

# EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. III.—NO. 48.

EASTON, MD.—TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 9, 1831.

WHOLE NO. 153.

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

**THE TERMS**  
Are Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per  
Annum payable half yearly in advance. AD-  
VERTISEMENTS inserted three times for ONE  
DOLLAR, and continued weekly for TWENTY  
FIVE CENTS PER SQUARE.

**CASH FOR NEGROES**  
THE subscriber agent for Austin Woolfolk  
of Baltimore, takes this method of acknow-  
ledging the many preferences in the purchase  
of negroes, and wishes the citizens of the East-  
ern 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. 18.

**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-  
yer, Clerks and Registers &c. do generally  
expect punctual payment, which makes a speedy  
collection necessary.

**JOSHUA M. FAULKNER** Shfr.  
NOV. 24

**Public Sale.**  
By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court  
of Talbot county, will be sold at public  
sale on **THURSDAY** the 11th day of August  
next at the residence (in Wye) of Edward  
McDaniel, all the personal estate of the  
said deceased, (Negroes excepted), consist-  
ing of part of Household and Kitchen Furni-  
ture, Farming Utensils and Stock of all kinds,  
&c. &c.

**ALSO**  
A good and substantial Schooner Steamer  
Ann, upwards of 50 tons, in good or-  
der, and but little over 12 months old.  
The terms of sale as prescribed by the court,  
are, a credit of six months on all sums over  
five dollars, the purchaser giving good  
and sufficient security on all sums of and under  
five dollars, the cash will be required.

Attestance by  
**JAMES McDANIEL**, Agent.  
for **SARAH McDANIEL**, Adm'r.  
July 19

**CLARK'S OFFICE,**  
Baltimore, Jan'y 29th, 1831.  
REPORT of the drawing of the Maryland  
State Lottery, No. 5 for 1831.  
No. 10,816 (even No.) capital prize of \$10,000

1819 prize of	prize of
19,141	1000
7,914	500
2,416	200
7,356	100
11,940	50
18,787	20
15,969	10
13,105	5
17,951	2
10,670	1
19,602	1
16,679	1

20 prizes of \$20; 300 of 4; and 10,000 of \$1  
50 each.

No. 10,816 an even number having  
drawn the capital prize, agreeably to the  
scheme, therefore, all the even numbers, be-  
ing those ending with 2, 4, 6, 8 or 0, are each  
entitled to one dollar and fifty cents, in addi-  
tion to whatever prizes they may have drawn  
besides.

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

**HIGHEST PRIZE, \$10,000.**

SCHEME:	
1 prize of \$10,000	5 prizes of \$100
1 " 2,000	20 " 50
1 " 1,000	50 " 20
1 " 500	100 " 10
1 " 200	200 " 5
1 " 100	500 " 2
1 " 50	1000 " 1

Half Tickets, One Dollar.—Quarters, Fifty  
Cents. To be had at

**CLARK'S**  
Offices, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Cal-  
vert, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Gay, N. E.  
corner of Baltimore and Charles-sts.  
Where the Highest Prizes in the State  
Lotteries have been often sold, than at any  
other office!!!  
Orders either by mail (post paid) or pri-  
vately, enclosing the cash or prizes, will  
be met the same prompt and punctual at-  
tention as if on personal application. Address  
to

**JNO. CLARK, Lottery Vender,**  
Baltimore.

**August 2**

**Easton Academy.**

A public Examination of the scholars be-  
longing to this Institution will be held on  
Thursday and Friday the 11th and 12th of  
August, at the Academy. The parents and  
Guardians of the pupils, are invited to attend.  
After the examination, the vacation will com-  
mence and be continued till Monday the 19th  
of September, when the schools will be again  
opened.  
By the Board  
**THOS. J. BULLITT, Pres't.**  
Easton, August 2

To the Editor of the Eastern Shore Whig.

Queen Ann's county, July 25d, 1831.

Sir—In my last communication, I promised  
to expose Mr. Chambers' misrepresentations  
relative to the Colonial trade. Upon this sub-  
ject the people generally are not well infor-  
med. Those who reside in the Eastern section  
of the country, from its Northern to its South-  
ern 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  
counselor 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. McLane our minister to  
England, by indulging in language suitable  
only to "Billingsgate rowdy." He has evinced  
a degree of ignorance, which would dis-  
grace the most illiterate ploughman in the  
country. He has discarded every thing like  
liberal, magnanimous principle, and given  
vent to all the feelings of an inveterate party  
intriguer.

"The boasted story of Colonial Trade," he  
observes, "has ceased to believe to gull even  
the simple. After prostrating the dignity of  
the nation by humiliating appeals to the Brit-  
ish king's minister, after violating all the dec-  
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the produce or manufacture of the nations to  
which such foreign ships or vessels might be-  
long. This repeal was, however, to take ef-  
fect 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, of articles  
of the growth, produce or manufacture of the  
country to which such vessels belonged or as  
in the first instance from such country, with  
a proviso, that the regulation should not ex-  
tend 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 du-  
ties upon the vessels and produce of those Eu-  
ropean 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 statute of 1815  
and 1824, was confined to the production of  
the country to which the vessels belonged, to  
the productions of any foreign country im-  
ported into the United States in the vessels of  
any nation, which would allow a similar ex-  
emption in favour of the United States. The terms  
proposed by the statute of 1815 were embod-  
ied 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 es-  
tablished 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 inter-  
course between the United States and her Brit-  
annic Majesty's possessions in the West In-  
dies, and on the continent of North Amer-  
ica, should not be affected by any of its pro-  
visions and that each party should remain  
in complete possession of its respective rights  
relative to such intercourse. The trade be-  
tween the United States and the British col-  
onies, previously to and at that time was  
limited in its character, and always been re-  
stricted in its operation, and every proposal  
to establish it upon just and equal terms had  
been rejected. Both Governments have ac-  
knowledged for several years, that a commer-  
cial intercourse between the United States and  
the British colonial possessions, upon reciproc-  
al terms, would be advantageous to each par-  
ty. For about thirteen years, they attempted  
to make arrangements for this trade, and al-  
though they frequently concurred with each  
other in regard to the conditions to which  
they would agree, their several statutes,  
at different times, tended to restrict the in-  
tercourse between the countries. From the 1st  
of December 1820, until our late stipulations  
with Great Britain in 1825, there was a total  
non-intercourse between the United States and  
the British American colonies in British and  
American vessels, excepting the permission al-  
lowed to the latter, to carry on a direct trade  
with the British North American posses-  
sions, 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 ad-  
vantages intended to be secured by the treaty  
of 1815, while the intercourse with these col-  
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Immediately after the promulgation of this  
statute, the President, by his proclamation,  
closed the ports of the United States to Brit-  
ish vessels engaged in the Colonial trade, sub-  
ject to a like restriction, and upon terms which  
were considered to be of reciprocal advantage  
retained our discriminating duties. This  
Government, though the measure was justifi-  
ed by the United States, on the ground, that  
it was only an equivalent for the imposition  
of protecting duties in all, and export duties  
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  
in an extensive and lucrative trade between  
the United States and the colonies, in conse-  
quence of the British Statute of 1822 and the  
President's proclamation which succeeded it.

Our discriminating duties were, however, still  
exact, and continued to be a cause of re-  
monstrance on the part of Great Britain. This  
statute of the 1st of March 1823 had great in-  
fluence 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 1815 and 1820, and opened our  
ports to direct trade only with such of the  
British colonies as had been opened to us  
by the British statute of 1822, subject to 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 al-  
ways been strenuously resisted by Great Brit-  
ain, viz: that no higher duties should be im-  
posed upon the productions of the United  
States in the British colonial ports; than upon  
those of Great Britain herself, or her other  
colonies, and which had been levied for the  
protection of their own produce. This was  
done by giving authority to the President to  
suspend the payment of our discriminating  
duties by British vessels coming from the col-  
onies, upon being satisfied that no such duties  
were levied in the colonies on our produce,  
and by declaring that, until such an evidence  
was given, payment should continue to be ex-  
acted. It restricted the trade to such British  
vessels as had come directly from the colonial  
ports, and had not touched at any other port  
after they had left the colony. It declared  
that its provisions should only be in force so  
long as the privileges granted by the British  
statute of 1822 were allowed to our ves-  
sels, and that if at any time thereafter, the  
British Government should revoke the privi-  
leges granted by the statute of 1822, or should  
impose a duty upon our produce, or should  
claim by the President, each and every of  
its provisions should cease, and the statutes of  
1815 and 1820 be revived. Soon after the  
passage of this statute of the 1st of March 1823  
the King of Great Britain, exercising the au-  
thority conferred upon him by Parliament, im-  
posed, by an order in Council of the 21st of  
July, 1823, contracting duties upon all Amer-  
ican vessels and their cargoes arriving in the  
colonial ports. Under these regulations, the  
trade between the United States and the  
British colonies was carried on from that time  
until the 1st of December 1825, when it was  
suspended by an order of the British Council.  
The regulation upon this subject was resum-  
ed by Mr. Rush in January 1824. He was  
instructed, to contend, that Great Britain  
should repeal the protecting duties in her col-  
onies. Her Government would not, how-  
ever, assent to this measure, and Mr. Rush's  
negotiation was suspended in the month of  
June following.

By a statute of the British Parliament of  
the 5th of July 1825, the trade with the Brit-  
ish colonies in North America and the West  
Indies, was opened to all foreign nations, not  
having colonies which should place the com-  
merce and navigation of Great Britain and  
her possessions abroad, upon the footing of the  
most favored nation, unless the King by or-  
der in Council should in any case deem it  
expedient to extend the trade to the ships of  
any foreign country, although the required  
conditions were not in all respects complied  
with. In the summer of 1825, Mr.  
King was sent to England, but without in-  
structions upon the point. He returned during  
the summer of 1826 without having entered  
into any arrangements upon the subject. An  
attempt was made in Congress, during the  
session of 1827 to meet the British statute of  
1825, by similar legislation, but it proved abor-  
tive. In the summer of 1826 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 as the British Government had  
made towards Mr. Rush in 1824. His author-  
ity was, however, confined to an adjustment  
by treaty stipulations, and his negotiation was  
consequently unsuccessful.

The King of Great Britain, by order in Council of the 27th  
of July 1826, declared that the United States had not com-  
plied with the conditions of said statute, and  
therefore directed that the trade and inter-  
course between the United States and the  
greater part of the British colonial ports should  
be suspended from the 1st of December then  
following. Mr. Gallatin arrived in England a  
few days before the promulgation of these or-  
ders in Council. All further negotiation upon  
the subject was declined by the British Gov-  
ernment. It was maintained by the British  
plenipotentiaries, that the United States, by  
refusing to comply with the terms prescribed  
by the statute of 1825, the only terms to which  
Great Britain would agree, had forfeited all  
right to expect these terms to be relaxed in  
their favor. Mr. Adams laid the subject be-  
fore 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 pro-  
clamation of the 17th of March, 1827, declar-  
ed the trade between the United States and  
all the British Colonies, with which it had  
been permitted by the British statute of 1822,  
to be prohibited, and the statutes of Congress  
of 1815 and 1820 to be revived. The opera-  
tions of these statutes have been before not-  
iced. Our commercial relations with the Brit-  
ish colonies were regulated by their provis-  
ions, and the British order in Council of the  
16th of July 1827, embracing the arrange-  
ments 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 per-  
son, who is acquainted with the history of  
our negotiations with Great Britain, in re-  
lation to our trade with her colonies, that the  
late Administration of this Government com-  
mitted an act of the most shameful negligenc-  
e, in 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, many of  
the advocates of his re-election to the Presi-  
dency contended, that if our Government had  
accepted the terms offered by the British sta-  
tute of 1825, the trade with the colonies of  
Great Britain would not have been worth ob-  
taining. They asserted, in opposition to rea-  
son and experience, that the indirect trade  
with the British West Indies, through the  
North American colonies and the Danish  
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 en-  
deavour to make arrangements with Great  
Britain, after her colonial ports had been clos-  
ed against our vessels, and upon the selfsame  
terms, which had been previously proposed  
by the statute of 1825? Can it be denied,  
that Mr. Gallatin was instructed, during Mr.  
Adams' Administration, to enter into such a  
negotiation? He was authorized by Mr. Clay,  
on the 11th of April 1827, to announce to the  
Government of Great Britain, the acquiescence  
of this in the proposition that the colonial  
trade should be regulated by law, and to as-  
certain the disposition of the British Govern-  
ment to open the trade by separate acts of  
legislation. Mr. Gallatin made a communication  
to Lord Dudley upon these points, on the  
4th of June, 1827. The British Government  
was also informed by Mr. Gallatin, that the  
President was willing to recommend to Con-  
gress, at its next session

to suspend the alien duties on British  
vessels and cargoes, and to allow their entry  
into our ports with the same kind of British  
Colonial produce as may be imported in Amer-  
ican vessels, the vessels of both countries pay-  
ing equal charges.

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 posses-  
sion 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 abo-  
lition of the discriminating duties on American  
vessels in the British Colonial ports, and to  
the enjoyment by our vessels of the advan-  
tages offered by the statute 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 willing-  
ness of our Government to arrange the trade  
by separate legislation. Mr. Canning, on be-  
half applied to by Mr. Gallatin, with the view  
of his might expect a reply informed him that  
such was not the intention of the British Gov-  
ernment, that his communication was consid-  
ered merely explanatory; and he expressed  
his surprise that any negotiation should exist as  
to the final disposition of Great Britain upon that  
subject. The willingness of the late Admin-  
istration 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 if Congress complied with the recom-  
mendations, 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. In a  
subsequent conference, Mr. Huskisson infor-  
med Mr. Gallatin that Great Britain considered  
the colonial intercourse as exclusively under  
her control, and that whatever terms might  
be granted to foreigners, would be consid-  
ered as an indulgence that he was not prepared  
to say whether 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 in continuing to ac-  
cept 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 pro-  
posed, for the following reasons, viz: 1st that  
much must necessarily depend upon the de-  
tails of the statute which Congress might pas-  
sage; 2ndly 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; 3rdly, that any  
stipulations on the subject, would be a virtual  
departure from the ground taken by his gov-  
ernment to regulate the trade by law, and to  
decline all further negotiation concerning it.

The last information upon this subject, during  
the Administration of Mr. Adams, was obtain-  
ed from Mr. Barrow, who was then British  
Minister at Washington. He stated, that, in a conference held  
at Aberdeen in the presence of the Duke of Wel-  
lington, the former expressed his desire of  
having the colonial trade question judiciously  
adjusted and his conviction that the indirect  
trade was injurious to the colonies, without a pro-  
portionate benefit to any other section of the  
empire. Mr. Barrow further stated, that  
from subsequent conversation with his Lord-  
ship, and from information derived from other  
sources, he was induced to believe that the  
British Government did not contemplate any  
relaxation of its colonial system in favour of  
the United States, that our late tariff, togeth-  
er with a strong conviction of their incapacity  
to compete upon equal terms with our naviga-  
tion, contributed to this disposition, and that  
the British government would willingly with-  
draw the privileges granted to other nations  
trading with its colonies, if that could conven-  
iently be done.

Such was the state of our commercial re-  
lations with the British colonies, when the ne-  
gotiation was undertaken with Great Britain, by  
Mr. McLane, in the year 1829. It appears  
from the preceding statements, which have  
been taken from official papers, that although  
the United States during Mr. Adams' Admin-  
istration neglected to comply with the con-  
ditions of the British statute of the 5th of July 1825,  
yet in the year 1827, after the colonial  
ports of Great Britain in the West Indies  
had been closed against the admission of Amer-  
ican vessels, Mr. Adams sent a minister,  
Mr. Gallatin, to England, with instructions to  
endeavour to obtain the trade, under the reg-  
ulations of the British statute of 1825.—It will  
scarcely be contended that Mr. Adams did  
not believe the trade with the British colonies  
in the West Indies would be advantageous to  
the United States, upon the conditions pre-  
scribed by that statute. If so, why did he at-  
tempt to secure it by negotiation in 1827,

The truth is Mr. A. knew, that the interest of  
the U. S. would be promoted by this trade;  
and that they would have obtained it in 1826  
had it not been for the negligence and inobedi-  
ence of his ministers as well as his own disregard  
for the prosperity of this country. Since the elec-  
tion of General Jackson to the Presidency every  
artifice which cunning could contrive, has  
been seized upon by certain factions spirits  
in our country to detract from the merit of  
the measures of his Administration. Even the  
colonial trade, which had been a subject  
of negotiation for many years by Great Brit-  
ain and the United States, and which Mr. A.  
dam with all his boasted diplomacy could not  
procure, is publicly pronounced an injury  
to the Country, by



Since the promulgation of the order of the

there a *living like* "odious criminations" 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 nations. Mr. Adams, as has been before shown from the evidence, was not a man of a liberal 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, have never sanctioned these claims.—Under such circumstances, was it not the duty of our Minister to reject the offer, and to urge upon the British Government? Every sensible and patriotic American must applaud Mr. McLane for his wisdom and spirit. One of the most distinguished men in England, Mr. Herrierc President of the Board of Foreign Trade, while speaking in the British House of Commons, said, "I have no objection to the settlement of the subject of our negotiation with Great Britain, and 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 ever occurred between two nations."—He said further, "I have no objection to the settlement to the American Government, if it did not state that it was impossible for any party to have conducted a negotiation, involving such important interests, in a more friendly and civil, straightforward, conciliatory, and therefore, as he should say, in a more wise and prudent manner."—How wise Mr. Sumner and our friends stand in contrast with the timid and feeble gentleman, who was on the spot, and who was no doubt acquainted with every material circumstance, connected with this negotiation! It is astonishing, that a Senator of the United States should thus expose himself to the ridiculous ridicule of even limited newspaper readers. With

*Part of New York.*—According to the New York Mercantile, the amount of duties paid or secured to be paid at the Custom House for that city, during the first quarter of the present year, from January to March inclusive, was three millions nine hundred and fifty thousand dollars, exceeding by about one million and a half the revenue of the corresponding quarter of 1830. The account for the second quarter is not yet published, but on the 30th of June, is not yet published, but there is every reason to believe it will much exceed the amount of the first quarter.

How are we "ruined," under the administration of General Jackson!

to exercise control. There was one great essential duty, which probably the President thought Mr. Ingham had not performed—the duty of conciliation—of demeaning himself in such a way as might at least not aggravate and exacerbate the feelings of a fellow member of the Cabinet, the peculiar hardship whose situation, in certain respects, must have made him keenly alive to any thing like unkindness or slight from his official associates. The degree and manner of the social intercourse of their several families were matter

From the New York Journal of Commerce, New Colonial Trade.—The Commercial house in Montreal, has decided that the export of American wheat, through the St. Lawrence to the Canada, cannot be considered as exercising a monopoly. On the other hand, the Attorney General of the Province says, "I am of opinion that wheat flour imported into the Province (which it may be) from the United States free, may be exported to the West Indies duty free, in those Colonies. The subject is very circumstantial."

people. This people, misrepresented and  
luminated in foreign countries with the

On this bloody day the  
cannon and made 1500



uch as possible... On the... Court... at least a... their capital... duty free, at... corn trade, as if a foreign compe- loss on the part which may be present becau- measure has ef- from the United States have been sold, cheaper than unless at a level in our mar- which have of... in the bread... in lumber, but... brought the change can-... effect of this as not express- fits future effects... a vast... and... a salutary reg- will in the end... interests as countries lying... Advertiser, EUROPE. n, Capt. Wiede- in Warsaw, whence By this arrival Advertiser have 20th of June, in- to the latest... speculations on the accounts of the different towns, the- ous boules, soci- ouxbourg St. De- which were ated quieted. It ap- on the night of the cavalry the most remain- they became... Several I have ere made to break the Rue Maider, The National, and order was On the 15th nuna- on all day in Faubourg. They but the Palace to warm pecca- cards. On the- ally, this of the most in- wards and in the St. Denis and St. place. It is as- assembled there... on the 16th in the onis, with out ex- On the 17th hater, and tran- in the Capital in, the General in- to the National for their prompt... in long address in constituents of dated La Grange, a candidate for... at half past five that Congress assure which might which it disavowed backs which might; and declared who should cam- previous orders negotiations at Lou-; but the writer... h June announces which completely the Hague, accord- formally refused the 13th These of the 13th, and port of the refusal, he wearing a very... rier. ended about in M. Wat- containing the fol- no credit... eting a refusal to- thing here is in hopes of a happy... prepared and signed the Belgian Asso- public places in of the people... can again save the country. Let us No more Proto-... that several mem- to the Regent, do Bruckere, guille, and Tiel- his Ministers. If ed, that the Min- a majority of the ample, the refusal eived by him as a sentiments of the... ined between the verp, on the 15th, SEELS, June 16, new Brussels off- ing letter, dated ent to Prince Lee-

King, that they are worthy of a better fate than seems to be prepared for them, but they will never submit, though, for the sake of maintaining the general peace, they are disposed to make all such sacrifices as are compatible with their honor and the security of their existence as an independent nation. It is my duty to inform your Royal Highness that upon the promissitude of these negotiations depends the fate of Belgium, and probably even the repose of Europe. I am also convinced that it is of the highest importance that the Conference should avoid driving to despair a generous nation, who have done every thing in their power to put themselves in accord with the other European powers, of which disposition they have given a fresh proof by the signature of your Royal Highness. I do not hesitate to say that, if contrary to all expectation, and in spite of your efforts, these offers are disdainfully rejected, the Belgians will find no security but in the sword. It is reserved for your Royal Highness to ally the storm, and avert from us the evils with which we are threatened, and which will spread over all Europe. Never was a Prince placed in a more enviable situation than your Royal Highness; you are made the arbiter of peace or war: every thing now depends upon your influence with the Conference to ensure a triumph for the people who have chosen you for their King. You will, I am confident, meet all their expectations, and this I adjure you to do in the name of my country.

(Signed) BARON SURLET DE CHOKIER. POLAND.

The Warsaw Courier of the 6th June, says: "The army of Marshal Diebitch which was at Ostrolenska seems to have divided into three columns. One division is advancing towards the west in the province of Plotzk. The Cossacks are at Szydlow, Suchowic, and other places. The Russian head quarters are at Zambrow. On the evening before last intelligence was received, at Warsaw that an insurrection had broken out in the districts of the government of Grodno, bordering on Volhynia.

The Berlin State Gazette of the 12th of June, has the following, dated Frontiers of Poland, June 8: "We learn that the confirmation of the news of Gen. Chlapowski's having entered Bzesc Litewski has reached the war office at Warsaw. It is not mentioned why he has gone so far towards the south in his excursion through the frontier provinces of Russian Lithuania, for it was thought that he would endeavor to keep up a communication with Gen. Gieglud. It is reported that Gen. Chlapowski has captured a reserve park of artillery, with some magazines, but this requires confirmation, as there is no direct communication between Warsaw and Bzesc. The Grand Russian army continues in its old positions. Its advanced posts are at Paltusk. Letters from the Palatinate of Lublin, state that Zamose is surrounded by the Russians." "The Gazette has also a letter from Posen dated June 7, which mentions that the Emperor of Russia has sent M. Kildaschewski, a physician who acquired much experience in the treatment of the cholera at Moscow, to the Russian Marshal Giesseman, in which the Marshal is requested to afford to his physician facilities to proceed to Warsaw, where he is to offer his skill and experience to the suffering inhabitants. Marshal Giesseman, immediately afforded him the means of proceeding to Warsaw.

**BATTLE OF OSTROLENKA.** These papers do not furnish any later intelligence from Poland. The following is the Russian official account of the Great Battle of Ostrolenska, by the unfortunate result of which the Poles were driven back upon Warsaw again.

#### RUSSIAN OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

Russian Head Quarters at Ostrolenska, May 27. On the news that the rebels had advanced towards Nur, and that a considerable force was proceeding towards Tykocin, the Russian Commander in Chief thought it advisable to make a movement by way of Granna to Cieszarowice, in order to be at hand to oppose any thing that the enemy might attempt. On the 23d, in the evening, a detachment, consisting of the 1st regiment of Carabiniers, the regiments Barclay and Tolly, and a brigade of Hussars, fell in with the enemy and drove them back; the infantry advanced towards the town, while the cavalry turned the enemy's position. These fine troops executed the attack with calmness, and in hot cut down the regiment of Yagor, which also ventured to await the attack, overthrew the infantry, which found refuge in the forest, and took one cannon. In the night the rebels retreated towards Cieszarowice; they had lost one hundred and fifty prisoners, and had many killed and wounded. The Russian loss was fifty men in all. On the 23d the Field-Marshal went to Klerkow, and on the 24th to Wisory Mucowiecki. Here he learned that the Guards, which could not engage in a previous action with the superior numbers of the enemy, had made an order and admirable retreat without any confusion. The Russians and the Polish regiments, both in the rear guard, had bravely repulsed all the attacks of the enemy, and were driving them back frequently with advantage. The main army, by its arrival, obliged the Poles to retreat and follow them. On the 25th the Field Marshal, after a march of 20 versts, fell in with their rear guard at Pyski, and the brave Russian troops attacked them vigorously and gained more advantage. On the 26th, at day-break, the army proceeded eight versts on this side of Ostrolenska. The Russian van guard, consisting of a brigade of grenadiers, and some regiments of cavalry, formed this morning in wooded defiles, when they attempted to make a stand, but being charged with the bayonets were soon driven on and pursued to Ostrolenska. A division of infantry defended the town, which was taken at the point of the bayonet. Notwithstanding the fire which broke out in several places, the Russian troops executed their movements with equal courage and precision, so that the enemy had no time to destroy the bridge over the Narew. At the same time the Hussars of the guard attacked the 4th regiment of the line, drove it into the river, and cut off the retreat of all those who did not perish by the sword, or in the waves. After these events our brave grenadiers had reached the other bank, they penetrated into the columns which showed themselves, got possession of their cannon, and took up a position by which they were masters of the road (causeway) to Warsaw.

The rebels in order to secure their retreat, and not be obliged to pass a marshy stream in sight of the army, attacked the Russian columns five different times, and were each time received by the Russian bayonets. Being vigorously repulsed, and crushed by showers of grape shot from the admirably served Russian artillery, the Poles desisted from farther attempts. They took advantage of the darkness of the night to make their retreat, and by going a long way about, reached the causeway which had cost them so many men. On this bloody day the Russians took three cannon and made 1500 prisoners during the

action; among them are a Brigadier-General, four superior officers, and several subalterns, besides the wounded picked up on the field of battle, who are not included in the above number of prisoners; many others have been found during the retreat. The prisoners say, that General Kamirski was killed, and Generals Pac and Kieki wounded. The immense loss which the Russians have caused the enemy, has been purchased by sacrifices; but they have again proved the superiority of their arms, and defeated all the projects of the rebels, who retreated with such precipitation, that notwithstanding the forced marches they had before made, they reached Rossa towards noon.

#### EASTERN SHORE WEEK AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

EASTON, MD. TUESDAY MORNING, AUG. 9, 1831.

Kentucky.—Much interest is felt by all parties in the elections of Kentucky, which have just closed. What will be the result, no man can predict. That the contest will be close and warmly maintained by both sides is very certain. Neither party is willing to admit, that the elections of this year will furnish conclusive evidence of what will be the result of the Presidential election in 1833; for our part we are willing to admit, that the result of the elections, when known, will furnish such proof of the final result, as most men must consider conclusive. The charges made in the Anti-Jackson prints, that undue influence, bribery and corruption, have been used by the friends of the administration, to control the elections of that state, are as unreasonably as they are unreasonable. That Mr. Clay and his friends have made every exertion in their power to carry Kentucky, no man can doubt. It was to Mr. Clay a forlorn hope. Without his own State, he must be withdrawn from the field, and a stronger man entered. The Jackson party have nothing to dread from the result; why then make such unusual exertions. Mr. Clay with or without Kentucky is as weak an opponent as Gen. Jackson can expect to oppose him. Individually we heartily wish, that if General Jackson is to have an opponent, Mr. Clay may not be driven from the field, and may be the man.

The six militiamen.—We have read with feelings of ridicule and contempt a piece signed by six citizens of Philadelphia, calling themselves original friends of Gen. Jackson, who profess to feel themselves called on to express their reasons for having deserted his cause. When any individual, or any number of individuals, thus arrogate to themselves more wisdom or virtue, than they are willing to admit belongs to others, and under the specious appearance of assigning reasons for their tergiversations, attempt to dictate to the public, the act itself should call upon them the contempt of all decent men; but when men who have been loudest in their acclamations, from personal pique or disappointment suddenly change from applause and admiration to reviling and maledictions, all honest men, of all parties, should unite in putting them to shame. Such we think may be seen to be the case not only with these six deserters but with most others, who from being the warmest and most clamorous supporters of the President have of late become his most bitter enemies. Among these six deserters is found a man who was appointed to office by the President on the recommendation of sundry citizens of Philadelphia. His character underwent an examination before the Senate, and his appointment was rejected. He has continued his applications for office to the President, until within a few months past, and when given to understand that he could expect nothing, has suddenly found such powerful reasons for opposing the re-election of President Jackson, that he considers it incumbent on him to make them known to the public—men are known by their associates; it is unnecessary to say any thing of the others.

A large and highly respectable meeting of the friends of the administration of the General Government, in this country, was held at the Court House on Tuesday last, at which a committee, consisting of five gentlemen from each election district, was appointed to nominate, at an adjourned meeting, to be held this day, candidates to be supported as electors of Senate, members of the House of Delegates, and County Commissioners.

That the writer of the editorial article of the last Gazette may not be unnecessarily distressed for our honor, dignity and virtue, we advise him to wait with patience the issue of the election; he will then discover, probably, whether "suitable" candidates cannot be obtained from our ranks, "to represent the people of the county." The sneers contained in the last Gazette, at the materials of which the Republican party is composed, are in perfect keeping with the notions of "high-breding" which that party has always claimed for its party. The "tag-rag and bob-tail" republicans have ever been regarded by them as too "vulgar" to aspire to the distinctions of office. What a pity some of these high-bred gentlemen are not blessed with the "right divine" to rule. Nothing short of "trian blood, or the power of wealth can satisfy them.

The Princess of Orange's Jewels.—It will be recollected that the nuptial jewels of the Princess of Orange, were, some time since, stolen,

at Brussels, and that a reward of \$20,000 was offered for their recovery. The greater part of them have just been found at New York, in the possession of an Italian named Carrari, who has been arrested. He was informed on by a Frenchman, an accomplice.

A very long letter from Mr. Ingham to the President, appeared in the Telegraph of last Tuesday. It is in reply to Mr. Trist's letter and to an editorial article in the Globe. We propose to publish in our next, so much of this paper as is in answer to Mr. Trist. Not having published the article from the Globe, we do not deem it proper to occupy more of our paper with a subject on which sufficient has already been said. The part we omit would fill about six of our columns.

A slander is going the rounds of the opposition press, which originated with the correspondent of the United States Gazette, that "the President, by the advice of certain subordinate officers, had prepared an article for the Globe, in reply to Judge Berrier, under his own signature,—that it was put into type,—and would have been published but for the interference of Messrs. Livingston and Woodbury,—who prevailed upon him by threats and remonstrances to withdraw it."

The whole story was stamped with the mark of the old cotton handmill, it had no trait about it which justified its reception, or publication. A slander, it evidently was an anonymous slander—and an improbable one.

The Globe, for which paper the alleged article was said to be in type, puts the brand upon it, at once as "a tissue of fabrication without a particle of truth in any of the circumstances." The Secretaries never heard of any such "strange thing" at the Globe office,—never had any such interview as that alluded to,—and there never was any such article as that suggested, ever prepared or "put into type."

We see by the minutes of the late commencement of the University of Pennsylvania, that the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on the Rev. JOSEPH SPENCER, now rector of St. Michael's Parish in this County.

The American System.—It is contended by the American System party, at the head of which stands Mr. Clay, that the working people are benefitted by the system, not only because a home market is thereby provided for that portion denominated agriculturists, but that by the operation of high taxes upon articles, the prices are reduced. As silly as this proposition will appear to every man of plain understanding, there are to be found men, who stand high for general good sense, who maintain it. We think it not likely that any of our readers will be able to discover why, a man can afford to sell an article cheaper because it is taxed, and consequently costs him more than it would if it was not taxed.

But let us see if the assertion of these tariff gentlemen will bear the test of investigation, in regard to a few of the actual necessities of life; articles that enter into the every-day consumption of every family around us, rich or poor.

In 1810, previous to the imposition of the high taxes, the duty on Coffee was 10 cents a pound, but was in that year reduced to 5 cts. at which rate it continued until the first of January 1831, when it was reduced to 2 cents.

Last year the tax on every pound of coffee was five cents—now it is two. Last year the price of coffee ranged from 15, 16 to 18 cents—this year as good is sold for 12, 13 and 15.

As we are calculating for the benefit of the working people—the poor—we will take the lowest prices, and smallest amount any family can be supposed to consume.

We presume there is no family that consumes less than one pound of coffee a week, and if there be, it does not alter the principle. Then in 1830, 52 pounds of Coffee at 15 cents a pound, cost \$7 80

In 1831, the same quantity and quality may be had for 12 cents a pound, \$6 50

Making an annual saving by the reduction of the tariff of \$1 30

equal to the whole supply of coffee for the family for 2 months and 12 days. A pretty good saving in one article to a poor man.

Cocoa.—The duty on this article in 1816, was 4 cents a pound, but was then reduced to 3 cents, and on the first of this year to 1 cent a pound. We do not know what effect this has had on chocolate; but it should make the article cheaper.

Cotton Goods.—Here is the great fort of the tariff party—speak to them on this subject, and they will exultingly show you how cheap molasses are. But we assert, that cheap as they now are, they would be still cheaper if it was not for the prohibitory duty—for we maintain that the price is not reduced by the tariff, but enhanced. No man sells an article for less than he can get for it—this is a rule universally adhered to, and applies as well to the manufacturers as to other people. We all recollect how they fleeced the people during the late war; and does any one imagine they are more honorable or more humane now. Coarse cottons that are sold here for 10 cents a yard, if it were not for the high duty, would be down to 7 or 8 cents; for the same qualities are at this moment made in England at about 5 cents the yard, and freight, and other charges could not add on more than 3 cents. We would not be understood as opposing domestic manufactures; but we are opposed to monopolies, and to taxing one part of the community to put money into the pockets of another.

