THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

VOL. IV. TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 7, 1830. NO. 23.

BLACK LIST.

A difference between the Administration of John Q. Adams and Andrew Jackson is strongly illustrated by the following list of corruptions and abuses practised by the former, which have been detected by the latter. It forms the best answer to the constant abuse which the monocratic party heap upon the efficient public officers who are now power by Gen. Jackson.

1. *Fraud and abuse.* In March, 1827, Dr. Watkins, then Fourth Auditor, the friend of Mr Adams, the confidant of Henry, and one of their most efficient supporters, wanted a little money, in addition to 2500 dollars received by him monthly as Clerk. He represented to his friend, Mr. Southard, then Secretary of the Navy, that Mr. Hambleton, a Purser of the Navy, resided at Pensacola, had addressed a letter requesting that he would draw on the Treasury 2000 dollars, and hold it subject to his order. He excused himself from showing the letter to Mr. Southard, on the ground that there was confidential matter that he addressed a note to the Secretary to the full-swing effect: "I will thank you to make a requisition to be issued in favor of Purser S. Hambleton for $2000 under the head of pay afloat, made payable to my order, at the request of Mr. Hambleton, for the purpose of paying his drafts upon me to account." Upon this representation, and seeing the letter of Mr. Hambleton, the draft from him, upon Dr. Watkins, Mr. Southard advanced him $2000. After the death of Watkins, in 1828, it was ascertained that Mr Hambleton had never made such a request, and that Dr Watkins applied the 2000 dollars to his own use. A Grand Jury found an indictment against him for fraud; but the Court decided that the prosecution could not be sustained, because the law says that prosecutions for fraud must be commenced within two years after the commission of the offence. In this case Watkins had all the evidences of the money in his own possession until after the time had expired.

2. Was a fraud committed by the officer, under Mr. Adams' administration, or at least by Mr Southard, who ought to have advanced the money without the order or request from Mr Hambleton, and it developed a dead feet in the law, that a public officer who commits a fraud has all the evidences of it in his possession, ought not to be screened from punishment by a limitation. At least, it will run in his favor, in relation to his own office, until he is out of office.

Do not our adversaries admit, that *corruption and abuse* in a 4th Auditor, in issuance and packet 2000 dollars of money? This was done under Mr. Adams and detected under Gen. Jackson.

3. *Fraud and abuse.*—On the 28th of May, 1827, Mr. Southard sent to R. D. Mason, Navy agent at Boston, $2000 addressed to Watkins informed Mr. Harris of the remittance, and stated that it was to meet his drafts. He, therefore, delayed some time, draw for the whole $2000, and apply it to his own use. No authority is found in the Navy Department for this remittance, and Mr Southard would have done it at the verbal request of Watkins.

Was no corruption or abuse in a 4th Auditor using 2000 dollars of public money, and applying it to his own use?—Some of the frauds of which Dr. Watkins had been convicted by the verdict of a Jury, was committed under the administration of Mr. Adams, and detected and punished under that of Gen. Jackson.

4. *Fraud and abuse.*—In July, 1827, Watkins sent to J. K. Paulding, Navy Agent, New York, $1000 was detected. Dr. Watkins informed Mr. Paulding of the remittance, and stated that it was to meet his drafts. He accordingly drew it out of Mr. Harris's hands by two drafts of 500 dollars each, and applied it to his own use. In this case, in compliance with Dr. Watkins verbal request that Mr. Southard should advance the money without any order or request from Mr Hambleton. Was there no *corruption* in this? It was done under Mr. Adams and detected under Gen. Jackson.

5. *Fraud and abuse.*—On the 8th of May, 1827, Dr. Watkins informed Mr. Southard that he had drawn on him for 300 dollars, and that a remittance would be made to meet the draft, on the Secretary's return. Accordingly on the —— day of June the Secretary made a remittance of 300 dollars to Mr. Paulding upon no authority than Dr. Watkins' request. One of the cases of fraud of which a Jury, it was committed under Mr. Adams, and detected under Gen. Jackson.

Thus, in the year 1827, did Mr. Adams' 4th Auditor defraud the Government out of 5,300 dollars, with the culpable aid of Mr Adams' Secretary of the Navy. In less than 8 months after Gen. Jackson came into power all this was detected and the perpetrator in jail.

