  
Waves over thy head—when shall it wave  
Above thy child?

'Tis a sweet flower—yet must  
Its bright leaves to the coming tempest bow;  
Dear mother—tis thine emblem—dust  
Is on thy brow!

And I could love to die,  
To leave untasted life's dark, bitter streams,  
By thee, as erst in childhood, lie,  
And share thy dreams.

And must I linger here,  
To stain the plumage of my sinless years,  
And mourn the hopes to childhood dear  
With bitter tears?

Ay—must I linger here,  
A lonely branch upon a blasted tree,  
Whose last frail leaf, untimely sere,  
Went down with thee?

Oft from life's withered bower,  
In still communion with the past, I turn,  
And muse on thee, the only flower  
In memory's urn.

And when the Evening pale  
Boys like a mourner on the dim blue wave,  
I stray to hear the night-winds wail  
Around thy grave.

Where is thy spirit flown?  
I gaze above—thy look is imaged there  
I listen—and thy gentle tone  
Is on the air.

Oh! come—whilst here I press  
My brow upon thy grave—and, in those mild  
And thrilling tones of tenderness,  
Bless, bless thy child.

Yes, bless thy weeping child  
And o'er thine urn—religion's holiest shrine—  
O! give his spirit undefiled  
To blend with thine.

The eighth number of the Illinois Magazine  
contains an article entitled "Reminiscences of  
the Scioto Valley," in which the following  
 anecdote is related. When Virginia ceded  
the territory northwest of the Ohio to the United  
States, the valuable tract lying between the  
Great Scioto and the Little Miami was  
reserved for the purpose of remunerating the  
officers and soldiers of the Virginia line, for  
their services during the revolution. In 1783, a  
committee, at the head of which was the late General  
Neville, was appointed to examine the tract of land,  
and report the result. They embarked at Fort Pitt, in a Kentucky boat,  
with a few riflemen, who were to serve in the  
double capacity of a guard for defence against  
the Indians, and of hunters to procure subsistence  
for the party, during their long and perilous  
expedition.

"The travellers continued their exploration  
until they came in sight of the Mississipi, when  
they returned to the Falls of the Ohio.  
After spending a few days here, they crossed  
the river, and entered the great wilderness  
northwest of the Ohio, on their way to examine  
the Virginia Military District. On arriving  
at the Scioto, near the Chillicothe old town,  
their horses were stolen by a tribe of  
Shawnees; whilst negotiating for their restoration,  
and holding a talk with the nation, as  
representatives from Congress deputed for that  
purpose, a marauding party returned from an  
expedition against the back settlement of the  
Mississipi. They displayed several scalps, as  
 trophies of their success; and among them opium  
spolia, was an interesting country girl, of about  
18 years of age. Her grief was overwhelming,  
and when she found some of her countrymen  
in the camp of the savages, she threw herself  
on her knees to them, and begged them to  
rescue her from her wretched situation. Every  
exertion was made to procure her release,  
but the party produced all the money they had,  
amounting to several hundred dollars, and offered  
it as her ransom; they made large promises  
and threats on the part of the States; but all in vain. Captain Snip, who commanded  
the Indian marauding party, claimed the  
poor girl as his prize, and refused any  
compromise. After much discussion and alterca-  
tion, however, the chief made a proposition:  
Colonel N. had a favorite servant, a large and  
fine looking mulatto man. The Indians have a  
peculiar fondness for slaves; Snip agreed to  
give up the captive girl, for Patrick. Here  
was a dilemma; Col. N. was a most humane  
and benevolent man; he would have made a  
sacrifice to have regained the unhappy  
maid; but he valued his slave as a brother. He would  
use no force—Patrick hated the Indians as  
cordially as did Major Pasquie, and he heard  
the proposition with indescribable horror. His  
master took him aside and advised him to take  
the place of the girl, offering him his freedom,  
and all the money which had been collected  
for her ransom; assuring him at the same time,  
that in a few weeks he would certainly find  
an opportunity of escaping. It was all in vain;  
the possession of the world would not have  
induced Patrick to change masters. Finding  
every attempt fruitless, and not having suffi-  
cient numbers to attempt force, the travellers  
were obliged to abandon the idea of liberating  
the captive, and leave the unfortunate maid  
to her fate. They resumed their journey, and  
after much suffering and hair breadth escapes  
from the scouring parties of different tribes,  
they arrived at Fort Pitt.

Thirteen years afterwards, the treaty of  
Greenville was held with the Indians, by Gen.  
Wayne. On this occasion, the prisoners who  
had been taken during the previous inroads of  
the savages, were brought in to be given up.  
Maj. Kirkpatrick was then present, as chief  
of the commissary department. Among the  
captives, he recognized the girl whom he had  
left on the Scioto, in 1783. She was the wife  
of her captor, Capt. Snip, and the mother of  
five little savages, the eldest of whom appeared  
in the crowd, armed with his bow and arrows.  
She was perfectly reconciled to her  
fate, and refused to quit her husband, to return  
to civilization society and her friends.

There are from ninety to one hundred  
steam-engines in operation in Philadelphia  
and Liberties, in sixty of which number, an-  
thracite coal is used for fuel.

At the expiration of the usual term of service  
he retired permanently from public life;

Turkey.—Letters from Constantinople of  
the 25th, and from Smyrna of the 19th April  
have been received. The Sultan was using  
great exertions to put down the insurgents in  
Albania and elsewhere. An army of 30

The subjoined letter from Mr. MAXWELL to C. J. INGERSOLL, Esq. has been sent to us by the latter for publication?

Montpelier, June 25, 1831.

Dear Sir—I have received your friendly letter of the 18th inst. The few lines which answered your former one of the 21st of January last, were written in haste and in bad health; but they expressed, though without the attention in some respects due to the occasion, a dissent from the views of the President, as to a Bank of the United States and a substitute for it; to which I cannot but adhere. The objections to the latter have appeared to me to preponderate greatly over the advantages expected from it, and the constitutionality of the former I still regard as sustained by the considerations to which I yielded in giving my assent to the existing bank.

The charge of inconsistency between my objection to the constitutionality of such a bank in 1791, and my assent in 1817, turns on the question how far legislative precedents, expounding the constitution, ought to guide the constitutionality of a new law; and to overrule individual opinions.

Some obscurity has been thrown over the question, by confounding it with the respect due from one legislature to laws passed by preceding legislatures. But the two cases are essentially different. A constitution being derived from a superior authority, is to be expounded and obeyed, not controlled or varied by the subordinate authority of a legislature. A law on the other hand, resting on no higher authority than that possessed by every successive legislature, its expediency as its meaning is within the scope of the latter.

The case in question has its true analogy in the obligation arising from judicial expositions of the law on succeeding Judges; the constitution being a law to the legislator, as the law is a rule of decision to the Judge.

And why are judicial precedents, when formed on due discussion and consideration, and deliberately sanctioned by reviews and repetitions, regarded as of binding influence, or rather of authoritative force, in settling the meaning of a law? It must be answered, 1st, because it is a reasonable and established axiom, that the good of society requires that the rules of conduct of its members should be certain and known, which would not be the case if any judge, disregarding the decisions of his predecessors, should vary the rule of law according to his individual interpretation of it. Misera est servitus ubi jus est vagum aut incognitum. 2d, because an exposition of the law publicly made, and repeatedly confirmed by the constituted authority, carries with it, by fair inference, the sanction of those who, having made the law through their legislative organ, appear under such circumstances to have determined its meaning through their judicature.

Can it be less consequence that the meaning of a constitution should be fixed and known, than that the meaning of a law should be so? Can indeed a law be fixed in its meaning and operation, unless the constitution be so? On the contrary, if a particular legislature, differing in the construction of the constitution, from a series of preceding constitutions, proceed to act on that difference, they not only introduce uncertainty and instability in the constitution, but in the laws themselves; inasmuch as all laws preceding the new construction and inconsistent with it, are only annulled for the future, but virtually pronounced nullities from the beginning.

But it is said that the legislator having sworn to support the Constitution, must support it in his own construction of it, however different from that put on it by his predecessors, or whatever be the consequences of the construction. And is not the Judge under the same oath to support the law? yet has it ever been supposed that he was required, or at liberty to disregard all precedents, however solemnly repeated and regularly observed; and by giving effect to his own abstract and individual opinions, to disturb the established course of practice in the business of the community? Has the wisest and most conscientious Judge ever scrupled to acquiesce in decisions in which he has been overruled by the maturated opinions of the majority of his colleagues; and subsequently to conform himself thereto, as a like necessity of considering it a constitutional rule of interpreting a constitution.

That there may be extraordinary and peculiar circumstances controlling the rule in both cases, may be admitted; but with such exceptions, the rule will force itself on the practical judgment of the most ardent theorist. He will find it impossible to adhere to, and act officially upon, his solitary opinions, as to the meaning of the law or constitution, in opposition to a construction reduced to practice, during a reasonable period of time; more especially where no prospect existed of a change of construction by the public or its agents. And if a reasonable period of time, marked with the usual sanctions, would not bar the individual prerogative, there could be no limitation to its exercise, although the danger of error must increase with the increasing oblivion of explanatory circumstances, and with the continual changes in the import of words and phrases.

Let it then be left to the decision of every intelligent and candid Judge, which, on the whole, is most to be relied on for the true and safe construction of a constitution, that which has the uniform sanction of successive legislative bodies through a period of years, and under the varied ascendancy of parties or that which depends upon the opinions of every new legislature, heated as it may be by the spirit of party, eager in the pursuit of some favorite object or led astray by the eloquence and address of popular statesmen, themselves, perhaps, under the influence of the same misleading causes.

It was in conformity with the view here taken, of the respect due to deliberate and reiterated precedents, that the Bank of the U. S. though on the original question held to be unconstitutional, received the Executive signature in the year 1817. The act originally establishing a Bank had undergone ample discussions in its passage through the several branches of the government. It had been carried into execution throughout a period of twenty years with annual legislative recognitions; in one instance indeed, with a positive ratification of it into a new State; and with the entire acquiescence of all the local authorities, as well as of the nation at large; to all of which may be added, a decreasing prospect of any change in the public opinion adverse to the constitutionality of such an institution. A veto from the Executive under these circumstances, with an admission of the expediency and almost necessity of the measure, would have been a defiance of all the obligations derived from a course of the

precedents amounting to the requisite evidence of the national judgment and intention.

It has been contended that the authority of precedents was in that case invalidated by the consideration, that they proved only a respect for the stipulated duration of the Bank, with a toleration of it until the law should expire, and by the casting vote given in the Senate by the Vice President in the year 1811, against a bill for establishing a National Bank, the vote being expressly given on the ground of unconstitutionality. But if the law was void, and the stipulation was void, and therefore could not be constitutionally fulfilled or tolerated. And as to the negative of the Senate, by the casting vote of the presiding officer, it is a fact well understood at the time, that it resulted not from an equality of opinions in that assembly on the power of Congress to establish a Bank, but from a junction of those who admitted the power, but disapproved the plan, with those who denied the power. On a simple question of constitutionality, there was a decided majority in favor of it.

Mrs. MADISON. —

MR. INGERSOLL.

ASPARAGUS.

On a method of growing Asparagus in single rows, as practised by Mr. WALTER DICKSON, of Redrubes, near Edinburgh. By Mr. A. DREW DICKSON, F. H. S. of Edinburgh.

Mr. DICKSON's method of growing Asparagus in single rows, of which you have requested an account, is so simple, that little explanation is required. It occurred to him that planting asparagus in single rows, particularly in the soil of his garden, (which is a light black earth upon a subsoil of sand,) might answer much better than in beds, as it would enable him to introduce manure to the roots, by pointing it in between the rows with a spade. He had observed that the usual mode of dressing asparagus beds by a covering of dung in winter on the surface, was apt to produce canker, and that consequently many of the plants in the beds came up sickly and weak in the spring, and ultimately decayed during the summer. The first plantation he made in single rows was in our Leith Walk Nursery, upwards of twenty-five years ago, and this yet retains its vigor and produces fine heads. This, I think, you did not see when you was at Edinburgh, otherwise you would have noticed he had erred in not giving sufficient room between the rows, which are only two and a half feet apart. The plantations he has since either made himself, or recommended to others to make, have been at three and a half feet distance, row from row. The plants are planted at nine inches apart in the rows; the ground has no farther preparation previous to planting, than being dug or trenched to its full depth, and well manured with rotten cow-dung. The young plantation you saw at Redrubes, has only been made two years, and so strong as to admit of being partially cut the second year. Mr. DICKSON prefers planting in July to spring, and the seedlings in the preceding season. I venture to give it as my opinion, that the produce from two single rows, planted in the way described, will both in quantity and quality, (but particularly the last,) be superior to three rows of equal length, planted in beds in the usual way; the facility with which the heads are cut likewise in favour of the row. I may further add, that in our northern climate, it is of moment that the plants should have all possible benefit of the sun's rays, that the root may be well ripened and prepared to shoot vigorously in the spring; and I need not point out to you that this will be better obtained by the plant grown in distant rows, than when they are crowded in beds in the usual way.