Iron.—Every man suffers severely by the tax on this article, for the maintenance of a few rich mine owners in their splendor. The duty on iron in this country is actually more than the cost of the article in England. The duty on a ton of bar iron is \$37, and on the

30th of November last the article was selling in London at 26 15s. per ton, or \$32 40—so that every time you go to the blacksmith's shop, you pay something handsome, extra, for your job, to support some rich nabob. If the American iron was sold to the consumer at any thing like the price the foreign could be got for, if the tax was off, the case would not be so hard; but the fact is otherwise.

Salt.—The first of the present year 5 cents a bushel was taken off the tax on this article, which must be a saving of that amount to the consumer.

Sugar.—The duties on brown sugar are 3 cents a pound. An effort was made last winter in Congress to reduce the duty, but failed; nevertheless the price of sugar has fallen—

This reduction in price is no doubt caused by the wise course of the present administration, in opening again a trade with the British West Indies. The saving to the working people by this measure of the government is very sensibly felt, as you may now see:

Last year sugar, fit for coffee, was sold at 10 cents a pound—now equally as good is sold for 6 1/2 cents. The saving, therefore, to a family that uses two pounds a week, throughout the year is \$3 90.

These are all absolute necessities, and only a few of what we might call your attention to.

Let every man now calculate his own savings by the present administration of the general government, and answer to himself whether he will sustain it, or whether he will lend his aid to the elevation of men whose policy is to increase still more the taxes on the people.

#### EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship York, capt. Bursley, from Liverpool, intelligence is received to the 26th June from London.

The most important item, is the death of Field Marshal Diebitch, commander-in-chief of the Russian army in Poland, which event occurred on the 10th of June at his headquarters at Klerkow. His disease is said to have been cholera. He is to be succeeded by Count Paskewitch, the commander in the late war with Persia.

The King of England delivered his speech in person, at the opening of Parliament, on the 21st June. It commences by a recommendation of the reform bill.

The reform bill was brought forward in the House of Commons on the 24th, passed its last reading, and was to be read a second time on the 4th of July.

A horrible massacre has been committed in Ireland, arising out of the seizure of some cattle for typhus. A rescue was attempted by the people, who the military fired on them; nine men were killed and about forty wounded. A striking commentary on the blessings of Church establishments in connection with the State.

The greatest tranquillity prevailed at Algiers and the neighborhood.

Belgium.—The Belgic association and journals earnestly foment discord and urge to war the Regent and the rationals, with equal zeal, endeavor to maintain order and preserve peace. A new turn has been given to the negotiations between the conference and the Congress by the discovery that one of the protocols has recognized as Belgium, Ber-gen op Zoom and a district equal to Limburg, which now belongs to Holland, but which was Netherlands in 1799, the era fixed on by the protocol as that at which the state of Belgium is considered as a pattern, and to which it is now to be assimilated. In Congress the resources of the state divided are represented at the annual sum of 44,566,211 florins. The Chamber has expressed, formally, its disapproval of the events at Antwerp, and has renewed to the head of the state the exclusive authority to declare war. Thousands of persons have abandoned Antwerp in despair. The renewal of hostilities was expected. Holland was concentrating her forces till the 24th, for the final answer of the Belgians.

In answer to a deputation of the National Association to the Regent, demanding a change of ministers, the Regent answered, that no step could be taken till after the 30th of the present month. The Minister of the 21st, contains an elaborate and able article in defence of the ministers, and holding out hopes of an adjustment.

Paris, June 23.—The object of Marshal Diebitch in stationing a part of his army in the province of Polok, previous to his death, was not to cross the Vistula above Warsaw, but to procure assistance by provisions drawn from Prussia; having been nearly starved upon the Bug and Vistula after the communications with Lithuania were cut off. Gen. Gieglud is now stationed at Smolensk, a Lithuanian district to the north of the Vistula. He crossed this river on the 10th of June near Nowo, from which place he drove the Russians. His forces amounted to 30,000 men, which were very soon increased to three times that number by the junction of the Cossacks, and the rise of the inhabitants of the province and Tschela were occupied by the Russians. The Russians retired with precipitation at all points. The Russian army of Ukraine is confirmed by the Austrian discovery, in terms from which it may be inferred that it was much more considerable than the censured journal dared to state. The journals of Warsaw have already spoken of the insurrection; and there is now no reason to doubt of its circumstantial correctness. It will prevent the Russians of Volhynia and Podolia from receiving the reinforcements of Kiow, and give, without doubt, an irresistible impetus to the movements of those two provinces.

The Russian regiments, it will shortly be seen, will facilitate in the midst of these people who will surround and block them up in some interior position.

The latest account from Warsaw is dated the 14th, but it does not contain any information of importance. The head-quarters of the Polish army were still in Praga.

Warsaw, June 13.—Accounts from Guizow, on the Vistula, reports that news had been received there that Gen. Chrapowski had gained on the 1st, considerable advantages over General Rudiger. No direct news from Gen. Chrapowski has reached Warsaw.

Letters from Lithuania says that the insurgents, together with Gen. Chlapowski, had taken the town of Stomion, and that the Grand Duke Constantine was gone to Minsk.

Nothing had occurred at the seat of war; but it is stated that the Poles have lost

a powerful diversion in their favor on the part of Turkey, which was preparing, urged on by the advice, and under the apparent countenance of France, to regain her honor, lost in the late war, by a vigorous attack on the Russians in Bulgaria and the adjoining provinces, and by a fleet to drive the Russian navy from the Black Sea. The temporizing policy of France, fearful to embroil itself with Russia, has induced that government to disavow the advice offered by Count Guilleminot to Turkey, and the Divan, disgusted with the perfidy which they consider as characteristic of the Christian world, have exposed the whole intrigue to the Russian minister, with the promise of adherence to the interests of the Emperor, and with expressions of gratitude for his clemency on the close of the last war. If this story be true, it is of high moment, as it may embroil the Courts of Paris and St. Petersburg.

It is said, that Mr. Randolph, finding his health too much impaired to venture to Russia, has resigned his commission as Minister to the Court of St. Petersburg, and that his resignation has been accepted by our government.—It is also said, that before his resignation was accepted, Mr. Randolph believed that the elections in Virginia would take place in June, and that he was therefore ineligible, was partly induced by this circumstance to request his friend to announce to the District his wish to decline a poll for Congress. The announcement is said to have been made. Mr. Randolph is believed to have set sail from England before this time.

We do not precisely understand who are the candidates in the district. We are told that Dr. George W. Crump has been declared a candidate.—We have heard various reports about Judge Hamilton—of his having declined—of his being still before the people, &c.—Rich. Eng.

#### THE FRENCH CLAIMS.

Later accounts have been received from France. It is now said, that the French Government offers the Claimants \$3,000,000.—We should think this compensation was inadequate to their just demands. It is also said that a final effort will be made by our Government for the adjustment of the Claims—and that Mr. Van Buren may go over to Paris, with powers plenipotentiary.—This On 2d, it is to be understood, is neither from Washington nor from any official source.—The reader will please, therefore, to take it for what it is worth. The Claimants in most of our Cities are said to have given the President a carte blanche for the adjustment of their demands. It is sincerely hoped, for the sake of both countries; that an arrangement may be made which may prove honorable to France, and satisfactory to the United States.—But there are unexpected difficulties in the case, which will require no little perseverance, coolness and judgment, on the part of our negotiators, no little conciliatory spirit on both sides, ultimately to remove.—Ed.

Arrival Extraordinary.—Under our ship news head will be found the arrival of a bark canoe, 18 feet long, by three wide, six weeks from the Penobscot River. The commander of this craft is a Penobscot Indian, who calls himself General Williams. His mate is his helpmate. She is nimble at the oar, and often very serviceable in propelling and steadying the canoe. They have two children with them. It appears that the General's object in making this perilous voyage, is to see the city of Gotham. He has also expressed a particular desire to see Governor Thompson. We hope every facility will be afforded him, in fulfilling the purposes of his mission. We ought to have remarked above, that he put into several ports along the coast for provisions, and on one occasion took the canoe on his back and came 35 miles by land. This we presume, was in crossing Cape Cod. One of the pilots very civilly, towed him through Hurl Gate.—N. Y. Jour. Com.

Sports of the Year.—An interesting and spirited trotting match took place at the Hunting Park Course yesterday. Some time since, a bet was made by Mr. Duffie, the owner of the horse Chancellor, that the animal would trot thirty six miles in the space of two hours. Yesterday was the appointed day, and the race occurred. He performed the task in some minutes less than two hours. To evince the unflinching bottom of Chancellor, it may be noted, that he performed the last mile in three minutes and seven seconds. He made a bet on the last mile, that the horse would perform the circuit in three minutes and twenty seconds—and of course won, as the race occurred in a shorter period.

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

The Hon. LOUIS MCCLANE, late Minister at the Court of St. James, arrived in this city last evening, on his way to Washington, and took lodgings at the City Hotel. Balt. American.

#### Baltimore Produce Market.

FRIDAY, August 5. (Corrected from the Baltimore American of Saturday, in whose statement of prices the utmost reliance may be placed.)

FEATHERS.	36 26
FLOUR.	
Howard street	5 37 1/2
(City Mills, standard	5 00 1/2
do do extra.	5 37 1/2
(Susquehanna)	
Rye Flour 1st and 2d	4 00 1/2
Corn Meal, kiln dried, bbl.	8 50
in bbls.	16 50
GRAIN.—	
Wheat, white,	110 1/2
do do best red,	108 1/2
do do "ord to good (Md.)	90 1/2
Corn, white & new	65 1/2
do do yellow & new	62 1/2
Rye,	61 1/2
Oats,	28
Beans,	75 1/2
Pean, black eye,	65 1/2
Clover seed,	
Timothy seed	2 00 1/2
Flaxseed, rough	
PLASTER PARIS.—	
Ground Plaster, per bbl	1 37 1/2
WOOL.—	
Washed, common and	40 1/2
do do do	45 1/2
do do do	50 1/2
do full blood	60 1/2
Unwashed, common and 1 Merino,	32 1/2
do do do	34 1/2
do do do	36 1/2

**DIED.**  
In this town on Tuesday afternoon last, Mrs. ANNA MARIA GRAHAM, consort of Mr. Joseph Graham, leaving a disconsolate husband, and two small children, to mourn their irreparable loss.

#### Public Sale.

The subscriber being about to retire from house-keeping, will offer at public sale, on Saturday, 20th of August, instant, at his late residence on the point road, at 10 o'clock in the morning all his HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, &c. consisting in part of Feather beds, Bedsteads and Bedding, mahogany and other tables, Secretary and Book case, chairs, and other articles too tedious to enumerate.

The terms of Sale will be a credit of six months on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security; bearing interest from the day of Sale, on all sums of and under five dollars, the cash will be required.

The House is for rent, for the balance of the year, with a very well improved garden. Possession will be given immediately after the sale.

JOSEPH GRAHAM.  
August 9.

#### NEW GOODS.

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

#### Summer Goods,

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

They have added to their stock, a large supply of fresh imported

Hard ware 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  
OYDER AND ALE,  
and on hand some OLD PORT  
WINE IN BOTTLES

June 21

#### THE FEMALE CLASSIC ACADEMY, AT EASTON.

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

Spelling, Reading, Writing, per Quarter \$4 00  
Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, do 6 00  
History, use of Globes, Astronomy, do 6 00  
Rhetoric, Composition, do 6 00  
Logic, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Philosophy, Mor. Ditt. French, Latin, 7 00  
Drawing, Painting, 3 Del. Extra.  
"Was designed to open the school immediately, but as the usual time of vacation is now at hand, business will not commence, till the 1st Monday in September unless ten or twelve should make known to him a wish to dispense with the vacation, in which event the Academy will be opened.—The subscriber would like to see into his family several pupils as boarders, upon terms customary in this place.

EDW. H. WORRELL, South St.  
Easton, July 28

#### METHODIST PROTESTANT CAMP MEETING.

A Union Camp Meeting for Caroline county and part of the State of Delaware, will be held on the 12th August next, at a place called Union, near Berwille, in Caroline county. Christians of all denominations, and all persons disposed to attend are invited to do so. The following Ministers (with others) are expected to be present, viz: Wm. Bamber, Josiah Varden, Thomas West, Joseph Barlow, Dr. Morgan and Thos Melvin.  
August 2

#### MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans Court  
June Term A. D. 1831.

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

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphan's Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 16th day of July in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty one.  
Test: JAS. REECE Regr.  
of Wills for Talbot County.

#### In compliance with the above order NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

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

August 2

#### Job Printing

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION NEATLY  
AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED  
AT THIS OFFICE.





## PROPOSALS

For carrying the Mails of the United States by 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 25th day of September next, inclusive; to be decided on the 4th October.

### IN DELAWARE.

1561. From Wilmington by New Castle, St. George's, Summit Bridge, Middletown, Warwick, Md. Head of Susquehanna, Georgetown, Roads, Millington, Union House, Chester, Sudler's Roads, Church Hill, Centerville, and Wye Mills, to Easton, 87 miles and back, twice a week in 4 horse post coaches; the office at Cecil to be supplied regularly with mail, each trip, both ways, from Warwick.

Leave Wilmington every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 1 p m arrive at St. George's 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. George's same days, and at Wilmington next days by 10 a m.

1562. From St. George's by Cantwell's Bridge, Nantux, Dover, Camden, Canterbury, Frederica, Milton, and Milton, to Georgetown, 72 miles and back, three times a week in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave St. George's 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, at 5 a m arrive at St. George's same days by 8 p m.

1563. From St. George's by Delaware City to Port Penn, 8 miles and back three times a week.

Leave St. George's 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. George's by noon.

1564. From Wilmington to New Castle, 5 miles daily in covered carriages.

Leave Wilmington every day at 4 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.

1565. 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. George's, 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. George's.

1566. 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 11 a m.

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

1567. 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 9 p m.

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

1568. From Georgetown by Millsboro, Dagsboro, St. Martins, Md. Berlin, Poplar, New, Newark, Snow Hill, Sandy Hill, Horntown, Va. Modestown, Accomack C. H. Onancock, Pungateague, and Belle 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 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 11 a m.

### IN MARYLAND.

1371. From Philadelphia, Pa. by Darby, Leipsville, Chester, Marcus Hook, Wilmington, Del. Newport, Staunton, Christiana, Newark, Cooch's Bridge, Elkton, Md. North East, Charlestown, Chesapeake, Havre de Grace, Halls M. 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 11 a m.

Note.—Proposals will be received for carrying this mail by steam boats, to run through each way 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 Christiana, 4 miles.

1372. From Baltimore by Elk Ridge Landing, Waterloo, Vanasville and Bladenburg 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 arrive at Washington before the departure of the northern mail, and the southern mail can be received.

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

1374. From Queenstown by Wye Mills, Hillsborough, Denton, Burrville, Vernon, Del. Williamsburg and Mildred to Frederick, 50 miles and back, twice a week; one trip to run as above, and the other to return via Greensboro and Whiteleyburg 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 days by 10 a m.

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

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, twice a week.

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

Leave St. Michaels every Tuesday and Thursday at 11 a m and arrive at Easton same days by 11 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 arrive 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 8 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, Huntingtown and Prince Fredericktown to St. Leonard's 75 miles and back, once a week.

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

Leave St. Leonard's 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, 34 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 days by 7 p m.

1382. From Baltimore, by Sweetzer's bridge and Brotherlyton, 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.

1383. 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.

1384. From Harford by Spessitua to Michaelville, 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 11 a m, arrive at Harford same day by 1 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 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.

1386. From Baltimore by Randallstown, Freedom, Denning, 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 a m, arrive at Baltimore same days by 6 p m.

1387. From Baltimore by Golden, Hereford, Weisburg, Shrewsbury, Pa. Logansville, 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 York by 2 p m, and at Lancaster same day by 6 p m.

Leave Lancaster every day at 6 a m, arrive at York by 10 a m, and at Baltimore same day by 8 p m.

1388. From Baltimore by Pikesville, Reisterstown, Westminster, Union Mills, Petersburg, Gettysburg, & 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 Chambersburg every day at 9 p m, arrive at Baltimore same day by 8 p m.

1389. From Baltimore by Catonsville, Ellicott's Mills, Brown's Tavern, West Friendship, Cockeysville, Lorton, Poplar Spring, Fennville, N. Market, Fredericktown, Middletown, Boonsboro, Funkstown, Hagerstown, Clear Spring, Park Head, Hancock, Beaverville 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 same day by 1 p m.

Leave Fredericktown every day at 10 a m, arrive at Baltimore same day by 7 p m.

1391. From Westminster by Uniontown, Taneytown, Emmitsburg, Waynesboro, Pa. Quincey and Jackson Hall to Chambersburg, 54 miles and back, twice a week, in 2 horse stages.

Leave Westminster every Tuesday and Friday at 7 p m, leave Emmitsburg every Wednesday and Saturday at 8 a m, arrive at Chambersburg same days by 4 p m.

Leave Chambersburg every Monday and Thursday at 8 a m, arrive at Emmitsburg same days by 6 p m, leave same next days at 5 a m and arrive at Chambersburg same days by 10 a m.

1392. From Bel-Air to Harford, 2 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 8 a m, arrive at Bel-Air same days by 11 a m.

1393. From Herbert's X Roads by Darlington and Conowingo 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 5 p m, arrive at Little Britain same day by 8 p m.

Leave Little Britain every Tuesday at 5 a m, arrive at Herbert's X Roads, by 11 a m.

1394. From Wiesburg to Union Meeting House, 6 miles, once a week.

Leave Wiesburg every Wednesday after the arrival of the mail from Baltimore, arrive at Union Meeting House in 1 1/2 hours, and return to Wiesburg the same day within 2 hours.

1395. From Reisterstown by Hampstead, Manchester, Hanover, Pa. Abbottstown East Berlin, York Sulphur Springs and Papertown to Carlisle, 33 miles and back, daily, in stages from June 15 to October 1 in each year, and twice a week in stages the remainder of the year.

Leave Reisterstown every Monday and Thursday at 8 a m the mail from Baltimore having arrived, arrive at York Sulphur Springs same days by 8 p m, and at Carlisle next days by 9 a m.

Leave Carlisle every Tuesday and Friday at 2 p m, arrive at York Sulphur Springs same days by 6 p m.

Leave the next days at 5 a m and arrive at Reisterstown same days in time for the stage from Gettysburg, for Baltimore.

1396. From Hagerstown by Cave town, Smithsburg, Brownsville Sabilleville and Mechanicstown, to Graceland, 24 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Hagerstown every Wednesday at 4 a m, arrive at Graceland, same day by 11 a m.

Leave Graceland every Wednesday at 1 p m, arrive at Hagerstown same day by 8 p m.

1397. From Uniontown by Middleburg and Double Pipe Creek to Graceland, 15 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Uniontown every Wednesday at 1 a m, arrive at Graceland, same day by 11 a m.

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

1398. From Frederick by Libertytown, Unionville, Sam's Creek, McKim'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 Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Frederick same day by 4 p m.

1399. From Frederick by Walkersville, Woodsboro, Middleburg, Bruceville, Taneytown, Petersburg, Pa. Fredericktown and Pigeon Hill to York, 62 miles and back, twice a week in two horse stages.

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

Leave York every Tuesday and Friday at 2 p m, arrive at Frederick next days by 7 p m.

1400. From Frederick by Newtown, Trap, Peterborough, Knoxville, Harper's Ferry, Va. and Charles town, Middlebury and Brucetown to Winchester, 50 miles and back 3 times a week, in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Fredericktown every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 p m, arrive at Winchester the next day by 12 noon.

Leave Winchester every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Fredericktown next days by 10 a m.

1401. From Frederick by Buckeystown, Colleton and Noland's Ferry to Leesburg, 24 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Frederick every Friday at 2 p m, arrive at Leesburg same day by 8 p m.

Leave Leesburg every Friday at 4 a m, arrive at Frederick same day by 12 noon.

1402. From Frederick to Williamsport, 17 miles and back once a week.

Leave Frederick every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Williamsport by 11 a m.

Leave Williamsport every Wednesday at 12 noon, arrive at Frederick same day by 5 p m.

1403. From Cumberland by Greenspot and Williams to Westport, 21 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Cumberland every Wednesday at 5 a m, arrive at Westport same day by 12 noon.

Leave Westport every Wednesday at 1 p m, arrive at Cumberland same day by 8 p m.

1404. From Cumberland to Old town, 15 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Cumberland every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Old Town by 10 a m.

Leave Old Town every Wednesday at 11 a m, arrive at Cumberland same day by 3 p m.

1405. 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 days by 12 noon.

Leave Williamsport same days at 1 p m, arrive at Hagerstown by 3 p m.

1406. From Newtown, Trap, by Burkettville and Crampton's Gap to Sharpsburg, 15 miles and back once a week.

Leave Newtown every Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Sharpsburg same day by 11 a m.

Leave Annapolis every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 a m arrive at Washington same days by 3 p m.

1410. From West River to Queen Anne 6 miles, twice a week.

Leave West River every Tuesday and Thursday at 6 1/2 arrive at Queen Anne same days by 8 a m.

Leave Queen Anne every Tuesday and Thursday after the arrival of the mail from Annapolis, say 10 a m arrive at West River same days in 2 hours.

1411. From Bladenburg to Magruder's 9 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Bladenburg every Monday and Thursday at 9 a m arrive at Magruder's by 11 a m.

Leave Magruder's same days at 11 1/2 a m arrive at Bladenburg by 2 p m.

1412. From Georgetown, D. C. by Washington, Piscataway, Md. Pleasant Hill, Port Tobacco, Allen's Fresh, Newport, Chaptico, St. Clement's Bay, Leonardtown, Great Mills and St. Inigoes to the Ridge, 39 miles and back, between Georgetown and Leonardtown, 67 miles, twice a week in 4 horse post coaches and once a week between Leonardtown and the Ridge, 32 miles.

Leave Georgetown every Monday and Thursday 6 a m arrive at Leonardtown next days by noon.

Leave Leonardtown every Tuesday and Friday at 2 p m arrive at Georgetown next days by 7 p m.

Leave Leonardtown every Wednesday at 6 a m arrive at the Ridge same day by 4 p m.

Leave the Ridge every Thursday at 6 a m arrive at Leonardtown same day by 5 p m.

1413. From Port Tobacco to Nanjemoy, 15 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Port Tobacco every Tuesday at 6 a m arrive at Nanjemoy same day by 10 a m.

Leave Nanjemoy every Tuesday at 11 a m arrive at Port Tobacco same day by 5 p m.

1414. From Allen's Fresh to Harris' Lot 9 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Allen's Fresh every Tuesday at 7 a m arrive at Harris' Lot by 9 a m.

Leave Harris' Lot every Tuesday at 10 a m arrive at Allen's Fresh same day by 12 noon.

1415. From Upper Marlboro' by Nottingham, Henschen's, Agassac, Benedict, Charles Hall, Chaptico, Somerset and Powick's Tavern to Allston's 67 miles and back, twice a week between Upper Marlboro' and Nottingham, 9 miles, and once a week the remainder of the route.

Leave Upper Marlboro' every Monday and Thursday at 1 p m arrive at Nottingham by 3 a m, Chaptico, on Tuesday 3 p m and at Allston's on Wednesday by 5 a m.

Leave Allston's every Wednesday at 9 a m arrive at Chaptico by 2 p m, at Nottingham on Thursday by 2 p m and at Upper Marlboro' on Monday and Thursday by 6 p m.

1416. From Port Tobacco by Bryantown to Benedict, 32 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Port Tobacco every Tuesday at 5 a m arrive at Benedict the same day by 11 a m.

Leave Benedict every Tuesday at 1 p m arrive at Port Tobacco same day by 7 p m.

### NOTES.

1. The Postmaster General reserves the right to expedite the mails, and to alter the times of their arrival and departure, at any time during the continuance of the contract, by giving an adequate compensation, never exceeding a pro rata allowance, for any extra expense which such alteration may require.

2. Seven minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mail at each office, where no particular time shall be specified, but the Postmaster General reserves to himself the right of extending the time.

3. For every ten minutes delay in arriving at any point after the time prescribed in any contract the contractor shall forfeit five dollars; if the delay shall continue beyond that time for the departure of any post, the forfeiture shall be equal to twice the amount allowed for carrying the mail one trip. If it be made to appear that the delay was occasioned by unavoidable accident, of which the Postmaster General shall be the judge, the forfeiture may be reduced to the amount of the delay; but in no case can that amount be remitted. The forfeitures are otherwise unconditional, and will in all cases be enforced.

4. Persons who make proposals will state their prices by the year; payments to be made quarterly; in the months of May, August, November and February, one month after the expiration of each quarter.

5. None but a free white person shall be employed to carry the mail.

6. Proposals should state whether the person proposing to carry the mail in a 4 horse stage, or 2 horse stage, or otherwise.

7. If the person, offering proposals wishes the privilege of carrying newspapers, out of the mail, he must state it in his bid; otherwise, he cannot enjoy that privilege.

8. Proposals for any improvements in transporting the mail, as to the manner of carrying, increase of expedition, extension of routes, frequency of trips, or any other improvements, are invited to be stated in the proposals, and will be duly considered.

9. The number of the route, and its beginning and termination, as advertised, shall be stated in every bid, and the proposals must be sealed, directed to the "General Post Office, Office of Mail Contracts," and superscribed "Proposals."

The following is a proper form for a proposal: "I will convey the mail, agreeably to advertisement, on route No. from to, for the yearly compensation of dollars; and I must state the place of his residence; and if not a contractor, he must accompany his bid with satisfactory recommendations."

10. The distances, as stated, are believed to be substantially correct; but if any mistake have occurred in relation to them, no increase of compensation will be allowed on that account. The contractor will inform himself on that point.

11. The Postmaster General reserves the right of annulling any contract whenever repeated failures to arrive within the contract time shall occur, whenever one failure shall happen, whenever one failure occurs, or whenever any direction which he may give shall not be promptly obeyed.

12. In every case where the mail is transported in stages and the present contractor shall be underbid, and the underbidder shall not have such property as may be no longer for the performance of the contract, at a reasonable valuation, including horses, part of the stage property, including horses, payment for the same by reasonable instalments. Should they not agree as to the value of the property, its value, the terms of payment, and its security, each may choose a person, who may appoint an umpire, and their decision shall be final; or if the underbidder declines to do this, the Postmaster General will name the umpire. This will be

made the condition of any bid under that of a present contractor; and should the underbidder fail to comply, his bid will be offered to the present contractor, but should he decline it, the proposal of the underbidder will be accepted unconditionally.

13. No bid shall be withdrawn after the time for receiving it has expired; and should any person refuse to take a contract at his bid, he shall forfeit all other contracts that he may have with the Department, and be held responsible for all damage that may result from his failure to comply.

14. No contract nor bid can be transferred without the special and written approbation of the Postmaster General; and an assignment of a contract, or bid, without his consent, first obtained in writing, shall forfeit it. This rule will never be departed from.

15. If a contractor or his agent shall violate the Post Office Law, or shall transmit commercial intelligence by express more rapidly than the mail his contract shall be forfeited; and in all cases, where a contractor shall run a stage, or other vehicle, more rapidly or more frequently than he is required by contract to carry the mail, he shall give the same increased celerity and frequency to the mail, (unless the Post Master General shall otherwise direct,) and without increase of compensation.

16. The Post Master General reserves the right of curtailing or of discontinuing any route, when, in his opinion, the public interest shall require it; and in such case the contractor shall be so far as relates to the part curtailed, or to the whole, if discontinued—an allowance of one month's extra pay being made the



# EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. III.—NO. 49.

EASTON, MD.—TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1831.

WHOLE NO. 154.

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

## THE TERMS

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

## Sheriff's notice.

The subscriber being very desirous of closing  
the collection of officers' fees now due for the  
present year, within the time prescribed by  
law, respectfully requests all persons indebted  
for the same to call on him at his office in  
Easton, where he may be found at almost any  
time, ready for the reception of the same. It  
is also hoped that those who cannot make a  
convenient call on him, will very soon be 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 speedy  
collection necessary.

JOSHUA M. FAULKNER SHF.

may 24  
**CLARK'S OFFICE,**  
Baltimore, July 29th, 1831.  
REPORT of the drawing of the Maryland  
State Lottery, No. 5 for 1831.

No. 10,816 (even No.) capital prize of \$10,000  
\$3619 prize of 2000  
19,141 prize of 1000  
17,914 prize of 500  
2,410 prize of 300  
15,955 prize of 200  
7,250 prize of 100  
11,940 prize of 50  
15,787 prize of 25  
15,960 prize of 10  
113,105 prize of 5  
1795 prize of 2  
110,670 prize of 1  
119,602 prize of 1  
116,779 prize of 1  
30 prizes of \$20; 200 of 4; and 10,000 of \$1  
50 each.

No. 10,816 an even number having  
drawn the capital prize, agreeably to the  
scheme, therefore all the even numbers, be-  
ing those ending with 2, 4, 6, 8 or 0, are en-  
titled to one dollar and fifty cents, in addi-  
tion to whatever prizes they may have drawn  
besides.

## NEXT SCHEME.

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

HIGHEST PRIZE, \$10,000.  
SCHEME:  
1 prize of \$10,000 5 prizes of \$100  
1 2,000 20 50  
1 1,000 20 20  
1 600 50 10  
1 400 200 5  
1 300 1000 1 50  
1 200 10000 1 50  
Half Tickets, One Dollar.—Quarters, Fifty  
Cents. To be had at

**CLARK'S**  
Offices, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Cal-  
vert, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Gay, N. E.  
corner of Baltimore and Charles-sts.  
Where the Highest Prizes in the State  
Lotteries have been often sold, than at any  
other office!!!  
—Orders either by mail (post paid) or private  
conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes,  
will meet the same prompt and punctual at-  
tention as if on personal application. Address  
to

JNO. CLARK, Lottery Vender,  
Baltimore.

August 2  
**Public Sale.**  
The subscriber being about to retire from  
house-keeping, will offer at public sale, on Sa-  
turday, 20th of August, instant, at his late  
residence on the point road, at 10 o'clock  
in the morning all his HOUSEHOLD AND  
KITCHEN FURNITURE, &c. consisting in  
part of Feather beds, Bedsteads and Bedding,  
mahogany and other tables, Secretary and  
Book case, chairs, and other articles too tedious  
to enumerate.

The terms of Sale will be a credit of six  
months on all sums over five dollars, the pur-  
chaser giving note with approved security,  
bearing interest from the day of Sale; on all  
sums of and under five dollars, the cash will  
be required.

The House is for rent, for the balance  
of the year, with a very well improved gar-  
den. Possession will be given immediately  
after the sale.

JOSEPH GRAHAM.

August 9  
**METHODIST PROTESTANT  
CAMP MEETING.**  
A Union Camp Meeting for Caroline coun-  
ty and part of the State of Delaware, will  
be held on the 12th August next, at a place  
called Union, near Haysville, in Caroline coun-  
ty. Christians of all denominations, and all  
persons disposed to attend are invited to do so.  
The following Ministers, (with others) are ex-  
pected to be present, viz: Wm. Bamber, Jo-  
shua Varden, Thomas West, Joseph Barlow,  
Dr. Morgan and Thoms Melvin.

August 2  
**CASE FOR NEGROES**  
THE subscriber agent for Austin Woolfolk  
of Baltimore, takes this method of acknow-  
ledging the many preferences in the purchase  
of negroes, and wishes the citizens of the East-  
ern 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 other 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.

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

From the New York Evening Post.  
**NAPOLEONI MORS.**

A willow which had been the Exile's favorite  
and under which he had often enjoyed the fresh  
breeze, was torn up by the hurricane.  
Napoleon's passing spirit was deliciously engaged  
in a strife more terrible than that of the elements a-  
round. The words "tete d'armee," the last which es-  
caped his lips, intimated that his thoughts were  
watching the current of a heavy fight.—Sir Walter  
Scott.

He dreams of battle's crimsoned ground,  
The loud-mouthed cannon's roar he hears;  
With clang of arms and every sound,  
Familiar to a warrior's ears.  
He listens to the impatient tread  
Of war-steeds on a gory bed  
Into the raging combat driven—  
Now to the work of death he flies,  
Unmindful of the piercing cries,  
With shouts of victory, to Heaven!  
The clarion's voice he joys to hear,  
As forward to the strife they come,  
With beating of the deafening drum,  
That frees the coward-heart from fear.  
He glories in the brilliant sight  
Of banners in the thick air streaming,  
Amid the quick uncertain light  
Reflected by the bayonets gleaming.  
Through smoke up-borne to the cloudless sky—  
To the dead a sulphurous canopy.  
He views, with eagle eye, unmoved,  
The carnage, and the dread display  
Of thousands midst the burning fray,  
That fell for him they loved,  
Their idol and their pride;  
His own—his bo-m-en-ones are there—  
The great—the brave—the young and fair,  
Expiring side by side.  
His spirit on the fatal field,  
Beholds the bloody conflict o'er;  
The palm to him the foemen yield,  
To him—the dying Conqueror!

To dream is done! and this the hour,  
A hero bows to nature's power;  
And on that high and pallid brow,  
The dew of death lies chilly now;  
Those eyes that, fearless from their birth,  
Could coldly mark th' ensanguined earth,  
That ne'er in pity knew to weep,  
Are sealed in more than mortal sleep.  
The sternness of a warrior's soul,  
The mind—that never broken control,  
The firm resolve—the daring thought,  
The unconquerable pride of heart,  
Their impress on his features wrought,  
Yet breathe—no more with the life depart,  
And hark, the thrashing storm is fast  
Approaching—and the furious blast,  
Hath darkened round the mid-set rays  
And lightnings scintillate on every  
And glancing o'er the rocky pile  
The fretful ocean rear on high,  
Its billows to the howling sky;  
And dashes with a fearful roar  
In foam upon the sounding shore  
Behold! the bursting tempest cloud  
Uplifts you yallow from its sod—  
The hills return the echoes loud—  
The whirlwinds wrap that spirit proud—  
And bear it to its God! W. H. W.