No. 5. *Fraud and abuse.*—On the 16th January, 1828, Dr. Watkins advised Mr. Paulding that he had drawn on him for $750, and that a remittance would be made to meet the draft. On the 18th, Mr Southard remitted to Mr. Paulding $750, at Dr Watkins' request, which was applied to that object. Thus did Mr. Adams' 4th Auditor apply to his own use 750 dollars more of the public money. Of this fraud he has been convicted by a jury. It was committed under Mr Adams, and detected and punished under Gen. Jackson.

No. 6. *Fraud and abuse.*—On the 8th of October, 1828, Dr. Watkins procured an advance of $500 to be made out of the Treasury to one of his clerks, received it from him, gave a receipt for it, and charged it to Ed. N. Coxe, a Purser, who was then in the Pacific Ocean. The advance was made upon a representation of Watkins, that Coxe had requested it, and that it was intended to meet certain drafts. Coxe never made such a request; and thus did Mr Adams' 4th Auditor apply to his own use $500 more of the public money.

No. 7. *Fraud and abuse.*—On the 13th of December, 1828, after the people had passed sentence on the late administration, Mr. Southard advanced to Dr. Watkins 750 dollars more, out of the Treasury, which was charged to Silas Butler, another Purser, then in the Mediterranean. Upon what representation this was done, does not appear. Mr. Butler never gave any authority for it, and of course refused to recognise the charge. Thus did Mr. Adams' 4th Auditor apply $750 *more* of the public money to his own use.

Thus, in two years, did Mr. Adams' 4th Auditor commit *seven defalcations* on the Treasury, appropriating to his own use SEVEN THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS *of the public money.*

Thus, did Mr. Adams Secretary of the Navy most obligingly aid and enside Mr Adams' 4th Auditor, and Mr Clay's confident, to pocket *seven thousand three hundred dollars* of the money given him by Congress to support our glorious Navy.

This was all done under Mr Adams' administration, and detected under General Jackson's.

Yet, there are men who say that there was nothing to reform and that the administration has done nothing for the country!!

The same men, when Dr. Watkins was apprehended, pronounced all the charges against him false and malignant. They then knew he was guilty as well as they do now. So firm was their conviction of his guilt, that there was no man, or association of men, and say them, worth 5000 dollars, who would hazard it in being his bail. After seeing application to all those who had been his associates, at his dinner and drink his wife he sent his son to one of the men expressing painting in pathetic terms the situation of all his old friends, and beseeching that act of humanity from him. His request could not be granted. Yet the very men who knew this, who would not risk their money upon his appearance at Court, so firm was their conviction of his guilt, proclaimed, far and wide, that the *innocent* and high *born* Watkins refused to have bail, or money, was he at his oppressors! They attributed the whole to the malice and falsehood of the present 4th Auditor, and have not failed to pursue him with unrelenting abuse from that day to this.

No. 8. *Abuse and corruption.*—Messrs Allen & Leonard were contractors for the delivery of 40,000 gallons of good whiskey at Sackett's Harbor, in 1815. After they had delivered 6,000 gallons, they were informed that no more could be received there, in consequence of the peace.

Their contract price was 90 cts. per gallon and the price at the casks. At the close of the war, the price of whiskey declined a great 30 per cent; and at their own request, they were permitted to complete their contract, by delivering the balance of the whiskey in New York, at the original contract price. They did so and were paid for it.

In 1819, however, they set up a claim for difference of transportation between Sackett's Harbor and New York, amounting, according to their own statement, to "about $3,500." It was decided that nothing was

In 1822 they petitioned Congress, and claimed for difference of transportation $4,332 67; for extra loss by leakage $412 28; and for extra expense of delivery, $750;—in all $5,495 95. It does not appear to have been acted on at that session; but the application was renewed at the two succeeding sessions, and twice rejected by the Committee of Claims.

Nothing more seems to have been heard of the claim until January, 1828, when it was presented to Mr Southard, Mr Adams' Secretary of the Navy. It then contained the following items: For difference of transportation on 53,328½ gallons of whiskey, $4,332 67; for leakage, 412 92; for expense attending delivery, 750 dollars; and for difference between common glass proof whiskey at Sackett's Harbor and hydrometer proof at New York, $3,148 91;—in all $11,034 50.

How marvellously age had increased this claim, as stated by the claimants themselves!