I am, sir, your very humble servant,

ANDREW DICKSON.

From the *Annapolis Republican*, July 9.

Solid stem Wheat.—We had an opportunity a few days since, of seeing a lot of wheat, up on the farm of Dr. Wilson Waters, of Rhode Island, from which, we presume, something upwards of a bushel will be reaped—that if we mistake not, will be a valuable acquisition; it is the third product of a few grains of seed brought home by our fellow citizen Lieut. May, of the United States Navy, and obtained by him upon the Plains of Troy, in Asia Minor, which he spent some time in visiting a few years ago, when the ship on board of which he then served, was in the Archipelago. The grains of this wheat are somewhat larger than those of wheat common to this country, though perhaps not quite as large as the wheat from the mountains of Chili. The stalk is peculiar for being nearly solid, instead of hollow, and more tapering than other wheat, the first joints being larger, and forming a more substantial base. The head has a thick stiff beard, not less than six inches in length.—It averages about forty grains to each head, which we ascertained to weigh one-third more than the same number of grains of the blue stem wheat growing along side of it, and which also averaged forty grains to the head. Forty grains of the former weighed thirty one grains—the same number of the latter weighed but nineteen grains. This being the third year that this wheat has vegetated in our climate and upon our soil, although but in specimen, we may fairly assume that it has been tested and found to answer well. It is said to be valuable more especially from the protection which the solidity of its stalk affords from the depredation of the fly, so destructive to other descriptions of wheat. It will also be much less liable to fall, we presume, from the same reason.

From the *St. Louis (Miss.) Times*, June 25.

The Indians.—Considerable anxiety has been felt by our citizens during the past week to bear from the scene of the Indian disturbances at Rock Island. The Steamboat Winnebago has been daily expected to arrive with definite intelligence from that quarter. We now learn from two passengers who came down in a pirate, from the northern part of this state, that the Winnebago has been stopped on her way down, and employed by Gen. Gaines, to bring in distant settlers to the fort, whose safety is seriously threatened by the hostile demonstrations of the Indians. Rumour says that hostilities have actually commenced between our troops and the Indians, much to the disadvantage of the former. This rumour assumes a more specific form in saying that a detachment of soldiers consisting of about 200 having been sent out to repair fences destroyed by the Indians, were driven back into the fort with considerable loss. The Indians who are much more numerous than was supposed, still adhere to their determination not to remove. We give these reports as we heard them without vouching for their correctness.

Appointment by the President.

Lewis Cass, of Ohio, Governor of the Michigan Territory, to be Secretary of the Department of War.

The New Bedford Gazette states that Mr. Dudley Daveport has removed the large mansion of Mr. Abraham Russel, at the head of Union Street, 400 feet; with its four stacks of chimneys and all the furniture. So gentle was the operation that the clock in the house kept and struck the hours regularly.

A citizen of Aix, M. Saillier, has in his possession a great number of papyrus manuscripts. M. Champollion, the younger, who embarked in 1829 from Marseilles for Egypt, has visited this precious collection, and discovered that two of the rolls of papyrus contain, The History of the Wars and reign of Sesostris the Great. This M. S. is dated, the ninth year of the reign of this monarch. The great Ramses Rhamess, or the great according to the calculations of the German chronologists, lived in the time of Moses; he was the son, as

**EASTERN SHORE WHIG**  
AND  
**PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.**

**EASTON, MD.**

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1831.

**TALBOT COUNTY**

**REPUBLICAN MEETING.**

A meeting of the friends of the Administration of the general government is requested at the Court-House in Easton, on TUESDAY, the 2d day of August, at 3 o'clock, P. M. to agree upon suitable candidates for Electors of Senate, and members of the next House of Delegates: to recommend five men as candidates for County Commissioners; also to choose a committee to meet the committees from Queen Anne's and Caroline counties to nominate a candidate for Congress.

It is earnestly requested that as many friends of the party as can make it convenient, will attend on that day.

**MANY VOTERS.**

"Regarding the administration of General Jackson as a great calamity upon the country—a stigma upon the character of the people—and as destructive of the national prosperity."

The above preamble purports to give in general terms, the reasons which impel the Anti-Jackson party to oppose the present administration of the general government. Bearing from the pen of a man laying some claims to standing in his party throughout the State, and adopted unanimously by the leaders of the party in this county, as their own language, it deserves, on that account, more notice than either the language or thought contained in it could elicit.

Regarding the administration of General Jackson as a great calamity upon the country." What does the author here mean which is not embraced in the subsequent clauses of the paragraph? We are at a loss to imagine. If the administration of Andrew Jackson is in itself a great calamity, in what does it consist? The author of this preamble has felt this great calamity we suppose. Let us therefore ask him in what manner? Mr. Niles, the leader of his party, says the country never was so prosperous; that notwithstanding the violent party strife with which our country is rent, it must be admitted "the march of population, power, wealth, is onward."

Can it be possible that our country is suffering under so great a calamity from the administration of Andrew Jackson, and yet Ilezeckiah Niles, a man who ranks amongst the best informed of his party, says she never was so prosperous and happy? Men of character and standing, giving the sanction of their names to such declarations as these, must be expected to specify. There were some in that meeting who cannot have been led to sanction what half the country, and the most intelligent of their party, know to be false and absurd, because R. H. Goldsborough says it is true; we have too much respect for their independence, to believe it. Mr. Goldsborough may have felt some calamity unknown to the world. He may have expected a foreign embassy at the hands of Mr. Adams or Clay. He may have expected Mr. C. to make him his Secretary of State, in the event of his election. A man so intimately acquainted with our foreign and domestic trade, so minutely acquainted with the affairs of the nation, as to see that our country is labouring under the most dire "calamity," that our national prosperity has been destroyed, when all other great men agree that it never was so flourishing, must be entitled to a distinguished seat in the government.

But a word for this "stigma upon the character of people" which the administration of Andrew Jackson has stamped upon it. We ask the particular attention of our readers to this clause. There is much more meant in it than strikes the eye. It will be recollect that before the election of General Jackson, the abuse of the opposition began to be heaped on his head, for his ignorance, want of literary attainments, the low-bred vulgarity of his wife; the faults or indiscretions of her youth then almost buried in the womb of obscurity (by her spotless life,) were collected together and blazoned forth to the world. Notwithstanding she enjoyed the affection of her husband, the respect and attachment of her neighbors for thirty or forty years; notwithstanding she had established a character for piety and virtue, which malevolence herself had not dared to assail, this green-eyed monster, Good-breeding, Fashion, or High-life, could not bear her entrance into her circle. She was assailed, her character blackened, her life destroyed. This game is now attempted to be played off on Mrs. Eaton, the wife of the late Secretary of War, and because the President will not lend his aid to blast her character, and not only drive her from society, but her husband from his confidence, he is to be traduced and slandered, the encourager of vulgar habits and manners; as bringing a stigma on the people of the United States, in admitting into his society and confidence persons of vulgar habit and low degree.

When high-breeding and fashion: when "polite courteous simulation," or even when literary attainments alone, become the passport to office or preferment, we may bid adieu to our boasted freedom. The aristocracy of

family and wealth will as effectually have enslaved the people of the United States, as were the Romans by the triumvirate, or subsequently by their imperial tyrants. Good breeding and fashion, and indeed education, are to the moral man, what clothing is to the body. They adorn the character of real intrinsic worth. Like fine dress, they at once claim our attentions, but in the absence of virtue, honesty and intelligence, they sink into even more abject contempt. It is not in the power of man to control his descent, nor indeed is it always in his power to make his education what he would wish it; to stamp with infamy then, either man or woman for low parentage; to bring into ridicule a mind, strong, active, honest, and intrinsically great, for want of finished education; to say that the administration of General Jackson, in not doing this, is a "stigma on the people" is such a blow at the rights of the people, as should be resisted, should call forth the united execration of every true republican. We admire good education and good manners as much as any man, but we should as soon think of selecting our rulers by the fineness of their clothes, their broad ruffles and puffed bosoms, as from either of those qualifications. We look on them as ornamental merely. Mrs. Jackson's plain homespun manner and language, her *plebeian* origin, the President's bad spelling and bad English, Mr. Eaton's bad grammar, and Mrs. Eaton's low and vulgar family and manners, are mighty bug-bears to the would-be-aristocracy of our country. Their virtues are all forgotten. Away with such reasons.—The honest republicanism of the country should look them to scorn. They can only have their origin and place in that mind which still has a hankering after the trappings of royalty and privileged orders.

*From the Globe.*

The United States Telegraph, to keep up appearances, still holds out the idea, that several of the members of the late Cabinet were required by the President through a member of Congress as a sine qua non of their continuance in office, to compel their families to associate with the lady of the Secretary of War. Col. Johnson is named as a member of Congress who will confirm the statement.

We pronounce this a foul slander upon Col. Johnson. He never was authorized by the President to make any such communication; he never said that he was so authorized, nor did he ever make such a communication. It is time for him of the Telegraph to begin to prove his proofs.—Let him not again, without evidence, re-assert an honest people this thrice repeated and thrice contradicted slander upon the President and Col. Johnson.

The gross libel against the President republished in the last Eastern Gazette, which originated in a publication of the U. S. Telegraph, and is answered by the Globe in the above paragraph, we did not intend to notice; but the repeated publication of it, without a contradiction, might impress on some minds a belief of its truth.

To suppose that the President of the U. S. was so weak, to suppose that he could entertain so little regard for his own character, and that of the members of his cabinet, against whom the threat is said to have been uttered, is an absurdity so monstrous, that contradiction of it, seemed to be not only unnecessary, but absolutely ridiculous. There is no respectable man of the opposition, no respectable Editor of a public Journal, who will even say he believes it. The Editor of the U. S. Telegraph who never believed by the opposition capable of uttering a truth, until he had betrayed his benefactor and friends, is given as authority for this slander. That he should still nominally continue his support to the President, and yet utter such charges against him, is in itself enough to condemn him as a witness in the estimation of every high-minded and honorable man.

In another part of this morning's Whig, will be found the correspondence between the Committee of the "Union and state Rights" party of Charleston, S. C. and the President of the United States, on the occasion of their inviting him to join them in the celebration of the late anniversary of Independence.

The answer of the President exhibits vigorous and frankness of thought with the most pure and unbending patriotism; and, if the opponents of his administration in Talbot, who last year resolved that General Jackson was too intimately connected with Nullification to be trusted with the administration of the government, and who this year declare that their assertions apply with greater force, could divest themselves of their prejudices, and assume a moderate portion of candour, this letter of the President's would certainly calm their fears.

We commend its perusal to our readers, and especially to those who have given themselves up to such dreadful forebodings for the integrity of the Union.

We give this morning the letter of the venerable ex-President Madison, containing his views of the United States Bank question. The opinions of such as James Madison, must ever command respectful attention from all classes of American citizens. His entire removal from the political excitement of the times—the cool and deliberate manner in which he has investigated the subject—added to the great weight of character and distinguished patriotism of the author, will cause this episode to be read with care, even by those who have differed with him in regard to the constitutionality of the Bank.

*Indian War.*—A letter from Rushville, Illinois, of the 20th June, states that the troops raised by governor Reynolds to remove the Sac and Fox Indians at Rock Island, on the frontier of that state, had marched from the general rendezvous that morning. The number of armed and mounted men is about 1500, all well officered, and in good spirits. General Dunham has command of this force.

*From the Baltimore American.*

BY STEAM.—We learn from the Patriot that the transportation of passengers upon the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, will hereafter be by Locomotive Steam Engines. The car will now be conveyed by the Engines constructed by Mr. Davis, of New York, Pa.—which after various alterations, has been rendered efficient, and is fully capable of transporting 20 tons, (including the weight of the cars) or 150 passengers, at the requisite or desirable rate of velocity. We understand it is intended that this Engine shall make two trips to the Mills daily, leaving the Depot at Prattstreet at half past 9 in the morning and at 3 in the afternoon.

The prolongation of the Rail-road into the City is now advancing with energy; and there is every reason to believe that it will be extended at least to tide water, before the 1st of October.

Since the above was put in type, we learn that locomotive, "The York," left the Depot at Pratt street, yesterday evening with a common car as a temporary tender, and having the large double car Columbus on eight wheels, and another passenger car attached, with about twenty-five persons.