## STANZAS.

"Watch and pray, lest ye enter into tempta-  
tion."

Oh watch and pray—thou canst not tell,  
How near thine hour may be;  
Thou canst not know how soon the bell  
May toll its notes for thee:  
Death's thousand snares beset thy way  
Faint light of dust—Oh watch and pray!

Fond youth—as yet untouched by care,  
Does thy young pulse beat high?  
Do hope's gay visions, bright and fair,  
Dilate before thine eye?  
Know, these must change, must pass away—  
Fond trusting youth—Oh watch and pray!

Thou aged man—life's wintry storm  
Hath seared thy vernal bloom;  
With trembling step, and bending form,  
Thou art tottering to the tomb;  
And can vain hopes lead thee astray?  
Watch, weary pilgrim—watch and pray!

Ambition—stop thy panting breath,  
Pride—sink thy lifted eye;  
Behold the yawning gulf of death  
Before thee open lie;  
Oh hear the counsel, and obey—  
Pride and Ambition—watch and pray!

Oh watch and pray—the paths we tread  
Lead onward to the grave;  
Go to the tomb, and ask the dead,  
Ye on life's stormy wave—  
And they shall tell you—even they,  
From their dark chambers—watch and pray!

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  
June and taken into consideration an Address,  
published in the New York Evening Post, re-  
commending an anti-Tariff Convention, unani-  
mously.

Resolved, that a Convention, for the pur-  
pose 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 in-  
vited 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 at-  
tend.

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.  
From the New York Evening Post.

This proposal is addressed to the intelligent  
philanthropist of this country. There is dan-  
ger that the Restrictive System, under the

lusive name of the American System, may be  
fixed upon the nation as its permanent policy.  
This system is supported, not by the concert  
of the patriotism and intelligence of the peo-  
ple, but by the clanship of selfish interested  
individuals. Those who have been most efficient  
in creating and sustaining the present system,  
have acted from motives of self-interest. Act-  
ing under this paramount and predominant in-  
fluence, by submitting to burdens which pressed  
only upon themselves as members of the com-  
munity, to gain advantages peculiar to them-  
selves, by bargaining, compromising, con-  
ceding, bartering the rights of the people, they  
have finally established, so far as it is estab-  
lished, the present mischievous Restrictive  
System. Those who desire to reform this  
abuse, feel, and will act only as members of the  
community. Those who strive to retain the  
abuse are prompted either by individual inter-  
est, or by views and motives which induce  
them to prefer the prosperity of portions of  
the community to that of the entire commu-  
nity. General philanthropy is an operating  
principle in few, and in but a few, generous  
minds, while such a cause as that of the Tariff,  
wherein the combatant hopes that success will  
benefit himself, his particular friends, associ-  
ates, or adherents, inspire a fervent partisan  
zeal, which enables a combination of a few  
who are zealous and active, to triumph over  
the interest of the many who are comparatively  
torpid and inert.

The Harrisburg Convention proposed  
of men who thought of the Tariff as a cir-  
cumstance, or to attain gain, or station,  
without knowing, or caring, for the Tariff  
regarding the interests of the community.  
The proposed Convention should herein, as  
in all things else, be the reverse of the Har-  
risburg Convention. It should consist of men  
who desire, by undoing what was done by that  
Convention, to benefit the American commu-  
nity—and themselves only as members of the  
American community.

The country is in a state of thick darkness  
upon this subject of almost vital importance.  
The Tariff party, whether by design or con-  
trivance, or through the ignorance of the peo-  
ple, has succeeded in rendering the improve-  
ments and advances of the age, which were co-  
temporaneous with the Tariff, and more than  
counteracted its retarding influence, subservi-  
ent to the cause of restriction. The state of  
public opinion, in regard to the restrictive pol-  
icy, which upholds the present Tariff, is accord-  
ant to, and upon a level with, what would  
have been the public opinion in the State of  
New York, supposing that it had upheld the  
steamboat monopoly in its waters, that the price  
of a passage in a steamboat, between New  
York and Albany, was now five dollars, and  
that this great reduction from the former price  
was attributed to the legislation of the State  
of New York enacting and sustaining the  
steamboat monopoly. The reduction of the  
price of passage in steamboats, so much less  
than that which has been effected by free  
competition, would be ascribed to the steam-  
boat monopoly, upon the same principles of  
reasoning whereby the reduction in the prices  
of articles affected by the Tariff, is now as-  
cribed to the operation of the laws of Congress  
compensating the Tariff.

The Tariff system implies ignorance of na-  
ture, and tends to perpetuate that ignorance.  
To obtain and diffuse information, in the hope  
that it will lead to the most beneficial reform  
which it is in the power of the National Legis-  
lature to make, is the main object of the pro-  
posed Convention.

The subject, considering it in reference to  
the capacities and nature of man is infinite.  
None but the all-perfect and infinite mind can  
perceive all the connections, bearings, and  
consequences, of a law which operates to pre-  
vent the exportation or importation of a sin-  
gle article.  
The operation of any restrictive system is to  
do evil—yet more to prevent the doing of  
good. The extent of this operation, it is not  
competent, or ever will be competent, either  
to anticipate, or subsequently to ascertain, any  
but a very minute proportion of the evil done,  
or the good prevented by a system which in-  
terposes artificial barriers to prevent the free  
exchange of the products of the earth, or of  
human industry. No legislator can form any  
approximating estimate, either previously or  
subsequently, how much any restrictive law  
counteracts the beneficent intention of the all-  
wise Creator. God has richly and bountifully  
endowed the earth with every variety of soil,  
climate, and production. He has filled the  
waters also with the means of wealth and sub-  
sistence. He has given to man capacities  
which enable him to avail himself of those  
stores of wealth inexhaustible. God, through  
nature, teaches man that human intercourse  
should be free and unrestricted—and the legis-  
lator acts as if it were his office to set up par-  
tition walls to prevent the diffusion of the  
blessings and comforts intended by the Father  
of mankind for his children.

To state all the benefits to be derived from  
free intercourse, it would be necessary to know  
all the powers and capacities of nature, and  
also of man to avail himself of them. Ta-  
king warning, therefore, from the presumption  
of the restrictive party, the friends of the lib-  
eral and beneficent system of Free Trade, do  
not venture to enumerate the advantages,  
which they anticipate may result from the abo-  
lition or modification of the existing Tariff  
in this country.

All that it is now considered proper or ex-  
pedient to do, is to invite the friends of good  
government, and of their country—or such of  
them as may be able and disposed to do so—  
to meet at some place and time to be hereaf-  
ter appointed, to consult together for the pub-  
lic good in regard to the main question of real  
importance which now agitates the public  
mind.

It is not advisable, nor indeed impossible  
to state beforehand, all the questions which  
may be proposed for discussion at the con-  
templated Convention. One object of the  
Convention will be to prepare a petition or  
memorial, to be addressed to the next Congress,  
for the purpose of obtaining a modification or  
repeal of the existing Tariff.

It may not be amiss to enumerate before-  
hand some of the most important topics in  
relation to that important subject, upon which  
it is desirable to procure as much and as ac-  
curate information as possible, to be incorpo-  
rated with the memorial to be presented to the  
next Congress.

The case is such, that the friends of reform,  
and of the Constitution, can either procure  
the required redress, or put the National Leg-  
islature in the wrong for withholding justice.  
This will be sufficiently apparent to those who  
now uphold the present system, and desire to  
judge of it upon its merits, if not only the fol-  
lowing considerations shall be plainly and

fairly stated and considered by Members  
of Congress and their constituents.

1st. The right of Congress, under the  
Constitution, to lay any tax or duty, which is not wanted for re-  
venue, and is designed for revenue, but for  
the furthering of the American System.

2d. Whether it be contended that the  
Congress of the United States does possess  
such right, and that Congress has the power,  
under and by the Constitution, to impose du-  
ties for the solid and substantive object of sup-  
porting or upholding the American System, it  
is not the imperative duty of the legislative bod-  
y so to re-model and frame the laws imposing  
taxes upon the public, that the Legislature  
shall not be now assumed to be the sole,  
exclusive, and final judge of its own powers;  
but that, in regard to its excess of powers, or  
making unwarranted exactions upon the  
people, the act of Congress—like all other  
questions of right—shall be judged of by the  
proper constitutional judicial tribunal; and, in  
the last resort, by the Supreme Court of the  
United States. So far, redress cannot be with-  
held from any law of justice. The laws, as  
they now stand, are in mockery of the Consti-  
tution; for they purport to be passed in pursu-  
ance of the Constitution. Courts of justice  
cannot, by the rules of evidence, receive evi-  
dence which, if it were admissible, would  
show that the act of the 19th May, 1828, is  
under the Constitution, null and void.

3d. The effects of the Restrictive System  
upon the health of the people of the United  
States. This very important part of the dis-  
cussion, it is hoped, will attract the attention,  
not only of the medical faculty, but of the pub-  
lic at large. Volumes would be necessary for  
any thing like due consideration of this part  
of the subject to which those who advocate  
and uphold the Restrictive System have paid  
little or no attention. Upon examination, it  
will probably appear that the tendency of the  
Tariff is to strangle the term of human life in  
the United States, although it is not to be sup-  
posed that any accurate estimate on this head  
can be obtained at the present time, nor until  
observations shall have been made upon two  
different periods of time, in one of which the  
Restrictive System existed, and in the other  
it did not exist. Those who, in ig-  
norance or presumption, are disposed to dis-  
regard this aspect of the case, should wait to  
hear what may be said in regard to it hereaf-  
ter. It is to be hoped that an inquiry as to  
the effects of the Restrictive System upon the  
health of the people, or especially of the poor,  
will be set on foot, and prosecuted with zeal,  
and that much valuable information may be  
obtained on this point—certainly not of minor  
importance—not only from the gentlemen of  
the medical faculty, but from others who take  
an interest in the subject of the public health.  
It would be an slight inquiry which should en-  
able the public simply to ascertain how far  
the Tariff operates to render physicians, and  
especially surgeons, less capable to be useful  
in their professions.

4th. The morality of the Tariff—whether  
it be not an unjust interference with the prop-  
erty of the citizen, and a violation of the  
Christian maxim. (The note others as yet  
wonder that they should do you.)

5th. How far the practice of smuggling  
prevails in this country, and how far it is lik-  
ely to be extended, if the Restrictive System  
shall be continued. How much of the revenue  
is lost by smuggling, and in is danger of  
being lost hereafter; and how far the offence  
of smuggling, under a system where the du-  
ties are not wanted for the support of Govern-  
ment, is any thing more than what the law-  
yers term *malum prohibitum*—that is, an offence  
against the law of the land, not an offence  
*foro conscientie*, or against the law of God.

6th. How far the progress of society is re-  
tarded by the Tariff in this country, and, es-  
pecially, how much the share of commodities,  
or the proportion of comforts or means of  
subsistence, which each man can obtain by  
the day's labor in this country, is diminished  
by the effect and operation of the Act of Con-  
gress of May 19, 1828. This inquiry is all  
important. It will lead to details of which those  
who passed that famous act had no knowl-  
edge, and probably have no conception. It  
certainly should not be entrusted solely to the  
advocates of restriction to prosecute this in-  
quiry.

7th. How far an act which prevents the  
importation of an article, prevents the ex-  
portation of an article of correspondent value,  
and how much our Tariff operates to prevent  
our citizens from obtaining occupation, which  
it is the professed object of the Tariff to give.  
How many new, and now unknown, modes  
of industry and profitable occupation, would spring  
up, and stimulate and reward industry, in con-  
sequence of opening our ports to foreign na-  
tions. The beneficial results, in this respect,  
of a reform in our present system, would prob-  
ably be greater than even the enthusiastic  
friends of Free Trade anticipate.

8th. The effect of this bargaining system  
upon the character of the members of the Na-  
tional Legislature, and upon the standard of  
morals in this country.

9th. The right of the National Legislature,  
under the Constitution, to make roads, canals,  
or any other internal improvements in the  
country, this being one of the objects of the  
American System.

10th. The proportion of benefit which re-  
sults from the outlay of money under the di-  
rection, control, patronage, or management  
of the Government, as compared with the re-  
sult obtained by the same sum of money, ex-  
pended for the same objects, by cautious,  
shrewd, economical men, who expect a return  
for the capital invested. Under this head it  
would be well to obtain, from those who have  
opportunities to know, the present cash  
value of the different works which have been  
carried on by the Government. More than  
one hundred millions of dollars have been ex-  
pended, under the American System, upon  
public works; and, if the proposed Convention  
could obtain information as to the preservation,  
present state, and condition of these works—  
how many of them are of any value to the  
nation—what is their separate and conjoint  
value—for how much less contractors could  
have constructed these works—some impres-  
sion may be made upon the public mind upon  
the question of the propriety of permitting our  
ruled at Washington to go out of their sphere,  
and becoming factotums for the Union.

11th. The effect and influence of the Tariff  
to make a market for slaves, to increase the  
number of slaves, and to perpetuate the state  
of slavery. The documents presented by the  
planters of Louisiana to Congress, give much  
valuable information upon this very important  
branch of this most important subject. Addi-  
tional investigation may co-operate with the  
statements made by the planters themselves,

to make an impression on the public mind, by  
showing how the two paramount evils of the  
country support and sustain each other; and  
at least make it apparent that those who op-  
pose slavery should not uphold the tariff, by  
which slavery is upheld.

12th. How does the Restrictive System op-  
erate to prevent the progress of education in  
this country, and the advance of literature,  
and the arts and sciences?

13th. Is it or is it not practicable, at some  
future time, to pay the expenses necessary for  
the support of Government, out of our public  
lands, either from rents or a fund raised by  
sales?

14th. Is the present mode of collecting the  
revenue of the United States entirely by taxes  
on articles wanted for use and consumption,  
equitable in its effect and operation upon the  
poor? Is it just or expedient to exempt prop-  
erty wholly from contributing to the support  
of government—and is not the present mode  
of imposing the national taxes, on the same  
principle as an equal poll tax, imposing two  
dollars a head upon each man, woman and  
child, throughout the United States, with on-  
ly this exception, that, as young children con-  
sume fewer articles, and, of course, fewer im-  
ported articles, than grown persons, they pay  
a smaller tax? Ought not the rich, as such,  
to bear some proportion of the national burden?

15th. What would be the increased degree  
of knowledge in regard to public affairs, and  
the principles of political economy, in case the  
citizens of the United States paid a direct and  
visible tax, instead of an indirect and invisible  
tax to the support of the government? As it is,  
not one in ten thousand who support the pre-  
sent system, knows, or can guess within fifty  
per cent what it costs him. What amount of  
unnecessary expenditure would be retrenched  
if the attention of the public were excited to  
the disbursements of the government, and, es-  
pecially, what would be the increase of knowl-  
edge in the people, and economy in the gov-  
ernment, if the national expenses were paid by  
small direct taxes?

16th. To obtain information concerning  
the value of the public lands, and the prices  
that could be obtained for them. These lands,  
instead of being nearly valueless, and liable  
to be sacrificed and given away, as they now  
are, would be invaluable, if no obstructions  
were put in the way of foreign, and especially  
European emigrants or purchasers. None can  
tell the difference between inclination to pur-  
chase when the purchaser can bring his furni-  
ture, farming implements, and whatever he  
may choose to bring into the country, without  
paying exactions at the custom house; nor  
what would be the inducement of persons of  
property and character to settle in our coun-  
try, if they could procure the supplies to which  
they had been accustomed from home, with-  
out paying, as it were, a penalty to the Gov-  
ernment for bringing their property into the  
country.

17th. What would be the effect of abolish-  
ing or diminishing the Tariff upon the prices  
of large, and the facility of selling them, and  
getting pay in money in the United States?

18th. How does the Tariff affect the agri-  
cultural interest, with respect to farming im-  
plements, and the facilities for producing, and the  
prices of every thing which the farmer consumes?

19th. Will it or will it not result from the  
continuance of the Tariff, that our manufactures,  
except as to a few goods of particular kinds, oc-  
casional adventures, will be excluded from  
foreign markets? Will not our Tariff, in  
course of time, force manufactures that will  
supercede ours in foreign markets, in the Can-  
adas, or elsewhere, where living is as cheap as  
in this country?

20th. What is the effect of the Tariff to  
cause scarcity of money. The mines in  
South America will soon be worked again, and  
probably be more productive than before; their  
proceeds will rather go to Great Britain than  
come to this country. This is stated merely  
as a sample of the effects of the Tariff. The  
Tariff party seem scarcely conscious that all,  
or nearly all, our money, comes into the  
country in return for exports.

21st. What is the dead loss occasioned by  
the Tariff operating on other articles than  
those on which the money is levied, or, in other  
words, how much more does the Tariff com-  
pel the people to pay than the Government  
gets?

22d. What will be the effect, in regard to  
the ultimate value and degree of perfection in  
public improvements, if the wealth now ex-  
tracted by invisible means by the Tariff, were  
to accumulate in the hands of the people, and  
the improvements required were made, when  
and where, and by persons competent to make  
them as private speculations?

23d. What would be the average saving per  
year of a family in the central State of Penn-  
sylvania, which now expends five hundred  
dollars a year, if a small direct tax were sub-  
stituted for the present system?

24th. Whether any, and if any, what esti-  
mate can be made of the diminution of value  
of the work done in any working day throughout  
the United States by reason of the existing  
Tariff?

That the result of the labor in the country  
—or the value of the work done—is less than  
would be produced by the same labor, in case  
the Tariff were abolished is quite evident. It  
is unfortunate that the amount or value of the  
labor lost or rendered unproductive, is not a  
subject of accurate calculation; but some ap-  
proximating estimate may be made, which  
will show the real tendency and effect of a sys-  
tem which is pretended to add to the wealth  
of the country.

25th. Must there not be a great improve-  
ment in our own manufactures, by repealing  
the duties which are charged upon them, and  
the stimulus of a free competition with foreign  
manufactures, so that by decreasing the price  
of machinery and materials, and increasing the  
efficiency of labor, we should be able to com-  
pete on equal terms with those against whom  
our manufacturers now ask protection.

26th. Would not the repeal of the present  
Tariff, and the substitution of the system of  
Free Trade—considering our exemption from  
debt, and our advantages and capacities for  
manufacturing, compared with any European  
rival—enable us to extend our manufactures  
sell more abroad, employ more of our own peo-  
ple at home, and bring more money into the  
country?

27th. Will not the plan or system now pur-  
sued by a combination in the manufacturing  
States, to force the citizens of the States which  
do not manufacture, to purchase goods manu-  
factured in the manufacturing States, if per-  
sisted in against remonstrances, justify a peo-  
pleable secession from the Union, upon the  
ground that it was not one of the objects or  
intent of the Union to force the citizens of  
the non-manufacturing States to purchase goods  
made in the manufacturing States?

28th. Is there, or is there not, danger of a  
civil war from the continuance of the present  
Tariff if the laws which constitute the Tariff  
remain in their present state, whereby Courts  
of Justice are precluded from ascertaining or  
deciding whether the said laws are, or are not,  
warranted by the Constitution of the United  
States? There is no legal mode of ascertaining  
whether Congress had a right to pass the  
act of the 19th May, 1828, or, in other words,  
the legality of that act.

In case war shall ensue, who will be in the  
right, and who in the wrong? This question  
must finally be decided by a tribunal not in-  
fluenced by passion or party spirit—not un-  
der any delusion—but which will judge just  
judgment.

In the ordinary laxity of language, the in-  
quiry is infinite. This communication is not  
further protracted, because it is found that a  
very long article does not receive attention.  
The above is but a sketch of the subject.

A LOVER OF HIS COUNTRY.

From the Lockport Balance.

## THE HERMIT OF NIAGARA FALLS.

[The following particulars of the habits and  
death of Francis Abbot, who for the last two  
years has lived in a secluded and unhappy  
manner, on sand near the Islands at the  
Falls of Niagara, were furnished us by the po-  
liteness of a gentleman residing at that place.]

In the afternoon of the 18th of June, 1829,  
a tall, well built and handsome man, dressed  
in a long loose gown or cloak, of a chocolate  
color, was seen passing through the principal  
street of the village of Niagara Falls on the  
American side. He had under his arm a roll  
of blankets, a flute, a port folio, and a large  
book; in his right hand he carried a small  
stick. He advanced towards the Eagle Ho-  
tel, attracting the gaze of the visitors and oth-  
ers about the Hotel, by his eccentric ap-  
pearance. With elastic step and animated motion,  
he passed the Hotel, heeded not the inquiring  
gaze of the idle multitude, but erect he proud-  
ly bent his course to the small and lowly inn  
of Ebenezer O'Kelly. He at once entered into  
stipulations with his host, that the room he  
occupied should be solely his own; that he  
should have his table to himself, and only cer-  
tain parts of his cooking should be done by  
Mrs. O'Kelly. He made the usual inquiries  
as to the localities of the Falls, and wished to  
know if there was a library or reading room  
in the village. On being informed that there  
was a library, he immediately repaired to the  
individual by whom it was kept, deposited  
three dollars, and took out a book; purchased  
a violin, borrowed music books, informed the  
librarian that his name was Francis Abbot,  
that he should remain a few days at the Falls,  
and he conversed with him on various subjects,  
and his language was delivered with great  
ease and ability.

The next day he returned to the same per-  
son—expressing largely upon the beautiful  
scenery of the Falls—the grand views of the  
cascades and cataracts, and of that most sub-  
lime spectacle, the Falls themselves. In all  
his travels, he said, he had never met with  
any thing that would compare with it, for sub-  
limity, except Mount Atna during an eruption.  
He said he should remain at least a  
week, arriving that as well might a traveller  
in two days examine in detail the various beau-  
ties and curiosities of Paris, as to be tedious  
acquainted with the splendid scenery of Niaga-  
ra in the same space of time. He was in-  
formed that visitors at the Falls



troyed all his compositions as fast almost as he produced them. When his little cot was examined, hopes were entertained that some manuscript or memorial might be found of his own composition, but he had left nothing of the kind. His faithful dog guarded his door, and was with difficulty persuaded aside while it was opened. His cat occupied the place of his bed. His guitar, his violin, and flutes, and music books were scattered around in confusion. There was a port folio, and the leaves of a large book; but not a word, not even his name was written in any of them.

Many spots on Iris Island are consecrated to the memory of Francis Abbot. On the upper end of the island he had established his walk; and at one place it has become hard trod and well beaten, like that of which a sentinel performs his tour of duty. Between Iris Island and Moss Isle there is a narrow channel in seclusion and shade, one of the most charming waterfalls or cascades imaginable. This was his favorite retreat for bathing. Here he retired at all seasons of the year. In the coldest weather, even when there was snow on the ground and ice in the river, he continued to bathe in the Niagara.

At the lower extremity of the Island is a bridge leading to what is called the Terrapin rocks, from this bridge extends a single piece of timber some twelve or fifteen feet over the precipice. On this bridge it was his daily practice to walk; with a quick step he would pass the bridge, advance on the timber to the extreme point, turn quickly on his heel and walk back; and continue thus to walk for hours together. Sometimes he would let himself down at the end of the timber, and hang under it by his hands and feet, over the terrific precipice for fifteen minutes at a time.

In the inquiry why he would thus expose himself, he would say that in crossing the ocean he had frequently seen the sea boys perform far more perilous acts, and as he should probably again pass the sea himself, he wished to insure himself to such dangers. If the nerves of others were disturbed, his were not. In the wildest hours of the night, he was often found walking alone and unfeeling in the most dangerous places near the Falls; and at such times he would thus approach, as if he had a dread of man. He had a stipend allowed him of about \$5 a week. Heet over the Island and Moss Isle there is a narrow channel in seclusion and shade, one of the most charming waterfalls or cascades imaginable. This was his favorite retreat for bathing. Here he retired at all seasons of the year. In the coldest weather, even when there was snow on the ground and ice in the river, he continued to bathe in the Niagara.

What, it will be asked, could have broken and destroyed such a mind as Francis Abbot's? What could have driven him from the society he was so well qualified to adorn—and what transformed him into a person and intellect, in an isolated anarchy, abounding the association of his fellow men? The history of his misfortunes is not known, and the cause of his unhappiness and seclusion, will, undoubtedly, to be a mystery. He was about twenty-eight years of age at the time of his death. He was perfectly infatuated with the scenery of the Falls, and expressed himself in exalted with the romantic retreats of Iris Island.

#### COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor of the Eastern Star Whig.

Queen Anne's County August 13th, 1851.

Sir—My reply to M. Chambers' speech has been already extended to a greater length than I anticipated, when my first number was written. The multiplicity of his misrepresentations has forced me into a more minute investigation than I at first supposed would be necessary for their exposure. This communication shall, however, conclude my remarks upon that most extraordinary dinner production.

Not satisfied with calumniating Gen. Jackson for particular measures of the Government, our Senator remarks, that "the fruits of his administration are abundant, and unhappily for the interests of this nation, they are of a character to sticken the patriot and the lover of his country; to produce disease in the heretofore beautiful action of the Government, and in some remedy be applied to the death and destruction to the vital interests of the nation." This is a sweeping denunciation for one who ought to be acquainted with the acts the executive authority of his country.—Can Mr. Chambers presume, that the effusions of mere partisan abuse will be countenanced by the sober and reflecting portion of the community? Does he believe, that the talents and respectability of a statesman are to be estimated by the violence of his invective, and the grossness of his misrepresentations.

If this conscience have the power of restoring for the commission of error, must not feel mortified, while reflecting upon the statements, which he has published to the world, in regard to the measures of the present Administration? He surpassed even Barton and Holmes in wanton abuse. The false charges of these men were confined to a part only of the official conduct of Gen. Jackson and his Cabinet. But it was reserved for our Senator, to tell his hearers, that the abundant fruits of his administration were of a character to "sticken the lover of his country, and to end in death and destruction to the vital interests of the nation." If the gentleman had given a correct account of these "abundant fruits," the people, whom he addressed, would scarcely think them so sickening as he has represented. An enumeration of some of the principal measures of Gen. Jackson's Administration, will show how much credit is due to Mr. Chambers' assertions.

The first wholesome fruit, produced by the election of that great patriot, was a saving of thousands of dollars, by the institution of a rigid system of accountability in all the Departments of the Government. It is impossible to calculate exactly the amount gained by the country in consequence of the regulations, adopted in the different public offices at Washington. It may, however, be stated with safety, that during Gen. Jackson's term, at least one million of dollars will be preserved by removals and the present strict mode of transacting the business of the Government.

The second wholesome fruit of the present administration, has proceeded from a reduction of the duties upon several of the necessities of life. During Mr. Adams' administration, 12 cents were paid upon the importation of every pound of Bohea Tea. Since Gen. Jackson was elected, the duty has, by his recommendation, been reduced to 4 cents. The duties upon Soucheong Tea, during Mr. Adams' administration, were 25 cents per pound. They have been reduced to 10 cents per pound by the influence and advice of Gen. Jackson. Under the late administration, the duties upon Old Hyson and Young Hyson Teas were 40 cents per pound. Gen. Jackson has succeeded in having them reduced to 18 cents per pound. The duties on Imperial Tea were 60

cents per pound, while Mr. Adams was President. They have since been reduced to 25 cents per pound by the wisdom of Gen. Jackson. On the article of molasses, during the Adams and Clay dynasty the duties were 10 cents per gallon. Salt was taxed at the Adams and Clay power, to the amount of 80 cents per bushel. Gen. Jackson has had this tax reduced to 15 cents per bushel. He has also reduced the duties on Coffee to 3 cents per pound, and on Cocoa to 1 cent per pound. By these reductions, the people have got rid of paying about three millions, five hundred thousand dollars annually for consuming Tea, Molasses, Salt, Coffee and Cocoa. Is it not astonishing that such fruit as this should make our Senator sick?

The third wholesome fruit of Gen. Jackson's election, has been the payment of six hundred and fifty thousand dollars by Denmark, for spoliation upon our Commerce, during the years 1803, 1809, 1810 and 1811. This claim had, for several years, been a subject of contention. The efforts of the preceding Administration, to recover it, were unavailing. The wisdom and energy of A. Jackson were required to obtain our just demands.

The fourth wholesome fruit, produced by the present Administration, is our treaty with Turkey, by which we have secured a trade with the Indian Asiatic Seas. This business was undertaken by Messrs. Adams and Clay. They were, however, unable to obtain this trade, which has been estimated to be worth about five hundred thousand dollars annually to our country.

The fifth wholesome fruit of Gen. Jackson's election is the recovery of the West India Trade, which was lost by the last administration, while they were travelling through the country, for the purpose of making dinner speeches. This trade is supposed to be worth at least three millions of dollars annually to the people of the United States.

It would occupy too much time to mention every important act of the present Administration. That industry and economy have been introduced into all the operations of the Government, cannot be questioned by any person, who has taken the trouble to examine the official records of the country. The single item of expenditures for our foreign intercourse, is about \$300,000 less per annum, than it was during Mr. Adams' administration. Notwithstanding this fact, and the advantages derived from the trade, which Gen. Jackson has established, upon terms of reciprocity with several nations, our Senator has boldly charged the present administration with wasting the treasures of our ministers. Does the gentleman suppose, that such "abundant fruits" have been already noticed, are calculated to "sticken the patriot; and end in death and destruction to the vital interests of the nation?" Is it not disgraceful to any man, publicly to denounce measures, which he must be satisfied, will necessarily promote the interests of his country? I have no doubt that the "fruits of this administration" have diseased our Senator, and many other patriots like himself. They have become frantic at the prosperity of the nation, because they know it will be the means of continuing Gen. Jackson in office, and consequently of defeating their party schemes. The people generally would very soon be diseased in a similar manner, if they had such contemptible sources of information, as such contemptible dinner speeches as those delivered by Barton, Holmes and Chambers. Our Senator declares, that "the fruits of the present administration" will be "death and destruction to the vital interests of the nation." In parts of this Union it would have been as fatal to the hopes of a politician to proclaim himself opposed to the tariff, internal improvement and the United States Bank, as to have openly avowed hostility to the fundamental articles of republican government or a preference for a monarchy. How is now the case? Why they scarcely cause a stumbling block to the expenditure of a paragraph to remove.—At all events a resolution or two by way of "protestation" would be a more judicious course or consistency. The tariff question is satisfactorily adjusted by a cold recognition of the constitutionality of the system, and by advising in regard to it a mode of proceeding which cannot fail to destroy it utterly. I should like to be informed, how long the gentleman has been an advocate of the tariff. Does he suppose, that his Eastern Shore brethren have never heard of his votes upon this subject, in the Senate of the United States? Has he any claims to that consistency, the want of which he condemns in others? It is amazing to behold a man, who professes to have any talents or even common sense, falling into so many political blunders and absurdities. It appears from the Journal of proceedings in the Senate, that Mr. Chambers has voted against some of the most important tariff measures ever proposed in Congress.—On February 28th, 1827, The Bill imposing additional duties on imports, commonly called the Voolen's Bill, was presented to the Senate for their consideration and final decision. Mr. Hayne made a motion to lay the Bill on the table. The yeas and nays were called and being equal, the Vice President gave the casting vote in the affirmative, by which the Bill was laid on the table. Mr. Chambers' vote is recorded among the yeas upon this motion. He had it in his power to decide the fate of this interesting Bill, and he did so by effectually opposing its passage. On the 12th of May, 1828, Mr. Chambers voted, in the Senate of the United States, against engrossing and passing to a third reading, an amended Bill from the House of Representatives, imposing duties on imports, commonly called the Tariff Bill, on the succeeding day, he voted for postponing said Bill indefinitely, and afterwards voted against its final passage. Notwithstanding these facts, the gentleman professes in his dinner speech to be a warm friend of the Tariff. He has even the effrontery to accuse others of violating the dictates of their conscience, and of evincing an inconsistency in regard to this measure. Ought any candidate to be placed in the political statements and opinions of a man who would thus attempt to deceive and mislead the public? Mr. Chambers may obtain credence from a few ignorant partisans, but his assertions will be condemned by those who are acquainted with the affairs of their country.

The gentleman expresses wonderful lamentations, in consequence of Gen. Jackson's opposition to rechartering the United States Bank. This is a question, however, upon which men of all parties differ. Many, who are now advocating Mr. Clay's election to the Presidency, have openly contended, in Congress, against the constitutionality and expediency of the United States Bank. Gen. Jackson has recommended in place of the present institution, the establishment of a Bank of the Treasury Department, based on public and individual deposits, without power to make loans, or purchase property. Great disputes have occurred, in regard to the preference which should be given to these systems. General Jackson has fearlessly offered his opinions upon this subject, from an honest conviction of their propriety. It is certainly difficult to denounce, without actual experiment, which of

the two systems is best calculated to promote public and private interests.

With his usual vindictive spirit, our Senator remarks, that Gen. Jackson's "attachment to the Supreme Court, and the legitimate powers which, until his reign, no statesman dared to it, is at least questionable." I have examined Gen. Jackson's messages to Congress, and can find no sentiment, which can be construed into an opposition to the present organization of that judicial tribunal. It will therefore be necessary for Mr. Chambers to produce better authority than his opinions or opinions or assertions, to induce us to believe, that Gen. Jackson has any wish to diminish the "legitimate powers" of the Supreme Court. He may be in favour of certain modifications of its principles, upon which the Court is established, but I do not believe, that he is opposed to any constituent, which is necessary for its independence.

Our Senator seems to think, astonishing, that Tariff and Ultra anti-tariff men, that the advocates and opponents of internal improvement, "that politicians of all words and descriptions of opinions," should be friendly to the re-election of Gen. Jackson. This circumstance is, however, easily explained. These different parties have agreed, that the measures generally of the present administration have caused business to expand and flourish. They know, that the country is in a more prosperous condition than it has been for many years. They are aware, that he can elect no man to the Presidency, whose political sentiments will correspond with their own, upon every topic a present discussed in the nation, and about which nearly every person entertains an opinion. General Jackson has proved a faithful officer, and trial, until the old hero has served as either Washington or Jefferson or Madison or Monroe, or the two Adams together.