In 1819, it was about	3,500 00
In 1822, it was	5,495 95
In 1828, it was	11,034 50

Mr. Southard submitted the claim to Dr. Watkins, for a report on the question, who strongly recommended the allowance. Mr. Adams' Secretary accordingly allowed the item in the amount, at the price of four gallons of whiskey, at 90 cts. per gallon, and deducts for casks, amounting to 1424 07; which was paid to the claimants out of the Treasury. Thus did Mr Adams' Secretary of the Navy put away upwards of four thousand dollars, for a claim which had not the slightest foundation in justice, and seems never to have been thought of for *twelve years* after it originated.

For the balance of their claim the Secretary referred them to Congress. They petitioned that body, and obtained a report from the Committee of Claims, declaring that "if the petitioners have any claim, it can be adjusted at the proper Department," which was adopted. The Secretary of the Navy sent the report to Dr Watkins, with a letter, in which he said, "*I consider the resolution as authorizing and directing a settlement of the claim.*" Dr Watkins accordingly took up the account, increased it somewhat by corrections, and the amount stated to be due was 6,301 05, which Mr. Southard paid out of the Treasury.

The first allowance was	1,649 07
The second was	6,301 05
	7,950 12

There were papers in Mr Southard's office showing that the first and second claims did not exceed 3,000 dollars.

There were papers with the account, showing that, when it was presented to Congress originally, it did not exceed 5,495 95.

The files of his own office and the papers with the accounts showed that it had been once before in the Secretary of the Navy and twice by the Committee of Claims.

He knew that the claim had collected at least, double its original amount, and *twelve years* after the contract was performed and the money received.

They were present evidence in the papers, that the contractors had agreed to take one of the cases in New York, at the same price for which it was delivered at Sackett's Harbor, and that was to the great advantage of national expense to the amount of about $3,000. With all these facts before him, did Mr Adams, in a manner, recommend the allowance of the same claim—Mr. Adams' Secretary of the Navy did allow and the next year—$3,500 00

And the same Secretary said, without the slightest reason, to take a seat in the House of Representatives, that, if the petitioners were dissatisfied, they could be adjusted at the proper Department, as authorizing or directing a settlement, when it contained no such authority, and knowing fully that the claim was not to be adjusted at the Department. By this authority did Mr Adams' Secretary allow the balance in 1828 of

Thus did Mr. Adams' Secretary of the Navy and 4th Auditor, in 1828, take from the public Treasury ELEVEN THOUSAND FORTY DOLLARS AND TWELVE CENTS. Of this amount, *four thousand dollars* was immediately *lost* to Mr Adams' 4th Auditor, and has never been paid! The loss was *confessedly* made for kindness granted in settling the account, and it is not probable that either party expected it ever to be paid.

The man who made the loan says, he did it with the knowledge and approbation of Mr Adams' Secretary of the Navy.

away for a groundless claim, dated in 1815, *eleven thousand forty dollars and twelve cents*, allowed them by Congress to buy provisions for the Navy in 1828; for it was all taken out of that appropriation.

This was done under Mr. Adams' administration, and has been detected under Gen. Jackson's.

When it shall be shewn that Gen. Jackson's Secretaries and Auditors are allowing new claims, trumped up after the accounts are twelve years old, or allowing groundless claims, twelve years old, that they may borrow part of the money, never to be repaid, we will admit that the people ought—not to restore the old corrupt coalition—but to try once more to find pure men to administer their government.

The amount procured by Mr. Adams' 4th Auditor by 7 frauds, was $7,500 00

The amount wrongfully paid Allen & Leonard was 11,040 12

$18,540 12

We already see where went upwards of *eighteen thousand dollars* of the money given Mr Adams by Congress to support our Navy. But this is only a *beginning*

U. S. Tel.

JACKSON MEETING.

At Hagger's Town, Washington County, Md

The friends of the present Administration of the State and General Government, assembled in pursuance of public notice, at the Town Hall in Hager's Town, on Saturday, the 7th of August, 1830, and adjourned from thence to the Court House.

Peter Hauer, Chosen and James Leggett were appointed Presidents, and Dect J. C. Hayes and Gen. Kralhoffer, Secretaries.

The meeting was addressed by Thomas Kennedy and Benjamin F. Yoe, Esqrs, and the following preamble and resolutions were adopted unanimously.