The York proceeded to Ellijot's Mills in handsome style at a speed varying from ten to twenty miles the hour, performing the last mile,—which besides being much curved, is of an ascent of thirteen feet to the mile,—in four minutes.

The Columbus was left at the Mill, and the York brought the whole evening train of five cars, and perhaps one hundred and fifty persons to town. Including the York and tender the train moved consisted of seven cars. A short stoppage occurred on the west of the Deep cut, but the train came to town in very good style, performing the last mile in a fraction less than three minutes.

Considering the length of the train, and curvature of the road, the experiment was highly satisfactory, proving conclusively the adaptation of steam to all the general purposes of the Rail-road, as the character of the country has limited its construction here.

The maker, Mr. Davis, was not present and the locomotive was managed by others, not quite so experienced with its use, but with a facility and skill highly gratifying, as shewing the command under which this application of steam may be reduced.

It is understood that the York will be constantly employed in the transportation of passengers for the future.

*From the Baltimore Republican.*

It is announced in the Globe of yesterday, that Dr. P. G. Randolph has resigned the office of first clerk in the War Department.—The duties of Secretary of War will be assigned to one of the members of the Cabinet, who will discharge them until the arrival of Gov. Cass.

We have concluded to publish the following letter, on the same subject, which we received yesterday, dated

WASHINGTON, July 11, 1831.

"The resignation of Dr. Randolph took place on Saturday. The inflexibility of the President is thus signalized manifested; it being well understood that no personal considerations could have saved the Dr. from removal, on account of his unfortunate interference in the affairs of Major Eaton. It must however be considered a most severe penalty which he has paid for the transgression. The loss of an employment with a salary of \$2000 a year, is a heavy infliction for having embraced with too much zeal and ardor, what few men could under any circumstances decline,—the cause of his nearest relatives, wounded as he believed in the most delicate relations. The requirements of justice and public order—and the decums of status however forbade his remaining in office,—and he has anticipated the President by retiring. Arquising in the necessity, I cannot avoid regretting its existence.

I should however dissent from this course, if he had been permitted to retire, with the charge of "conspiracy to assassinate" Mr. Ingham hanging over him. If he had done so, it would have seemed that the President held him guilty in that particular also, which would in the opinion of most persons here, have been cruel.—General Jackson I infer, thought so too, and having in his letter to Mr. Ingham acquited Mr. Randolph so far as he could, of any agency in that offence, has probably intimated to him that for the other, that of currying a challenge while acting as Secretary of War, to the Secretary of the Treasury—required this movement. How strongly does this course contrast with that of Miss Adams and Clay, when they continued to be the first officers in the Government after the duel of Clay with John Randolph? and how much the delicate and firm course of Jackson recommended him to the love and confidence of the American People.

*From the Baltimore Republican.*

AT A MEETING OF THE JACKSON REPUBLICAN CONVENTION OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

Held at Tammany Hall, on Tuesday evening, 12th July, 1831.

JOEL VICKERS, was appointed President, JOSEPH WHITE, Vice President, and PHILIP LAURENSEN & MCCLINTOCK YOUNG, Secretaries.

Among the proceedings the following preamble and resolutions were adopted and ordered to be published.

Whereas at a late meeting of the Convention of "National Republican" delegates from the city and county of Baltimore, a preamble and resolutions were adopted, reflecting in the harshest and most unparliamentary terms,

upon the character and principles of the Adminstration of the General Government,—and venting the usual quantity of abuse upon that eminently great and good man, who presides as Chief Magistrate of the Union; and whereas great and just indignation has been felt by the Jackson voters of Baltimore at this arrogant and overbearing style of electioneering, as derogatory to the true character of our free institutions, insulting to the intelligence of the great majority of the people of the United States, who chose Andrew Jackson for their President, and especially offensive to the good taste and good sense of the community in which we live;—and whereas it is but proper and becoming that the delegates of the Jackson party of Baltimore should openly express these the sentiments of their constituents,—therefore,

*Resolved.*, That we hold it to be a slander

which has no foundation in any reasonable construction of facts or principles—that either the "public" or "private" rights of individuals

have been invaded under the administration of General Jackson—but that on the contrary, we believe both have been sedulously protected by his vigilance and defended by his integrity and patriotism;

That the administration of General Jackson has been neither "overbearing" nor "capable,"—and that the utmost latitude of freedom in speech and action which universally prevails, is abundant testimony to the falsehood of the first branch of the charge;—and

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*John Catnap*

# EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. III.—NO. 47.

EASTON, MD.—TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1831.

WHOLE NO. 151.

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  
ANNUUM PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE. AD-  
VERTISEMENTS ARE INSERTED THREE TIMES FOR ONE  
DOLLAR; AND CONTINUED WEEKLY FOR TWENTY  
FIVE CENTS PER SQUARE.

**Farmer's Bank of Maryland.**  
Branch Bank at Easton, June 24, 1831.  
NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders  
in this institution, that an ELEC-  
TION will be held at the Banking House in  
Easton, on the first Monday (1st day) of Au-  
gust next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A.  
M. and 3 o'clock, P.M. for the purpose of  
choosing from among the Stockholders, thir-  
teen Directors for the Branch Bank aforesaid,  
for the ensuing year, agreeably to the charter.

By order,  
**JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH,** Cashier.

**CASH FOR NEGROES**  
THE subscriber agent for Austin Woolfolk  
of Baltimore, takes this method of acknowledg-  
ing the many preferences in the purchase  
of negroes, and wishes the citizens of the Eas-  
tern 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.

**Sheriff's notice.**  
The subscriber being very desirous of clos-  
ing the collection of officers' fees now due for  
the present year, within the time prescribed  
by law, respectfully requests all persons indebted  
for the same to call on him at his office in  
Easton, where he may be found at almost any  
time, ready for the reception of the same. It  
is also hoped that those who cannot make a  
convenient call on him, will very soon be pre-  
pared to receive a call from his deputies in the  
respective districts of this county. The Law-  
yers, Clerks and Registers &c. do generally  
expect punctual payment, which makes a spe-  
cial collection necessary.

**JOSHUA M. FAULKNER** Sheriff.

**REMOVAL.**  
A. BAXTER, GUN SMITH, has re-  
moved from his former residence in  
Market Space, to No. 67 Pratt st., near Com-  
mence st., where he has made such arrange-  
ments as will enable him to carry on his busi-  
ness in an extensive manner; and by unremit-  
ting attention hopes to receive a continuance  
of Public patronage. He has on hand an  
assortment of single and double barrelled  
GUNS, flint and percussion; POWDER  
FLASKS, Shot bags, Percussion caps, Wad  
cutters, chargers, Nipple wrenches, Washrods  
Screws, drivers, and every other article for the  
Sportsman's use.

Also, several tons of CANNON BALLS  
assorted from 3 to 32 lb. each, will be sold on  
such terms as cannot fail to please. Ships  
supplied with Muskets, Cutlasses, Boarding  
Pikes, and Cartridges at the shortest notice.

The Independent Citizen, Bel-Air, Re-  
publican, Annapolis, Whig, Easton, Press,

Elkton, Telegraph, Chestertown, Village Her-  
ald, Princess Ann, will publish the above to  
the amount of two dollars each, and charge  
American office.

Baltimore, June 3—14 7W

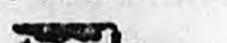
**INTELLIGENCE & AGENCY  
OFFICE.**

No 48 Baltimore street, Baltimore.  
THE SUBSCRIBER can at all times ob-  
tain the highest prices for SLAVES without  
being sent out of the State.—Also, those for a  
term of years, such as house servants of good  
character, can find ready sale. Any com-  
mands will be thankfully received and promptly  
attended to—charges moderate.

**JOHN BUSK.**

May 10

**The Steamboat**



**MARLAND.**

Will continue the same routes as last year,  
until further notice, viz: leaving Baltimore on  
Tuesday and Friday mornings at 7 o'clock  
leave Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton; leave  
Annapolis on Wednesday and Saturday morn-  
ings at 7 o'clock, for Cambridge, Annapolis  
and Baltimore; leave Baltimore on Monday  
mornings at 6 o'clock for Chestertown, by  
Corsica landing, and return the same day.—  
Passage will be the same as last year.

All baggage, packages, parcels, &c. at  
the risk of the owner or owners thereof.

**LEMEUL G. TAYLOR, Captain.**

March 22

**CASH.**

THE subscriber wishes to purchase from  
FIFTY TO ONE HUNDRED LIKELY  
**NEGROES**,

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

**THOS. W. OVERLEY.**

Nov 16

**Job Printing**  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION NEATLY  
AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECU-  
TED AT THIS OFFICE.

## THE SOUND OF THE SEA.

By Mrs. HEMANS.

Then art sounding on, thou mighty sea,  
For ever and the same:  
The ancient rocks yet ring to thee,  
Whose thunders naught can tame,  
Oh many a glorious voice is gone,  
From the rich bowers of earth,  
And hushed in many a lovely tone  
Of mournfulness or mirth.  
The Dorian flute that sigh'd of yore,  
Along the wave, is still;  
The harp of Judah pleads no more  
On Zion's awful hill,  
And Memnon's lyre has lost the chord  
That breathed the mystic tone,  
And the songs, at Rome's high triumph's pour'd,  
Are with her eagles flown.  
And mute the Moorish horn, that rang  
O'er stream and mountain free,  
And the hymn the leagued Crusaders sang,  
Died in Galilee.  
But thou art swelling on, thou deep,  
Through many an older clime,  
Thy billowy anthem, ne'er to sleep  
Until the close of time.  
Thou liftest up thy solemn voice  
To every wind and sky,  
And all our earth's green shores rejoice  
In that one harmony.  
It fills the noon-tide calm profound,  
The sunset's heaven of gold;  
And the still midnight hears the sound,  
E'en as when first it rolled.  
Let there be silence deep and strange,  
Where sceptered cities rose!  
Thou speak'st of one who doth not change—  
So may our hearts repose.

The following Psalm, written for the occasion  
by the Hon. J. Q. Adams, was sung at the celebra-  
tion in Quincy on the 4th inst.

Sing to the Lord, a song of Praise,  
Assemble, ye who love his name;  
Let congregated millions raise  
Triumphant Glory's loud acclaim.  
From earth's remotest regions come;  
Come greet your Maker and your King;  
With harp, with timbrel, and with drum;  
His praise let Hill and Valley sing.

Your praise, the Lord will not disdain;  
The humble soul is his delight;  
Saints, on your couches swell the strain;  
Break the dull stillness of the night.  
Rejoice in glory—bid the storm,  
Bid thunder's voice his praise expand;  
And while your lips the chorus form,  
Grasp for the fight, his vengeful brand.

Go forth in arms! Jehovah reigns;  
Bind all their scepter'd kings in chains  
Their peers with iron fetters bind.  
Then to the Lord shall praise ascend;

Then all mankind, with one accord,

And freedom's voice till time shall end,

In pealing Anthems—Praise the Lord.

## TO MIDNIGHT.

From Happy Recollections, by B. BARDALL.  
Tis solenn midnight—and the God of sleep  
Hath shed around his welcome powers of rest.  
The gay are tired—the poor forget to weep,  
And each enjoys the balm his soul loves best.  
But, can I slumber?—no—this anxious breast  
Too long hath nerved its feelings as they rise  
To hopes of fame—thou Heaven, canst well attest  
How oft thine ears have heard my nightly sighs—  
Thou lamp, how oft thy light hath beamed on sleep-

less eyes.

All earth repose—yet that general sway  
Of rest remains unfelt, unwished by me,  
Save that it kindly grants from active day,  
A few short hours when every thought is free!  
And when I hear the chimes of midnight play,  
'Tis but a sign and fancy takes her flight,  
And as far she wings her happy way,  
Her golden pinions flutter with delight,  
As if she scorned the joys—the peace of earthly

nicht!

From the Chronicle and Marylander.

Commencement at Mount Saint Mary's College

EMMETTSBURG, June 30th, 1831.

This was a proud day for Mount St. Ma-  
ry's College. I almost envied the learned  
president & professors, the merited gratification  
which they must have felt. Here was proof,  
convincing proof that the tools of their schol-  
astic had not been spent in vain. From  
an early hour of the morning the College  
Halls were opened, and I was surprised to find  
them thronged with such a number of visitors  
from different and distant places,—not only  
from the adjacent village, from Gettysburg,  
Frederick, Hagerstown and Chambersburgh;  
but also Baltimore, Washington and Philadel-  
phia. This fact is a tribute to the merit and  
increasing celebrity of this institution. The  
presence of so many respectable witnesses,  
thus drawn together from different points, to  
behold the students crowned with academic  
honors and proving their title to them, must  
have a happy influence on their youthful minds.