After informing his hearers of the difference between Gen. Jackson and Mr. Calhoun, our Senator observes, "Mr. Tazewell, in a speech which you have no doubt seen, declares the President to have been guilty of gross and palpable usurpation of power. His colleague Mr. Tyler was not behind him in his denunciation of the President's usurpation. The speeches of these Senators upon the Turkish mission. They contended, that the President should not have appointed agents to negotiate with Turkey, without the advice and consent of the Senate, and that as he did not consult the Senate upon this subject, he has violated the constitution. The opinions of Mr. Tazewell and Mr. Tyler are certainly entitled to great respect. But other gentlemen in the Senate, whose talents and reputation are not inferior to those of any statesman in the country, contended and proved from public records, that similar missions had been sanctioned by the acts of all Gen. Jackson's predecessors. During the administration of Mr. Adams, Commodore Crane and Mr. Olney were sent to Turkey, without the advice and consent of the Senate, and that as he did not consult the Senate upon this subject, he has violated the constitution. The opinions of Mr. Tazewell and Mr. Tyler are certainly entitled to great respect. But other gentlemen in the Senate, whose talents and reputation are not inferior to those of any statesman in the country, contended and proved from public records, that similar missions had been sanctioned by the acts of all Gen. Jackson's predecessors. During the administration of Mr. Adams, Commodore Crane and Mr. Olney were sent to Turkey, without the advice and consent of the Senate, and that as he did not consult the Senate upon this subject, he has violated the constitution. The opinions of Mr. Tazewell and Mr. Tyler are certainly entitled to great respect. 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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 Routes in Delaware and Maryland, constituting part of the middle division, will be received at this Office until the 31st 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, Warrenton, Head of Sassafras, Georgetown, Roads, Millington, Union House, Chester, Suddler's Roads, Church Hill, Centerville, and Wye Mills, to Easton, 87 miles and back, twice a week in 4 horse post coaches; the office at Cecil to be supplied regularly with the mail, each trip, both ways, from Warrenton.

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

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

1352. From St. George's 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. George's 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, at 1 a m arrive at St. George's same days by 8 p m.

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

Leave St. George's 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. George's 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. George's, 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. George's.

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

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, 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.

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, 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 arrive at Easton same days 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 arrive 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, Huntingtown and Prince Fredericktown to St. Leonard's 75 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Annapolis every Saturday at 10 a m arrive at St. Leonard's next Monday by noon.

Leave St. Leonard's 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 days by 7 p m.

1382. 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 Chambersburg every Monday and Thursday at 5 a m arrive at Emmittsburg same days by 6 p m.

1383. 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.

1384. From Wierburg to Union Meeting House, 6 miles, once a week.

Leave Wierburg every Wednesday after the arrival of the mail from Baltimore, arrive at Union Meeting House in 1-2 hours, and return to Wierburg the same day within 2 hours.

1385. From Reisterstown by Hampstead, Manchester, Hanover, Pa. Abbottstown, East, York, York Springs and Papertown to Carlisle, 55 miles and back, daily, in stages from June 15 to October 1 in each year, and twice a week in stages the remainder of the year.

Leave Reisterstown every Monday and Thursday at 8 a m the mail from Baltimore, having arrived, arrive at York Springs same days by 8 p m, and at Carlisle next days by 9 a m.

Leave Carlisle every Tuesday and Friday at 2 p m, arrive at York Springs same days by 6 p m.

Leave same next days at 5 a m and arrive at Reisterstown same days in time for the stage from Gettysburg, for Baltimore.

1386. From Hagerstown by Catowetown, Smithsburg, Brownsville Sablerville and Mechanistown, to Gracemah, 24 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Hagerstown every Wednesday at 4 a m, arrive at Gracemah, same day by 11 a m.

Leave Gracemah every Wednesday at 1 p m, arrive at Hagerstown same day by 8 p m.

1387. From Uniontown by Middleburgh and Double Pipe Creek to Gracemah, 15 miles and back, once a week.

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

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

1388. 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 Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Frederick same day by 4 p m.

1389. From Frederick by Walkersville, Woodsboro, Middleburgh, Bruceville, Tanytown, Petersburg, Pa. Hanover and Pigeon Hill to York, 62 miles and back, twice a week in two horse stages.

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

Leave Annapolis every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 5 a m arrive at Washington same days by 3 p m.

1410. From West River to Queen Anne's, twice a week.

Leave West River every Tuesday and Thursday at 6 1/2 arrive at Queen Anne's same days by 8 a m.

Leave Queen Anne every Tuesday and Thursday after the arrival of the mail from Annapolis, say 10 a m arrive at West River same days in 2 hours.

1411. From Bladensburg to Magruder's 9 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Bladensburg every Monday and Thursday 9 a m arrive at Magruder's by 11 a m.

Leave Magruder's same days at 11 1/2 a m arrive at Bladensburg by 5 p m.

1412. From Georgetown, D.C. by Washington, Piscataway, Md. Pleasant Hill, Port Tobacco, Allen's Fresh, Newport, Chaptico, St. Clement's Bay, Leonardtown, Great Mills and St. Inigoes to the Ridge, 99 miles and back, between Georgetown and Leonardtown, 67 miles, twice a week in 4 horse post coaches and once a week between Leonardtown and the Ridge, 32 miles.

Leave Georgetown every Monday and Thursday 6 a m arrive at Leonardtown next days by noon.

Leave Leonardtown every Tuesday and Friday at 2 p m arrive at Georgetown next days by 7 p m.

Leave Leonardtown every Wednesday at 6 a m arrive at the Ridge same day by 4 p m.

Leave the Ridge every Thursday at 6 a m arrive at Leonardtown same day by 5 p m.

1413. From Port Tobacco to Nanjemoy, 15 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Port Tobacco every Tuesday at 6 a m arrive at Nanjemoy same day by 10 a m.

Leave Nanjemoy every Tuesday at 11 a m arrive at Port Tobacco same day by 3 p m.

1414. From Allen's Fresh to Harris' Lot 9 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Allen's Fresh every Tuesday at 7 a m arrive at Harris' Lot by 9 a m.

Leave Harris' Lot every Tuesday at 10 a m arrive at Allen's Fresh same day by 12 noon.

1415. From Upper Marlboro' by Nottingham, Horsehead, Aquasco, Benedict, Charlotte Hall, Chaptico, Somerset and Fenwick's Tavern to Allston's 67 miles and back, twice a week between Upper Marlboro' and Nottingham, 9 miles, and once a week the remainder of the route.

Leave Upper Marlboro' every Monday and Thursday at 1 p m arrive at Nottingham by 3 p m, Chaptico, on Tuesday by 3 p m and at Allston's on Wednesday by 4 a m.

Leave Allston's every Wednesday at 9 a m arrive at Chaptico by 2 p m, at Nottingham on Thursday by 2 p m and at Upper Marlboro' on Monday and Thursday by 6 p m.

1416. From Port Tobacco by Bryantown to Benedict, 22 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Port Tobacco every Tuesday at 5 a m arrive at Benedict the same day by 11 a m.

Leave Benedict every Tuesday at 1 p m arrive at Port Tobacco same day by 7 p m.

1. The Postmaster General reserves the right to expedite the mails, and to alter the times of their arrival and departure, at any time during the continuance of the contract, by giving an adequate compensation, never exceeding a pro rata allowance, for any extra expense which such alteration may require.

2. Seven minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mail at each office, where no particular time shall be specified, but the Postmaster General reserves to himself the right of extending the time.

3. For every ten minutes delay in arriving at any point after the time prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit five dollars; if the delay shall continue beyond the time for the departure of any pending mail, the forfeiture shall be equal to twice the amount allowed for carrying the mail one trip. If it be made to appear that the delay was occasioned by unavoidable accident, of which the Postmaster General shall be the judge, the forfeiture may be reduced to the amount of pay for a trip; but in no case can that amount be remitted. The forfeitures are otherwise unconditional, and will in all cases be enforced.

4. Persons who make proposals will state their prices by the years payments to be made quarterly; in the months of July, August, November, and February, one month after the expiration of each quarter.

5. None but a free white person shall be employed to carry the mail.

6. Proposals should state whether the person proposes to carry the mail in a 4 horse coach, a 2 horse stage, or otherwise.

7. If the person offering proposals wishes the privilege of carrying newspapers, out of the mail, he must state it in his bid; otherwise, he cannot enjoy that privilege.

8. Proposals for any improvements in transporting the mail, as to the manner of carrying, means of expedition, extension of route, frequency of trips, or any other improvements, are invited to be stated in the proposals, and will be duly considered.

9. The number of the route, and its beginning and termination, as advertised, should be stated in every bid, and the proposals must be sealed, directed to the "General Post Office, Office of Mail Contracts," and superscribed "Proposals."

The following is a proper form for a proposal: "I will convey the mail, agreeably to advertisement, on route No. from to He must state the place of his residence; and if not a contractor, he must accompany his bid with satisfactory recommendations.

10. The distances, as stated, are believed to be substantially correct; but if any mistakes have occurred in relation to them, no increase of compensation will be allowed on that account. The contractor will inform himself on that point.

11. The Postmaster General reserves the right of annulling any contract whenever repeated failures to arrive within the contract time shall occur; or whenever one failure shall happen amounting to the loss of a trip; or whenever any direction which he may give shall not be promptly obeyed.

12. In every case where the mail is transported in stages and the present contractor shall be underbid, and the underbidder shall not have such stage property as may be necessary for the performance of the contract, he shall purchase from the present contractor, at a reasonable valuation, the whole or any part of the stage property, including horses, that may be suitable for the service, and make payment for the same by reasonable instalments. Should they not agree as to the suitability of the property, its value, the terms of payment, and its security, each may choose a person, who may appoint an umpire, and their decision shall be final; or if the underbidder declines to do this, the Postmaster General will name the umpire. This will be

## Wool & Sheep-Skins.

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

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

June 7<sup>th</sup>

A SPECULATION. *Something curious, and worthy attention.* From the great success attending the last Club, S. J. SYLVESTER, Licensed Lottery Broker, 130 BROADWAY, New-York, respectfully submits the following plan to his friends in this section of the country:

The NEW YORK, Extra Class, No. 19, will be drawn 21st SEPTEMBER. 36 Numbers, — drawn Ballots. The chief Prizes are \$50,000, \$40,000, \$30,000, \$20,000, \$10,000, \$5,000, &c. &c.

It is the intention of S. J. Sylvester to club 25 Pack's Whole tick's, 300 300 35 do. Halves 420 210 40 do. Quarters 480 120

Tickets 630 at \$1610 650 100 Shares, at \$100 80 100,080 630 Tickets must draw \$4280, 100 Shares, each \$42 80, 4280. Deducting \$4280 from \$10,080, leaves \$5800, divided into 100 shares, the greatest possible loss will be \$58 per share.

It is certain the Tickets will draw more than the above named sum, but this amount is mentioned as they cannot bring less. To those who remit \$58 in Notes or Prizes, a regular certificate of each Package and Combination Numbers will be forwarded. The Tickets will be lodged in the Bank till after the drawing, and the Prize money immediately divided among the Shareholders. Such a chance seldom occurs to obtain the splendid Capitals.

The plan has met with so much approbation in New-York and Philadelphia, that already 43 shares have been taken.

Messrs. Yates & McIntyre, the Managers will, with each Certificate, give a guarantee for the payment of all the prizes.

S. J. SYLVESTER begs to remark to those who do not know him, that he has permission to refer to the Managers, Messrs. Yates & McIntyre; and also, if required, can give the names of the first houses throughout the United States and the Canadas. Many will not wish to risk so much. S. J. Sylvester has therefore for sale in the same scheme, Whole Tickets, \$16. Halves \$8, Quarters \$4. All Letters by Mail, meet same attention as on personal application, if addressed to S. J. SYLVESTER, New-York.

N. B. There are good Schemes drawing every Wednesday, in New-York. Those of my distant Patrons wishing to adventure 5, 10, 20 dollars, or upwards, may depend on having tickets remitted by forwarding their orders by mail. Address as above.

Sylvesters Reporter, Counterfeit Detector, and Anti-Fake Price Current, published every Wednesday morning, will be sent gratis for 12 months all who deal with Sylvester. In addition to the above, it contains Prices of Stocks, Shares, List of Broken Banks, Bank Note Table, Official Schemes and Drawings, together with a variety of miscellaneous matter.

July 26

CHEAP NEW GOODS. Come on!! Come on!! ye who want Cheap Goods!

I have just returned from the foreign markets with one of the BEST ASSORTMENT OF GOODS ever opened in this town — which will be disposed of LOWER than can be had at any other Store in Easton. I do not think it necessary to enumerate articles and prices, as those who consult their own interest, will certainly give me a call.

N. B. FLOUR, of the best quality for family use, lower than it can be had of any house in Easton.

July 5

Feathers and other country produce, taken on the best terms. J. W. J.

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

JOHN BUSK may 10

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 mornings at 7 o'clock, for Cambridge, Annapolis and Baltimore; leave Baltimore on Monday mornings at 6 o'clock for Chestertown, by Corlica landing, and return the same day. Passage and fare the same as last year.

All baggage, packages, parcels, &c. at the risk of the owner or owners thereof. LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Captain. march 23

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 subscriber, or, in his absence, a letter left with Mr. S. Lowe, Easton Hotel, or directed to the subscriber at Centerville, will meet immediate attention. THOS. W. OVERLEY. nov 16

## EASTON PACKET.

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

The Schooner ABRIEL, which he intends running as a regular packet from this place to Baltimore.

The ABRIEL will leave Easton Point every Wednesday morning, at nine o'clock, A. M. returning will leave Baltimore on every Saturday morning at the same hour. The Ariel is now in complete order for the reception of freights and passengers, and can go to and from Baltimore as quick as any sail boat that sails our bay; as I have been employed for the last six years in the packing business from this place, I flatter myself that it will be in my power to give general satisfaction to all freighters that may entrust the command to me.

The schooner Ariel will be commanded by Capt. Thomas P. Townsend, who is well known for his industry and sobriety, and with whom I have no doubt the public will be pleased. All orders given to the subscriber, or left at Doctor Thomas H. Dawson's Drug Store, in Easton, will be faithfully attended to, by

The public's obedient servant, SAMUEL H. BENNY. march 8

UNION TAVERN. EASTON, MARYLAND. 1831

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from Cambridge, Dorchester county, where he has been engaged for near twelve years in keeping a public house, and has the gratifying assurance of his friends and customers in that place, as well as those travelling through, who favoured him with a call that heretofore he has given general satisfaction.

He has taken that large and commodious house in Easton, Talbot county, so well known as the Union Tavern, on the corner of Washington and Goldsborough streets, immediately opposite the Bank, in the most fashionable and pleasant part of the town, within a few steps of the Court House, and immediately adjoining the office of the Hon. John Leeds Kerr, and nearly opposite to that of the Hon. William Hayward Junr.

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

W. C. R.'s STAGES will run to the wharf regularly for the accommodation of passengers from and to the Steamboat Maryland. Passengers carried to any part of the adjacent country at a moments notice.

The Star and Gazette, Easton; Village Herald, Princes Anne; Messenger, Snow Hill; Times, Centerville; American, Baltimore; and Caroline Intelligence, Denton, will each insert the above to the amount of two dollars and forward their bills to the subscriber.

W. C. R. REMOVAL. A. BAXTER, GUN SMITH, has removed from his former residence in Market Space, to No 67 Pratt st. near Commerce at where he has made such arrangements as will enable him to carry on his business in an extensive manner, and by unremitted attention hopes to receive a continuance of Public patronage. He has on hand an assortment of single and double barreled 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, Cullasses, Boarding Pikes, and Cartridges at the shortest notice.

The Independent Citizen, Bel-Air; Republican, Annapolis; Whig, Easton; Press, Elkton; Telegraph, Chestertown; Village Herald, Princess Anne, will publish the above to the amount of two dollars each, and charge American office. Baltimore, June 8—14

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## EAS

VOL. III.

PRINTED AT EVERY TUESDAY

EDWARD PUBLISHER OF THE

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Are Two Dollars

Annuaire payable half

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FIVE CENTS per squ

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

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

### THE FEMALE CLASSIC ACADEMY AT EASTON,

late relinquished by Mr. Hart, will, in future  
be conducted by the Subscriber. 'Tis contem-  
plated to pursue the same extended, thorough  
course of instruction practised by his prede-  
cessor, and so well calculated to give expan-  
sion to intellect, dignity to sentiment, and a  
consequent polish to manners. 'The Princi-  
pal can promise largely as to his assiduity, at-  
tention, and conscientious desire to be useful as  
a Teacher. And should the number of pupils,  
or the branches to be taught exceed his own  
personal efforts to do justice, discreet and  
competent assistants will be advisedly en-  
gaged. The discipline of the School will  
have for its basis the eliciting of a laudable  
emulation. Penalties will consist in the im-  
position of intellectual tasks, the performance of  
which will be enforced if necessary by confine-  
ment at play-time. Should this prove ineffec-  
tual, appeal will be made to parental admonitions  
prior to expulsion—the dernier resort. 'The  
charges will be as follows.

Spelling, Reading, Writing, per  
Quarter \$4 00  
Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic 5 00  
History, use of Globes, Astronomy,  
Rhetoric, Composition 6 00  
Logic, Chemistry, Nat. & Exp. Phi-  
sophy, Mor. & Polit. French, Latin, 7 00  
Drawing, Painting, 3 Dol. Extra.  
'Twas designed to open the school immedi-  
ately, but as the usual time of vacation is now  
at hand, business will not commence, till the  
1st. Monday in September unless ten or twelve  
should make known to him a wish to dispense  
with the vacation, in which event the Acad-  
emy will be opened. The subscriber would  
take into his family several pupils as boarders,  
upon terms customary in this place.

EDW. H. WORRELL, South St.  
Easton, July 26

### Talbot County, to wit:

ON application to me the subscriber, one of  
the Justices of the Orphan's Court, of the  
county aforesaid, by petition in writing of  
Haddaway, stating that he is under execu-  
tion, and praying for the benefit of the act of  
Assembly, passed at November Session, eight-  
een hundred and five, for the relief of Insol-  
vent Debtors, and the several supplements  
thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said  
acts; and the said Oakley Haddaway, having  
complied with the several requisites required  
by the Acts of Assembly—I hereby order and  
adjudge that the said Oakley Haddaway be  
discharged from his imprisonment, and that he  
be and appear before the judges of Talbot  
County Court, on the first Saturday of Novem-  
ber Term next, and at such other days  
and times as the Court shall direct; the same  
time is appointed for the creditors of the said  
Oakley Haddaway to attend; and show cause,  
if any they have, why the said Oakley Hadda-  
way should not have the benefit of the said  
acts of Assembly. Given under my hand the  
9th day of May 1831.

EDWARD N. HAMELTON.  
August 16

### Talbot County, to wit:

ON application to me the subscriber, one of  
the Justices of the Orphan's Court, of the  
county aforesaid, by petition in writing of  
Cloudberry Kirby, stating that he is under  
execution, and praying for the benefit of the  
act of Assembly, passed at November Session,  
eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of In-  
solvent Debtors, and the several supplements  
thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said  
acts; and the said Cloudberry Kirby, having  
complied with the several requisites required  
by the acts of Assembly—I do hereby order  
and adjudge that the said Cloudberry Kirby  
be discharged from his imprisonment, and that  
he be and appear before the judges of Tal-  
bot County Court, on the first Saturday of  
November Term next, and at such other days  
and times as the Court shall direct, the same  
time is appointed for the creditors of the said  
Cloudberry Kirby to attend, and show cause,  
if any they have, why the said Cloudberry  
Kirby should not have the benefit of the said  
acts of Assembly. Given under my hand the  
23d day of July 1831.

LAMBERT W. SPENCER.  
Aug. 16

### \$50 REWARD

IF TAKEN OUT OF THE STATE. OR

\$40 IF TAKEN IN THE STATE.

Ran away from the subscriber on

Wednesday the 13th of July a

negro woman called HANNAH, she

took with her the following articles

of clothing, a white satin bonnet,

a large red cotton dress, a muslin pet-

ticoat, a large red cotton shawl with some

white flowers in it, a lace jacket of bedtick-

ing, a red waist ribbon, her other clothing not re-

collected, she is about 25 or 26 years old, she is

tall and spare, her colour is that of a mulatto

she has a long face and nose, large under lip,

her teeth some affected; she rubs snuff and

chews tobacco, she has a long hollow foot,

large heel; she has a loud speech, any person

who will arrest and secure her in either the

jail at Denton, Easton, Georgetown, or Phila-

delphia or will deliver her to the subscriber,

near Denton, Caroline county, shall receive

the above reward.

ANDERTON BREEDING.

Caroline County.

### Wool & Sheep-Skins.

RHODES, KENNARD & LOVEDAY, ar

wishing to purchase the above articles to

some extent, and will give the highest market

prices, either in goods or money.

They have just received, and offer for sale,

a very superior paste-black; its application

is said to produce fine and permanent gloss,

at the same time, that it is found to preserve

and render all kinds of leather completely wa-

ter-proof.

June 7 18

To the Editors of National Intelligencer.

BLUE SPRING, 2d August, 1831.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton: After having finish-  
ed the within letter, I discovered in your pa-  
per of the 23rd ult. that Mr. Ingham had pub-  
lished his letter to me, as well as his state-  
ment. You will please, therefore to publish  
this letter as my reply, and oblige your o'bt.  
servant,

R. H. M. JOHNSON.

BLUE SPRING, July 31, 1831.

Dear Sir:—Yours of the 16th instant was  
this day received, accompanied by a statement,  
which, it seems you have prepared for the  
Public, purporting to contain separate conver-  
sations, with the President and myself relative  
to an allegation made in the public Journals  
that General JACKSON had authorized a Mem-  
ber of Congress to require of Messrs. Berrien,  
Branch, and yourself, and your families, to  
associate with Major Eaton, and his family,  
under the penalty of being dismissed from of-  
fice. You refer to two articles in the Globe  
to justify your appeal to the public, previously  
receiving my answer, in which it appeared  
that I had denied the above allegation, if it  
had any allusion to me. After the publication  
of this accusation against General JACKSON,  
I received a letter from a friend, intimating  
that I was the member of Congress to whom  
allusion was made, and requested to know if I  
had ever made such a communication. In my  
answer, I confined myself to the specific ac-  
cusation thus publicly made against the President,  
and which is attributable to yourself, and most  
unequivocally denied that General JACKSON  
ever made such a requisition through me, and  
as positively denied having ever made such a  
statement to you. On the contrary, I asserted,  
and now repeat, I did inform you, in each  
and every interview, that the President dis-  
claimed any right or intention to interfere in  
any manner whatever with the regulation of  
your private or social intercourse.

'Thus, in a matter in which I was engaged  
to serve you and other friends, in a matter  
of delicate and highly confidential nature, and  
in which I succeeded, unexpectedly I found  
myself presented in the public journals as a  
witness impeaching one of those friends, and  
ascribing to him declarations which he never  
made; and placed in that attitude by you, self-  
respect and self-defence called upon me to  
correct that erroneous statement. I cannot  
therefore, agree with you, that I did in any  
degree change my view of the subject in con-  
sidering it improper in any of the parties to  
come before the public without the opportunity  
of comparing our different recollections.

But I do not see how it could impeach your  
personal or political character to come before the  
public previously, you will find me as ready  
as yourself to meet any responsibility or diffi-  
culty which such a course may produce. Up  
to this date I have considered my correspon-  
dence with you and Mr. Berrien of a charac-  
ter not to be divulged to any one, and have  
therefore confined it to my own bosom. The  
object of my first letter to you was to declare  
frankly and candidly, in the spirit of perfect  
respect and friendship, that I was misinformed  
and provided I was the member of Congress to  
whom reference was made, that you might  
have the power to correct your misap-  
prehension of my communications.

I did not see how it could impeach your  
character or lessen your reputation to consider  
and acknowledge a mistake, without your  
assumption of the ground that you under-  
stood me better than I understood myself,  
and that you could make the public believe so.  
My standard of confidence and friendship,  
arising from a personal and political  
intimacy of twenty years, would have dic-  
tated that course to me. Such a course could  
have been injurious to none, and less trouble-  
some to all.

But, so far as I am concerned, I feel per-  
fectly willing to take the course adopted by  
yourself, of placing our views before the pub-  
lic. I do not, however, think that it will be  
much benefited by our labours; and I am far-  
ther induced to believe that the public will  
place a less value upon the controversy than  
I do. In denying the confidential character  
of our conversations, you urge, as one consid-  
eration, that the intimation to invite Major  
Eaton and his family to your large parties  
was offensive, although you are kind enough  
to believe that I did not so intend it? If the  
nature of the suggestion changed in your  
mind the character of the conversation and the  
relation of that perfect friendship which so long  
existed, would it not have been magnanimous  
and generous in you to have advised me of it?  
I now come to the material point in controver-  
sy—whether Gen. JACKSON through me, re-  
quired of you to invite Maj. Eaton and his  
family to your large parties. This suggestion  
was made upon my own responsibility, with  
an anxious desire more effectually to reconcile  
the then existing difficulties. But Gen. JACK-  
SON never whatever, directly or indirectly,  
made such a demand. The complaint made  
by Gen. JACKSON against this part of his cabi-  
net was specific, that he had been informed,  
and was induced to believe, that they were  
using their influence to have Maj. Eaton and  
his family excluded from all respectable cir-  
cles, for the purpose of degrading him, and  
thus drive him from office; and that the attempt  
had been made even upon the foreign minis-  
ters, and in one case had produced the desired  
effect.

He proposed no mode of accommodation or  
satisfaction, but declared expressly that if such  
was the fact he would dismiss them from of-  
fice. He then read to me a paper containing  
the principles upon which he intended to act,  
which disclaimed the right to interfere with  
the social relations of his cabinet. Acting in  
the capacity of a mutual friend and obeying the  
impulse of my own mind, can it be supposed,  
that I would have misinterpreted any of the  
parties, and thus defeat the object I had in view?  
I should have considered it a gross violation of  
the ties of that friendship which then existed  
between us, to have carried to you such a  
message, as that you should invite Maj. Eaton  
and his family, or any other persons, to your  
large or small parties, under a menace of dis-  
missal from office. When the President men-  
tioned this charge of conspiracy, I vindicated  
you against it. I gave it as my opinion  
that he was misinformed. To prevent a rup-  
ture I requested the President to postpone  
calling upon those members of his cabinet till  
Saturday that I might have the opportunity of  
two days to converse with them.

When I made my report to the President  
I informed him that I was confirmed in my  
opinion previously expressed, that he had been  
misinformed as to the combination and conspir-  
acy. I informed him of your unequivocal  
and positive denial of the fact, and communi-  
cated every thing which transpired between

us, calculated to satisfy his mind on the subject.  
It was this report of mine that gave him satis-  
faction, and changed his feelings and determi-  
nation—not his ground as you have supposed;  
with me he had no ground to change. He  
had assumed none except that which I have  
stated; nor did I ever make use of such an ex-  
pression to you that he had changed his ground.  
It is true I informed you that the President  
was very much excited, but I do not recollect  
the precise language used to convey my idea  
of that excitement. I presume you had the  
advantage of your private memoranda, when  
you say I compared him to a roaring lion.

You attribute to me another declaration  
which I never made—that on our way to Mr. Ber-  
rien's I stated that the President had inform-  
ed me that he would invite Mr. Branch, Mr.  
Berrien, and yourself, to meet him on the next  
Friday, when he would inform you of his deter-  
mination in the presence of Doctor Ely. I  
never received or communicated such an idea.  
The paragraph is substantially correct when  
it refers in reference to Doctor Ely is expunged.

It is true, in some of our various conversations  
the name of Dr. Ely was mentioned, but in  
connection with another part of the subject.  
The President informed me that when the re-  
mains against Maj. Eaton and his family had  
been opened to him by Doctor Ely, he had  
invited the accusers to make good their charges,  
and that they had failed—this is the sub-  
stance, of that part of our conversation in  
which Dr. Ely's name was mentioned. A-  
gain you say I called at your house about 6 o'-  
clock, when we walked to Mr. Berrien's. The  
fact is that you called for me at my lodgings  
about that time, by a previous appointment.  
This is a mistake in a matter of fact of no  
great importance, except to show how easily  
I forget. I live thus in matters of fact, how  
much more liable to differ as to words; and  
still more so to the time, manner and cir-  
cumstances in which those words have been  
introduced, and still more so to the precise  
meaning the speaker wishes to convey to the  
hearer.

Having thought it important to memoran-  
dum our conversation, would it not have given  
additional proof of your friendship and confi-  
dence, and would it not have been an act of  
justice to me, to have furnished me with it,  
(so far as I was concerned), that I might have  
corrected, if necessary, any erroneous impres-  
sions which my conversations may have made  
upon you? The witness in court is often mis-  
understood by lawyers and jury, and is often  
called upon to correct the mistake and to ex-  
plain his meaning; and you have gained little  
in your desire to be accurate, so far as I am  
concerned, by failing to give me with your  
private memoranda, and if now furnished, I  
dare think that I might put a different con-  
struction upon your own notes.

Again: you are incorrect in supposing that I  
informed you that the President requested me  
to converse with you and your colleagues. It  
was my own proposition; and in this you will  
find I am supported by Mr. Berrien. Nor  
did I ever say that your families had not re-  
turned the call of Mrs. Eaton; and that if they  
would leave the first card, and open a formal  
intercourse in that way, the President would  
be satisfied. Such an idea never entered my  
mind; for I never did know the precise manner  
in which the social non-intercourse existed  
between your families, whether cards I ever  
passed from either or not; and sure I am, that  
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ans violating the sanctity of the grave itself.  
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The "Star in the East."—The Eastern  
Argus furnishes the proceedings of a Conven-  
tion of the friends of the administration, re-  
cently held in the "Cumberland" district.—  
Among other resolutions, relating to State af-  
fairs, the following were unanimously adopt-  
ed:

Resolved, That the Administration of "Pre-  
sident Jackson, in the most signal and dis-  
tinguished manner, disappointed the predic-  
tions and refuted the calumnies of his enemies,  
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sanguine friends—and that, in our opinion, the  
interests of the Republican Party and the wel-  
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as his illustrious predecessors Washington and  
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Resolved, That the economical reforms  
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administration chosen by the people, and one  
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port.

Resolved, That the Veto Message contains  
an admirable vindication of the rights of the  
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mismanagement and carelessness of Messrs.  
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that we already feel the importance of the  
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whole conduct of our Foreign Relations—more  
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origin to a corrupt bargain between manufac-  
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# LETTER OF O. P. Q.

Casimir Perier says—"All is settled."—French elections—Belgium—Poland—can you not aid the Polish cause?

To the Ed. of the London Morn. Chron. PARIS, July 3, 1831.

Sir—I have just quitted an intimate friend of Casimir Perier's, and, in a state bordering upon ecstasy, he has assured me that "all is settled." I asked him what was settled? Why, first of all, the affairs of Belgium are settled; for he declares, that the government has received a telegraphic despatch, announcing that the congress had adopted all the articles of the late protocol by a large majority. I doubted the accuracy of this information; but when he said I might rely on the truth, I felt bound to believe him, and presume that the Monitor of to-morrow will repeat after M. Casimir Perier, that "all is settled." And next I asked him what was settled? He told me that the question of Poland was "settled"—that England, France, and Austria, were perfectly agreed upon the conduct to be pursued immediately after the arrangement of the Belgian question—that the independence of the Duchy of Warsaw would be acknowledged—that the other revolutions would be put down—and that the emperor of Russia would yield some points to the Poles, whilst the Poles would make concessions to the Russian emperor. "In line (said my informant) you may calculate as a matter of course, that all is settled as to Poland, & what remains to be done will be arranged diplomatically."—He would not hear one word I had to say about the refusal of the Poles to compromise the revolutions in Lithuania, Volhynia, &c. and evidently repeated the lesson he had just learned from his instructor, Casimir, "that all is settled." I ventured to ask him two questions—the first was, whether he was certain, no, but they will leave so soon as the Pope has organized his own army. It cannot be expected they should leave before, for that would be to encourage another revolution. They will very speedily retire, and the report which will be made to the chambers in August, will show that "all is settled." The other question I asked him was this—"Will the minister have a majority in the new chamber?" His answer was, "Most certainly, a majority of 80 or 90." He admitted that the elections in Paris would possibly be anti-ministerial; but he was full of hope, that M. Casimir Perier would be elected for the first arrondissement. He grounded this opinion, on the fact M. Mathieu Dumas, his opponent, had not given any pledge on the question of the hereditary peerage. He declared that the minister was not sufficiently known to oppose himself to the "long-tried servant of the public, M. Casimir Perier." He told me that the minister laughed at the idea of any serious troubles in Paris during this month—that he was determined to stand his ground, and face the chamber, and that if he had a majority in favor of his system, he would not leave. He begged me to repeat an article in this day's Monitor, and took his leave of me by repeating, with an air of confidence amounting to triumph, "All is settled!"

I obeyed the wishes of my informant, and read the Monitor. It contains a ministerial article, denouncing the anti-ministerialists as makers and propagators of false news—says they have sent emissaries into the departments to terrify the electors, and that the Prefects have received orders to contradict all rumors which may reach them of an unpleasant or alarming nature—announces that the telegraphs are to be kept constantly at work to inform the departments during the elections of any news which may be of interest or moment; and finally, declares that the minister is sure of a majority, and that the opposition are enemies to order, liberty, and the throne; and that the new chamber will at once put an end to the hopes and designs of these agitators and rebels.

And now then, you have the system, the hopes, the expectations, and the plans of the government before you. It agrees to abandon the hereditary peerage to its fate. It agrees to diminish the number of its political prosecutions. It agrees to present to the chambers a more moderate civil list. It agrees no longer to attack the "tree of liberty," planted in the departments; and, finally, it agrees to interfere in behalf of the Poles, to the extent of the original revolution made in the Duchy of Warsaw, but not about the revolution in Lithuania, Volhynia, or the Ukraine. It proposes to celebrate the golden pomp anniversary of the July revolution; to abide by the result of a majority for or against the minister in the new chamber; and it means to contend that it was not the interest of France to encourage the Union of Belgium to this country, because by such union the commerce of France would be injured, and the manufactures of Belgium benefited. You have now the ministerial system before you, with all its hopes and intentions; and if you are conversed with M. Casimir Perier and M. St. Justian for hours together, you would not know more or more accurately what they mean or hope to do, than you will by the faithful recital I have now supplied you. Well, then, what do you think of this system? Will it last? I tell you a thousand times, no; and I will give you my reasons for saying so.

Let us begin with Belgium. Does the adoption by the majority of the Belgian Congress, of the eighteen articles contained in the late protocol, settle the Belgian question? By no means. The men who now vote for a settlement, by means of negotiation between the sovereigns of Belgium and Holland, of this Belgian question, would be the first to demand war, should these negotiations not lead to the possession by Belgium of Luxembourg, Limbourg, and the left bank of the Scheldt. The congress threw upon prince Leopold the arrangement of the question of territory. The prince threw it back again upon the congress, by accepting the crown, subject to the eighteen articles; and now, if the rumours of this day be well founded, the congress has thrown back upon the prince the task of arranging, by adopting the 18 articles. This is all very silly, though it may be very common. It may suit the speculators for the end of the month, but it settles just nothing at all. For what is to be done with the first article, which settles that the limits of Holland shall comprise all the territories, towns, and places that belonged to the relevant republic of the United Provinces of the Low Countries, in the year 1792? Do you believe, that if this article shall remain unqualified and unaltered—and that if even the principal shall not be destroyed by the negotiations which are to take place between king Leopold and King William, I say, do you imagine that in that case the Belgians will remain satisfied, and sink down into the small and incapable state of existence to which this article would reduce it? You must know better than that Belgium, if merely constituted of all the rest of the territories which were the denominated of the kingdom of the Netherlands in the treaties of 1815, could never maintain

independence, its neutrality, its happiness, nor its wealth. It must be united.

To ruin the Belgians would not submit, and therefore the arrangement is but provisional; and the first and second articles must be altered by negotiations. And then what says the third article? Why, that the five powers will employ their good offices for the maintenance of the *status quo* in the grand duchy of Luxembourg, during the course of separate negotiations to be opened by the sovereigns of Belgium with the king of the Netherlands, and the Germanic confederation, on the subject of the said grand duchy—a negotiation which is totally distinct from the question of the limits between Belgium and Holland; it being understood, that the fortress of Luxembourg shall preserve a free communication with Germany. Now I ask you how can this be called a settlement? 1st. The *status quo* is to be preserved. 2d. Negotiations are to be opened between Belgium and Belgium. 3d. The fortress of Luxembourg is to be placed on a distinct footing; and 4th. These negotiations, are to be kept distinct from those relating to Holland and Belgium. Do you believe that the inhabitants of the grand duchy will ever consent to be united with Holland? Certainly not. Do you believe that the Belgians will consent to a large sum of money for the purchase of the duchy, when by every principle of justice, and national sovereignty, Belgium is already entitled to the annexation of that duchy to her country? Certainly not. And on the other hand, do you imagine that the king of Holland will consent to relinquish that duchy, and no longer to hold it as an appendage to the crown? His previous candid character in no way justifies such a presumption.

On the contrary, we have every ground for believing that he will not voluntarily abandon a claim upon which he professes to set so much value. Nor does the 4th article at all assist the satisfactory settlement of the question. It says, "If it be established that the Republic of the United Provinces of the Low Countries did not in the year 1792 exercise an exclusive authority over the town of Maestricht, the two parties should take measures between themselves to come to a suitable arrangement in that respect." Never was any thing so vague, so unsatisfactory, and so absurd. To whose satisfaction is it to be proved that the Bishop of Liege did exercise in the year 1790, a joint jurisdiction in the town of Maestricht? Is the satisfaction of Holland or of the Conference of London? In either case I should despair, as a Belgian, of convincing my antagonists. For as to Holland being convinced, that she would never be; and as to the Conference being convinced, the Ambassadors of Prussia and Austria will never be convinced, of any proposition which should tend to place Maestricht in the hands of Belgium. And, on the other hand, can any one suppose, that the Belgians will be satisfied with an arrangement which shall give Maestricht to Holland? Oh, no! Why, when even the proposal was made to the Belgian Congress, of allowing a mixed garrison to occupy Maestricht, the proposition received the support but of one deputy. And yet we are told, in the face of these difficulties—of these questions—of these vast and important matters of disagreement, "that all is settled!" I tell you, that if it be true the majority of the Congress has adhered to these conditions, that the majority of the Belgians have not, and will not give their consent.

I tell you, that if the Congress has acquiesced for the moment, it is only because it expects to obtain Luxembourg, Limbourg, and the left bank of the Scheldt by means of negotiation; and that should it fail in obtaining that result, still war must be resorted to in order to compel the King of Holland to listen to the voice of justice and reason. I go further than even this, and say, that the election of the Prince Leopold is but conditional—that his continuance in Belgium, even though he should ascend the throne, must depend on the result of his negotiations with Holland; and that if Belgium is to remain deprived of Luxembourg and the left bank of the Scheldt as the result of her involuntary submission to this system of protocoling, that the Belgians will again revolt, and that Belgium will never close her revolution, until she has obtained the territory to which she is entitled, upon the best and first of all principles, namely, the sovereignty of the people. In Luxembourg and Limbourg, the inhabitants have as much revolted against the dynasty of Nassau as Brussels and Ghent, and it is therefore no longer of use to attempt to re-establish the arbitrary Jesuits of 1790 or 1815, but those provinces which are determined on forming part of the new state of Belgium, will so act and so defend their rights as will leave the Austrian ambassador will be completely at a loss to yield his negotiations to the "dangerous doctrine" of popular sovereignty. There is another of the articles of this last and famous protocol to which I cannot but refer. It is the 9th, which states that "the five powers do not intend to interfere in the interior government of Belgium." This is a very necessary declaration, after the late proceedings of the London conference. It prohibited a republic—prohibited the re-union to France—prohibited the election of the son of Beauharnois—and prohibited the acceptance of the crown by the Duke of Nemours.

The Prince Leopold is their own candidate. The Belgian congress has adopted him, and that choice the five powers have approved—Yet this is not to be designated as an interference in the interior government of Belgium; and it is to go down, I suppose, to history as a precedent, that this act of the Belgians is a national one, and will be durable and complete. In a few years time, and perhaps sooner than that, we shall find, however, that the settlement was but momentary, and that Belgium will re-demand her re-union with France. In this discussion I have kept out of view the wishes of the French nation. I have said nothing of the heart-burnings and jealousies which this "settlement" evokes among us; nor of that unpleasant feeling which it engenders towards British policy and British interests. I deeply regret this. Nothing which has occurred to me for months past has given me so much pain. The hearty and sincere union of France with Great Britain I most earnestly desire.—They ought to act, think and feel together; but to effect this desirable object, there must be mutual concessions and mutual sacrifices. The formation of an English colony in Belgium is I submit, the best means to obtain this result; and it is, therefore, I lament, that France and England have not endeavored to make some permanent and rational settlement of the Belgian question. In conclusion, I, however repeat that M. Perier and his friends are wrong, and that all is not settled.

The news from Poland is not consoling or satisfactory. The forces of the Poles are necessarily divided, and for the want of arms, a large portion of the population cannot aid in the defence of their common country. Besides the want of guns, there is also a want of money.

The Government has been obliged to require the prompt assistance of all classes, and gold and silver articles of wear and use, as well as money, have been applied for by the

representatives of the nation to be deposited in the central treasury. The appeal will not be made in vain. The noblemen will use their iron utensils, and the women will throw aside all their ornaments. A large capital would thus be raised, and the wants of the moment be more than supplied, but this cannot be done when there is no more to give. Poland is poor. She was rendered yet more so by the inhuman and cruel government of Russia during the last fifteen years; and there will be an end of her resources, as well as of the soldiers. Battle after battle and campaign after campaign may ruin her, whilst Europe trembles before the force of the monarch whom the Poles so bravely oppose.—And yet if Poland were to ask for a loan in the Paris or London markets, who would subscribe?

Who would come to her aid? What security can you give that Russia will not be successful would be the first question; and I suppose, would stop all negotiations. The tender mercies of capitalists and rentiers are indeed cruel. The Polish government would, however, be delighted to receive the aid and identify themselves with the fate of Poland. Can you do nothing more for these brave men than send them tears of sympathy, pity and praise? Can nothing be done in the shape of a loan to aid the national government of Poland? Pray try, and stimulate all the true lovers of constitutional freedom to take the lead. The moment is precious; the progress of legislation is altogether disorganised—or, rather, the Government itself holds out inducement to crime, while sanguinary laws are wielded for its punishment. A few years ago government lowered the duty on gin, upon the avowed principle that lowering the duty would increase the consumption. In other words, the Government thought it right that the morals of the people should be sacrificed to the adoption of a similar means of comfort and morality of a people were not the best wealth of the State.—as if a gin-drinking besotted population were not a greater burden to the State by their impoverished condition and disorderly habits than any revenue, derived from their intemperance, could be an advantage.

We are glad to see that a London "Temperance Society," under the patronage of the Bishop of London and other dignitaries of the Church, has been formed on the principle of abolishing the use of distilled spirits as a customary beverage, and of discountenancing the causes and practice of intemperance. We observe that at their recent meeting at Exeter Hall, William Allan, so well known for his philanthropic exertions among the Society of Friends, alluded to the example of America, and anticipated equally beneficial results from the adoption of similar means of reformation in this country. The Solicitor General for Ireland, in his able speech on the occasion, attributed the greater portion of the riots, tumults, and even the periodical visitations of famine in Ireland, to the use of ardent spirits, which had been of late years rapidly on the increase. It is a mistake to suppose that the use of the distillate is a necessary evil, and that should it fail in obtaining that result, still war must be resorted to in order to compel the King of Holland to listen to the voice of justice and reason. I go further than even this, and say, that the election of the Prince Leopold is but conditional—that his continuance in Belgium, even though he should ascend the throne, must depend on the result of his negotiations with Holland; and that if Belgium is to remain deprived of Luxembourg and the left bank of the Scheldt as the result of her involuntary submission to this system of protocoling, that the Belgians will again revolt, and that Belgium will never close her revolution, until she has obtained the territory to which she is entitled, upon the best and first of all principles, namely, the sovereignty of the people. In Luxembourg and Limbourg, the inhabitants have as much revolted against the dynasty of Nassau as Brussels and Ghent, and it is therefore no longer of use to attempt to re-establish the arbitrary Jesuits of 1790 or 1815, but those provinces which are determined on forming part of the new state of Belgium, will so act and so defend their rights as will leave the Austrian ambassador will be completely at a loss to yield his negotiations to the "dangerous doctrine" of popular sovereignty. There is another of the articles of this last and famous protocol to which I cannot but refer. It is the 9th, which states that "the five powers do not intend to interfere in the interior government of Belgium." This is a very necessary declaration, after the late proceedings of the London conference. It prohibited a republic—prohibited the re-union to France—prohibited the election of the son of Beauharnois—and prohibited the acceptance of the crown by the Duke of Nemours.

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Every species of filth was exposed and removed, and after a variety of fumigations, the crew were sent ashore and the ship was subjected to the powerful effect of the chlorine gas. In restoring the hold, spirit room, &c. care was taken to exclude filth in every article that came on board.

This vessel had thus the advantage of containing a pure atmosphere, and being without any materials for generating foul air; and this state of things has been preserved by the internal regulations and police to which the officers have been unremittingly devoted. The department of the men has been kept in a high state of cleanliness, and regularly and freely ventilated. Their clothes and hammocks have been kept constantly clean, and their bodies frequently inspected to ensure the removal of dirt and secretion from the skin by bathing.

The Chloride of Lime has been used as often as twice or three times a week, in the quantity of 1 lb. to 2 lbs. each time, either sprinkled between the water casks, or dissolved and poured about the hold and spirit room, or thrown into the pump well in solution.

The most appreciable effect of this article, to correct the odour of bilge water (which is the only perceptible odour aboard), is that which follows its exhibition by sprinkling, in the form of the powder, about the main hold. It has been observed to remove all smell in a few minutes—an effect readily explained, I think, upon philosophical principles. It is here exposed, under circumstances favorable to its decomposition, by contact with those gases, for which Chlorine has so strong an affinity. Whereas, when thrown into the pump well, it is immediately embodied in a state of mixture with the mass of water, containing various salts, and while its prevention of the disengagement of deleterious effluvia, from that source, is questionable, it is left to come in contact with the water which emanate from other sources. Its agency in decomposing putrid miasmata has been sensibly and happily felt in the West India station which will, I have no doubt, recommend it to the continued attention of the Navy Department.

I have had but little experience in its efficacy in restoring deteriorated water, and those who have experimented with it do not report favorably of its properties for this purpose. It would respectfully suggest the propriety of too secure a reliance upon this justly celebrated and truly valuable article; tendency of it would be to occasion a relaxation in the employment of other means for the preservation of health in the Navy.

This ship has the bellows fitted on the Birth Deck with an exhausting tube terminating under the timbers, which is worked several times a day; its efficiency in exchanging the air of the lower parts of the vessel for a superior, pure and purer portion is proved, so far as it discharges offensive air, only at the commencement of its operation.

The last, though not the least source of health, is to be found in moral agency. An accurate discipline has been maintained by vigilance rather than coercion; occupation has prevented the commission of offences, and punishments are scarcely known. An air of contentment and happiness is visible in every countenance, the utmost good will prevails, and duty and exposure are on all occasions encountered with alacrity.

In conclusion, I will take the liberty to express my convictions, that with such precautions as those I have enumerated, the tropical climates may be disarmed of their horrors. No malignant diseases, under any exposure of heat, would originate on board—nor if it did, would the shore, the shore, the shore, some of the ship's company, they would be confined to their original subjects. It is therefore apparent, that the preventive system is consistent with sound policy as well as humanity, and the officers of the Navy, who upon such enlightened principles, guard the health of those who devote themselves to their country, rendered from the shore, the shore, the shore, who combat disease with most consummate skill.

I have the honor, &c.  
(Signed) ISAAC HULSE, Surgeon.  
To the Hon. Levi Woodbury,  
Secretary of the Navy,  
Washington.

Extracted from a letter from Commodore David Porter, United States Consul General at Barbary States, to John S. Skinner, Esq. dated

Manor, June 8, 1831.  
I am now packing up for Naples, to join my brother-in-law, Dr. Henp, who is there with my sister, and dangerously ill. Hence I proceed to Constantinople, where I shall endeavor to get you a pair of "key hole cats," and perhaps some other strange things. I now send you a letter of introduction to Mr. Skinner, who has nothing of the kind in the United States. It is a beautiful and useful tree, and furnishes a luxury for the table. I shall have a parcel of the apples put up, and deliver them to Capt. Stevens, of the Ontario, who will be home in about a month after this reaches you. You can cultivate the tree as you would cultivate corn only a little further apart. There are some beautiful groves of them near Algiers, opposite Gibraltar, as well as in Italy. You may eat the nut raw or slightly roasted, and you will find it a real delicacy. The slight turpentine taste it has, is a refinement on luxury. I hope they may arrive safely. If Mrs. S. wants pretty ornaments for the tester of her bed, or window curtains; and for various other purposes she has only to send the pine apples to the glider, and he will return them more beautifully perfect than if they had been made by the hands of the best carver.

I shall try, and send you a very simple mode of cultivating the silk worms, preparing the silk, adapted in the most simple form, to the use of families. I shall get it from a poor plain Mahonese woman, who for her amusement, raises the worm, separates the silk from the cocoon, spins and manufactures and sells it. She showed me several pounds of excellent sewing silk, of the remains of what she had last year. I shall send you a sample. You will be surprised at the simplicity of all the means of obtaining silk, and of the little trouble attending it.

This is written in haste, as the vessel sails immediately (this afternoon,) but to-morrow, if I can possibly spare time, I will give my attention to the subject and be more particular. The cultivation of silk is not as troublesome as the cultivation of flax, and infinitely more certain and profitable. The simple mode, which I hope to be able to describe, will I expect, induce good housewives to give some attention to the subject, and a gradual introduction of its culture among us, save, in the end, millions of money, which finds its way to this side of the Atlantic. For silk is an indispensable article, and is one of the first necessities, as much so as tea and sugar. For no man or woman can put on a coat, shawl, hat, glove or dress himself, in any way without it.

Excuse haste—more anon.  
Yours truly,  
J. S. Skinner, Esq.

The sebr George, at Boston, from Buenos Ayres has no board two Patagonian lions.

## EASTERN SHORE WHIG

AND  
PEOPLES ADVOCATE.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, AUG. 23, 1831.

Our patrons will bear in mind that more than a year has transpired since we undertook the publication of the Whig. The expense of conducting our business is necessarily very considerable: to meet which we have no other alternative than to call on those who have received the benefit of our labour.—The amount due from each subscriber and advertiser is small, and to them of not much moment, while to us it is of the utmost importance as forming part of the aggregate recompense for our toils. Such as are in arrears with us, are respectfully requested to transmit us the amount of our claim. Subscribers at a distance can remit by mail at our risk.

Persons indebted for postage are expected to pay their accounts. In no case will accounts be kept with those who neglect to pay promptly.

The caucus of "trustworthy and firm" friends of the Adams and Clay party, met at Hillsboro', on Thursday last, "for the purpose of nominating an Anti-Jackson candidate for Congress, of tried fidelity and distinguished character." The Gazette of Saturday says "We understand John Leeds Kerr, Esq. was selected as the candidate for Congress, and Robert H. Goldsborough, Esq. was chosen to meet the Convention" (at Baltimore, to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.)

We have been confident, ever since the publication of the resolutions of the Clay caucus of this county, that it was the desire of that party to exclude Mr. Kerr from the nomination; but with all their drilling and manoeuvring, he has shown himself the better general. We apprehend, from hints we have heard dropped, that the firmness of the caucus was put to a severer test than was probably anticipated, and that it was forced to give way to their fears.

The Western Elections.—As the accounts come to hand from the west, they exhibit the undiminished strength of the Administration in that quarter. Mr. Clay, it will be seen is defeated in his own State, and may possibly now be withdrawn. We have no apprehensions for the success of Jackson, come who may, but still some are inclined to think Clay would have been our weakest opponent. The convention which meets in Baltimore the coming winter, if Clay declines, must be troubled to get a candidate. Webster, they must know, stands no chance; Calhoun's recent publication, (however it may exalt him for firmness in declaring sentiments so evidently unpopular,) will destroy any hopes he might before have entertained; Rush is entirely out of the question; and Adams, who has been broadly hinted at as the candidate, must certainly have too much good sense, to consent to measure popularity with General Jackson again. They cannot obtain Judge McLean; this gentleman, apart from the inflexibility of his principles, knows too well where his strength lies, to permit himself to be drawn to the embraces of a party, who would only take him as a rallying point of opposition, without any hope of ultimate success.

But after all, the question is, can Clay be withdrawn? Is he so clearly before the people, and so intimately identified with the American system, upon which that party is contending, that no other man could at present be substituted? Besides, a great majority of the members appointed to the Baltimore convention, are pledged to the support of Mr. Clay.

The result of the Western elections, should not be without its influence upon the United States generally. If Mr. Clay cannot carry his own State—if his immediate neighbours, men with whom he is in the habit of daily association, cannot repose confidence in him—how can it be expected of us; and more especially, when it is recollected that the principles he advocates, the system he upholds, are calculated to advance the interests of the West, while they oppress us? These are matters worthy our consideration.

We give to-day an address from a working man of Dorchester County to his fellow-laborers, on the benefits that class have reaped from the administration of General Jackson. The arguments and facts adduced by our correspondent, we conceive applicable to every part of the Eastern Shore; and consequently invite attention to them.

We have received the Exposition of the views of JOHN C. CALHOUN, Esq. Vice President of the United States, in regard to the doctrine of Nullification, in which he shows himself more intimately connected with this principle than had been believed or expected of him. We shall endeavour to give the article in our next, or at least a large part of it.

John M. Forbes, Esq. Charge d'Affaires of the United States at Buenos Ayres, died on the 14th June. The citizens of the United States resident in Buenos Ayres, met and adopted measures for testifying their respect for the memory of the deceased.

Hydrophobia.—Great excitement prevails in Baltimore at the present time, on account of the number of dogs running at large in that city. Reports have been current that several persons had been bitten by mad dogs.

## REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS

For Electors of the Senate of Maryland.

St. Mary's county.—Stoddert, —  
Charles county.—Stoddert, —  
Stonewall.—  
Prince George's county.—Thomas T. Sumnerville, —  
Anne Arundel county.—  
Annapolis city.—Crabbe.  
Montgomery county.—Dr. Washington Davis.  
Frederick county.—Wm. M. Beall, Rodrick Dorsey.  
Washington county.—Robert Wason, Wm. D. McGill.  
Allegany county.—Wm. McMahon, George M. Swann.  
Baltimore county.—Thomas E. Stansbury, John T. H. Worthington.  
Johns Hopkins county.—Upton S. Heath.  
Harford county.—Thomas Hope, William Herman Stump.  
Cecil county.—John Evans, John W. Thomas.  
Kent county.—Joseph Redue, John M. Comegys.  
Queen Anne's county.—Wm. Grayson, Geo. N. Newnam.  
Newnam county.—Shadrach Liden, Wm. T. Newnam.

Talbot county.—

Dorchester county.—Dr. Handy, Thomas Breerwood.  
Somerset county.—James Polk, Robert Stewart.  
Worcester county.—E. K. Wilson, Dr. Chesed Purnell.

## KENT COUNTY.

Jackman Nomination in Kent County.—In pursuance of previous notice, the friends of the administration of the General Government, in this County, assembled in the several election districts, on Saturday the thirteenth ultimo, for the purpose of nominating a suitable candidate in each district, to represent the County, in the next General Assembly of the State, and to appoint committees for the purpose of meeting in convention in Chester Town, and nominating a fourth person to be run on the Delegate Ticket, and two suitable Candidates for Electors of the Senate of the State.

Mr. Albert G. Miller was the candidate chosen in the 1st election district.—Mr. Robert Upton, in the second—and Mr. Henry Hurt, in the third.—Committees were regularly appointed in each district pursuant to notice.

On Tuesday the sixteenth, the Committees appointed by the friends of the General Government, in the several election districts of the County, convened in Chester Town for the purpose of performing the duties delegated to them.—The meeting was organized by calling Doctor Thomas Wilson to the chair, and appointing George Gale, Secretary.

Doctor Edward Scott, was then suggested, and unanimously approved of by the meetings as a suitable fourth candidate for the Legislature.

Measures Joseph Redue, and John M. Comegys, were unanimously selected as candidates for Electors of Senate.

The following Resolutions were then adopted with the approbation of the whole convention:—  
1st. Resolved, That we approve of the political course of the Hon. George E. Mitchell, our representative in Congress, and that we will use all fair and honorable means to promote his re-election.

2d. Resolved, That the Secretary shall cause the proceedings of this meeting to be published in the Baltimore Republican, and Eastern Shore Whig, and that the district nominations and proceedings of the district meetings, so far as they relate to this convention, shall be published with them.

GEORGE GALE, Secretary.

## WESTERN ELECTIONS.

KENTUCKY. The Frankfort Argus of the 10th, and the Louisville Advertiser of the 9th, received yesterday, confirm the account published yesterday of the election of seven Jacksonians ascertained—viz.—Wickliffe, Johnson, Adair, Lecompte, Gather and Lyon. The contest in Clinton district has been remarkably close.—The Louisville Advertiser has a report that Haves is elected by a majority of thirty-seven votes. A contest so close must necessarily be doubtful, until the result is officially ascertained. Should Haves succeed, the next delegation to Congress from Kentucky will stand Enour for JACKSON, and four for Clay. In no event can Mr. Clay have a majority. Thus ends the "great Clay" victory in Kentucky.

This complexion of the Legislature, which was also so much vaunted of by the Clay men, begins also to assume another aspect. Two days ago there was a tremendous shouting over the immense Clay majority in the House of Representatives. Thirty or forty was the least claim. The tone is getting lower and lower every day. The forecast Clay editor in Kentucky scarcely ventures to claim more than forty or fifty, and it is by no means certain that there will be any. The issue is practically a defeat for Mr. Clay, who will consign him to political oblivion forever.

The Frankfort Argus furnishes the following returns of the legislature, so far as ascertained.—It will be perceived that it gives—49 for Clay, and 40 for Jackson.—The final result cannot possibly carry the majority for Clay, up to the number claimed last year, and the year before.

The Argus adds the following Sign,—as a warning to political aspirants.—  
"We have not heard of the election of a single one of the pledged members of the last legislature, nor do we believe one of them will be re-elected, unless it be Mr. Dyer of Ohio county. Russell of Nicholas, Chiles of Bath, Grigsby of Bullitt, Anderson of Butler, Fowler of Livingston, Hays of Caldwell and Gritton of Washington, are all left at home."

Now that the election is over and the result so unsatisfactory to the Clayites, it may be useful to recall to their memories, their stipulations and prophecies before it took place in order to compare their future course with their promises and undertakings.

Just before the election the following bulletin of expected victory went the rounds of the Clay press:—  
(Extract of a letter from Louisville, Ky. of 4th June.)  
"Aware of the anxiety felt in other states with regard to Mr. Clay's prospects in this state, it may be well to assure you, that his friends here very confidently anticipate a majority of 30 or 40 in the next Legislature, and although the Jacksonians have for some time had 8 out of 12 members of Congress, it is utterly impossible for them to have more than one after next August. From the present appearances, we doubt whether there will be a more serious opposition to



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of consequences of not fulfilling these promises in the following ominous terms.  
"Let the people of Kentucky be aware of this—For at this crisis it is not worth while to keep back any part of the whole truth,—that a bare victory will be just as fatal as a defeat. The National Republicans will not force on Kentucky, an honor to which she is indifferent. If a signal triumph be not gained in Kentucky, the nomination of HENRY CLAY will be purely a draw. Not that Gen. Jackson will be re-elected." "The signs of the times cannot be mistaken. If Kentucky fails to give a triumphant majority for Clay at the August elections, an individual not now before the people will be our next President. Let Kentucky think well of this, and act accordingly."  
Well—it is reduced to a certainty that Mr. Clay has not triumphed in Kentucky signally. On the contrary his party is struggling for existence. So let him be withdrawn according to pledge and let us see your other "individual."  
MISSOURI.—The St. Louis Beacon of the 6th contains the returns from that city, and some of the neighboring counties, by which it seems that ex-Senator Barton has been distanced. In St. Louis city—where the Clay majority of last year was about four hundred—Barton's majority was but 75. In St. Louis county, his majority is less than a hundred.  
In the town of St. Charles, Pettis, 102, Barton, 95.  
In Jefferson county, we are informed, Mr. Pettis has a majority of 100, and in Washington about the same number.  
In Franklin county, we understand 340 votes, were polled, out of which number Mr. Barton obtained forty.  
The Beacon sums up the issue, in the following terms:  
"The late election is entitled to the attention of all America. The overthrow of Barton was an easy thing; it cost us no effort at all; he is done with; neither friends nor foes will find him in their way hereafter; but the overthrow of the Clay and Webster hobbies, upon which he rode and to which he clung, till death him and them did part, is the most important consideration. That concerns the whole Union.—Next to this is the increasing popularity which it proves in President Jackson. Instead of being destroyed by recent events, as proclaimed by all the *Lucifers* and *dog-faces* in the country, he is proved to be stronger than ever: for Pettis is elected by the Jackson party; and Jackson himself, for President, in November, 1832, will receive a much larger majority, over any candidate that can be started against him, than Pettis now gets over Barton.  
In this place Mr. Barton received 473 votes; Mr. Pettis 398. From the township of St. Ferdinand and Baltimore, we have no authentic information, but are assured that Mr. Barton's majority in the county of St. Louis does not exceed eighty three votes!"  
INDIANA has elected two members of Congress friendly to Jackson—probably all three.  
The first district was lately represented by Rufus Boone.—It consists of thirty-two counties, from which the congressional returns have been received from but one, viz: Morgan.—Boon (J.) and Law (C.) are the candidates. The vote in Morgan is 440 for Boone, and 324 for Law.  
The second district was lately represented by Jonathan Jennings (J.) He is a candidate for re-election. Governor Ray—Mr. Vick, (C.) and Gen. John Carr, (J.) are the candidates. The struggle appears to be between the last two. The district consists of about twenty counties. The Indiana Democrat says confidently that Carr is elected.  
The third district was lately represented by Judge Tate, a ranting Clay man. He has been beaten by Gen. McCarty a Jacksonian, by a large vote.  
The Indiana papers affirm that in all probability all the Jackson candidates to Congress are elected.

have been pursuing a course that will ruin us on the Eastern Shore, and injure every poor man amongst us. Look at their conduct in the assembly last winter. You recollect there was \$100,000 given from our state treasury to assist in making a rail road from the Susquehanna to Baltimore, and when that gets into the hands of the lumber and other companies, that have heretofore taken their course in vessels, will go upon the Rail-Road, so that the spring business up the bay will not be worth a cent. By this the holders of vessels, carpenters, wood-cutters, and mechanics, will be greatly injured, for they are all more or less concerned in vessels. The stock will not be profitable to the state either; for, our having commenced a work of the kind from Baltimore, has caused the citizens of Philadelphia to begin one too, which will strike higher up the Susquehanna than ours, and we shall be completely anticipated and excluded from all the trade, which will concentrate upon the Rail-Road to Philadelphia. And yet they have taken our money, yes, we have been taxed for this undertaking, which will be an absolute injury to us. This is in common language giving them a stick to break our own heads with. Yet, Mr. Steel, from this county, voted for it, and exerted himself to have it passed. There too is the 30 Dollars law, as it is called, which will effectually prevent poor persons, from getting trust or credit; and this is the way we have been served. We shall be ruined if we are not on the look out for these things.—It becomes us all to compare the conduct of the two parties.—Old Jackson has reduced the vessels, protected the farmers, mechanics, and vessel owners, and saved the people's money. & is trying to do all he can to benefit us, while some are abusing him. And only behold the conduct of the ruling Adams in the state: Spending our money lavishly; making it ready and canals at our expense; passing unwholesome laws; removing men from office, although they said they were opposed to it, and in fine, breaking up every mechanic, farmer and vessel owner in the county, if possible. You will not forget these things, and be so blinded by party feelings as to overlook the movements of the Adamsites. It becomes us, all, no matter what party we may belong to, to examine fairly, and elect men who will take care and attend to our interest, and not squander our money in schemes that will infallibly prostrate us all to the dust.  
Fellow citizens, let us do our duty according to our conscience, and the blessings of a kind providence will not be disregarded by the intelligent voters of Dorset.  
A WORKING MAN.  
Dorchester county, Aug. 20, 1831.  
The Mails.—The North Carolina Sentinel, published at Newbern, contains a letter from Mr. O. B. Brown giving a schedule of the arrival and departure of the mails on the Southern seaboard, by which it appears that arrangements have been made greatly to expedite the mail, and by which much greater facilities are given to travel on that route. The Sentinel gives a high and deserved encomium on the ability and indefatigable exertions of Mr. Brown, and expresses its gratification at the benefits which the enlarged and liberal views of the Department extends to that section, by these improvements.—U. S. Td.  
Minister to England.—The Hon. MARTIN VAN BUREN, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of St. James, sailed on Tuesday morning in the Packet ship President, Capt. CHAMPLIN for London, from New York. He was accompanied by the newly appointed Secretary of Legation, AARON VALE, Esq. and by his son, Mr. JOHN VAN BUREN, who will officiate as his private Secretary.  
From the National Intelligencer of Tuesday. COL. JOHNSON TO MR. BERRIEN.  
The following copy of a Letter from Col. JOHNSON to BERRIEN has been forwarded to you for publication by Col. JOHNSON.  
OAKLAND, (Ky.) July 20th, 1831.  
Dear Sir: Your favor of the 7th inst. has been received. I find that you understood me to say, that the President would at least expect the invitation of Mrs. Eaton when you gave large and general parties. The President never did directly or indirectly express or intimate such an expectation. He informed me that he had been induced to believe that a part of his cabinet had entered into a combination to drive Maj. Eaton from it, by excluding him and his family from society; that he had been also informed that the successive parties to which you allude was a link in the chain; that attempts had been made to open upon foreign Ministers to exclude Maj. Eaton and his family from their parties; that such a state of things gave him great distress; that he was determined at all hazards to have harmony in his cabinet. He then read a paper containing the principles upon which he intended to act. In my conversation with you, I referred to this paper. No doubt it is now in existence. He disclaimed all intentions, on the part of the President, to regulate, in any manner whatever, the private or social intercourse of the members of his cabinet.  
As a mutual friend I called upon you, and, as a peace maker, my object was to make the above communication in the most delicate manner possible. During our conversation, in the anxiety of my heart to serve my friend and my country, it was tolerably my responsibility, who made the suggestion or proposition, or rather inquiry, whether you could not, at those large and promiscuous parties, invite Maj. Eaton and his family.—From the total social non-intercourse of the members of the cabinet, the want of harmony was inferred, more than from any other circumstance; and my desire was to remedy that evil by the suggestion or inquiry which I made. It would have been an absolute, unqualified, and total misrepresentation of his views, if I had represented the President as making any such demand. You will therefore perceive that you have fallen into the mistake of supposing that I attributed to him what was the spontaneous, sole, and independent suggestion of my own mind. I have had no agency in bringing any part of our conversation before the public. I am happy in the recollection that my voluntary exertions to restore harmony to ancient friendship, for the time being, was not unavailing, by conversations and mutual explanations, between some of the parties; and that I have had no agency in producing the recent separation. Having now corrected your misapprehension of what I did say in my endeavors to prevent the disunion of my bosom friends, I feel as if I had performed another sacred duty. I have done it promptly, and in the same spirit of peace and friendship. I have confined my remarks to an explanation of what I said myself. This is done to avoid any unpleasant collision which too frequently arises among the best of friends and most honorable men when efforts are made to detail private conversations.  
I am, dear sir, yours, respectfully,  
R. M. JOHNSON.  
Hon. J. Macpherson Berrien.