We were first introduced into the rooms in  
which the writings, maps, paintings, &c. were  
exhibited. A single glance around was suffi-  
cient to convince me what genius existed here,  
and that a taste for the fine arts was encouraged,  
as it was directed by able instructors.

The chief object of attraction was a copy of  
the large engraving of West's celebrated paint-  
ing of Christ healing the sick. The young

gentleman who made the copy, Joseph Pre-  
ciosi, had been extremely successful in preserv-  
ing all the characteristics of the original. He

was honored with the highest premium in this

department; but the admiration of all and the

astonishment of many who gazed with delight

on these first fruits of his pencil, must have

made the honour doubly gratifying.

At one o'clock a small balloon was let by

for a group of busy students, who seemed quite de-  
lighted with this mode of rendering science

subservient to amusement. It ascended beau-  
tifully, following a southwest direction, until

it disappeared over the blue top of the moun-  
tain.

At this moment we were admitted into the  
College Hall to witness the still more interesting  
scenes and ceremonies of the day. An ele-  
cted platform was occupied by the Rev'd  
President and faculty. On either side were  
successive rows of seats filled with interesting  
youths, whose countenances seemed beaming  
with the hope of honorable distinction. Im-  
mediately below was an enclosure reserved for  
the Orchestra, which was occupied exclusively  
by the amateurs of music among the stu-  
dents, and the remaining space presented such  
an array of beauty and respectability, as nothing  
but the scene we had come to witness,  
could have assembled in this retired spot.

After some very impressive preparatory re-  
marks, the Rev'd Dr. Purcell, president, dis-  
tributed the premiums, and at the close of this  
cheering spectacle addressed in the Latin lan-  
guage the candidates for degrees, and then  
proceeded to confer them. The degree of  
Bachelor of Arts was conferred on Francis  
Higgins of Norfolk, and that of Master of  
Arts on Ed. Purcell of Lancaster, Pa., William  
Owings of St. Louis, Missouri, Mr. John  
M. Clokey of New York, Rev'd John Hughes  
of Philadelphia, and Rev'd Peter Shrieber of  
Richmond, Va. Several addresses were then  
delivered by the graduates and their students.  
The first Latin ode to the Polish Patriot army,  
was a very creditable specimen of classic  
composition. The fire and feeling of the young  
speaker may have disarmed my criticism; but  
he certainly gave expression to noble sentiments  
in strong and flowing language; and a compliment  
is due to his very distinct utterance which enabled the Latin Scholar to follow him with delight through this spirited appeal  
to patriotism. Composition in the clas-  
sic languages, especially poetical composition  
is so rare an attainment in this country, that my pleasure was greatly enhanced by hearing  
likewise in the course of the evening an original  
ode in Greek Sapphic verse. I know that  
some men of education are opposed to the  
great expenditure of time and labour necessary  
to acquire facility in the versification of these  
languages; but I also know that classic literature  
will not flourish, unless an enthusiastic  
admiration of its beauties shall lead us to  
devote the time and labor necessary to understand  
them thoroughly and imitate them with facility.

The Second speaker recited, very happily,  
an original translation of the passage in the  
first Book of Lucan's Pharsalia, which de-  
scribes the character of Pompey and Caesar,  
and the crossing of the Rubicon. I had read  
the version of Rowe, and can affirm without  
the least hesitation that this was far superior  
to it,—more spirited, and more true to the original.  
We were afterwards entertained for twenty minutes with an interesting speech on Poland. The orator, Wm. Hill of Marlboro, Maryland, evinced considerable knowledge of Polish and European history, and spoke in a strain of feeling, which, to repeat his own words, "found an echo in every sur-  
rounding breast." An Eulogium on the French language pronounced in French by an American youth, who charmed the audience by the vivacity of his boasting and the beauty of his pronunciation,—was succeeded by a poem on the fall of Zalara,—The facts and some of the  
dramatic scenes of the war in Granada; but our illustrious coun-  
tryman himself could not have dispensed  
with the use that was made of his pages.

Maternal superabundant.

Francis Sunter of South Carolina, came  
forward as the defender of ancient chivalry.  
For one half hour and more I listened with  
increasing delight (and my feelings were those  
of the whole assembly,) to this flow of bright  
thoughts, splendid figures, clear description,  
lucid arguments and glowing appeal to the  
feelings. But when at the close of his dis-  
course he maintained that although the spirit  
of Ancient Chivalry had disappeared, its spirit  
was still inextinguishable among us. When  
he adverted to the heroism of our revolutionary  
patriots, and to the gallant exploits of our  
young nation on land, on lake, on ocean, we  
were all borne irresistibly along by the tide  
of his enthusiasm. There was nothing of the  
school-boy in his language or his delivery; and  
though it is generally no mark of wisdom to  
form prognostics of future eminence from dia-  
logues of this nature, yet I will venture to pre-  
dict that, when time shall have chastened the  
somewhat romantic colouring of his thoughts  
and the splendid imagery of his style, he will  
nobly maintain the high name and honors of  
his revolutionary parent.

James Melvin of N. York, acquitted himself  
in a manner surpassing all expectation, and  
above the need of praise that such a notice  
as this could bestow. Marcus Curtius was the subject  
of the poem which he pronounced, and which,  
as we were given to understand, was altered  
from some original adapted to declamation.  
For full and perfect expression in voice, in  
look and gesture of the most varied feelings,  
this young gentleman stood evidently pre-em-  
inent. His command of the passions of his  
hearers was proved by the deep attention, the  
suppressed breathing and the absolute stillness  
of the whole assembly. There was an instant  
when the entire audience was completely elec-  
trified by his vivid representation of Curtius  
rushing into the awful gulph. Every head  
was involuntarily raised and bent forward as  
if to catch the last sight of the self-devoted  
hero. I observe with regard to this young gentle-  
man, that besides several honors for suc-  
cess in the classic department, he obtained  
the premium, not only for elocution, but also  
for knowledge of history, knowledge of the  
theory of music and projection of maps. And  
we had in the course of the day as satisfac-  
tory evidence of his proficiency in the two last  
accomplishments, as in that of speaking. Another remarkable instance of varied talents was afforded by Joseph Preciosi pronouncing an eulogium on Columbus in the Spanish  
tongue; but with such eloquence of voice and  
countenance, and such grace of action, as to  
win the attention even of those who did not  
understand the language in which he spoke.  
Francis Higgins of Norfolk, who had just been  
honored with the degree of A.B. closed the  
interrogating display with an address on the de-  
cline and revival of letters, well written, tem-  
pering with erudition and rich in classic allusions.  
There were passages also in his valedictory,  
above the ordinary tone of similar addresses.  
To exemplify this I quote, as nearly in  
my own words as I can remember, the manner in  
which he introduced and applied the lines of  
Persius to his preceptor Cornutus:

"The last echo of my voice," said he "shall  
soon die away in this hall: the last glitt-  
ering of St. Mary's steeple shall have dis-  
appeared, and the blue outline of her mountain  
has faded from my view; yet the calm still  
voice of remembrance will often, often whis-  
per me of my mountain companions, and I  
will then feel a melancholy joy in repeating,  
whilst fancy recalls some known voice or fa-  
miliar countenance!"

Turn eternum longos memini consumer  
soles

Etecum primas epul's decerpere noctes  
Uane opus et requiem pariter disponimus  
ambo.

Here and after the distribution of premi-  
ums and the conferring of degrees and in the  
interval between the addresses, our ears were  
delighted with exquisite strains of music by the  
jolligiate Amateurs. The compositions per-  
formed were generally overtures by the great  
masters of musical Science, as Mozart,  
Rossini, &c. and the pleasure which I enjoyed  
was equalled by my astonishment at the high  
degree of perfection to which this delightful  
accomplishment cultivated by these interest-  
ing youths. For this, great credit is un-  
doubtedly due to their talented and scientific  
musical preceptor Mr. Andry; and to all their  
professors and teachers great credit for their  
evident proficiency in so many departments.  
But it appears to me (and every thing I saw  
was calculated to strengthen the impression.)  
that an enthusiastic love of excellence in every  
branch of study,—a spirit of honourable  
emulation, constantly sustained, and the ad-  
vantages of a situation derived from every dis-  
tracting object and occasion—must be taken  
into its estimate, along with the native talents  
of the students, and the skill and unremitting  
care of their instructors, to account for their  
extraordinary proficiency and varied merit  
displayed on this day.

I believe that every one, who like me, wit-  
nessed the commencement at Mount St. Mary's  
College, Emmitsburgh, came away feeling a  
deep interest in its welfare and breathing an  
ardent prayer for its permanent prosperity.

A FRIEND TO SCIENCE.

THE TREATY OF VERONA.

• Among the papers lately introduced into  
the discussions in France, is the Treaty of  
Verona, which having laid our hands upon  
a Copy of, it may not be amiss at the present  
time to bring to the recollection of

Sir—In my last communication, I promised to expose Mr. Chambers' misrepresentations relative to the Colonial trade. Upon this subject the people generally are not well informed. Those who reside in the Eastern section of the country, from its Northern to its Southern limit, are particularly benefited by the late arrangements, made by our Government with Great Britain, in regard to our trade with some of her colonial possessions. It might be supposed, that a Senator of the United States, that a man, who is a constitutional counsellor of the President respecting our intercourse with foreign nations, would have presented a fair and explicit statement of our late interesting negotiation for securing this trade. What, however, has Mr. Chambers told his dinner entertainers in Kent? He has represented the adjustment of our difference with Great Britain upon this important subject as worse than useless, as prejudicial to the interests of the United States, and as derogatory to the dignity of the Nation. He has cast imputations upon Mr. McLean, our minister to England, by indulging in language suitable only to a "Billingsgate rowdy." He has evinced a degree of ignorance, which would disgrace the most illiterate ploughman in the country. He has discarded every thing like liberal, magnanimous principle, and given way to all the feelings of an inveterate party intriguer.

"The boasted story of Colonial Trade," he observes, "has caused me to gull even the simple. After prostrating the dignity of the nation by humiliating appeals to the British king's minister; after violating all the decorum of diplomatic propriety by making disclosures of our domestic differences on political questions, and staining the pages of his despatches by making them the vehicles of odious crimination of the late administration of his own government—an instance of conduct so mean to means of securing favour unheard of in the annals of diplomacy, the envoy concluded an arrangement, and what is its practical effect? Why, we may go with our ships, and a portion only of our produce to a British colonial port, but we can only go by paying whatever duty the British parliament may choose to impose; and the British ships and all their produce may come into our ports paying only what duties every other ship and cargo must pay. It is plain that a common regard to the interests of their own people will induce the British Parliament to tax our ships heavily and leave their own untaxed, and thus throw into their hands the whole trade—and the fact is precisely so, and there is now actually less occupation for our navigation in the colonial trade than before, when we carried our own produce to a neutral port, whence it was taken in British bottoms to their own ports—and this diminished quantity is lessening and must continue to lessen every day. And yet the boisterous clamour of the illiberal advocates of Gen. Jackson have abused the thousands who take their facts from the "improved press" into the belief that the colonial trade question has been most satisfactorily adjusted and with vast advantage to the nation. Sir, it is like everything else which professes to be an improvement upon the operations of the last administration."

Such is the language of Mr. Senator Chambers. In what estimation must he hold by those who have taken the trouble to investigate the principles upon which the colonial trade has been established? Upon this point, the gentleman has exposed himself to the ridicule of hundreds of our industrious and enterprising citizens, who are satisfied by experience of the advantages derived from it to themselves and their country. Mr. Chambers can boast of possessing the sensibilities of a violent partisan, but he can claim very little knowledge of political subjects in general. His scurrilous attack upon the present administration, for the manner in which they have arranged the colonial trade could not, however have proceeded altogether from ignorance. He has no doubt adopted most of his notions of our late negotiation with Great Britain, from the perusal of some party newspaper, in the editor of which he unfortunately placed too much confidence, or he has merely repeated, without an examination of their truth, the remarks of some partisan, whom he considered superior to himself in talents and information.