Custom House, with the view of making a question before the Federal Court of the constitutionality of the Tariff Act of 1828. Such is not the fact. The gentleman who has refused payment of the bond in question is not a merchant, and was never engaged in mercantile concerns. We have been requested by respectable merchants to make this statement. (Southern Patriot.)  
Appointments by the President.  
George E. Porter, of Pennsylvania, to be Governor of Michigan Territory, in place of Lewis Cass, resigned.  
Lucius Lyon, of Michigan, to be Commissioner on the part of the United States, for ascertaining the Northern boundary line of the State of Illinois.  
Shocking Accident.—A Mr. Adam Belcher came to his death as follows: On Sunday night the 31st ult. about 10 o'clock, he was on his way from Monroe Works in Orange County (his place of residence) to this place, accompanied with a young lady in a sulky, when about a mile from the latter, and opposite Mr. Ward's the wheel of his vehicle ran over a cow, which threw him from his seat, and at the same time entangled his legs in such a manner between the thrills and springs of the carriage as to render it impossible to extricate himself, his head and shoulders resting on the ground between the wheels, in this situation he was dragged about a mile, the horse running at full speed; his course was, however, arrested by turning in the lane leading to Sluete's Factory, and coming in contact with a tree. When disengaged from the wreck—for such was the sulky—he was found to be dreadfully mangled, and a lifeless corpse. An inquest was held—Verdict, accidental death. The young lady escaped with trifling injury by jumping out.—N. Y. Daily Ad.  
[From the Globe.]  
Extract of a letter dated New York City, July 26, 1831.  
Dear Sir:—Though I do not make quite as much noise now in the political arena as some others, without being accused of vanity, I hope I may be permitted to say that, having always been the friend of the President, I still yield to none in the persuasion that interest is identified with the welfare and prosperity of our common country. It has been my intention for some time past to trouble you with the perusal of a line or two respecting the state of public opinion.  
1. Upon a comparison of facts, carefully collected for some time past from a mass of newspapers from every state in the Union, and friendly, and the examination of several hundred toasts drunk at public festivals on the late Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, I set it down, with the utmost confidence in the accuracy of the prediction, that, if his life is spared, he will be again sworn in as President of the United States on the 4th of March, 1833. I cannot certainly be mistaken in the sentiments of Maine, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, two Carolinas, and Georgia—States about which we have, since the adjournment of Congress, heard so many wild calculations in a certain treacherous quarter. I believe that no man living can deprive him of the support which the people of these states will give him in the fall of 1832, in spite of Anti-Masonry, Nullification and Clayism, jointly or severally. Of the others in the west, my means of judging are not so full and satisfactory; but, in the name of Heaven, why should they and Alabama and Louisiana desert him? They would be far worse off than their neighbors, unless editors strive to persuade them they now are under his administration, if they had Clay or Calhoun to rule over them; for these intriguers, not having the confidence of the great body of the people, must necessarily come in, (if ever they do) under the management of politicians, and, therefore, will be bound to pursue a narrow, one-sided policy, adverse to the general welfare, for the sake of gratifying these politicians.—As for the noise which the hired slanderers of the coalition, have made about 'the explosion' of his cabinet, as they term it, you may rest assured it is a mere puff of wind. I heard one of them talking the other day with a plain farmer in the midst of his corn field, repeating a free version of the state calamities connected with the name of Major Eaton, and endeavoring to convince the good man that it was an awful thing for Secretaries to resign. He put up his impious hands—opened wide his benighted eyes—and spoke as though the world was shortly coming to an end. But the farmer saw into his basket. He lit his pipe—smiled—and said, he "took it to be the case with President Jackson pretty much as it was with him. When I hire hands to work for me, and they do not please me altogether, I pay them off and get others. Now, there is nothing uncommon in this; it happens every day; it doesn't injure the crop or break up business; every thing turns out well in the end. I have no fear but that the General will do what is right; and as to all your talk about the influence of women, the danger of dividing the republican party, and splitting about the old man's successor, we don't waste a thought upon it. That is the mere slang of printers and politicians by trade. We will attend to the question of successions in due time; meanwhile, I would advise you for your comfort, to be easy; it is useless to think of making a rumper in the land already for the farmers are unwilling to be always in hot water about candidates for office. Let the President alone—he is paying off the public debt." This dose of honest common sense settled the false lion on his heels, and he strode out of the field like a defeated general, in a fair name, according to the best of my judgment of the feeling which predominates in the bulwark of the nation.  
2. I would not now give a pipe of tobacco for John C. Calhoun's "claims" upon the Presidency, or for his friend, the late Secretary of the Treasury's reputation. They have both committed political suicide, and all the nostrums that nullification or "an over heated imagination" can administer, will not restore them to places they once held in the public esteem. What an instructive lesson does their downfall afford; to such as hereafter may foolishly attempt to make their private political grudge, a subject of public political commiseration. They seem to have forgotten, that comparatively speaking it is of no consequence at all to the nation what becomes of John C. Calhoun or Samuel D. Ingham, any more than of John Doe or Richard Roe. The people do not include the politicians—only want a man at the helm who will steer straight and do his best to keep the ship upon the republican tack; and they would, if they could, always prefer one who had stood by his country in the hour of danger, and defended it from the assaults of a foreign foe.  
3. Never was mortal more disappointed than I have been in the ingrate, Duff Green. He, too, like Mr. Calhoun, egregiously overrates himself, and current events are daily beating the mortifying truth into his head. He has seen it stated more than once in the very few papers which echo the balderdash of

the Telegraph, that "Gen. Jackson could not have succeeded against Mr. Adams without the aid of the Vice-President's influence, and that he cannot be re-elected if the same aid be withheld." Miserable delusion!—I speak from a thorough knowledge of the fact in this State, when I declare, that during the memorable campaign which terminated in his elevation to the Presidency, not one voter in a hundred thought of John C. Calhoun. Our eyes were fixed exclusively upon General Jackson. The cries were for "Old Hickory" for "Gen. Jackson"—"Down with the Coalition"—and in all the documents, and essays printed and published in pamphlets and newspapers, allusion was only made to his virtues, and the vices of Adams and Clay. For my own part, though I mixed daily with the politicians from 1828 to 1830, and made extraordinary exertions to promote his success, I do not recollect to have heard any one, on any occasion, utter a word, pro or con, respecting the candidate for the Vice Presidency. Gen. Jackson could have carried in with him, just as well, Edward Livingston or Levi Woodbury, or any other respectable man of talents.  
But, my dear Sir, I must break off for fear of tiring your patience.  
A singular and not uninteresting spectacle was presented in our streets this morning, by the appearance of the Governor's Guards of Hartford, Conn. in their ancient continental uniform. Their scarlet coats, have, after sixty years since, they breeched and gaitered legs looked as if they had just marched out of one of Col. Trumbull's battle pieces; and their white powdered locks (for the costume is preserved throughout) shone from under their black beaver caps, as if dressed by the regimental perukeur of seventy-six. The corps marched extremely well, and their appearance altogether was highly military. N. Y. paper.  
Outrage and Murder.—A most brutal assault was made upon an unoffending man in Cherry street, by two ruffians one night last week, who, after having beaten him, when he was rescued from their hands it was deemed advisable to convey him to the Hospital for medical aid and treatment. It was believed at first that his wounds were not dangerous, but they soon assumed a serious character, and the unfortunate sufferer expired on Tuesday night. He stated that his name was Somerset Holden and that he was a native of the state of Delaware. The villains have not been discovered.—Jour. of Com.  
Mr. John H. Dick, of Pittstown in this county, says the Troy Sentinel, was yesterday moving in the field of Peter C. Williams, in company with a negro man named Jack. Mr. Dick, who was forward, discovered a nest of bumble bees a little before him, and immediately dropped his scythe, and sprang backwards to avoid them. In doing this he stepped upon the scythe of the negro, which severed the tendon Achilles and cut through to the bones of his ankle. He immediately started for his house, which was at the distance of about 20 rods from the field in which he was at work, at the same time despatching the black man for a surgeon. His wound bled most profusely, and before he had reached his house, he fell, and before assistance reached him, he was dead.  
Mr. Dick was about 30 years of age, and has left a wife and one child.—Troy Daily Sen.

**NOTICE.**  
AN ELECTION will be held on the First Monday in September next, at the usual places of holding Elections in this County, for the purpose of electing two ELECTORS of the Senate of the State of Maryland; and on the first Monday of October next, at the same places, an ELECTION will be held for the purpose of electing a representative in Congress of the United States from this district, four Delegates to the next General Assembly of Maryland, and five County Commissioners.  
J. M. FALKNER, Sheriff of Talbot county.  
Easton, August 23d, 1831.  
**Camp-Meeting.**  
A Camp Meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church will commence in Hibernia Woods, near Centerville on Friday next the 26th, and close on the following Wednesday morning.  
Aug. 23  
**Two or Three Carpenters wanted, IMMEDIATELY.**  
WHO will obtain Employment, and liberal wages given, by the subscriber, at the Head of Chester, Kent County, Maryland.  
BENJAMIN KIRBY.  
Aug. 23  
**PUBLIC SALE.**  
WILL be offered at Public Sale at the Court House door in Easton, on Tuesday, the 30th inst. at 3 o'clock P. M. the farm within two miles of Easton, formerly the property of David D. Barrow, dec'd. containing about 185 acres of Land; there are three fields of about 100,000 corn hills each, and a fair portion of excellent meadow land, well cleaned; the farm is well watered, having a never failing stream running through two fields and the meadow; there is a new brick well of excellent water, near the door. The terms will be accommodating and made known on the day of sale, or at any time previous, on application to the subscriber at Easton. The farm abounds with marble near the surface, and the situation is pleasant and healthy.  
N. G. SINGLETON.  
Aug. 23  
N. B. If the above farm is not sold it will be for rent the ensuing year. N. G. S.  
**PUBLIC SALE.**  
BY virtue of an order of Talbot county Court, at May Term 1831, the undersigned commissioners, will offer at Public Sale on Tuesday, 27th day September next, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, all the farm and improvements, belonging to the heirs of Henry Conwell, dec'd. situated on the head waters of Wye River, adjoining Skipton Landing.—This property will be sold on a credit of one two and three years, the purchaser, or purchasers, giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of Sale, to the several heirs, for their respective portions. Sale to take place between 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M.  
WM. H. TILGHMAN, Comm'rs.  
CHARLES JUMP,  
JOSEPH TURNER,  
WM. ROSE.  
Aug. 23 6w  
**\$20 REWARD.**  
RAN AWAY from his master, in the neighborhood of Baltimore, about ten days since, a very remarkable negro man named MOSES;  
aged 35 or 40 years, his complexion rather white, his face much freckled, his hair very short, curly and red; has a down cast countenance, rather clumsy and fond of chewing tobacco. The above reward will be given to any person who will bring him to me, or ten dollars to any person who will lodge him in any goal in this State, and give me reasonable notice thereof. He was lately purchased from W. W. Eccleston, Esq. Cambridge, Md. and it is probable he has gone over to the Eastern Shore again.  
LEWIS F. SCOTT,  
Intelligence, Agency and Collector's Office, No. 2 West Fayette street, basement story of Barnum's City Hotel.  
Aug. 23  
The Centreville Times, Easton Whig and Cambridge Chronicle will publish the above amount of one dollar and charge to the office of the American, and send one paper to L. F. Scott.

**African Colonization.**  
THE Maryland State Colonization Society will dispatch a vessel with emigrants to Liberia, on the 12th day of October next. A number have already engaged to sail in her, and further applications for a passage free of charge, will be received by Dr. Ayres, the agent of the Society, at his house in Sharp street, near Welcome alley.  
The different Auxiliary Societies throughout the State, are requested to proceed with their collections and to transmit their accounts to the agent, together with the names of all applicants for emigration, as soon as possible.  
SOLOMON ETTING, } Executive  
MOSES SHEPPARD, } Committee  
CHARLES HOWARD, }  
Editors throughout the State, friendly to the cause of Colonization, are respectfully requested to give publicity to the above.  
aug 23  
**PROPOSALS**  
For published in the City of Washington, two Weekly Newspapers, (in pamphlet form,) one to be entitled  
**THE MECHANIC'S REGISTER.**  
THE OTHER  
**The Farmer's Register.**  
A PORTION of the Daily Telegraph will be devoted to agricultural and the mechanic arts. Having the matter in type we propose to make up two weekly royal sheets, to contain sixteen octavo pages each; one to be entitled, The Farmer's Register the other The Mechanic's Register. The Farmer's Register will contain agricultural notices, and such other matter, common to a newspaper as will be interesting to that class from whom we derive the staff of life. The Mechanic's Register will contain such General information on mechanics, in addition to the ordinary newspaper notices, as will render it a valuable acquisition to the library of that useful and influential class of citizens for whom it is intended. These two publications will contain no advertisements but those connected with agriculture and the mechanic arts. For these works we ask the special contribution of those, whose avocations in life, enable them to give practical useful information.  
The price for these will be one dollar and fifty cents per annum, in advance. As this sum cannot be remitted by mail, any postmaster, is authorized to receive it on account, and the paper will be forwarded on his receipt.  
The editor is willing, where one individual will obtain eight or more subscribers, and remit one dollar and twenty-five cents for each, to forward these papers at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per volume. Each volume to contain fifty two numbers.  
The object of both these works will be to place a cheap newspaper within the reach of every citizen; and, at the same time, to make it doubly interesting by giving important information, suited to the avocations of those for whom it is intended. We admit that it is our desire that they should find their way to the fire-side of every honest citizen; and we are resolved to do all in our power to make them worthy of such favor. The Registers will contain a due proportion of political matter, and in addition to the valuable information pertaining to their special objects, which the title designates it will embody important state papers, in a convenient form for preservation. The public mind has been much excited on the subject, and with a view to embody in a condensed form, an authentic account thereof, the first numbers will contain the correspondence between General Jackson and Mr. Calhoun, which will be followed up by the publications explaining the cause of the dissolution of the late cabinet; thus embodying a mass of interesting history upon that subject in a pamphlet form. As it is expected that many villages and neighborhood clubs will be formed for their circulation, we intend to publish a large edition of the first numbers.  
Our subscribers and agents are respectfully desired to promote the objects of this address, and editors with whom we exchange, are requested to give it an insertion in their respective papers. When they take into consideration the extra expense incurred by us in furnishing them the reports and proceedings of Congress, the request will not appear unreasonable. The favor will be reciprocated if desired.  
DUFF GREEN.  
Aug. 23  
**NEXT SCHEME.**  
ON WEDNESDAY, August 31, will be drawn in Baltimore, MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, No. 6, for 1831.—ODD AND EVEN.  
HIGHEST PRIZE, \$10,000.  

SCHEME:		5 prizes of \$100	
1 prize of \$10,000	10	5 prizes of \$100	50
1 2,000	20	1 1,000	20
1 1,000	20	1 600	50
1 600	50	1 400	100
1 400	100	1 200	1,000
1 200	1,000	1 100	1,800

  
Half Tickets, One Dollar.—Quarters, Fifty Cents. To be had at  
**CLARK'S**  
Offices, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Gay, N. E. corner of Baltimore and Charles sts.  
Where the Highest Prizes in the State Lotteries have been oftener sold, than at any other office!!!  
\*Orders either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prize will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to  
JNO. CLARK, Lottery Vender, Baltimore.  
August 2  
**NEW GOODS.**  
Rhodes, Kennard & Loveday  
HAVE just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a fresh supply of  
**Summer Goods,**  
which, added to their Spring's purchase, gives them much the largest and best assortment they ever had at this season.  
They have added to their stock, a large supply of fresh imported  
**Hardware and Cutlery,**  
Embracing a good choice of the most approved  
**Carpenter's and Shoe-maker's TOOLS.**  
Also just opened, a few boxes of nice  
**CHAMPAGNE,**  
A FEW DOZEN BOTTLES OF SUPERIOR  
**CYDER AND ALE,**  
and on hand some OLD PORT  
**WINE IN BOTTLES**





## 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 of October.

### IN DELAWARE.

1351. From Wilmington by New Castle, St. George's, Summit Bridge, Middletown, Warwick, Head of Sassafras, Georgetown, Roads, Millington, Union House, Chester, Sudler's, Roads, Church Hill, Centerville, 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. George's 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. George's same days, and at Wilmington next days by 10 a. m.

1352. From St. George's 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. George's 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 at 11 a. m. arrive at St. George's same days by 8 p. m.

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

Leave St. George's 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. George's 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. George's, 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. George's.

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 6 a. m. arrive at Cambridge same day by 3 p. m.

Leave Cambridge every Thursday at 4 a. m. arrive at Georgetown same day by 3 p. m.

1358. From Georgetown by Millsborough, Dagoborough, St. Martins, Md. Berlin, Poplar, New, Newark, Snow Hill, Sandy Hill, Horntown, Va. Modestown, Accomack C. H. Onancock, Pungoteague, and Belle 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 by 4 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.

1371. From Philadelphia, Pa. by Darby, Leiperville, Chester, Marcus Hook, Wilmington, Del. Newport, Staunton, Christiana, Newark, Gooch's Bridge, Elkton, Md. North East, Charles town, 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 a. 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 in 17 hours; during the running of which it must be transported daily, in stages between Philadelphia and Baltimore. While the mail is not transported in steam boats, Newark may be supplied by a daily cross mail from Christiana, 4 miles.

1372. From Baltimore by Elk Ridge Landing, Waterloo, Vansville and Bladensburg 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, 8 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.

1374. From Queenstown by Wye Mills, Hillsborough, Denton, Burrville, Vernon, Del. Williams and Milford to Frederica, 50 miles and back, twice a week; one trip to run as above, and the other go and return via Greensboro and Whiteleyburg between Denton and Williams, 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 Frederica next days by 10 a. m.

Leave Frederica every Wednesday and Saturday at 1 p. m. arrive at Queenstown next days by 4 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, Princess Anne, Barren Creek Springs, Salisbury, Princess Anne and Kingston to Snow Hill, 30 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, twice a week.

Leave Easton every Tuesday and Thursday at 11 a. m. arrive at St. Michaels same days by 3 p. m. arrive at St. Michaels same day by 6 p. m.

Leave St. Michaels every Tuesday & Thursday at 11 a. m. arrive at Easton same days by 11 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. arrive 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 same days by 11 a. m. and at Annapolis same days by 5 p. m.

1380. From Annapolis by West River, Pig Point, Tracey's Landing Friendship, Lower Marlborough, Huntingtown and Prince Fredericktown to St. Leonard's 75 miles and back, once a week.

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

Leave St. Leonard's 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 days by 7 p. m.

1382. 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.

1383. 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.

1384. From Harford by Spetstia to Michelsville, 9 miles and back, once a week.

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

Leave Michelsville every Saturday at 11 a. m. arrive at Harford same day by 1 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 8 p. m.

1386. From Baltimore by Randallstown, Freedom, Donnings, 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 a. m. arrive at Baltimore same days by 6 p. m.

1387. From Baltimore by Golden, Herndon, Weisburg, Shiversburg, Pa. Logansville, 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 York by 2 p. m. and at Lancaster same day by 6 p. m.

Leave Lancaster every day at 6 a. m. arrive at York by 10 a. m. and at Baltimore same day by 8 p. m.

1388. From Baltimore by Pikesville, Reisterstown, Westminster, Union Mills, Petersburgh, Gettysburg, and 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 Chambersburg every day at 2 a. m. arrive at Baltimore same day by 8 p. m.

1389. From Baltimore by Catonsville, Elicott's Mills, Brown's Tavern, West Friendship, Cooksville, Linton, Poplar Spring, Pansville, N. Market, Fredericktown, Middletown, Boonsboro, Funkstown, Hagerstown, Clear Spring, Park Head, Hancock, Beaverville 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. and at Cumberland same day by 7 p. m.

Leave Cumberland every day at 5 a. m. arrive at Hagerstown same day by 8 p. m. and at Fredericktown next day by 4 1/2 p. m.

1390. From Washington, D. C. by Georgetown, Rockville, Md. Middlebrook, Clarksburg and Hyattstown to Frederick, 43 miles and back, daily, in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Washington City every day at 2 a. m. arrive at Frederick same day by 1 p. m.

Leave Chambersburg every Monday and Thursday at 5 a. m. arrive at Emmitsburg same days by 8 p. m.

Leave Emmitsburg every day at 5 a. m. arrive at Chambersburg same days by 10 a. m.

1392. 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.

1393. From Herbert's X Roads by Darlington and Conowingo 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 Little Britain every Tuesday at 5 a. m. arrive at Herbert's X Roads, by 11 a. m.

1394. From Wiesburg to Union Meeting House, 6 miles, once a week.

Leave Wiesburg every Wednesday after the arrival of the mail from Baltimore, arrive at Union Meeting House in 1 1/2 hours, and return to Wiesburg the same day within 2 hours.

1395. From Reisterstown by Hampstead, Manchester, Hanover, Pa. Abbottstown East Berlin, York Sulphur Springs and Papertown to Carlisle, 58 miles and back, daily, in stages from June 15 to October 1 in each year, and twice a week in stages the remainder of the year.

Leave Reisterstown every Monday and Thursday at 8 a. m. the mail from Baltimore having arrived, arrive at York Sulphur Springs same days by 3 p. m. and at Carlisle next days by 9 a. m.

Leave Carlisle every Tuesday and Friday at 2 p. m. arrive at York Sulphur Springs same days by 6 p. m.

Leave same next days at 5 a. m. and arrive at Reisterstown same days in time for the stage from Gettysburg, for Baltimore.

1396. From Hagerstown by Caretown, Smithsburg, Brownsville, Sablerville and Mechanicstown, to Gracemham, 24 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Hagerstown every Wednesday at 4 a. m. arrive at Gracemham, same day by 11 a. m.

Leave Gracemham every Wednesday at 1 p. m. arrive at Hagerstown same day by 8 p. m.

1397. From Uniontown by Middleburgh and Double Pipe Creek to Gracemham, 15 miles and back, once a week.

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

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

1398. 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 Saturday at 6 a. m. arrive at Frederick same day by 4 p. m.

1399. From Frederick by Walkersville, Woodsboro, Middleburgh, Bruceville, Taneytown, Petersburg, Pa. Hanover and Pigeon Hill to York, 62 miles and back, twice a week in two horse stages.

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

Leave York every Tuesday and Friday at 2 p. m. arrive at Frederick next days by 7 p. m.

1400. From Frederick by Newton, Trap, Petersville, Knoxville, Harper's Ferry, Va. and Charles town, Middleway and Brucetown to Winchester, 30 miles and back 3 times a week, in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Frederick every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 p. m. arrive at Winchester the next days by 12 noon.

Leave Winchester every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 p. m. arrive at Frederick next days by 10 a. m.

1401. From Frederick by Buckeystown, Cotocton and Noland's Ferry to Leesburg, 24 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Frederick every Friday at 2 p. m. arrive at Leesburg same day by 8 p. m.

Leave Leesburg every Friday at 4 a. m. arrive at Frederick same day by 12 noon.

1402. From Frederick to Wolfsville, 17 miles and back once a week.

Leave Frederick every Wednesday at 6 a. m. arrive at Wolfsville by 11 a. m.

Leave Wolfsville every Wednesday at 12 noon, arrive at Frederick same day by 5 p. m.

1403. From Cumberland by Cresapstown and Dawson to Westernport, 24 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Cumberland every Wednesday at 5 a. m. arrive at Westernport same day by 12 noon.

Leave Westernport every Wednesday at 1 p. m. arrive at Cumberland same day by 8 p. m.

1404. From Cumberland to Old town, 15 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Cumberland every Wednesday at 6 a. m. arrive at Old Town by 10 a. m.

Leave Old Town every Wednesday at 11 a. m. arrive at Cumberland same day by 8 p. m.

1405. From Hagerstown to Williamsport, miles and back three times a week.

Leave Hagerstown every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 11 a. m. arrive at Williamsport same days by 12 1/2 p. m.

Leave Williamsport same days at 1 p. m. arrive at Hagerstown by 3 p. m.

1406. From Newtown Trap, by Burkettville and Crampton's Gap to Sharpsburg, 15 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Newtown Trap every Thursday at 6 a. m. arrive at Sharpsburg same day by 11 a. m.

Leave Annapolis every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 a. m. arrive at Washington same days by 3 p. m.

1410. From West River to Queen, Anne 6 miles, twice a week.

Leave West River every Tuesday and Thursday at 6 1/2 arrive at Queen Anne same days by 8 a. m.

Leave Queen Anne every Tuesday and Thursday after the arrival of the mail from Annapolis, say 10 a. m. arrive at West River same days in 2 hours.

1411. From Bladensburg to Magruder's 9 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Bladensburg every Monday and Thursday 9 a. m. arrive at Magruder's by 11 a. m.

Leave Magruder's same days at 11 1/2 a. m. arrive at Bladensburg by 2 p. m.

1412. From Georgetown, D. C. by Washington, Piscataway, Md. Pleasant Hill, Port Tobacco, Allen's Fresh, Newport, Chaptico, St. Clement's Bay, Leonardtown, Great Mills and St. Ingoes to the Ridge, 99 miles and back, twice a week in 4 horse post coaches and once a week between Leonardtown and the Ridge, 32 miles.

Leave Georgetown every Monday and Thursday 6 a. m. arrive at Leonardtown next days by noon.

Leave Leonardtown every Tuesday and Friday at 2 p. m. arrive at Georgetown next days by 7 p. m.

Leave Leonardtown every Wednesday at 6 a. m. arrive at the Ridge same day by 4 p. m.

Leave the Ridge every Thursday at 6 a. m. arrive at Leonardtown same day by 5 p. m.

1413. From Port Tobacco to Nanjemoy, 15 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Port Tobacco every Tuesday at 6 a. m. arrive at Nanjemoy same day by 10 a. m.

Leave Nanjemoy every Tuesday at 11 a. m. arrive at Port Tobacco same day by 3 p. m.

1414. From Allen's Fresh to Harris' Lot 9 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Allen's Fresh every Tuesday at 7 a. m. arrive at Harris' Lot by 9 a. m.

Leave Harris' Lot every Tuesday at 10 a. m. arrive at Allen's Fresh same day by 12 noon.

1415. From Upper Marlboro' by Nottingham, Horsehead, Aquasco, Benedict, Charlotte Hall, Chaptico, Somerset and Fenwick's Tavern to Allston's 67 miles and back, twice a week between Upper Marlboro' and Nottingham, 9 miles, and once a week the remainder of the route.

Leave Upper Marlboro' every Monday and Thursday at 1 p. m. arrive at Nottingham by 3 p. m. Chaptico, on Tuesday by 3 p. m. and at Allston's on Wednesday by 8 a. m.

Leave Allston's every Wednesday at 9 a. m. arrive at Chaptico by 2 p. m. and at Upper Marlboro' on Monday and Thursday by 6 p. m.

1416. From Port Tobacco by Bryantown to Benedict, 22 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Port Tobacco every Tuesday at 5 a. m. arrive at Benedict the same day by 11 a. m.

Leave Benedict every Tuesday at 1 p. m. arrive at Port Tobacco same day by 7 p. m.

### NOTES.

1. The Postmaster General reserves the right to expedite the mails, and to alter the times of their arrival and departure, at any time during the continuance of the contract, by giving an adequate compensation, never exceeding a pro rata allowance, for any extra expense which such alteration may require.

2. Seven minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mail at each office, where no particular time shall be specified, but the Postmaster General reserves to himself the right of extending the time.

3. For every ten minutes delay in arriving at any point after the time prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit five dollars. If the delay shall continue beyond the time for the departure of any pending mail, the forfeiture shall be equal to twice the amount allowed for carrying the mail one trip. If it be made to appear that the delay was occasioned by unavoidable accident, of which the Postmaster General shall be the judge, the forfeiture shall be reduced to the amount of pay for a trip; but in no case can that amount be remitted. The forfeitures are otherwise unconditional, and will in all cases be enforced.

4. Persons who make proposals will state their prices by the year; payments to be made quarterly; in the months of May, August, November and February, one month after the expiration of each quarter.

5. None but a free white person shall be employed to carry the mail.

6. Proposals should state whether the person proposes to carry the mail in a 4 horse coach, a 2 horse stage, or otherwise.

7. If the person offering proposals wishes the privilege of carrying newspapers, out of the mail, he must state it in his bid; otherwise, he cannot enjoy that privilege.

8. Proprietors for any improvements in transporting the mail, as to the manner of carrying, increase of expedition, extension of routes, frequency of trips, or any other improvements, are invited to be stated in the proposals, and will be duly considered.

9. The number of the route, and its beginning and termination, as advertised, should be stated in every bid, and the proposals must be sealed, directed to the "General Post Office, Office of Mail Contracts," and superscribed "Proposals."

The following is a proper form for a proposal:—

"I will convey the mail, agreeably to advertisement, on route No. 1, from to for the person compensation of dollars."

He must state the place of his residence; and if not a contractor, he must accompany his bid with satisfactory recommendations.

10. The distances, as stated, are believed to be substantially correct; but if any mistakes have occurred in relation to them, no increase of compensation will be allowed on that account. The contractor will inform himself on that point.

11. The Postmaster General reserves the right of annulling any contract whenever repeated failures to arrive within the contract time shall occur; or whenever one failure shall happen amounting to the loss of a trip; or whenever any direction which he may give shall not be promptly obeyed.

12. In every case where the mail is transported in stages, and the underbidder shall not have such stage property as may be necessary for the performance of the contract, he shall purchase from the present contractor, at a reasonable valuation, the whole or any part of the stage property, including horses, that may be suitable for the service, and make payment for the same by reasonable instalments. Should they not agree as to the suitability of the property, its value, the terms of payment, and its security, each may choose a person, who may appoint an umpire, and their decision shall be final; or if the underbidder declines to do this, the Postmaster General will name the umpire. This will be

made the condition of any bid under that of present contractor; and should the underbidder fail to comply, his bid will be offered to the present contractor; but should he decline it, the proposal of the underbidder will be accepted unconditionally.

13. No bid shall be withdrawn after the time for receiving it has expired; and should any person refuse to take a contract at his bid, he shall forfeit all other contracts that he may have with the Department, and be held responsible for all damage that may result from his failure to comply.

14. No contract nor bid can be transferred without the special and written approbation of the Postmaster General; and an assignment of a contract, or bid, without his consent, first obtained in writing, shall forfeit it. This rule will never be departed from.

15. If a contractor or his agent shall violate the Post Office Law, or shall transmit commercial intelligence by express more rapidly than the mail, his contract shall be forfeited; and in all cases, when a contractor shall run a stage, or other vehicle, more rapidly or more frequently than he is required by contract to carry the mail, he shall give the same increased celerity and frequency to the mail, (unless the Postmaster General shall otherwise direct,) and without increase of compensation.

16. The Postmaster General reserves the right of curtailing or of discontinuing any route, when, in his opinion, the public interest shall require it; and in such case the contract shall cease, so far as relates to the part curtailed, or to the whole, if discontinued—an allowance of one month's extra pay being made the contractor.

17. All contracts for routes embraced in this advertisement shall commence on the first day of January next, and continue four years.

Decisions on bids will be made known on the 4th day of October next.

WM. T. BARRY,  
Postmaster General.  
GENERAL POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,  
June 23, 1831.

julo 5 lawSept. 25

**CASH FOR NEGROES.**  
THE subscriber agent for Austin Woolfolk of Baltimore, takes this method of acknowledging the many preferences in the purchase of negroes, and wishes the citizens of the Eastern Shore to still continue their preference to him for



# EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. III.—NO. 51.

EASTON, MD.—TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 30, 1831.

WHOLE NO. 156.

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

## THE TERMS

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

## THE FEMALE CLASSIC ACADEMY AT EASTON,

late relinquished by Mr. Hart, will, in future  
be conducted by the Subscriber. 'Tis contem-  
plated to pursue the same extended, thorough  
course of instruction practised by his prede-  
cessor, and so well calculated to give expan-  
sion to intellect, dignity to sentiment, and a  
consequent polish to manners. The Princi-  
pal can promise largely as to his assiduity, at-  
tention, and conscientious desire to be useful as  
a Teacher. And should the number of pu-  
pils, or the branches to be taught exceed his  
own personal efforts to do justice, discreet  
and competent assistants will be advisedly  
engaged. The discipline of the School will  
have for its basis the eliciting of a laudable  
emulation. Penalties will consist in the im-  
position of intellectual tasks, the performance of  
which will be enforced if necessary by confine-  
ment at play-time. Should this prove ineffec-  
tual, appeal will be made to parental admonitions  
prior to expulsion—the dernier resort. The  
charges will be as follows.

Spelling, Reading, Writing, per  
Quarter \$4 00  
Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic 5 00  
History, use of Globes, Astronomy,  
Rhetoric, Composition 6 00  
Logic, Chemistry, Nat. & xp. Phi-  
sophy, Moral, Div. & Latin, 7 00  
Drawing, Painting, 3 Do. Extra.  
'Twas designed to open the school immedi-  
ately, but as the usual time of vacation is now  
at hand, business will not commence, till the  
1st Monday in September unless ten or twelve  
scholars make known to him a wish to dispense  
with the vacation, in which event the Acad-  
emy will be opened.—The subscriber would  
take into his family several pupils as boarders,  
upon terms customary in this place.  
EDW. H. WORRELL, South St.  
Easton, July 26

## PROPOSALS

For published in the City of Washington, two  
Weekly Newspapers, (in pamphlet form),  
one to be entitled

## THE MECHANIC'S REGISTER. THE OTHER The Farmer's Register.

A PORTION of the Daily Telegraph will  
be devoted to agricultural and the me-  
chanic. Having the matter in type we  
propose to make up two weekly royal sheets,  
to contain sixteen or twenty pages each; one to be  
entitled, "The Farmer's Register," the other  
"The Mechanic's Register." The Farmer's  
Register will contain agricultural notices, and  
other matter common to a newspaper  
as will be interesting to that class from whom  
we derive the staff of life. The Mechanic's  
Register will contain such General information  
on mechanics, in addition to the ordinary news-  
paper notices, as will render it a valuable ac-  
quisition to the library of that useful and in-  
fluential class of citizens for whom it is intended.  
These two publications will contain no adver-  
tisements but those connected with agriculture  
and the mechanic arts. For these works we  
ask the special contribution of those whose oc-  
cupations in life, enable them to give practi-  
cal useful information.

The price for these will be one dollar  
and fifty cents per annum, in advance. As  
the paper cannot be remitted by mail, any post-  
master, is authorized to receive it on account,  
and the paper will be forwarded on his receipt.  
The editor is willing, where one individual  
will obtain eight or more subscribers, and re-  
mit one dollar and twenty-five cents for each,  
to forward these papers at the rate of  
one dollar and twenty-five cents per volume.  
Each volume to contain fifty two numbers.

The object of both these works will be to  
place a cheap newspaper within the reach of  
every citizen; and, at the same time, to make it  
doubly interesting by giving important infor-  
mation, suited to the avocations of those for  
whom it is intended. We admit that it is our  
desire that they shall and their way to the fire-  
side of every honest citizen; and we are resolv-  
ing to do all in our power to make them wor-  
thy of this favor. The Registers will contain  
a due proportion of political matter, and in ad-  
dition to the valuable information, pertaining to  
their special objects, which the title designates  
it will embody important state papers, in a  
convenient form for preservation. The pub-  
lic mind has been much excited on the subject  
of the late election, and with a view to embody in a  
condensed form, an authentic account thereof,  
the first numbers will contain the correspondence  
between General Jackson and Mr. Calhoun,  
which will be followed up by the publications  
explaining the cause of the dissolution of the  
late cabinet; thus embodying in a pam-  
phlet history upon that subject that many vil-  
lages and neighborhood clubs will be formed  
for their circulation, and intend to publish a  
large edition of the first numbers.

Our subscribers and agents are respectfully  
desired to promote the objects of this address,  
and editors with whom we exchange, are re-  
quested to give it an insertion in their respec-  
tive papers. When they take into considera-  
tion the extra expense incurred by us in fur-  
nishing them the reports and proceedings of  
Congress, the request will not appear unrea-  
sonable. The favor will be reciprocated if de-  
sired.  
DUFF GREEN.

Aug. 23

## NOTICE

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

Easton, August 23d, 1831.

## THE CALL OF POLAND.

By Thomas Campbell.

Have ye sharpened your swords? for the battle  
is high—

The morn for the conflict is breaking;  
O dark is the dawn, but slaughter's red eye,  
Shall enlighten the path you are taking,  
Bright hope, in your bosoms awaking.  
That the vengeance which slept under Muscovite  
sway,  
The treasure of years shall be kindled to-day.

'Tis freedom that calls you, though dim be the  
sun

The darkness around you dispelling;  
Though death fires enshroud you, and waste is  
begun,

She to deeds of high worth compelling,  
Points to every loved altar and dwelling,  
And demands from the sons of the noble in fame  
If the hell mark of slave must still blacken their  
name!

By the glory your tyrants would quench but in  
vain—

By the shades of your heroes departed—

By him who, undaunted, again and again  
For the goal of victory started,

Kosciusko, the lion hearted—

By all that is worthy in man's little day,  
Go dare as your fathers, or perish as they.

Have you sharpen'd your swords for the banquet  
of death?

Have you made the blood deep adieu?

Have ye dared on the hazard the stake of your  
breath?

Again ye shall be a free nation,  
Not vain shall be your invocation:

The call of each sword upon Liberty's aid  
Shall be written in gore on the steel of its blade!

From the Penitents (S. C.) Messenger.

MR. CALHOUN'S SENTIMENTS.

Mr. Symmes:—I must request you to permit  
me to use your columns, as the medium to  
make known my sentiments on the deeply im-  
portant question, of the relation, which the  
States and General Government bear to each  
other, and which is at this time a subject of  
so much agitation.

It is one of the peculiarities of the station I  
occupy, that while it necessarily connects its  
incumbent with the politics of the day it affords  
him no opportunity officially to express his  
sentiments, except accidentally on an equal  
division of the body, over which he presides—

He is thus exposed, as I have often experi-  
enced, to have his opinions erroneously and vari-  
ously represented. In ordinary cases I con-  
ceive the correct course to be to remain  
silent, leaving to time and circumstances the  
correction of misrepresentations; but there are  
occasions so vitally important, that a regard  
both to duty and character would seem to for-  
bid such a course; and such I conceive, to be the  
present. The frequent allusion to my senti-  
ments, will not permit me to do so, that such  
is the public conception, and that it claims  
the right to know, in relation to the question  
referred to, the opinions of those who hold im-  
portant official stations; while on my part de-  
siring to receive neither unmerited praise, nor  
blame, I feel, I trust the solicitude, which every  
honest and independent man ought, that  
any sentiments should be truly known whether  
they be such, as may be calculated to recom-  
mend them to public favour, or not. Enter-  
taining these impressions, I have concluded  
that it was my duty to make known my senti-  
ments; and I have adopted this mode, which  
on reflection seemed to be the most simple, and  
best calculated to effect the object in view.

The question of the relation, which the  
States and General Government bear to each  
other, is not one of recent origin. From the  
commencement of our system, it has divided  
public sentiment. Even in the convention,  
while the constitution was struggling into  
existence, there were two parties, as to  
what at this relation should be, whose differ-  
ent sentiments, constituted no small im-  
pediment in forming that instrument—After  
the General Government went into opera-  
tion, the question terminated with the labors of  
the Convention.—The great struggle, that pre-  
ceded the political revolution of 1801, which  
brought Mr. Jefferson into power, turned es-  
sentially on it, and the doctrines and arguments  
on both sides were embodied and ably sustain-  
ed, on the one, in the Virginia and Kentucky  
resolutions, and the report to the Virginia  
Legislature, and the other, in the replies of the  
Legislature of Massachusetts and some of the  
other states. These resolutions and this re-  
port with the decision of the Supreme Court  
of Pennsylvania about the same time, (parti-  
cularly in the case of *Cobbett*), delivered by  
Chief Justice McKean and concurred in by the  
whole bench) contain what I believe to be the  
true doctrine on this important subject. I  
refer to them in order to avoid the necessity of  
presenting my views, with the reasons in sup-  
port of them in detail.

As my object is simply to state my opinions  
I might pause with this reference to documents  
that so fully and ably state all the points im-  
mediately connected with this deeply important  
subject, but as there are many, who may not  
have the opportunity, or leisure to refer to  
them, and as it is possible, however clear they  
may be, that different persons may place differ-  
ent interpretations on their meaning, I will  
in order that my sentiments may be fully  
known, and to avoid all ambiguity, proceed to  
state summarily the doctrines which I conceive  
they embrace.

Their great and leading principle is that the  
General Government emanated from the peo-  
ple of the several states, forming distinct politi-  
cal communities, and acting in their separate  
and sovereign capacity, and not from all of  
the people forming an aggregate political com-  
munity; that the constitution of the United  
States is in fact a compact, to which each state  
is a party, in the character already described;  
and that the several states or parties, have a  
right to judge of its infractions, and in case of  
a power not delegated, they have the right,  
in the last resort, to use the language of the  
Virginia resolution, "to interpose for arresting  
the progress of the evil, and for maintaining  
within their respective limits, authorities, rights  
and liberties appertaining to them." This  
right of interposition, thus solemnly asserted,  
by the State of Virginia, be it called what it  
may, state right, veto, nullification, or by any  
other name, I conceive to be the fundamental  
principle of our system, resting on facts histo-  
rically ascertained, as our revolution itself,

and educations, as simple and demonstrative  
as that of any political, or moral truth  
whatever; and I firmly believe that on its re-  
cognition depends, the stability and safety of  
our political institutions.

I am not ignorant, that those opposed to the  
doctrine have always, now & formerly, regarded  
it in a very different light, as anarchical and re-  
volutionary. Could I believe such in fact to be  
its tendency; to me it would be no recommen-  
dation. I yield to none, I trust, in a deep and  
sincere attachment to our political institutions  
and the Union of these States. I never breath-  
ed an opposite sentiment; but on the contrary,  
I have ever considered them the great instru-  
ments of preserving our liberty, and promoting  
the happiness of ourselves and our posterity;  
and next to these, I have ever held them most  
dear. Nearly half my life has passed in the  
service of the Union, and whatever public re-  
putation I have acquired, is indissolubly iden-  
tified with it. To be too National has, indeed,  
been considered by many, even of my friends,  
to be my greatest political fault.—With these  
strong feelings of attachment, I have examined  
with the utmost care, the bearing of the doc-  
trine in question; and so far from anarchical  
or revolutionary, I solemnly believe it to be  
the only solid foundation of our system, and of  
the Union itself, and that the right of protec-  
tion, which denies to the States the right of pro-  
tecting their reserved powers, and which would  
vest in the General Government, (it matters not  
through what Departments,) the right of deter-  
mining, exclusively and finally the powers  
delegated to it, is incompatible with the  
sovereignty of the States, and of the constitu-  
tion itself; considered as the basis of a Federal  
Union. As strong as this language is it is not  
stronger than that used by the illustrious Jef-  
ferson, who said, to give the General Govern-  
ment the final and exclusive right to judge of  
its powers, is to make "its discretion and not  
the Constitution the measure of its powers;"  
and that "in all cases of compact between peo-  
ples having no common judge, each party has  
an equal right to judge for itself, as well of the  
operation, as of the mode and measure of re-  
ress." Language cannot be more explicit,  
nor can higher authority be adduced.

That different opinions are entertained on  
this subject, I consider but as an additional  
evidence of the great diversity of the human  
intellect. Had not able, experienced and pa-  
triotic individuals, for whom I have the high-  
est respect, taken different views, I would have  
thought the right too clear to admit of doubt;  
but I am taught by this, as well as by many  
similar instances, to treat with deference o-  
pinions differing from my own. The error may  
possibly be with me; but if so, I can only  
say, that after the most mature and conscien-  
tious examination, I have not been able to  
detect it. But with all proper deference, I  
think that theirs is the error, who deny, what  
seems to be an essential attribute to the Gen-  
eral Government, a right utterly incompatible  
with what all acknowledge to be its limited  
and restricted character; an error originating  
principally, as I must think, in not duly reflect-  
ing on the nature of our institutions; and on  
what constitutes the only rational object of all  
political Constitutions.

It has been well said, that the most sa-  
cious men of antiquity, that the object of a  
Constitution is to restrain the Government, as  
that of laws is to restrain individuals. The  
remark is correct, nor is it less true, where the  
Government is vested in a majority, than where  
it is in a single or a few individuals; in a repub-  
lic, than a monarchy or aristocracy. No one  
can have a higher respect for a maxim, that  
a majority ought to govern, than I have taken  
in its proper sense, subject to the restrictions  
subjected to every portion of the commu-  
nity, have similar interest, but it is a great  
error to suppose, as many do, that the right of  
a majority to govern is a natural and not a con-  
ventional right; and therefore absolute and un-  
limited. By nature every individual has the  
right to govern himself, and Governments,  
whether founded on majorities, or minorities,  
must derive their right from the assent, ex-  
pressed or implied, of the governed, and be  
subject to such limitations, as they may im-  
pose.—Where the interests are the same, that  
is where the laws that may benefit one will  
benefit all, or the reverse, it is just and proper  
to place them under the control of the majority;  
but where they are dissimilar, so that the law  
that may benefit one portion may be ruinous  
to another, it would be on the contrary unjust  
and absurd to subject them to its will, and  
such, I conceive to be the theory on which  
our Constitution rests.

That such dissimilarity of interest may exist,  
it is impossible to doubt. They are to be  
found in every community, in a greater, or  
less degree, however small or homogeneous,  
and they constitute, every where, the great  
difficulty of forming and preserving free insti-  
tutions. To guard against the unequal action  
of the laws, when applied to dissimilar  
opposing interests, is, in fact, what mainly  
renders a constitution indispensable; to over-  
look which, in reasoning on our Constitution,  
would be to omit the principal element, by  
which to determine its character. Were there  
no contrary of interest, nothing would be  
more simple and easy than to form and pre-  
serve free institutions. The right of suffrage  
alone would be a sufficient guaranty. It is  
the conflict of opposing interests which render  
it the most difficult work of man.

Where the diversity of interests exists in  
separate and distinct classes of the community  
as is the case in England, and was formerly  
the case in Sparta, Rome, and most of the free  
States of antiquity, the rational constitutional  
provision is, that each should be represented  
in the government, as a separate estate, with  
a distinct voice, and a negative on the acts of  
its co-estates, in order to check their encroach-  
ments. In England, the constitution has as-  
sumed expressly this form; while in the gov-  
ernments of Sparta and Rome the same thing  
was effected under different but not much less  
efficacious forms. The perfection of their or-  
ganization, in this particular, was that which  
gave to the Constitution of these renowned  
States all of their celebrity, which secured  
their liberties for so many centuries and raised  
them to so great a height of power and  
prosperity. Indeed, a constitutional provision  
giving to the great and separate interests of  
the community the right of self-protection,  
must appear to those who will duly reflect on  
the subject, not less essential to the preserva-  
tion of liberty, than the right of suffrage itself,  
—they in fact have no common object, to  
effect which, the one is as necessary as the  
other; to secure that is, that those who make  
and execute the laws should be accountable to  
those, on whom the laws in reality operate;  
the only solid and durable foundation of liberty.  
Without the right of suffrage, our rulers would

oppress us, so, without the right of self pro-  
tection, the major would equally oppress the  
minor interests of the community. The ab-  
sence of the former would make the governed  
the slaves of the rulers, and of the latter, the  
feebler interests the victims of the stronger.

Happily for us, we have no artificial and sepa-  
rate classes of society. We have wisely ex-  
ploded all such distinctions; but we are not,  
on that account, exempt from all contrariety  
of interests, as the present distracted and dan-  
gerous condition of our country, unfortunately,  
but too clearly proves. With us they are  
not exclusively geographical, resulting  
mainly from difference of climate, soil, situa-  
tion, industry, and production; but are not,  
therefore, less necessary to be protected by an  
adequate constitutional provision, than where  
the distinct interests exist in separate classes.  
The necessity is, in truth, greater, as such  
separate and dissimilar geographical interests  
are more liable to come into conflict, and more  
dangerous when in that state, than those of  
any other description; so much so that ours is  
the first instance on record, where they have not  
formed in an extensive territory, separate and in-  
dependent communities, or subjected the whole  
to despotic sway. That such may not be our  
unhappy fate also, must be the sincere prayer  
of every lover of his country.

So numerous and diversified are the interests  
of our country, that they could not be fairly  
represented in a single governing body, or  
so as to give to each great and leading in-  
terests, a separate and distinct voice, as in the  
governments to which I have referred. A  
plan was then adopted better suited to our  
situation, but perfectly novel in its character.  
The powers of the Government were divided  
not as heretofore, in reference to classes, but  
geographically. One General Government  
was formed for the whole, to which was dele-  
gated all the powers supposed to be necessary  
to regulate the interests common to all the  
States, others subject to the separate control  
of the States, being from their local and pecu-  
liar character, such that they could not be  
subjected to the will of the whole Union, without  
the certain hazard of injustice and oppression.

It was thus that the interests of the whole  
were subjected as they ought to be to the will  
of the whole while the peculiar and local inter-  
ests were left under the control of the States  
separately, to whose custody only, they could  
be safely confided. This distribution of pow-  
ers effected solely by a constitutional compact,  
to which all the States are parties, constitutes  
the peculiar character and excellence of our  
political system. It is truly and emphatically  
American, without example or parallel.

To realize its perfection, we must view the  
General Government and the States as a whole;  
each in its proper sphere, sovereign and inde-  
pendent, each perfectly adapted to their  
respective objects; the States acting separately,  
representing and protecting the local and  
peculiar interests; acting jointly through one  
General Government, with the weight respec-  
tively assigned to each by the constitution, re-  
presenting and protecting the interests of the  
whole; and thus perfecting, by an admirable  
but simple arrangement, the great principle of  
representation and responsibility, without which  
no government can be free or just. To pre-  
serve the sacred distribution, as originally set-  
tled, by coercing each to move in its pre-  
scribed orb, is the great and difficult problem,  
on solution of which, the duration of our Con-  
stitution, and in all probability, our  
liberty depends. How is this to be effected?

The question is new, when applied to our  
peculiar political organization, where the sepa-  
rate and conflicting interests of society are  
represented by distinct, but connected Gov-  
ernments; but it is in reality an old question  
under a new form, long since perfectly solved.  
Whenever separate and dissimilar interests  
have been separately represented in any Gov-  
ernment; whenever the sovereign power has  
been divided in exercise, the experience and  
wisdom of ages have devised but one mode,  
by which such political organization can be pre-  
served; the mode adopted in England and by  
all Governments ancient and modern, blessed  
with Constitution deserving to be called free;  
to give to each estate the right to judge of  
its powers, with a negative, or veto on the acts  
of the others, in order to protect against en-  
croachments, the interest it particularly re-  
presents; a principle which all of our Consti-  
tutions recognize in the distribution of power  
among their respective Departments, as essen-  
tial to maintain the independence of each, but  
which to all, who will duly reflect on the sub-  
ject, must appear, far more essential, for the  
same object in that great and fundamental dis-  
tribution of powers between the State and the  
General Government. So essential is the  
principle that to withhold the right from either,  
where the sovereign power is divided, is in  
fact to annul the division itself, and to con-  
solidate the one, left in the exact position  
of the right, all of the powers of the Gov-  
ernment; for it is not possible to distinguish,  
practically, between a Government, having all  
power and the one having the right to take  
what power it pleases. Nor does it in the least  
vary the principle, whether the distribution of  
power between co-estates, as in England, or  
between distinctly organized, but connected  
Governments, as with us. The reason is the  
same in both cases, while the necessity is greater  
in our case, as the danger of conflict is  
greater, where the interests of a society are  
divided geographically, than in any other, as  
has already been shown.

These truths do seem to me to be incon-  
trovertible; and I am at a loss to understand  
how any one who has maturely reflected on  
the nature of our institutions, or who has read  
history, or studied the principle of free Gov-  
ernments to any purpose, can call them in  
question. The explanation must, it appears  
to me, be sought in the fact, that in every free  
State, there are those who look more to the  
necessity of maintaining power than guarding  
against its abuses. I do not intend reproach,  
but simply to state a fact, apparently necessary  
to explain the contrary of opinions among the  
intelligent, where the abstract considera-  
tion of the subject would seem scarcely to ad-  
mit of doubt. If such be the true case, I  
must think the fear of weakening the Govern-  
ment too much in this case to be in a great  
measure unfounded, or at least, that the dan-  
ger is much less from that, than the opposite  
side. I do not deny that a power of so high a  
nature may be abused by a State; but, when  
I reflect that the States unanimously called  
the General Government into existence with all  
of its powers, which they freely surrendered  
under their part, under the conviction that their  
common peace, safety and prosperity required  
it; that they are bound together by a com-  
mon origin, and the recollection of a common  
triumph in the great and splendid achievement  
of their independence; and that the strongest  
feelings of our nature, and among them the

love of national power and distinction, are on  
the side of the Union; it does seem to me,  
that the fear, which would strip the States of  
their sovereignty, and degrade them, in fact,  
should abuse a right indispensable to the peace-  
able protection of those interests, which they  
reserved under their own peculiar guardian-  
ship, when they created the General Govern-  
ment, is unnatural and unreasonable. If those  
who voluntarily created the system, cannot be  
trusted to preserve it, what power can?

So far from extreme danger, I hold that  
there never was a free State, in which this  
great conservative principle, indispensable to  
all, was ever so safely lodged. In others,  
when the co-estates, representing the dissim-  
ilar and connecting interests of the community,  
were in contact, the only alternative was  
compromise, submission, or force. Not so in  
State came into conflict, we have a higher  
remedy: the power which called the General  
Government into existence, which gave it all  
of its authority, and can enlarge, contract,  
or abolish its powers at its pleasure, may be  
invoked.—The States themselves may be ap-  
pealed to, three-fourths of which, in fact, form  
power, whose decrees are the Constitution  
itself, and whose votes would silence all dis-  
content. The utmost extent, then, of the  
power is, that a State, acting in its sovereign  
capacity, as one of the parties to the constitu-  
tional compact, may compel the Government,  
created by that compact, to submit a question  
touching its infraction to the parties who  
created it; to avoid the supposed dangers of the  
hazardous, and, I must add, fatal project  
of giving to the General Government the sole  
and final right of interpreting the Constitution,  
thereby reversing the whole system, making  
that instrument the creature of its will, instead  
of a rule of action impressed on it at its creation,  
and annihilating, in fact, the authority which  
imposed it, and from which the Government  
itself derives its existence.

That such would be the result, were the  
right in question vested in the Legislative or  
Executive branch of the Government, is con-  
ceded by all. No one has been so hardy as  
to assert, that Congress or the President ought  
to have the right, or to deny, that if vested  
finally and exclusively in either, the conse-  
quences which I have stated would not neces-  
sarily follow; but its advocates have been re-  
conciled to the doctrine, on the supposition,  
that there is one department of the General  
Government which, from its peculiar organi-  
zation, affords an independent tribunal through  
which the Government may exercise the high  
authority, which is the subject of considera-  
tion, with perfect safety to all.

I hold, I trust, to few, in my attachment to  
the Judiciary Department, I am fully sensi-  
ble of its importance, and would maintain it to  
the fullest extent in its constitutional powers,  
and independence; but it is impossible for me  
to believe, that it ever was intended by the  
Constitution, that it should exercise the power  
in question, or that it is competent to do so,  
and, if it were, that it would be a safe depository  
of the power.

Its powers are judicial and not political, and  
are expressly confined by the Constitution "to  
all cases in law and equity under this Consti-  
tution, the laws of the United States, and the  
treaties made under its authority;" and which  
I have authority in asserting, excludes politi-  
cal questions, and comprehends only those  
where these parties amenable to the  
process of the Court. Nor is its incompe-  
tency less clear than its want of constitutional  
authority. There may be many and the most  
dangerous infractions on the part of Congress,  
of which, it is conceded by all, the Court, as  
a judicial tribunal, cannot, from its nature,  
take cognizance. The Tariff itself is a strong  
case in point; and the reason applies equally  
to all other cases, where Congress perverts a  
power from an object intended—the most insidious  
and dangerous of all the infractions; and which  
may be extended to all of its powers, more  
especially to the taxing and appropriating.  
But supposing it competent to take cognizance  
of all infractions of every description, the insur-  
mountable objection still remains, that it would not  
be a safe tribunal to exercise the power in  
question.

It is an universal and fundamental political  
principle, that the power to protect, can safely  
be confided only to those interested in pro-  
tecting, or their responsible agents, a maxim  
not less true in private than in public affairs.  
The danger in our system, is, that the Gen-  
eral Government, which represents the interests  
of the whole, may encroach on the States,  
which represent the peculiar and local inter-  
ests, or that the latter may encroach on the  
former. In examining this point, we ought  
not to forget, that the government through all  
its Departments, Judicial as well as others, is  
administered by delegated and responsible a-  
gents; and that the power which really controls  
ultimately all the movements is not in the agents  
but those who elect or appoint them. To under-  
stand then its real character, and what would be  
the action of the system in any supposable case,  
we must rise our view from the mere agents,  
to this high controlling power which finally  
impels every movement of the machine. By  
doing so, we shall find all under the control  
of the will of a majority, compounded of the  
will of a majority of the people of the states es-  
timated in federal numbers. These united con-  
stitute the real and final power, which impel  
and direct the movements of the General  
Government. The majority of the states es-  
timated in the Senate; of the people of the  
states, that of the House of Representa-  
tives; the two united, the President; and a  
majority of the Senate and the House with the  
President, really exercise all of the powers of  
the Government, with the exception of the cases  
where the constitution requires a greater  
number than a majority.—The Judges are, in  
fact, as truly the Judicial Representatives of  
this united majority, as the majority of Con-  
gress itself, or the President, is its legislative  
or executive representative; and to determine finally  
power to the Judiciary to determine finally and  
conclusively, would be in reality to confide  
that reserved power, whose agents they are, and  
by whom they can be controlled in various  
ways; and of course to subject (against the  
fundamental principle of our system, and all  
sound political reasoning, the reserved powers  
of the States, with all the local and peculiar  
interests, they were intended to protect, to the  
will of the very majority, against which the  
protection was intended. Nor will the tenure  
by which the Judges hold their office, however

valuable the provision in many other respects,  
materially vary the case. Its highest possible  
effect would be to retard and not finally to re-  
sist, the will of a dominant majority.

But it is useless to multiply arguments.—  
Were it possible, that reason could settle a  
question where the passions and interests of  
men are concerned, this point would have  
been long since settled forever, by the State  
of Virginia. The report of her Legislature,  
to which I have already referred, has really,  
in my opinion, placed it beyond controversy.  
Speaking in reference to this subject it says,  
"it has been objected" (to the right of a State  
to interpose for the protection of her reserv-  
ed rights) "that the judicial authority is to be  
regarded as the sole expounder of the Con-  
stitution; on this objection it might be ob-  
served, first, that there may be instances of un-  
warranted powers which the forms of the Constitu-  
tion could never draw within the control of the  
Judicial Department; secondly that if the  
decision of the Judiciary be raised above the  
sovereign will of the people, the decisions of the  
sovereign will of the people, not carried by  
the forms of the Constitution before the  
Judiciary, must be equally authoritative.—  
But the proper answer to the objection is, that  
the resolution of the General Assembly relates  
to those great and extraordinary cases, in  
which all of the forms of the Constitution may  
prove ineffectual against infractions dangerous to  
the essential rights of the parties to it.—  
The resolution supposes that dangerous pow-  
ers not delegated, may not only be usurped  
and executed by the other Departments, but  
that the Judicial Department may also exer-  
cise, or sanction dangerous powers beyond  
the grant of the Constitution, and consequen-  
tially that the ultimate right of the parties to the  
Constitution to judge, whether an intended in-  
fracture has been dangerously violated, must extend  
to violations by one delegated authority, as  
well as by another—by the Judiciary, as well  
as by the Executive or Legislative."

Against these conclusive arguments, as they  
seem to me, it is objected, that if one party  
has a right to judge of infractions of the Con-  
stitution, so has the other, and that consequen-  
tially in cases of contested powers between a  
State and the General Government, each  
would have a right to maintain its opinion, as  
is the case when sovereign powers differ in  
the construction of treaties or compacts, and  
that of course, it would come to be a mere  
question of force. The error is in the assump-  
tion, that the General Government is a party  
to the Constitutional Compact. The States,  
as has been shown, formed the compact, acting  
as sovereign and independent Communi-  
ties. The General Government is but its crea-  
ture; and though in reality a government with  
all the rights and authority which belong to  
another government, within the orb of its  
powers, it is nevertheless, a government eman-  
ating from a compact between sovereigns,  
and partaking in its nature and object, of a  
character of a joint commission, appointed to  
superintend and administer the interests in  
which all are jointly concerned, but having,  
beyond its proper sphere, no more power, than  
if it did not exist.

To deny this would be to deny the most in-  
contestable facts, and the clearest conclusions;  
whilst to acknowledge its truth is to destroy  
utterly the objection, that the appeal would be  
to force, in the case supposed. For if each  
party has a right to judge, then under our sys-  
tem of government, the final cognizance of a  
question of contested power between the States,  
and not in the General Government. It would  
be the duty of the latter, as in all similar  
cases of a contest between one or more of  
the principals and a joint commission or agency,  
to refer the contest to the principals them-  
selves. Such are the plain dictates of reason  
and analogy both. On no sound principle can  
the agents have a right to final cognizance, as  
against the principals, much less to use force  
against them, to maintain their construction of  
their powers. Such a right would be mon-  
strous, and has never, heretofore, been claimed  
in similar cases.

That the doctrine is applicable to the case  
of a contested power between the States and  
the General Government, we have the author-  
ity not only of reason and analogy, but of the  
distinguished statesman already referred to.  
Mr. Jefferson, at a late period of his life, after  
long experience and mature reflection, says,  
"With respect to our State and Federal Gov-  
ernments, I do not think their relations are  
correctly understood by foreigners. I they sup-  
pose the former subordinate to the latter. This  
is not the case. They are co-ordinate depart-  
ments of one simple and integral whole. But  
you may ask if the two departments should  
claim each the same subject of power, where  
is the umpire to decide between them? In  
cases of little urgency or importance, the  
prudence of both parties will keep them aloof from  
the questionable ground; but if it can neither  
be avoided nor compromised, a convention on  
of the States must be called, to arbitrate the  
disputed power; that department which they may  
think best."

It is thus that our Constitution by author-  
izing amendments, and by prescribing the au-  
thority and mode of them, has by a







ing then seriously ill, referred to the pay list, and there found the entry as of the 1st of April, 1839.—Another difficulty occurred: by whom were the allowances made? The clerk, Mr. Taylor, supposing that Mr. Barry's official term commenced from the period of his appointment had stated the allowances to have been made by him; but upon consultation with and reference to Mr. Brown who was never experienced in the business of the department, he instructed Mr. Taylor to enter the allowances as made by Mr. Bradley, corresponding with the date which had been entered in the pay list as of the 1st of April 1839; and Mr. Taylor accordingly made the alteration not on the books of the department but in the report which was drawn by him.

After Mr. A. Bradley was dismissed from office, he made an accusation against the Post Master General, that he had permitted an allowance which had been made by himself to be set down to his (Mr. Bradley's) account; and by a letter in the department dated the 13th April 1839, written by Mr. Bradley to Mr. Harroll to whom the allowance was made, it would appear that it was done by the order of Mr. Barry. The compensation allowed to Mr. Harroll was for the increased celerity in carrying the mail from Georgetown in the District of Columbia to Charleston, South Carolina. Mr. Barry readily admitted the error of the Clerk, and upon this evidence the odious and infamous charge of forgery is raised against Mr. Barry; and men who profess to be governed by moral influences and christian duties, in the face of truth and justice, are propagating the slander. Our adversaries assume a bold front, to inspire their friends with confidence. It is again repeated that Pennsylvania is lost to Jackson, and in proof we are referred to the "Protocol" of Mr. Stephen Simpson, and five other Jackson men of Philadelphia, who have ceceded from the Jackson ranks. Their motives may be found in the "manifesto" of the late-dayed-up position in not obtaining office. I wish the opinion of all such recruits: these men will find themselves much more at home under the banner of Mr. Clay. In the year 1828 the Adamsmen claimed Pennsylvania to the last, when our majority was fifty thousand; and they will still claim it until we get the returns. The late election in Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, where Mr. Clay has sustained most signal defeats, will instruct him, and ought to instruct his followers, that the people of the United States, faithful to themselves, will never forget the man "who has filled up the measure of his country's glory," and who by his firmness, wisdom and energy as Chief Magistrate of the nation has so greatly contributed to place his Country in a proud rank among the nations of the earth.

#### ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

#### EASTERN SHORE WHIG PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE. EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, AUG. 30, 1831.

We have understood that the committee appointed at the general meeting of the Jackson party in Easton on Tuesday the 2d day of August, instant, to nominate candidates for Electors of the Senate, Delegates to the General Assembly, and County Commissioners, met at Easton on Tuesday last, and made a nomination; but as no regular minutes of their proceedings have been left with us for publication, and as we understand several of the persons nominated decline a poll, we have thought it most advisable to withhold the names of the others, until a full ticket shall be offered to the consideration of the public.

The Free Trade Convention, to be held in Philadelphia on the 30th September, will be attended by delegates from most of the States. Meetings have been held in the southern States very generally, for choosing representatives, as also in many other sections of the Union. Among the delegates we have seen named, we observe several gentlemen celebrated for talents and patriotism. We can but hope for the happiest results from this convention.

The French Claims.—The N. Y. American, a paper violently opposed to the Administration, renders a just tribute to the "unfading assiduity, perseverance and zeal of Mr. Rives," our minister at France, in effecting the arrangement of our claims upon that country. The instances are so rare where an opposition editor displays such candor as to acknowledge the administration has effected any good, and we have been so long accustomed to see positive and great benefits, converted by these gentlemen into the most destructive evils, that we cannot refrain from noticing the instance above.

#### JACKSON REPUBLICAN TICKET FOR QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY.

Electors of the Senate.  
William Gason George N. Newnam.  
For the Assembly.  
Samuel Roberts Samuel R. Oldson  
John B. Thomas Richard Carmichael.  
Lery Court.  
Peter C. Sweetser John Moss.  
Samuel Robinson Robert Larimore  
Jacob W. Legg.

At the meeting of the Republican Committee friendly to the National Administration, from the Counties of Queen Anne's, Caroline and Talbot, held at Hillsborough on the 22d inst. for the nomination of a candidate to represent this district in the next Congress, Dr. Wm. Whitely was called to the Chair, and John Talbot appointed Secretary.

The meeting being thus organized, it proceeded to the nomination; when  
RICHARD SPENCER, Esq. of Talbot county, our representative in the last Congress, was recommended the republican voters of the district, for re-election.

Resolved, That it be recommended to our friends throughout the district to use all fair and honorable means to secure the election of Mr. Spencer.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, signed by the Chairman, and attested by the secretary, be published in the Eastern Shore Whig, the Centerville Times, and Caroline Intelligencer.

WM. S. WHITELY, Chairman.  
John Talbot, Sec'y.

For the Whig.  
GREENSBORO, August 18th, 1831.  
Mr. Mullikin.—Through the medium of your paper, I have thought it advisable to communicate to the public that I have consented to accept the call from my friends, by whom I have been solicited to stand a poll as my Elector to elect the next Senate of Maryland. Should I be one of the successful candidates, I pledge myself to do all that is in my power to promote the best interests of the State.  
The public's obedient servant,  
WILLIAM TURNER.

#### TO THE VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY.

Fellow Citizens,  
At the convention of the Republican Committee of this county, appointed for the purpose of selecting suitable persons as candidates for the Electoral College, and for the Legislature of the State, I had the honor to be nominated by that Committee, a Candidate for a seat in the next Legislature.

And as the committee was composed of gentlemen from various parts of the county, and it being generally known, who the candidates were, I deemed it unnecessary to announce myself in any of the public prints. But declarations having been made by some hot-headed Claysites, that I had refused to be a candidate, or to serve my party, such declarations I pronounce to be destitute of truth; and I take this opportunity of announcing myself, a candidate to represent you in the next Legislature of this State. Should I be so fortunate as to be elected, my best exertions will be used in the promotion of the public interest.

And I return my Fellow Citizens, my sincere thanks for the liberal support which I received last fall.