I can scarcely believe the gentleman to be so abandoned, so lost to every principle of common honesty, as thus with a full knowledge of the subject to expose himself before the American public and the world. For his own character, and for the honour of the State, which he represents. I am willing to believe, that his misrepresentations respecting his trade have proceeded more from ignorance, than from an intent to deceive. But is this any excuse for the gentleman? Can a Senator of the United States, whose duty it was to inform himself of the property or impropriety of the President's stipulation with Great Britain, for the purpose of officially advocating or opposing the measure, be justified by an intelligent community for making assertions which are flatly contradicted by the official records of the Government? If the gentleman read and understood the correspondence between Mr. McLean and the Earl of Aberdeen, the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and the order of the British Council of the 5th of November last, six thousand copies of which were printed for the use of the Senate, then has he attempted to deceive and impose upon the public. I make this declaration because these documents disprove every statement made by the gentleman, in regard to the colonial trade.

In order to comprehend this interesting subject, it will be necessary to notice some of the previous commercial regulations of our country and of Great Britain. From the formation of our Government to the present period, it has been deemed the safest and most advantageous policy, to cultivate such friendly feelings with foreign nations, as would produce an intercourse tending in its effects to benefit all parties. While we were struggling for our independence, the principles of perfect equality and reciprocity in trade were a virtue to the world. In our first treaty with a foreign power, these principles were solemnly recorded, and they have been subsequently maintained with consistency and fidelity. Believing that a free and universal commercial intercourse is calculated to promote the interests of every nation, we have never imposed any restrictions upon trade, and compelled, by the acts of other governments, to adopt these measures in self defence. In the year 1815, our Government repealed all its statutes imposing discriminating tonnage duties on foreign ships or vessels, and of import, so far as respected the produce or manufacture of the nations to which such foreign ships or vessels might belong. This repeal was, however, to take effect only in favour of those nations, which should abolish similar duties in regard to the United States. In the year 1817, Congress passed a statute restricting the importation into this country, in foreign vessels, to art-

icles of the growth, produce or manufacture of the manufacture of the country to which such vessels belonged or as could only be, or were most usually shipped in the first instance from such country, with a proviso, that this regulation should not extend to the vessels of any foreign nation, which had not adopted, or should not adopt a similar regulation relative to our country.—During the session of 1824, another statute was passed to suspend all discriminating duties upon the vessels and produce of those European nations, which had accepted the terms offered by the statute of 1815. Authority was also conferred upon the President to extend the same exemption to all nations which might comply with the requisitions of the statute of 1824. In 1828, Congress empowered the President to extend the exemption respecting alien duties, which by the statutes of 1815 and 1824, was confined to the productions of the country to which the vessels belong ed to the productions of any foreign country imported into the United States in the vessels of any nation, which would allow a similar exemption in favour of the United States. The terms proposed by the statute of 1815 were embodied in the commercial treaty between our country and Great Britain in the same year. This treaty has been twice extended, and is at present in full force. By its provisions, the commercial intercourse between our country and the British possessions in Europe is established upon just and equal terms, and it was wished, that our trade with the British American colonies should be regulated by the same principles. At that time Great Britain would not consent to such an arrangement. It was stipulated in the treaty, that the intercourse between the United States and his Britannic Majesty's possessions in the West Indies, and on the continent of North America, should not be affected by any of its provisions, and that each party should remain in complete possession of its respective rights relative to such intercourse. The trade between the United States and the British colonies, previously to and at that time, was limited in its character. It had always been restricted in its operation, and every proposal to establish it upon just and equal terms had been rejected. Both Governments had acknowledged for several years, that a commercial intercourse between the United States and the British colonial possessions, upon reciprocal terms, would be advantageous to each party. About thirteen years, they attempted to make arrangements for this trade, and although they frequently concurred with each other's views in regard to the conditions to which they would agree, their several statutes at different times, tended to restrict the intercourse between the countries. From the 1st of December 1826, until our late stipulations with Great Britain in 1830, there was a total non-intercourse between the United States and the British American colonies in British and American vessels, excepting the permission allowed to the latter, to carry on a direct trade with the British North American possessions, the Bahama islands, and the island of Anguilla, upon terms prescribed by Great Britain alone.—The restrictions imposed upon our commerce with the West Indies were admitted to be extremely prejudicial to the interests of this country. Our direct trade with Great Britain was so closely connected with and dependent upon that with her colonies, as, in a great measure, to deprive us of the advantages intended to be secured by the treaty of 1815, while the intercourse with these colonies was confined to British shipping.

This restriction was severely felt by the people of this place of inducing the British Government to abandon the protecting system, and open the colonial ports to a direct trade with this country. All efforts to accomplish this object were, however, unsuccessful. In 1817, Lord Castlereagh, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, proposed to our Minister at London, to extend to this country the provisions of the free port acts of Great Britain. These acts permitted a limited trade with a part of the British Colonies, to the colonial inhabitants of foreign European possessions, in vessels of one deck, with some additional regulations in regard to the trade with Bermuda, Turks Island, and the British territories in North America. Our Government refused to accept these terms, and adopted countervailing measures with respect to Great Britain.

On the 15th of May 1820, Congress passed a statute supplementary to that of the 18th of April 1815, concerning navigation, for the purpose of closing the ports of the United States, by a certain day, against British vessels coming or arriving by sea from any British colonial ports in the West Indies or America. By this statute also bonds were required from British vessels sailing from the ports of the United States, not to land their cargoes in any British American colony; and articles of British West India and North American produce were allowed to be imported into the United States, only direct from the colony of which they were wholly the produce, growth or manufacture. On the 6th of May 1822, Congress authorised the President, upon his being satisfied that the British colonial ports were opened to the vessels of the United States, to open their ports to British vessels upon terms of reciprocal benefit. In June 1822, the Parliament of Great Britain repealed several of their statutes, and opened certain of the colonial ports to the admission of American vessels laden with certain articles of American produce, upon specified conditions, and restrictive of the intercourse to the direct trade between the United States and the Colonies immediately after the promulgation of this statute, the President, by his proclamation, opened the ports of the United States to British vessels engaged in the Colonial trade, subject to a like restriction, and upon terms which were considered to be of reciprocal advantage, but retained our discriminating duties. This retention was complained of by the British Government, though the measure was justified by the United States, on the ground, that it was only an equivalent for the imposition of protecting duties in all, and export taxes in some of the colonies. On the first of March 1823 Congress passed a statute, which was very important in its operation. At this time, Great Britain and our Country were engaged

on the 11th of April 1827, to amount to the Government of Great Britain, the acceptance of this in the proposition that the colonial trade should be regulated by law, and ascertain the disposition of the British Government to open the trade by separation of Great Britain to impose protecting duties in her colonies. Her vessels were restricted from returning direct from the United States to the colonies, after permission had been given by Great Britain to our vessels to clear out from the colonies to any other than a British port. We had omitted to accept the terms offered by the British Statute of the 5th of July 1825, after the subject had been laid before congress and deliberately acted upon by our government. The President was willing to recommend a Congress, at its next session.

1st. To suspend the alien duties on British

ships and cargoes, and to allow the entry into our ports with the same kind of British Colonial produce as may be imported under the payment by British vessels of our alien or discriminating duties. It raised a claim which had been contended for and insisted upon in our previous negotiations, but which had been strenuously resisted by Great Britain, viz, that no higher duties should be imposed upon the productions of the United States in the British colonial ports, than upon those of Great Britain herself, or her colonies, and which had been levied or protected by their own produce. To do this was given by the statute of the 5th of July 1825, after the subject had been laid before congress and deliberately acted upon by our government. The President was willing to recommend a Congress, at its next session.

2d. To abolish the restrictions in the statute of 1823 to the direct intercourse between the United States and the British colonies, thus leaving Great Britain in the exclusive possession of the circuitous trade between Great Britain proper through her colonies.

Mr. Gallatin was also instructed to inquire whether the passage of a statute by Congress to that effect would lead to the revocation of the order in Council of July 1826, to the abolition of the discriminating duties on American vessels in the British Colonial ports, and to the enjoyment by our vessels of the advantages offered by the statutes of the 5th of July 1825. The British Government made no answer to Mr. Gallatin's communications of the 4th of June, 1827, expressing the willingness of our Government to arrange the trade by separate legislation. Mr. Canning, on being applied to by Mr. Gallatin to know whether he might expect a reply informed him that such was not the intention of the British Government, that his communication was considered merely explanatory; and he expressed his surprise that any doubt should exist as to the final disposition of Great Britain upon that subject. The willingness of the late Administration to accept, through the medium of separate legislation, the terms of the British statute of the 5th of July, 1825, was again communicated by Mr. Gallatin to the British Government, after Mr. Canning's death, through Lord Dudley, on the 17th of August, 1827.—Mr. Gallatin requested to be informed, whether Congress complied with the recommendations, which the President was willing to make, the United States would be admitted to the trade and intercourse allowed by the British statute of the 5th of July 1825. During the session of 1829 30, the President sent a message to both houses of Congress informing them of these propositions and requesting the passage of a law for the purpose of carrying them into effect. A statute was in consequence of this recommendation, passed without material opposition from any quarter. By its provisions, the President was authorised in the recess of Congress, to annual all the restrictive and discriminating measures of the United States, and to open the ports to British vessels trading with the British West Indies. On the 12th of July 1830, this statute was transmitted to the Earl of Aberdeen, and on the 17th of August, 1830, the Earl of Aberdeen informed Mr. McLean that Great Britain considered the colonial intercourse as exclusively under her control, and that whatever terms might be granted to foreigners, would be considered as an indulgence that he was not prepared to say in any way, or if at all, on what terms, the trade would be opened to the United States in case of their repealing their restrictive statutes.

In reply to Mr. Gallatin's communication of the 17th of August 1827 Lord Dudley, after reviewing the grounds urged by the United States to justify themselves omitting to accept the terms of the British statute of the 5th of July 1825, declined committing the British Government as to their course in the event of the United States adopting the measure proposed for the following reason viz 1st that such must of necessity depend upon the details of the statute which Congress might pass, 2dly more on the condition of the Country at the time of the passage, and the views which the British Government might then have of their interest in the matter, 3dly that any stipulations on the subject would be virtual departures from the ground taken by his government on the subject of the British statute of 1823, by similar legislation, but it proved abortive.

In the summer of 1828, Mr. Gallatin was sent to England with instructions, which empowered him to make arrangements for our trade with the British Colonies, upon the same terms which the British Government had offered to Mr. Rush in 1824. His mission was, however, confined to an adjustment by treaty stipulation, and his negotiation was consequently unsuccessful. The King of Great Britain, by order in Council of the 27th of July 1828, founded upon the statute of 1825, declared that the United States had not complied with the conditions of said statute, and therefore directed that the trade and intercourse between the United States and the greater part of the British Colonial ports should cease from and after the 1st of December then following. Mr. Gallatin arrived in England a few days after the promulgation of these orders in Council. All further negotiation upon the subject was declined by the British Government. It was maintained by the British Plenipotentiaries, that the United States, by refusing to comply with the terms of the British statute of 1825, had violated the spirit of that statute, and the British Government had forfeited all right to expect these terms to be relaxed in their favor. Mr. Adams laid the subject before Congress during the winter of 1827, and an unsuccessful effort was made to obtain the passage of a law for the purpose of closing our ports. Congress rose without legislating upon the subject, and Mr. Adams, by his proclamation of the 17th of March 1827, declared the trade between the United States and all the British Colonies, with which it had been permitted by the British statute of 1825, to be prohibited, and the statutes of Congress of 1818 and 1820 to be revived. The operations of these statutes have been before noticed. Our commercial relations with the British Colonies were regulated by their provisions, and the British order in Council of the 10th of July 1827, embracing the arrangements of the Colonial trade of Great Britain with all nations, until the adjustment of the difference by our Minister in 1830.

It can scarcely be questioned by any person, who is acquainted with the history of our negotiations with Great Britain, that the late Administration of this Government committed an act of the most shameful negligence, by not complying, in proper time, with the conditions proposed by the British Statute of the 5th of July 1825. To excuse the conduct of Mr. Adams and his Secretary of State, respecting this interesting subject, may be the advocates of his re-election to the presidency contend, that if our Government had accepted the terms offered by the British Statute of 1825, the trade with the colonies of Great Britain would not have been withdrawn. They asserted, in opposition to Gen. Jackson for having adjusted our difference with Great Britain, in regard to our trade with the British West Indies, through the North American colonies and the Dutch Islands, was more profitable and advantageous to our Country, than the direct trade, which was proffered by the British Statute of 1825. But if this were true, why did Mr. Adams endeavour to make arrangements with Great Britain, after her colonial ports had been opened by Mr. McLean in 1829, and which were accepted in 1830. If so, he will deny the authenticity of official records I will show in the sequel, that the terms offered to Great Britain by Mr. Gallatin and Mr. McLean were similar, and that their operation would produce the same effects.