The public's obedient servant,  
JAMES M. STANTON.  
P. S. The Editor of the Caroline Intelligencer, is so strenuous a Clayite, that he neglected to publish in his paper, according to request, the announcement of several of the Candidates of the republican party; and he understood, that this very Editor, was established and is supported by this party.

#### For the Whig.

Mr. Mullikin—  
It was right amusing to observe the movements of the Clay party here on Tuesday night last.—You must understand that our candidates in this county on both sides, agreed not to treat this fall for electing purposes, and in order to make those rules and regulations more binding and more generally known, they assembled in the Court House last Tuesday and signed a paper, declaring that they would not treat this fall. However, night came on; I saw no candidate treat any, but I saw plenty of it going on, by men known to be electing for the Clay candidates, (Messrs. Carter and Burchenal); by men who are generally without money, and without the means of treating. I do not say these candidates gave the money, but it looked very suspicious, especially as they were observed to take these same men aside from the crowd, just before the treating commenced. Mr. Burchenal, it is known, was the first to propose to suspend this practice.—of course he ought to discontinue it in every way—but he does not; for if he did not buy the liquor himself, nor furnish the money, he gave his encouragement to the practice, by partaking, by "topping the bowl." The moral and religious people of Caroline county are not to be gulled in this way. They will have some regard to consistency.

Denton, August 24.

#### TO THE FRIENDS OF RELIGION AND MORALITY.

Sir.—A few weeks ago in the Caroline Intelligencer, a piece appeared, signed "A Friend to Religion and Morality," inviting the different candidates to come to the resolution to suppress the evil so prevalent in our country of treating for electing purposes. I was truly pleased at the proposition, and hoped it sprung from motives of sincerity; but I have lived long enough to learn the necessity of examining the actions as well as professions of men. The author of the article in question is known to be a candidate, and on comparing his course with the precepts he has given in the article alluded to, I am induced to believe it was penned not so much with the view of destroying the practice complained of, as to destroy his interests in a particular quarter. But let it should be mistaken, I take the liberty of putting to you a few plain questions:—

Did you not after signing the resolutions drawn up by the committee, in less than three hours afterwards, take a certain individual out of the tavern in Denton, and give him money, or authorize him to buy liquor for you?  
Have you not in connection with Mr. Carter, authorized a certain individual to treat for your party?  
Have you not admitted yourself the author of the article signed "A Friend to Religion and Morality," when in conversation with those favorable to the suggestion, and when you have met those unfavorable have you not denied the authorship?  
Did you not tell a certain individual at the Camp Meeting, who belongs to the Methodist Society, that you intended to quit making men drunk, elected or not elected? If so, was this not said with the intention of influencing this man to vote for you?  
Have you not since William Turner, Esq. has been a candidate, publicly declared that he was always an anti-Jackson man, and that he always would have voted for you, only you were a federalist; and do you not know that these declarations are utterly false?  
Did you not sell a bed belonging to a poor widow (Mrs. Harrison) of Denton, for the debt of one of her boarders, to whom the bed had been loaned; and did you not send the bed to Greensborough, before she had time to replace it?

Can you lay your hand upon your heart and declare your innocence of these charges?  
You cannot certainly expect the support of the lovers of their country, the moral or the religious, who seriously reflect on your conduct, nor do I envy you your feelings, if you ever take occasion to review your own course.

I do not fear that the free and independent voters of Caroline will give you their support for the distinguished station you ask at their hands. They will unite on Wm. Turner and Shadrach Liden, men who in all their public and private transactions have proved themselves the true friends of their fellow-citizens.

AN OBSERVER.  
Denton, August 25, 1831.

#### For the Whig.

TO THOMAS BURCHENAL, ESQ.  
Did you or did you not, intend to implicate the Jackson party, when you called the people together through the Caroline Intelligencer, for the purpose of suppressing the practice of treating? if you did not, why did you say to one of your friends, who had a trap set, by which you would entrap them, or words to that amount; that you had succeeded in getting a majority of the Committee of the Jackson party, thereby making it a Jackson project, and at the next Tuesday's meeting, you would so contrive it so as to get Turner to sign it, which would make the thing complete, and then you could make it answer your purpose by informing those who are opposed to the plan that it was a Jackson project; and those in favour of it that it was through you the thing was brought about? If you did not, why have you made use of it in that way already? Did you or did you not, say it would make no difference, for there would be as much treating by your party now as before, that Joe would treat, and others also; meaning Joseph P. W. Richardson, and that you could remunerate them after the election?

Did you, or did you not say, that you had all the money and all the talents on your side and that the Jackson party had no body but tag-rag and bob-tail on their side? Did you or did you not, further say that there would be some questions in the Intelligencer for Turner to answer? Did you not try to impress it on the minds of the people, on Sunday and Monday, while travelling through our district, electioneering, that Turner was not a Jackson man, and it was very doubtful whether or not he would stand a poll?

These questions must be answered, or I shall not support you; I have been your friend, and have voted for you, but if those are facts, I do not approve of such subterfuges to support a tottering popularity.  
CONSISTENCY.  
Fowling Creek, August 24th, 1831.

For the Whig.  
Having noticed a piece in the Caroline Intelligencer of the 23d inst., signed "A Voter," and feeling a hope that the citizens of my native county will be satisfied to receive this communication in any manner, in my plain and unadorned style, not having the advantage of a liberal education, being brought up to the Carpenter's business, and having been one of those unassuming characters, satisfied with the pittance that my daily labour afforded me,—it being sufficient with economy to support myself and family,—I think the foregoing apologies sufficient for my fellow citizens to receive my reply in the homely style that they will have it. The questions asked, open a large field for me, but I must be brief. The first question, asked is: "Have you been, or are you now a thorough-going Jackson man?" I might answer this question by saying that I am nobody's man; I do not support men but measures; but to give you all the satisfaction I am able to do on the subject, I will state to you, as I have a number of times stated, that I voted for Mr. Crawford as President, and have voted for no President since; not being fully satisfied with the manner that Mr. Adams got into office, although he would have been my second choice, out of the candidates, then before the people. I did not close to vote for him, but after Jackson's election, I stood a spectator to see if he would gain the treaty, lost by Adams and Clay, which no doubt was a considerable advantage to the United States. I from this time, began to form a more favourable opinion of the old General, and after he so fully entered into my views of the policy of the administration of the General Government in recommending the reduction of the duties on the most essential articles to the poor man's sustenance, that is, salt, coffee, tea, molasses &c. with other things, which made a reduction in the revenue of the United States, of upwards of three millions of dollars per annum, which led to the glorious and memorable Veto, on the Maysville road bill, which in my opinion sheds as much lustre on the General's administration, as the battle at Orleans did on his military achievements, the opinion of the American System gentlemen, to the contrary notwithstanding. I should be glad if I had time and room to give you my views of the American System. The sum and substance of it, gentlemen is to tax the poor to the exclusion of the rich, by laying heavy duties on the articles that the poor man must of necessity use. A man of veracity and of moderate circumstances, states to me, that from actual calculation, he had ascertained, that the reduction of duties upon the above named articles, had reduced the price of them, so as to make it clear saving to him of at least six dollars yearly in his family expenses.

The second question is, "do you fully approve of the administration?" I think I have fully answered the 2d in my reply to the first. Question 3d: "Have you ever voted a full Jackson ticket?" I answer in the affirmative.  
Question 4th, "if so, was it because you approved of his administration, or were you governed by the more favourite feelings of your good old democracy?" I refer you to the first question for an answer.  
Question 5th, "and on this account have you not voted some on both sides?" In answer to this I have to inform you that I voted a split ticket, which I think you can be gratified with a view of, by applying to Doct. Samuel Harper, and if the ticket is not still in his possession, he no doubt will gratify you with the names of the gentlemen for whom I voted.  
Question 6th, "Have you said at different times and to different gentlemen in Caroline, Talbot and Baltimore, you had been by some counted a Jackson man, and said at the same time you never was a Jackson man, nor did you approve of his administration?" In answer as it respects Caroline, I have said as stated above, that I did not vote for Geo. Jackson, but to the best of my recollection I never did say that I did not approve of his administration.—And as to having conversation in Talbot or in Baltimore, I have no recollection of any particular conversation with any gentleman upon the subject, therefore can say nothing farther, and in future, shall not feel myself bound to answer any anonymous writer, but am always ready and willing to answer any gentleman, who may propound questions over their real signature.  
WM. TURNER.  
Caroline county, August 24.

#### For the Whig.

TO THOMAS BURCHENAL, ESQ.  
Sir.—As you represented this county, in the Legislature last winter and are now out before the people for their suffrages, as an elector, I shall take the liberty of examining some of your votes, and of propounding a few questions to you.  
1st. On the 12th January, 1831, (votes and proceedings, page 102.)—  
Mr. Elly introduced a bill to change the constitution so as to alter the most aristocratic feature, in it, the mode of electing the sen-

ators—that was, that the people should have the power of electing the Senate themselves, instead of the present mode; which, in addition to its removing the choice entirely from the direct will of the people authorizes that body to fill up its own vacancies, whereby, before the expiration of their term, they may become a self-elected body.  
Are not the people of Caroline as competent, to select a Senator for themselves, as you are for them?  
You and your colleague, Mr. Jones, voted against the Bill—by which vote you say, the people are not fit to choose their own public servants.  
Sdly. And in order that yourself, and your colleagues, Messrs. Charles and Jones should not be misunderstood by your constituents, in your opposition to every thing like Republicanism and free suffrage, you wanted your strength d. CALISTO a Bill, given to the people the right of electing their own Governor.  
(See votes and proceedings, page 263.) Upon examination, I find that Wm. M. Hardcastle, knew too much of the republicanism of Caroline to go with you in all your aristocratic votes.  
4thly. You profess to be the political friend, of Henry Clay. Are you for or against the American System; or, in other words, the present tariff? Whereby the American Manufacturer is enabled to sell his articles at an advanced price, and the Farmers and Mechanics are to pay it, while they get nothing more for their labour, such laws destroy competition, and put the many in the power of the few monopolists.  
Suppose there was a law that there should be but one Store in Caroline county, (and that Store be owned by yourself, I will say, as you are a Merchant,) do you believe that your patriotism would induce you to let the Farmers, Mechanics, and working men of Caroline county have their Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Salt &c. cheaper, or as cheap, as they now get them? No; competition is the life of trade and the only mode to ensure fair dealings towards the customer. This you know.  
Your proposed colleague, Mr. Carter, has already come out as the advocate for the Clay system of taxing the many for the benefit of the few monopolists—and when you answer this interrogatory, we the people, shall know how you stand, and shall be governed accordingly.  
HOLBROOK.

#### THE TAXES REDUCED.

When General Jackson was elected President of the United States, it will be recollected, he earnestly recommended to Congress, the propriety of reducing the duty or tax on Coffee, Salt, Molasses, Chocolate and Tea; several of them he particularly named. Congress accordingly took up the subject and have passed a law providing for the reduction of those taxes. The tax on coffee, it is known, is five cents a pound, put on and paid at the Custom house, as soon as it arrives in the country. It will hereafter be only two cents a pound, and in the course of a year, will be reduced to one cent. Now, every family that has been using at the rate of a pound of coffee a week heretofore, has been paying to the government an actual Tax of 2 dollars and 40 cents a year; which is now to be reduced to 1 dollar and 4 cents, and in the course of a year, will be reduced to 52 cents.  
The tax on salt has been reduced ten cents on the bushel, so that every farmer using ten bushels in the course of a year, will pay one dollar less tax for the support of government in the article of salt.  
The duty on Molasses has been reduced five cents a gallon, therefore every family that uses ten gallons of molasses in a year pays fifty cents less tax on this article for the support of government than heretofore.  
So in proportion on Tea, Chocolate, &c. are the Taxes diminished—thus depriving the government of several millions annually in the form of revenue, but saving to every family in the country, in these articles, an average Tax of several dollars a year.  
The reason why General Jackson selected these articles particularly, is because they enter into the consumption of every family—even the poorest; and in reducing the duties, his plan is to commence with those which bear upon the poor.  
Is this Retrenchment in the right sense of the word, or not? Answer, ye brawling scoundrels of Webster & Clay, who hate Jackson, merely because he was chosen by the free voice of the people.

#### Baltimore Produce Market.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 26.  
[Corrected from the Baltimore American of Saturday; in whose statement of prices the utmost reliance may be placed.]

FEATHERS,	35s.33
FLOCK,	
Howard street	5 621
(City mills, standard	5 525
" do extra	5 371.50
Rye Flour 1st and 2d	4 50 4 40
Corn Meal, kiln dried, bid.	3.00.3.62
in bids:	16 50
GRAIN—	
Wheat, white,	115s.125
" best red,	105s.125
" ord to good (Md.)	90s.105
Corn, white, new	65s.66
" yellow, new	65s.66
Rye,	67s.70
Oats,	35s.38
Beans,	75s.80
Peas, black eye,	63s.70
Clover seed	
Timothy seed	2.00.2.25
Flaxseed, rough	
PLASTER PARIS—	
Ground Plaster, per bbl	1 374
WOOL—	
Washed, common and 4 do	35s.40
do do 4 do 4 do	37s.45
do do 4 do 4 do	45s.50
do full blood	50s.58
Unwashed, common and 4 Merino,	25s.28
do do 4 do	28s.30
do do 4 & full do	30s.35

Married in Stoughton in July last, Mr. EDWARD CAYEN to Mrs. MARY ALLEN. We are informed that he and three younger brothers have had twelve lawful wives, and 23 children, 17 of whom are now living, and their 12 wives had 18 husbands, and 31 children, 23 of whom are supposed to be living.

#### John of Roanoke.

NOW in fine condition, has commenced a fall season, to and the latter part of October next—Terms as advertised in the Spring. He is at one of the subscribers, Nicholas Goldsborough's farm, near Easton. Mares from a distance of 100 miles will be well taken care of on reasonable terms; but no responsibility for accidents or escapes.

N. GOLDSBOROUGH,  
RICHARD SPENCER,  
E. N. HAMBLETON.

Land for Sale,  
ON WEDNESDAY, the 5th of October next between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock P. M. I will offer at Public Sale, (if not previously disposed of at private sale)—all that land, (except 5 acres), which I purchased of John Arrindale, Trustee for the sale of part of the estate of Daniel Caulk—containing 145 acres; about 100 of which is cleared, and the residue in WOOD and young growing timber.  
Terms as to the time of payment made known on the day of sale. Sale to take place at Mrs. Newnam's adjoining the premises.  
LOTT WARFIELD.  
Aug. 30

NOTICE  
IS hereby given, that the Subscriber has been appointed by the Levy Court of Talbot county, Keeper of the Standard of Weights and Measures for said county, and will attend for the purpose of inspecting and adjusting all Weights and Measures, Scales and Scale Beams, used in vending of articles, from the 7th to the 17th of September, at his shop in Easton; on the 19th at the Trapper; the 21st and 23d at St. Michaels; 23th at Lookerman's mill; 29th at Wye Mills.  
ARTHUR J. OVEDAY,  
Standard Keeper.

FOR SALE,  
A FARM, situated on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, Talbot county, 16 miles from Easton, and 5 miles from Haddaway's Ferry, containing about 100 acres—one third well timbered, and the remainder good arable land, with one Apple and one Peach Orchard. The improvements are two FRAME DWELLING HOUSES, and the necessary out buildings. If this property should not be sold previous to THURSDAY, the 15th September next, it will on that day be exposed at public sale, at 12 o'clock on the premises. For more particular information, enquire of Joseph Allen, on the premises, or of SAMUEL H. REDGRAVES, Barrister, between Light and Charles streets, Baltimore.  
Aug. 30

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE  
ALL that valuable tract of land, called Violets Hill, lying in Kent county, Maryland, containing six hundred acres more or less, situated about three miles from Chestertown, on the mail road to Rock-Hall. The soil is good and well adapted to Clover, and plaster, and has a large proportion of excellent woodland, a mill stream of uncommon resources with a fine situation for mill-house, fulling & carding machines &c. flows thro' the meadowland, of which there is a valuable portion, each field being sufficiently watered.—The improvements consist of a large commodious dwelling-house, and kitchen, on a commanding eminence, combining healthiness and beauty—out buildings—a large yard and garden, paved in;—fine orchard—a choice collection of fruit, and excellent water.—Possession will be given on the first of January next ensuing, when a crop will be left seeded if required.  
The terms; that a part of the purchase money be cash, the residue in three several payments of one, two, and three years, with interest on each unpaid balance, until all the payments are complied with; when an indispensible title will be given.—For further particulars enquire of Alphonsa Blake residing on the premises, or Doct. Thomas Wilson, Eastern Neck, near Rock Hall.  
Aug. 16, 1831.

Talbot County, to wit:  
ON application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphan's Court, of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of Oakley Haddaway, stating that he is under execution, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November Session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts; and the said Oakley Haddaway, having complied with the several requisites required by the acts of Assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Oakley Haddaway be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the judges of Talbot county Court, on the first Saturday of November Term next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct; the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said Oakley Haddaway to attend; and show cause, if any they have, why the said Oakley Haddaway should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly. Given under my hand the 9th day of May 1831.  
EDWARD N. HAMELTON.  
August 16 4w

Two or Three Carpenters wanted,  
IMMEDIATELY.  
WHO will obtain Employment, and liberal wages given, by the subscriber, at the Head of Ches ter, Kent County, Maryland.  
BENJAMIN KIRBY.  
Aug. 23

\$20 REWARD.  
RAN AWAY from his master, in the neighborhood of Baltimore, about ten days since, a very remarkable negro man named  
MOSES;  
aged 35 or 40 years, his complexion rather white, his face much freckled, his hair very short, curly and red; has a down cast countenance, rather clumsy and fond of chewing tobacco. The above reward will be given to any person who will bring him to me, or ten dollars to any person who will lodge him in any goal in this State, and give me reasonable notice thereof. He was lately purchased from W. W. Eccleston, Esq. Cambridge, Md. and it is probable he has gone over to the Eastern Shore again.  
LEWIS F. SCOTT.  
Intelligence Agency and Collector's Office, No. 2 West Fayette street, basement story of Barnum's City Hotel.  
Aug. 23

The Centerville Times, Eastern Whig and Cambridge Chronicle, will publish the above to amount of one dollar and charge the office of the American, and send one paper to L. F. Scott.

A RUNAWAY.  
WAS COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, on the 3d day of this inst. a Mulatto Boy, calling himself  
CHARLES BACON;  
About 5 feet 6 inches high; says he belongs to Richard P. Snowden, of Anne Arundel county. He has a large scar on the inside of the right thigh, a small scar on the left side of the left knee, also a small scar over the left eye, and two scars on the right wrist; about 13 years of age—had on when committed a pair of black striped pantaloons, striped waistdown vest, a striped roundabout, black fur hat. Unless the said boy is released he will be disposed of according to law.  
JOSHUA GUYTON,  
Sheriff of Harford county.  
The Editors of the Eastern Whig, the Baltimore Republican, and the Washington Globe, will insert the above four times and forward their accounts to me for payment.  
JOSHUA GUYTON.  
Aug. 23

NEXT SCHEME.  
ON WEDNESDAY, August 31, will be drawn in Baltimore, MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, No. 6, for 1831.—ODD and EVEN.  
HIGHEST PRIZE, \$10,000.  
SCHEME:  
1 prize of \$10,000 5 prizes of \$100  
1 2,000 10 50  
1 1,000 20 20  
1 600 50 10  
1 400 200 5  
1 300 1000 1 50  
1 200  
Half Tickets, One Dollar.—Quarters, Fifty Cents. To be had at  
CLARK'S  
Offices, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Gay, N. E. corner of Baltimore and Charles-sts.  
Where the Highest Prizes in the State Lotteries have been often sold, than at any other office!!!  
\*Orders either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to  
JNO. CLARK, Lottery Vender, Baltimore.  
August 2

FOR SALE.  
A negro woman, about 37 years of age, a slave for life, a good cook, washer and ironer, sold for no fault. She will not be sold to go out of the State.  
Inquirer at the Whig Office.  
August 19th

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

Talbot County, to wit:  
ON application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphan's Court, of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of Cloudsberry Kirby, stating that he is under execution, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November Session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts; and the said Cloudsberry Kirby, having complied with the several requisites required by the acts of Assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Cloudsberry Kirby be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Talbot county Court, on the first Saturday of November Term next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct; the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said Cloudsberry Kirby to attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the said Cloudsberry Kirby should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly. Given under my hand the 23d day of July 1831.  
LAMBERT W. SPENCER.  
Aug. 16

\$50 REWARD  
IF TAKEN OUT OF THE STATE, OR \$40 IF TAKEN IN THE STATE.  
Ran away from the subscriber on Wednesday the 15th of July 1831 a negro woman called HANNAH, she took with her the following articles of clothing, a white satin bonnet, a red stamp cotton dress, a muslin petticoat, a large red cotton shawl, with some white flowers in it, a lace jacket of belting, a red waist ribbon, her other clothing not recollected, she is about 35 or 36 years old, she is tall and spare, her colour is that of a mulatto, she has a long face and nose, large under lip, her teeth some affected; she rubs snuff and chews tobacco, she has a long hollow foot, large heel; she has a loud speech, any person who will arrest and secure her in either the jail at Denton, Easton, Georgetown, or Philadelphia or will deliver her to the subscriber, near Denton, Caroline county, shall receive the above reward.  
ANDERTON BREEDING.  
Caroline County.  
Aug. 2

African Colonization.  
THE Maryland State Colonization Society will dispatch a vessel with emigrants to Liberia, on the 12th day of October next. A number have already engaged to sail in her, and further applications for a passage free of charge, will be received by Dr. Ayres, the agent of the Society, at his house in Sharp street, near Welcome alley.  
The different Auxiliary Societies throughout the State, are requested to proceed with their collections and to transmit their accounts to the agent, together with the names of all applicants for emigration, as soon as possible.  
SOLOMON ETTING, Executive  
MOSES SHEPPARD, Committee  
CHARLES HOWARD, Committee  
Editors throughout the State, friendly to the cause of Colonization, are respectfully requested to give publicity to the above.  
Aug. 28





## 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 20th 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, Church Hill, Centerville, and Wye Mills, to Easton, 87 miles and back, three times a week in 4 horse post coaches; the office at Cecil 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, 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.

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, Federalburg, 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 Millsboro, Dagsborough, St. Martins, Md. Berlin, Poplarville, Newark, Snow Hill, Sandy Hill, Hornstown, Va. Modestown, Accomack C. H. Onancock, Pungoteague, and Belle 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 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.

1371. From Philadelphia, Pa. by Darby, Leipsville, Chester, Marcus Hook, Wilmington, Del. Newport, Steubenville, Christina, Newark, Cooch'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 Baltimore the next day by 6 a 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 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 Christina, 4 miles.

1372. From Baltimore by Elk Ridge Landing, Waterston, Naville and Bladenburg 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, 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.

1374. From Georgetown by Wye Mills, Hillsborough, Denton, Bursville, Vernon, Del. Williamsville and Milford to Frederica, 50 miles and back, twice a week; one trip to run as above, and the other go and return via Greensborough and Whiteleyburg between Denton and Williamsville, increasing the second trip to 60 miles and back.

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

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, 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 arrive at Easton same days by 12 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 arrive 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, Traces Landing Friendship, Lower Marlborough, Huntingtown and Prince Fredericktown to St. Leonard's, 75 miles and back, once a week.

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

Leave St. Leonard's 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 days by 7 p m.

1382. 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.

1383. From Port Deposit by Rowlandville 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.

1384. From Harford by Spetutia to Michaelville, 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 11 12 a m, arrive at Harford same day by 1 12 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, Dennings, Sam's Creek and New Windsor, to Uniontown, 41 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday at 8 a m, arrive at Uniontown same days by 7 p m.

Leave Uniontown every Monday and Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at Baltimore same days by 6 p m.

1387. From Baltimore by Golden, Hereford, Weisburg, Shrewsbury, Pa. Logansville, 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 York by 2 p m, and at Lancaster same day by 6 p m.

Leave Lancaster every day at 6 a m, arrive at York by 10 a m, and at Baltimore same day by 8 p m.

1388. From Baltimore by Pikesville, Reisterstown, Westminster, Union Mills, Petersburgh, Gettysburg, & 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 8 p m.

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

1389. From Baltimore by Catonsville, Ellicott's Mills, Brown's Tavern, West Friendship, Cocks Creek, Lisbon, Poplar Spring, Painsville, N. Market, Fredericktown, Middletown, Boonsboro, Funkstown, Hagerstown, Clear Spring, Park Head, Hancock, Bransville 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 6 p m.

Leave Cumberland every day at 5 a m, arrive at Hagerstown same day by 8 p m, at Fredericktown next day by 6 a m, and at Baltimore same day by 4 1 2 p m.

1390. From Washington, D C. by Georgetown, Rockville, Md. Middlebrook, Clarkburg and Hyattstown to Frederick, 43 miles and back, daily, in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Chambersburg every Monday and Thursday at 8 a m arrive at Emmitsburg same days by 6 p m, leave same next days at 5 a m and arrive at Chambersburg same days by 10 a m.

1392. 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.

1393. From Herbert's X Roads by Darlington and Conowingo 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 Little Britain every Tuesday at 5 a m, arrive at Herbert's X Roads, by 11 a m.

1394. From Wiesburg to Union Meeting House, 6 miles, once a week.

Leave Wiesburg every Wednesday after the arrival of the mail from Baltimore, arrive at Union Meeting House in 1 1 2 hours, and return to Wiesburg the same day within 2 hours.

1395. From Reisterstown by Hampstead, Manchester, Hanover Pa. Abbotstown East Berlin, York Sulpher Springs and Papertown to Carlisle, 58 miles and back, daily, in stages from June 15 to October 1 in each year, and twice a week in stages the remainder of the year.

Leave Reisterstown every Monday and Thursday at 8 a m the mail from Baltimore having arrived, arrive at York Sulpher Springs same days by 8 p m, and at Carlisle next days by 3 a m.

Leave Carlisle every Tuesday and Friday at 5 p m, arrive at York Sulpher Springs same days by 6 p m.

Leave same next days at 5 a m and arrive at Reisterstown same days in time for the stage from Gettysburg, for Baltimore.

1396. From Hagerstown by Cavetown, Smithsburg, Brownsville Sabilleville and Mechanistown, to Graceland, 24 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Hagerstown every Wednesday at 4 a m, arrive at Graceland, same day by 11 a m.

Leave Graceland every Wednesday at 1 p m, arrive at Hagerstown same day by 8 p m.

1397. From Uniontown by Middleburgh and Double Pipe Creek to Graceland, 15 miles and back, once a week.

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

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

1398. 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 8 p m.

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

1399. From Frederick by Walkersville, Woodsboro, Middleburgh, Bruceville, Taneytown, Petersburg, Pa. Hanover and Pigeon Hill to York, 62 miles and back, twice a week in two horse stages.

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

Leave York every Tuesday and Friday at 2 p m, arrive at Frederick next days by 7 p m.

1400. From Frederick by Newtown Trap, Petersville, Knoxville, Harper's Ferry, Va. and Charlestown, Middleway and Bruceville to Winchester, 50 miles and back 3 times a week, in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Frederick every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 p m, arrive at Winchester the next days by 12 noon.

Leave Winchester every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Frederick next days by 10 a m.

1401. From Frederick by Buckeystown, Colctown and Noland's Ferry to Leesburg, 24 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Frederick every Friday at 2 p m, arrive at Leesburg same day by 8 p m.

Leave Leesburg every Friday at 4 a m arrive at Frederick same day by 12 noon.

1402. From Frederick to Wolfsville, 17 miles and back once a week.

Leave Frederick every Wednesday at 6 a m arrive at Wolfsville by 11 a m.

Leave Wolfsville every Wednesday at 12 noon, arrive at Frederick same day by 3 p m.

1403. From Cumberland by Cresapstown and Dawson to Westminster, 24 miles and back once a week.

Leave Cumberland every Wednesday at 5 a m arrive at Westminster same day by 12 noon.

Leave Westminster every Wednesday at 1 p m arrive at Cumberland same day by 8 p m.

1404. From Cumberland to Old town, 15 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Cumberland every Wednesday at 6 a m arrive at Old Town by 10 a m.

Leave Old Town every Wednesday at 11 a m arrive at Cumberland same day by 3 p m.

1405. From Hagerstown to Williamsport, miles and back three times a week.

Leave Hagerstown every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 11 a m arrive at Williamsport same days by 12 1 2 p m.

Leave Williamsport same days at 1 p m arrive at Hagerstown by 3 p m.

1406. From Newtown Trap by Burkettsville and Crampton's Gap to Sharpsburg, 15 miles and back once a week.

Leave Newtown Trap every Thursday at 6 a m arrive at Sharpsburg same day by 11 a m.

Leave Sharpsburg every Thursday at 1 p m arrive at Newtown Trap same day by 6 p m.

1407. From Rockville by Darnestown, Dawsonville, Poolsville, Barnesville and Conrad's Ferry to Leesburg, Va. 38 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Rockville every Thursday at 4 a m arrive at Leesburg same day by 6 p m.

Leave Leesburg every Friday at 4 a m arrive at Rockville same day by 6 p m.

1408. From Washington, D C. by Simpsonville, Md. Brownsboro, Coleville, Sandy Spring, Mechanicsville, Brookville, Triadelphia, Unity and Goshen Mills to New Market, 54 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Washington every Thursday at 6 a m arrive at New Market every Friday by 10 a m.

Leave New Market every Friday at 2 p m arrive at Washington every Saturday by 6 p m.

1409. From Washington, D C. by Long Old Fields, Md. Upper Marlboro, Queen Anne and Davidsonville to Annapolis, 38 miles and back, three times a week, and during the session of the Legislature, six times a week, in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Washington every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 a m arrive at Annapolis same days by 5 p m.

made the condition of any bid under that of a present contractor; and should the underbidder fail to comply, his bid will be offered to the present contractor; but should he decline it, the proposal of the underbidder will be accepted unconditionally.

13. No bid shall be withdrawn after the time for receiving it has expired; and should any person refuse to take a contract at his bid, he shall forfeit all other contracts that he may have with the Department, and be held responsible for all damage that may result from his failure to comply.

14. No contract nor bid can be transferred without the special and written approbation of the Postmaster General; and an assignment of a contract, or bid, without his consent, first obtained in writing, shall forfeit it. This rule will never be departed from.

15. If a contractor or his agent shall violate the Post Office Law, or shall transmit commercial intelligence by express more rapidly than the mail, his contract shall be forfeited; and in all cases, when a contractor shall run a stage, or other vehicle, more rapidly or more frequently than he is required by contract to carry the mail, he shall give the same increased celerity and frequency to the mail, (unless the Post Master General shall otherwise direct,) and without increase of compensation.

16. The Post Master General reserves the right of curtailing or of discontinuing any route, when, in his opinion, the public interest shall require it; and in such case the contract shall cease, so far as relates to the part curtailed, or to the whole, if discontinued—an allowance of one month's extra pay being made the contractor.

17. All contracts for routes embraced in this advertisement shall commence on the first day of January next, and continue four years.

Decisions on bids will be made known on the 4th day of October next.

W. M. T. BARRY,  
Post Master General.  
June 23, 1831.

GENERAL POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,  
julo 5 law Sept. 25

**CASH FOR NEGROES.**  
THE subscriber agent for Austin Woolfolk of Baltimore, takes this method of acknowledging the many preferences in the purchase of negroes, and wishes the citizens of the Eastern Shore to still continue their preference to him for

**FOR ONE HUNDRED NEGROES,**  
from the age of twelve to twenty five years, he will give higher prices than any real purchaser that is now in the market, or may hereafter come. Any person having negroes, of the above ages, will do well in giving the preference to

SAMUEL KEYNOLDS,  
who may be found at the Easton Hotel.  
nov. 16.

**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 subscriber, or, in his absence, a letter left with Mr. S. Lowe, Easton Hotel, or directed to the subscriber at Centerville, will meet immediate attention.

THOS. W. OVERLEY.  
nov 16

**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 mornings 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 and fare the same as last year.

All baggage, packages, parcels, &c. at the risk of the owner or owners thereof.  
LEWEL G. TAYLOR, Captain.  
march 22

**INTELLIGENCE & AGENCY OFFICE.**  
No 48 Baltimore street, Baltimore.

THE SUBSCRIBER can at all times obtain the highest prices for SLAVES without being sent out of the State—also, those for a term of years, such as house servants of good character, can be found ready sale. Any commands will be thankfully received and promptly attended to—charges moderate.

JOHN BUSK.  
may 10

**CHEAP NEW GOODS.**  
Come on! Come on!! ye who want Cheap Goods!

I have just returned from the foreign markets with one of the BEST ASSORTMENT OF GOODS ever opened in this town—which will be disposed of LOWER than can be had at any other Store in Easton. do not think it necessary to enumerate articles and prices, as those who consult their own interest, will certainly give me a call.

JOHN W. JENKINS.  
N B. FLOUR, of the best quality for family use, lower than it can be had of any house in Easton.

July 5  
Feathers and other country produce taken on the best terms.  
J. W. J.

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

JOSHUA M. FAULKNER Sheriff.

**Job Printing**  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

## EASTON PACKET.

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

The Schooner **ARIEL**, which he intends running as a regular packet from this place to Baltimore.

The **ARIEL** will leave Easton Point every Wednesday morning, at nine o'clock, A. M. returning will leave Baltimore on every Saturday morning at the same hour.

The **ARIEL** is now in complete order for the reception of freights and passengers, and can go to and from Baltimore as quick as any sail boat that sails our bay; as I have been employed for the last six years in the packing business from this place, I flatter myself that it will be in my power to give general satisfaction to all freighters that may entrust their freights to me. The schooner **ARIEL** will be commanded by Capt. Thomas P. Townsend, who is well known for his industry and sobriety, and with whom I have no doubt the public will be pleased. All orders given to the subscriber, or left at Doctor Thomas H. Dawson's Drug Store, in Easton, will be faithfully attended to, by

The public's obedient servant,  
SAMUEL H. BENNY.

march 8

**UNION TAVERN,**  
EASTON, MARYLAND.  
1831.

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