When Mr. McLean was sent to England to investigate and understand this subject declares publicly before his fellow citizens who had honored him with a dinner, that our vessels "can only go" into the aforesaid ports, "by paying whatever duty the British Parliament may choose to impose." Was ever such ignorance, or deception ever practised before in this country, by any man filling such an honorable station? of what kind of materials is our E. Shore Senator composed, thus to contradict the public Acts of an independent nation. Does Mr. Chambers suppose that any persons except a few minors will have any confidence in his word, after such statements as have been made in regard to the colonial trade, and other measures of the present Administration. As I before remarked, I believe that his assertions respecting this trade have proceeded more from ignorance than from an intent to deceive. I am acquainted with the gentleman, and I am satisfied that he possesses a mere smattering of political knowledge. This is my candid opinion, and if Mr. Chambers thinks that it will be any justification for his gross misrepresentations, he is perfectly welcome to make use of it among his friends.

After the arrangements between Great Britain and the United States for the colonial trade, I am at a loss to inquire where our Senator obtained his information that our vessels could not enter the colonial ports of Great Britain without paying duties. These obstacles were expressly noticed by Lord Aberdeen as standing in the way of an adjustment upon terms of reciprocity. After the arrangements between Great Britain and the United States for the colonial trade, I am at a loss to inquire where our Senator obtained his information that our vessels could not enter the colonial ports of Great Britain without paying duties.

In February last one of the Collectors at Turks Island exacted the tonnage dues from the brig Rodney of New York. The supercargo Mr. Bulkley in a note of the 29th of February, 1831, complained of this imposition to Mr. Van Buren then secretary of state. Mr. Bulkley remarked, that he had been assured by some of the most respectable merchants of New York, that justify him in making such a complaint.

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in an extensive and lucid account of the United States and the colonies. The President's proclamation, Our discriminating duties, enacted, and continued on the part of the United States, on the 1st of March 1823, gave influence upon this trade, our ports against the entire world, for the purpose of receiving West Indian tonnage. It continued the statutes of 1823, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 186

in an extensive and lucrative trade between the United States and the colonies, in consequence of the British Statute of 1822 and the President's proclamation which succeeded it. Our discriminating duties were, however, still exacted, and continued to be a cause of remonstrance on the part of Great Britain. This statute of the 1st of March 1823 had great influence upon this trade. It in effect closed our ports against the entry of British vessels, for the purpose of receiving cargoes for the West Indies. It continued the suspension of the statutes of 1818 and 1820, and opened our ports to a direct trade only with such of the British colonial ports as had been opened to us by the British statute of 1822, subject to the humiliating appeals to the British King's Minister, "with violating all the decorum of the diplomatic propriety by making disclosures of our domestic differences on political questions, and staining the pages of his despatches by making them the vehicles of odious crimination of the late administration of his own government." Whence did the gentleman acquire this information? Can he find any language in the correspondence between Mr. McLean and the Earl of Aberdeen, to justify him in making such charges? I defy any man of ordinary understanding to point out a single sentence in Mr. McLean's communications upon the subject of the colonial trade, or a single word, in which there is the least deviation from a highly independent and honorable course, in regard to the objects of his mission. So far from "making humiliating appeals to the British King's Minister," Mr. McLean writes to him on the 16th of March 1830, that "when the United States shall think they have grounds to consider themselves singled out from all other nations, and made the exclusive object of an injurious regulation; when they shall imagine it levelled at their prosperity alone, either in retaliation of past deeds, or for interested purposes, to secure some adventitious advantage, or to encourage a hostile competition by means of commercial monopoly; however justifiable in such case, they may admit the regulation to be, in point of strict right they will hardly be able to refrain, not merely from complaint, but from a course of measures, calculated as they may think, to avert the intended injury, though pregnant, perhaps, with consequences to be ultimately lamented." Is this the language of humiliation? Would such sentiments prostrate the dignity of any Nation? Mr. McLean writes to the Earl of Aberdeen throughout the same noble spirit. Our Senator may probably object to another passage in Mr. McLean's letter of the same date, but the truth and justice of it will be acknowledged by every one, who is acquainted with our previous negotiations with Great Britain. It is in these words—"The undersigned need not here enter into a particular defence of the omission, on the part of the United States, seasonably to embrace the offer of the direct trade, made by Great Britain in the year 1825, and to which allusion has so frequently been made. Whether it be a subject more of regret or censure it ought to be enough that the claims advanced in justification of it have since been abandoned by those who made them, have received no sanction from the people of the United States, and that they are not now revived." In Mr. McLean's letters relative to the colonial trade, this is the principal passage, in which allusion is made to the conduct of the last administration. But is there any thing like "odium discrimination" contained in these remarks? Great Britain had contended, that the refusal of the United States, to accept the terms proposed by the statute of 1825, was a strong objection to the adjustment of the difference between the two countries. Mr. Adams, as has been before shown from the propositions made to the British Government by Mr. Gallatin, in 1827, had abandoned the claims which he had advanced in justification of his negligence. The people of the United States, it is well known, had never sanctioned these claims.—Under such circumstances, was it not the duty of our Minister to press these considerations upon the British Government? Every sensible and patriotic American must applaud Mr. McLean for his wisdom and spirit. One of the most distinguished men in England, Mr. Herries, President of the Board of Foreign Trade, while speaking in the British House of Commons, on the 8th of November, 1830, upon the subject of our negotiations with Great Britain, in regard to the colonial trade remarked, that "this intercourse" was now placed upon a permanent basis by the close of one of the longest and most interesting controversies which had ever occurred between two nations." He further remarked, that "he should not do justice to the American Government, if he did not state that it was impossible for any party to have conducted a negotiation, involving such important interests, in a more friendly, civil, straightforward, conciliatory, and therefore, as he should say, in a more wise and prudent manner." How will our Senator's assertions stand in contrast with these opinions of a gentleman, who was on the spot, and who was not only acquainted with every material circumstance, connected with this negotiation. It is astonishing, that a Senator of the United States should thus expose himself in the ridicule of even limited newspaper readers. Will Mr. Chambers be able to sit easy in his chair, during the next session of Congress, after the manifestation of such gross ignorance, or palpable deception? I should suppose that disgraced, as he evidently is before the world, he would prefer making an appearance in any other place than the Senate of the United States.

From the public Acts of Great Britain and the United States, it has been shown, that the colonial trade is regulated by principles of perfect reciprocity. Mr. Chamber's assertions to the contrary notwithstanding. No person of ordinary comprehension can require any length of argument to be convinced of the advantages of the direct over the indirect trade. Among the evils incident to the indirect trade, are the charges of double freight and insurance, the expenses of transhipment, and the commissions and duties in the neutral islands, estimated at from 15 to 20 per cent. on provisions, and 50 per cent. on the first cost of lumber.—That this trade is immediately profitable to our country, cannot be questioned by any person at all acquainted with the subject. When the West India ports were opened to our vessels in 1823 by Great Britain our tonnage engaged in the trade of that year, amounted to \$3,719, in 1823, \$1,346, in 1824, \$9,033, in 1825, \$102,604. This was an extraordinary progression, and if the ports had continued open to our vessels, the tonnage would have probably increased in the same proportion. But the most important consideration is, that in the years before mentioned, our vessels nearly monopolised this trade, for in 1822, the British tonnage which entered our ports from the West Indies, amounted only to 925 in 1823, 9,520, in 1824, 6,597, in 1825, 6,907. Thus in those years, we enjoyed a fraction less than nineteen twentieths of this navigation. The value of American produce imported in the single Island of Jamaica, during the years 1822, 1823, 1824 and 1825, was \$2,572,952 which gave employment to 130,000 tons of shipping.

Mr. Chambers remarks, that "there is now less occupation for our navigation in the colonial than before, when we carried our own produce to a neutral port, whence it was taken in British bottoms to their own ports—and this diminished quantity is lessening, and must continue to lessen every day." Can any thing be more ridiculous than this assertion? Does the gentleman suppose, that Great Britain has excluded us from the trade with the French, Swedish and Danish Islands? We can certainly carry on the indirect trade, since our arrangements for the direct trade, the gentleman only requires a little rope to be launched into an eternity of error, misrepresentation, and folly. It is a fact well established, that the opening of the West India ports has given extensive employment to our navigation. The amount of duties on imports at the port of New York, from the 1st of January 1830, to the 1st was \$1,486,000. From that date to the 1st of May, 1830, the amount was \$6,000,000, making four months nearly seven and a half millions of dollars, an excess over the corresponding four months of 1829, of \$3,500,000. The number of foreign vessels, which entered that port last March, was 22, in April 41, and in May, 29, showing a total in three months of 92 vessels, most of which were from the West Indies. In the last Virginia Legislature, Mr. Maxwell, a distinguished member of that body, remarked in a speech upon the Pilot Bill, that since the opening of the West India ports, thirty vessels had cleared in one month from Norfolk for the West Indies. It will no doubt be seen, during the next session of Congress, from reports of our Custom House officers, that the colonial trade has wonderfully increased our navigation. In this point of view, our late negotiation with Great Britain will be of great advantage to the United States, by furnishing the means of fostering and augmenting our Navy, a subject of vital interest and importance to the country.

I have thus endeavored to answer Mr. Chambers' uncharitable statements in regard to the colonial trade. The subject is one of great importance to the people generally. I might enter into a detail of facts to prove the value of this trade in 1822, 1823, 1824 and 1825, when the West India ports were open to our vessels. But the few statements already given, are sufficient to show the advantages, which we derived from the trade during that time.

It appears from the proposals made by Mr. McLean and accepted by the British Government, that the terms, upon which we have secured the colonial trade are the same in substance and effect, as those which Mr. Adams was willing to agree to, in 1827.

The letters of Mr. Gallatin during that year, to the Ministers of Great Britain, already referred to in this communication, substantiate this statement.

It may be asked, why the British Government did not at that time consent to open the West India ports to our vessels?

The answer is plain and simple. The late administration did not work in that right way. They had refused to comply with the conditions of the British Statute of 1825.

Although they were willing to regulate the trade by the provisions of this Statute, they had not penetration enough to have a statute passed by Congress, for the purpose of repealing the alien and discriminating duties, which we had imposed upon British vessels, which entered our ports. This measure was recommended by General Jackson, was adopted by Congress, and Mr. McLean, by his wisdom in presenting the subject in its proper point of view, has effected what the talents and diplomacy of Morris, Jay, King, Monroe, Pinckney, Adams, Clay, Rush, Gallatin and Barbour, accomplished.

On the 8th of November 1830, Mr. Robinson in a speech in the House of Commons of Great Britain, upon the subject of our adjustment relative to the colonial trade, asked, whether it was a proper time to make this important concession to the Americans, without demanding from them, as a compensation, permission to introduce British manufactured goods into the United States. The consequence of this measure he observed would be to throw into the hands of the United States an undue proportion of the trade, which Great Britain possessed, and to give a preponderance to the American shipping interests. This it appears, that the members of the British Parliament do not believe they have obtained an advantage over our country, by the late negotiation, though our Senator seems so much alarmed with apprehension of the consequences.

#### A JACKSONIAN.

GENERAL BERNARD.—We are informed that this gentleman, who recently returned to this country, from a visit to France, has finally determined upon quitting the American service, and dedicating the remainder of his life to that of his native land. Much as we must regret this resolution, it is impossible not to admire the spirit in which it has been adopted. A friend who knows him intimately and appreciates his great acquirements and unobtrusive merits justly has furnished us with the following proper comments.

GENERAL BERNARD.—With feelings of sincere regret, inspired by profound admiration of his great talents, and respect for his individual character; we announce the resignation of this distinguished officer, in the persuasion, that the critical situation of his native land places him under the moral obligation to offer his services. The labors of General Bernard, since he came to America, have been so strictly scientific and his appearance and manners so mild and unpretending, some may not have duly valued them,—like treasure in the field of the husbandman, which is passed by and not fully appreciated by the unconscious owner.

During the war, and before our Engineer Department had attained the organization and efficiency it has since acquired, we were made to pay and to bleed severely, for the want of national defences, scientifically arranged and constructed, according to the various and profound principles which enter into every good system of defence against foreign invasion.—In fact we had comparatively no experience in military engineering, and was judged to be of the last importance to procure an officer of enlarged views, from that corps of the French army, by whom almost miraculous agency its victorious Eagles had been displayed over all Europe.

General Bernard was designated to our Minister at Paris as an officer whose talents whilst still a youth, had attracted the infallible penetration of Napoleon, who afterwards owed to his genius in engineering, the defence of points of vital importance, against awful means of assault; as well as the ways for conducting his army in its most rapid and overwhelming movements. On one occasion, when ordered by the Emperor to throw a bridge over a river to pass the army, in the shortest possible time, he announced its completion at the end of three days. The Emperor was incredulous, and was only convinced by a personal inspection by lamp-light. On a subsequent occasion, the French army, in retreat, destroyed the same bridge, and it is said to have required the pursuing army of all the Allies three weeks to re-construct it.

General Bernard accepted the invitation of our Government, but it only from the archives of the Department of Engineers, that an adequate conception can be formed by the extent and vast importance of his surveys, plans and estimates for roads and public works civil and military. The most sickly coasts of the Atlantic and the fastnesses of the Western wild, the mountains of the Alleghany, and the

marshes of Orleans, have been traversed by him and his able associates, with an eye to facilitate internal commerce, and to cheapen national defence. Except his illustrious and attached friend, General Lafayette, perhaps no man living has seen so much of the United States as General Bernard. The time of his residence amongst us, has been an unbroken period of ardent conscientious but quiet and efficient service; and should the great plans which he has designed, and will leave behind him, for strengthening and defending the Union of these States be consummated, it is due to the vigilance and fidelity which have characterized most of you, is deeply felt and acknowledged.

The number of persons employed in the various branches of this Department, comprehend postmasters and their assistants, contractors and their various agents, con-tractors and their various agents, is upwards of thirty thousand. Among these, it is scarcely to be presumed that every individual would prove entirely faithful to his trust; and recent developments have shown, that errors exist among them which call for correction. Nor can it be expected, that in a community embracing an extensive nation, every individual should be so far governed by the dictates of honor and integrity, as to preclude all fraudulent practices; but as it is the duty of every good citizen to discomfit them, so it is especially incumbent upon every agent of this Department to exercise all possible vigilance in detecting and preventing them, whenever they are found to bear upon its interests.—Your particular attention is therefore called to the following points.

It is the duty of every Postmaster to be careful in locking the mail; to see that it is secured; and to regard the mail key as a sacred deposit. The most extensive depredations ever committed upon the mail, have been perpetrated by means of improper persons obtaining the mail key. It should be carefully secured under a lock; and no one, who is not under the oath of office, should ever be permitted to have access to it, or to use or keep the key. That disregard for the safety of the mail which will permit a postmaster to lose a key, is without apology. It is equally important that you examine well the bags in which you place the mail for transportation, and be sure that they are whole and secure.—When new ones are needed, the postmaster should make the requisition on the Department, and when those forwarded are not returned with the mail, he should send an enquiry along the route to ascertain the postmaster by whom they are detained, and report the facts to the Department.

There is, with some postmasters, a want of proper care in receiving and changing the mail. Packets of letters and bundles of newspapers are often left in the mail to pass beyond their destination, or to take a wrong direction, through the inattention of the person whose duty it is to separate them. Your especial attention is called to this subject. At all convenient points, or at places from which other mails branch, it is the duty of the postmaster to examine carefully the packets in the mail; to separate from them those which belong to his own office, and all such as should be sent by the branch mail, and to give them their proper direction, to go by the earliest conveyance. It will be of little avail to the public, to form connections & provide for the expedition of the mail, unless postmasters carefully attend to their duties in this respect. Neglect on this point brings reproach upon the Department, and often casts it upon those who least merit the censure. Whenever this duty is neglected, it is required of the first postmaster who shall discover it, to return such packets to the postmasters who have given them a wrong direction, or whose neglect has suffered them to wander, and report the facts to the Department. It is expected that this injunction will be strictly regarded. It will enable the Department to detect the errors and carelessnesses of its lawless agents.

It is the system that Mr. Niles contends is the best calculated to promote the happiness and prosperity of the American people. He seems not to have reflected that mankind under similar circumstances are always the same, and consequently that which has proved so powerful a bane to the comforts of the English labouring man, cannot be expected to invigorate those of the American. A man in pursuit of wealth, who shall follow the course which has evidently led to the ruin of his neighbour, must be regarded as destitute of ordinary understanding.

The restrictions on trade in England, it is true, is not the exclusive cause of the distress of that people; but it cannot be denied that it has had a powerful agency in producing it. Out of it has grown many of the monopolies which grind the common people. The cause which has led to such effects in Great Britain, must be expected to operate in a similar manner here.

We have not room to pursue the subject to-day, but we intend hereafter to take it up in a familiar manner, and think we shall be able to show that the American System is the true policy for the working class of the community, and that Free Trade, if permitted, would be an injustice to them. The chief argument used by Mr. N. to establish his doctrine, is drawn from a comparison of the condition of the working people of this country and those of England. The restrictive system is that under which British industry and enterprise has so long writhed, and which has had such a powerful agency in producing the present distresses of that people; and this is the system that Mr. Niles contends is the best calculated to promote the happiness and prosperity of the American people. He seems not to have reflected that mankind under similar circumstances are always the same, and consequently that which has proved so powerful a bane to the comforts of the English labouring man, cannot be expected to invigorate those of the American. A man in pursuit of wealth, who shall follow the course which has evidently led to the ruin of his neighbour, must be regarded as destitute of ordinary understanding.

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The great length of the present number of "A Jacksonian," in reply to Senator Chambers' dinner speech, excludes several articles of moment, prepared for this day's paper.

Intelligence from Europe to the 2d of June, gives us the pleasing information of the continued success of the Poles. Their commander has completely generalized the Russian, who is said to be on his retreat towards Prussia, with no resource but to throw himself on the protection of that country.

"Tuckahoe" shall appear in our next.

#### POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

To Postmasters and Mail Contractors.  
Post Office Department, July 12th, 1831.

#### GENTLEMEN:

Within the last two years, the condition of this Department has been much improved. In many parts of the country, mail routes have been extended; stage accommodations have been added; the frequency of trips has been increased; and on many of the leading routes, greater celerity has been given to the transportation of the mail and to the expedition of the traveller. On the routes most important to the intercourse of the country, and especially to its mercantile interests, greater improvements have been secured in the more rapid transmission of the mail.

Contractors are required in all cases, to convey the entire mail, well secured from rain or bad weather. If on horseback, it must be covered with an oil cloth or bear skin. If

in a stage, the letter mail must be in a safe and well covered boot under the driver, or in the body of the stage. When the newspaper mail is large, and separate from the letter mail, it may be carried on the back of the stage; provided it shall be well secured from rain, but in no case must it be exposed to the weather. Nor is a contractor permitted on any occasion to leave bags of newspapers, or pamphlets, or any part of the mail, at any place on the road. His doing so, will inevitably subject him to the forfeiture of his contract.

It is also required of postmasters in every instance, when a contractor shall fail to comply with any of these requirements, to report the case specifically to the Department, and a neglect to do so, will subject him to the litigation and consequence of being a participant in the offence. It is the duty of every postmaster, to be in readiness (in person or by his assistant) at his office, to receive the mail when it arrives, and despatch it with all possible expedition. It sometimes happens that carriers and drivers are unnecessarily detained, and sometimes a neighborhood is disappointed in not receiving intelligence, by a postmaster failing to be at his post to receive the mail. In all such cases, it is the duty of the contractor to report the facts to the Department, that the proper corrective may be applied; and a failure to do so, will subject him also, to the penalty of delinquency.

There is cause to apprehend, that the revenue of the Department suffers much, by abuse of the franking privilege. Your attention was called to this subject two years since, with good effect. But there is reason to fear that in many instances, the unremitting vigilance which the interest of the Department excels, is not generally continued. Your special attention is called to the subject. Let no elevation of character, or of office, deter you from bringing to the test of legal investigation, any person against whom evidence to the offence may be procured. It is of essential importance to the Department; and in no case, when the fact can be established, must the offender be permitted to escape with impunity. It is scarcely necessary to say that a violation of the law, by postmasters themselves, will in no case be pardoned. They are reminded of the obligation of their oath of office.

Every person having charge of a boat or craft, is required by law, under a heavy penalty, to deposit all letters conveyed by his boat, in the post office at each place of arrival; and all letters conveyed by steam boat, on water where steam boats regularly ply, are subject to the same postage as those carried the same distance in the mail. There is ground for belief, that in some parts, this provision of the law is in a great measure evaded. You are required to use all diligence in striving to correct this evil. If it be permitted to exist, the Department will be deprived of much of its lawful revenue at places where steam boats touch. In every instance, you can discover, of the violation of this section of the law, [Section 19] whether on the water or by land, you are to cause a prosecution to be instituted.

The law prohibits mail carriers, or stage drivers, from carrying letters, sealed or unsealed, out of the mail; except such as are received at the distance of one mile from a post office, and then the carriers are required to deliver them to be mailed, in the first post office at which they arrive. From reports recently made to this office, it appears that this part of the law, has, in many instances, been grossly violated, to the injury of the Department. This is an evil that cannot be tolerated.

If done by carriers and drivers, without the knowledge of their employers, the contractors, in this respect, must be held responsible for the conduct of the agents whom they employ. It is their duty to know them; and it is expected of each contractor that he will find means of preventing frauds of this description upon his own route, or sustain, himself, the injury that may result. An apprehension is entertained, that some contractors, in other respects well approved, have permitted these frauds to exist upon their lines. If so, the evil must be effectively eradicated, whatever sacrifice of individual interest it may involve. No contractor will hereafter be continued in the service of the Department, who shall permit this practice.

An evil prevails, if apprehended, with the smaller post offices, and with some of the intermediate offices on routes much travelled—which may, perhaps, more than any of the greater difficulties of duty, contribute to injure the reputation of the Department. It is this:—The opening of mails by a postmaster, or assistant, in a public store or other room, within the reach of persons not sworn—in violation of an express in fraction. This must be stricken out.

It is the system that Mr. Niles contends is the best calculated to promote the happiness and prosperity of the American people. He seems not to have reflected that mankind under similar circumstances are always the same, and consequently that which has proved so powerful a bane to the comforts of the English labouring man, cannot be expected to invigorate those of the American. A man in pursuit of wealth, who shall follow the course which has evidently led to the ruin of his neighbour, must be regarded as destitute of ordinary understanding.

The restrictions on trade in England, it is true, is not the exclusive cause of the distress of that people; but it cannot be denied that it has had a powerful agency in producing it. Out of it has grown many of the monopolies which grind the common people. The cause which has led to such effects in Great Britain, must be expected to operate in a similar manner here.

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The great length of the present number of "A Jacksonian," in reply to Senator Chambers' dinner speech, excludes several articles of moment, prepared for this day's paper.

Intelligence from Europe to the 2d of June, gives us the pleasing information of the continued success of the Poles. Their commander



## PROPOSALS

FOR carrying the Mails of the United States for four years, from January 1, 1832, to December 31, 1835, on the following Post Routes in Delaware and Maryland, constituting part of the middle division, will be received at this Office until the 26th day of September next, inclusive; to be decided on the 4th October.

### IN DELAWARE.

1351. From Wilmington by New Castle, St George's, Summit Bridge, Middletown, Warwick Md. Head of Sassafras, Georgetown & Roads, Millington, Union House, Chester-town, Suder's Roads, Church Hill, Centreville, and Wye Mills, to Easton, 87 miles and back, twice a week; the office at Cecilton to be supplied regularly with the mail, each trip, both ways, from Warwick.

Leave Wilmington every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 1 p.m. arrive at St. Georges by 4 and at Easton next day by 3 p.m.

Leave Easton every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 a.m. arrive at St. Georges same day, and at Wilmington next day by 10 a.m.

1352. From St. Georges by Cantwell's Bridge, Smyrna, Dover, Camden, Canterbury, Frederica, Milford, and Milton, to Georgetown, 72 miles and back, three times a week; 4 horse post coaches.

Leave St. Georges every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 4 a.m. arrive at Georgetown same day by 7 p.m.

Leave Georgetown every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 5 a.m. arrive at St. Georges same day by 5 p.m.

1353. From St. Georges by Delaware City to Port Penn, 8 miles and back three times a week.

Leave St. Georges every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6 a.m. arrive at Port Penn by 8 a.m.

Leave Port Penn same days at 10 a.m. arrive at St. Georges by noon.

1354. From Wilmington to New Castle, 5 miles daily in covered carriages.

Leave Wilmington every day at 1 p.m., or after the arrival of the mail from Philadelphia, arrive at New Castle in 1 hour.

Leave New Castle daily at 6 a.m. arrive at Wilmington by 7 a.m.

1355. From Milton to Lewis, 12 miles three times a week in stages.

Leave Milton every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday after the arrival of the mail from St. Georges, 5 p.m. arrive at Lewis in two and a half hours.

Leave Lewis every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 4 a.m. arrive at Milton same day by half past seven a.m. in time for the mail to St. Georges.

1356. From Georgetown by Concord and Laurel to Salisbury, Md. 33 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Georgetown every Wednesday at 6 a.m. arrive at Salisbury same day by 4 p.m.

Leave Salisbury every Thursday at 6 a.m. arrive at Georgetown same day by 5 p.m.

1357. From Georgetown by Bridgeville, Federalsburg, Md. and East New Market to Cambridge, 49 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Georgetown every Wednesday at 4 a.m. arrive at Cambridge same day by 8 a.m.

Leave Cambridge every Thursday at 4 a.m. arrive at Georgetown same day by 8 p.m.

1358. From Georgetown by Millboro, Dagsborough, St. Martins, Md. Berlin, Poplar-town, Newark, Snow Hill, Sandy Hill, Horntown, Va. Middlestown, Accomack Co. 11 Onancock, Pungoteague, and Belle Haven, to Eastville, 131 miles and back twice a week in stages.

Leave Georgetown every Monday and Tuesday at 5 a.m. arrive at Snow Hill same days by 8 p.m. and at Eastville every Wednesday and Saturday by 6 p.m.

Leave Eastville every Monday and Thursday at 6 a.m. arrive at Georgetown same day by 6 p.m. and at Georgetown every Wednesday by 8 p.m.

1359. IN MARYLAND.

1371. From Philadelphia, Pa. by Darby, Limerick, Chester, Marcus Hook, Wilmington, Del. Newport, Stanton, Christiansburg, Newark, Coopers Bridge, Elton, Md. North East, Charlestown, Chesapeake,Leave de Grace, Halls Roads, Herlford and Little Gun Powder to Baltimore, 98 miles and back, daily in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Philadelphia every day at 6 a.m. arrive at Baltimore the next day by 5 p.m.

Leave Baltimore every day at 1 p.m. arrive at Philadelphia the next day by 11 a.m.

*Note.—Proposals will be received for carrying this mail by steam boats, to run through each way at 17 hours; during the running of which it must be transported, in stages, by steamers.*

*Philadelphia and Elton, and three times a week between Elton and Christianburg. During the mail is not transported by steamers, Newark may be supplied by a daily cross mail, from Christianburg 4 miles.*

1372. From Baltimore by Elk Ridge Landing, Waterloo, Vansville and Middleburg to Washington, D.C. 38 miles and back, daily in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Baltimore daily at 6 a.m. arrive at Washington by 11 a.m.

Leave Washington daily at 7 a.m. arrive at Baltimore by noon.

1373. From Washington, D.C. to Georgetown, 2 miles, twice a day.

The first mail to leave Georgetown so early in the morning as to get at Washington before the departure of the northern mail, and return to Georgetown by 6 a.m. the next day as the southern mail can be received.

The second mail to leave Washington immediately after the arrival of the northern mail, and return to Washington within forty-five minutes.

1374. From Queenstown by Wye Mills, Hillsborough, Denton, Burrsdale, Vernon, Del. Williamsburg and Milford to Frederick, 50 miles and back, twice a week; one trip to run as above, and the other go and return via Greenbush and Whiteleyburgh between Denton and Williamsburg, increasing the second trip to 60 Miles and back.

Leave Queenstown every Monday and Friday at 4 a.m. so as to connect at Wye Mills with the mail from Easton for Wilmington, arrive at Frederick next day by 10 a.m.

Leave Frederick every Wednesday and Saturday at 1 p.m. arrive at Queenstown next day by 4 p.m.

1375. From Easton by Federalsburg, Canons Ferry, Del. and Seaford to Laurel, 41 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Easton every Wednesday at 5 a.m. arrive at Laurel same day by 7 p.m.

Leave Laurel every Thursday at 5 a.m. arrive at Easton same day by 7 p.m.

1376. From Cambridge by Big Mills, Vienna, Barren Creek Springs, Salisbury, Princess Anne and Kingston to Snow Hill, 50 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Cambridge every Sunday at 3 a.m. and Wednesday at 5 a.m. arrive at Snow Hill every Monday by noon, and Thursday by 6 p.m.

Leave Snow Hill every Monday at 11 a.m. and Friday at 5 a.m. arrive at Cambridge every Tuesday by 9 p.m. and every Saturday by 5 p.m.

1377. From Barren Creek Springs by Quantico and White Haven to Princess Anne, 29 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Barren Creek Springs every Sunday and Wednesday immediately after the arrival of the mail from Cambridge, arrive at Princess Anne same days by the time of the arrival of the mail from Cambridge by Salisbury.

Leave Princess Anne immediately after the arrival of the mail, each trip, from Snow Hill, arrive at Barren Creek Springs, same days by the time of the arrival of the mail from Princess Anne by way of Salisbury.

1378. From Easton to St. Michaels, 11 miles and back, three times a week in 4 horse post coaches; the office at Cecilton to be supplied regularly with the mail, each trip, both ways, from Warwick.

Leave Easton every Tuesday and Thursday after the arrival of the mail from Queenstown, say 3 p.m. arrive at St. Michaels same day by 6 p.m.

Leave St. Michaels every Tuesday & Thursday at 11 a.m. and arrive at Easton same day by 12 p.m. in time to meet the mail from Queenstown for Cambridge.

1379. From Annapolis by Broad Creek, Queenstown, Wye Mills, Easton and Trapp to Cambridge 54 miles and back, twice a week in stages.

Leave Annapolis every Tuesday and Saturday at 5 a.m. arrived at Queenstown by 11 a.m.; leave Queenstown at 1 p.m. arrive at Cambridge same days by 7 p.m.

Leave Cambridge every Wednesday and Monday at 3 a.m. arrive at Easton by 6 a.m. at Queenstown 11 a.m. and at Annapolis same days by 5 p.m.

1380. From Annapolis by West River, Pig Point, Traceys Landing Friendship, Lower Marlborough, Huntingdon and Prince Fredericktown to St. Leonards' 75 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Annapolis every Saturday at 10 a.m. arrive at St. Leonards the next Monday by noon.

Leave St. Leonards every Monday at 2 p.m. arrive at Annapolis the next Wednesday by 4 p.m.

1381. From Baltimore to Queenstown, 30 miles and back, twice a week, in packets or steamboats; the preference will be given to steamboats.

Leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Saturday at 5 a.m. arrive at Queenstown same day by 11 a.m.

Leave Queenstown every Wednesday and Monday at 12 noon, arrive at Baltimore same day by 7 p.m.

1382. From Baltimore, by Sweetzer's bridge and Brotherton, to Annapolis, thirty miles and back, in stages.

Leave Baltimore every day at 6 a.m. arrive at Annapolis by 12 noon.

Leave Annapolis every day at 5 a.m. arrive at Baltimore same day by 11 a.m.

1383. From Port Deposit by Rowlandsville to Conewango, 8 miles and back, three times a week in two horse stages.

Leave Frederick every Friday at 6 a.m. arrive at Port Deposit by 12 noon.

Leave Frederick every Friday at 6 a.m. arrive at Port Deposit by 12 noon.

1384. From Harford by Specutia to Mchaelville, 9 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Harford every Saturday at 9 a.m. arrive at Michaelville same day by 11 a.m.

Leave Michaelville every Saturday at 5 p.m. arrive at Harford same day by 7 p.m.

1385. From Baltimore by Rock Hall to Chestertown, 43 miles and back, three times a week.

Leave Baltimore every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a.m. arrive at Chestertown same days by 8 p.m.

Leave Chestertown every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 a.m. arrive at Baltimore same days by 6 p.m.

1386. From Baltimore by Randallstown, Freedom, Denning, Sam's Creek and New Windsor, to Umington, 41 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Baltimore every day at 6 a.m. arrive at Umington same day by 11 a.m.

Leave Umington every Monday and Thursday at 5 a.m. arrive at Baltimore same day by 12 p.m.

1387. From Baltimore by Goldens, Hereford, Westminster, Sinterville, F. Logansville, York, Wrightsville, Columbia and Mountville to Lancaster, 70 miles and back, daily, in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Baltimore every day at 4 a.m. arrive at Goldens by 12 p.m.

1388. From Baltimore by Pikesville, Pikesville, Westminster, Union Mills, F. Peterburgh, Gettysburg, & Fayetteville to Cumberland, 24 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Baltimore every day at 5 a.m. arrive at Pikesville by 11 a.m.

1389. From Baltimore by Pikesville, Pikesville, Westminster, Union Mills, F. Peterburgh, Gettysburg, & Fayetteville to Cumberland, 24 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Baltimore every day at 5 a.m. arrive at Pikesville by 11 a.m.

1390. From Newton Trap by Burkettsville and Crampont's Gap to Sharpsburg, 15 miles and back once a week.

Leave Newton Trap every Thursday at 6 a.m. arrive at Sharpsburg same day by 12 p.m.

1391. From Hagerstown to Williamsport, 6 miles and back three times a week.

Leave Hagerstown every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 11 a.m. arrive at Williamsport same day by 12 p.m.

1392. From Williamsport by Caledonia, Caledonia's Mills, Brown's Tavern, West Friend's Cooks, Linton, Poplar Spring, Pauline, N. Market, F. Renwick, Middlebrook, Minuteman, Boonsboro, Hagerstown, Caledonia, Park Head, Hancock, Boyceville and Flint Stone to Cumberland, 137 miles and back, daily, in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Baltimore every day at 5 a.m. arrive at Fredericktown by 2 p.m., at Hagerstown same day by 7 p.m. and at Cumberland next day by 6 p.m.

Leave Cumberland every day at 5 a.m. arrive at Hagerstown same day by 8 p.m.

1393. From Washington by Uniontown, Taneytown, Emmitsburgh, Waynesborough, Pa. Quincy and Jackson Hall to Chambersburg, 54 miles and back, twice a week, in 2 horse stages.

Leave Washington every Tuesday and Friday at 11 a.m. arrive at Chambersburg same day by 4 p.m.

1394. From Westminster by Uniontown, Taneytown, Emmitsburgh, Waynesborough, Pa. Quincy and Jackson Hall to Chambersburg, 54 miles and back, twice a week, in 2 horse stages.

Leave Washington every Monday and Friday at 11 a.m. arrive at Chambersburg same day by 4 p.m.

1395. From Washington by D. C. to Georgetown, 2 miles, twice a day.

The first mail to leave Georgetown so early in the morning as to get at Washington before the departure of the northern mail, and return to Georgetown by 6 a.m. the next day as the southern mail can be received.

The second mail to leave Washington immediately after the arrival of the northern mail, and return to Washington within forty-five minutes.

1396. From Queenstown by Wye Mills, Hillsborough, Denton, Burrsdale, Vernon, Del. Williamsburg and Milford to Frederick, 50 miles and back, twice a week; one trip to run as above, and the other go and return via Greenbush and Whiteleyburgh between Denton and Williamsburg, increasing the second trip to 60 Miles and back.

Leave Queenstown every Monday and Friday at 4 a.m. so as to connect at Wye Mills with the mail from Easton for Wilmington, arrive at Frederick next day by 10 a.m.

Leave Frederick every Wednesday and Saturday at 1 p.m. arrive at Queenstown next day by 4 p.m.

1397. From Easton by Federalsburg, Canons Ferry, Del. and Seaford to Laurel, 41 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Easton every Wednesday at 5 a.m. arrive at Laurel same day by 7 p.m.

Leave Chambersburg every Monday and Thursday at 5 a.m. arrive at Emmitsburgh same days by 6 p.m., leave same next days at 5 a.m. and arrive at Chambersburg same days by 10 a.m.

1398. From Bel-Air to Harford, 8 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Bel-Air every Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a.m. arrive at Harford same days by 8 a.m.

Leave Harford every Wednesday and Saturday at 9 a.m. arrive at Bel-Air same days by 11 a.m.

1399. From Herbert's X Roads by Dartington and Conewingo to little Britain, Pa. 19 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Herbert's X Roads every Tuesday after the arrival of the mail from Baltimore, say 2 p.m. arrive at Little Britain same day by 8 p.m.

Leave Harford every Wednesday and Saturday at 9 a.m. arrive at Bel-Air same days by 11 a.m.

1400. From Georgetown to Magruder's 9 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Bladensburg every Monday and Thursday at 6 1/2 a.m. arrive at Magruder's by 8 a.m.

Leave Bladensburg every Tuesday and Friday at 11 a.m. arrive at Georgetown next day by 1 p.m.

Leave Bladensburg every Wednesday and Saturday at 11 a.m. arrive at Georgetown next day by 1 p.m.

Leave Bladensburg every Thursday and Sunday at 11 a.m. arrive at Georgetown next day by 1 p.m.

Leave Bladensburg every Friday and Monday at 11 a.m. arrive at Georgetown next day by 1 p.m.