The enemies of Andrew Jackson in the State of Maryland, having commenced a *vindictive* opposition to his Administration, it becomes the duty of those who are his friends, and who aided in his election, to sustain and support him. He has, in our opinion, pursued a patriotic course, he has shown himself devoted to the *best interests* of the people, and regardless of popularity, he has recommended such measures & has done such acts, as were in his opinion best calculated to promote the general welfare of the Union. No object much more dear to us, in a political point of view, than any other. "The Union," as he has himself emphatically declared, "must be preserved."

Therefore, Resolved, That the Administration of Andrew Jackson has pursued a course deserving our warm and cordial approbation.

Resolved, That the payment of more than EIGHTEEN MILLIONS of Dollars on account of the principal and interest of the Public Debt, during the first eighteen months of the Jackson Administration, and keeping the expenditure of the public money within the appropriations made by Congress, shows a rigid economy on the part of the United States Government to our money concerns.

Resolved, That the great reduction of duties on Coffee, Tea, Salt and Molasses, shows that the Government, while they are rapidly reducing the Public Debt, are determined to avoid all oppressive and unnecessary taxes.

Resolved, That the reform and correction of abuses in the administration of the public offices, deserve the thanks of our fellow citizens, who wish to see the public good promoted.

Resolved, That while we are the open and avowed friends of Internal Improvement, we wish to see our Union, bind ed by the engagement of our one great national interest to the dear work of another.

Resolved, That the first Jackson Legislature of Maryland, has ordered the State Engineers, to have begun the work of Internal Improvement and Reform, in earnest, by ordering an expenditure of the season from three to four thousand dollars, and the charge for Salt, reducing from three to four thousand dollars more.

Resolved, That as the Adams Governor and Council in Maryland continued their system of proscription and removals after Jackson was elected, even in those counties friendly to Jackson, and he appointing their avowed friends to almost every office in the State, it was the duty of the present Legislature and Council to make such removals as were necessary, and long delayed by the people.

Resolved, That we are for those, who look to those public men, who are determined at all hazards to support the rights of the people, and that we consider it important to avoid the best Legislative men who are *pledged* to the cause of Jackson and Reform.

Resolved, That in the opinion of the meeting the cause of Reform, in our state and county offices, deserves a steady and unyielding support from all our fellow citizens.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Jacksonians of Washington county to meet at the places of holding elections in their several districts, on Saturday, the 21st day of August, to appoint a committee of seven to meet in Hager's Town on the first Saturday of September, for the purpose of recommending four fit and suitable Jacksonians as candidates for the next General Assembly of Maryland.

a firm and zealous support to the same Jacksonian ticket, as may be brought forward by the General Committee.

Resolved, That it be also recommended to the friends of Jackson in their several Election Districts, at their meeting on the 21st of August, to fix upon a candidate for the office of County Commissioner.

P. HAUGHER KROUSE,
J. LEGGETT, Presidents.

J. C. Hayes,
G. Kralhoffer, Secretaries.

ANOTHER CONVERT

The Editor of the Keene Sentinel, N. H. is strongly *opposite* paper, in the following language, in reference to the President's proclamation. The article concludes an unqualified admission that N. H. Democracy is with our division, entirely against Mr. Clay on that point. Truth will prevail.

"The principle with regard to Internal Improvement is plain and sound beyond question; there is any difference of opinion in New Hampshire. We are in favor of a judicious exercise of power for the benefit of all the nation. We would not have these appropriations interfere with the grand object of paying off the National Debt. We would not have them interfere with the repeal of all taxes which are in any shape burdensome.—We want no such expensive roads as that proposed from Buffalo to New Orleans; and we want to have the surplus revenue expended through the States in proportion to the Representation."

STATED ELECTIONS.—As many of

your readers may be desirous of knowing the days on which elections will take place in the following States, we have prepared them with a view of making a ready reference.

In Maine, 1st Monday in September.
Vermont, 1st Tuesday in September.
Maryland, 1st Monday in October.
Delaware, 1st Tuesday in October.
South Carolina, 2d Monday in October.
Pennsylvania, 2d Tuesday in October.
New Jersey, do do do
Ohio, do do do
New York, 1st Monday in November.
Georgia, do do do
In Kentucky, we suppose [illegible] will as usual, the elections in [illegible] of this month.
In Indiana, Mississippi, Illinois, Alabama and Missouri, [illegible] the same day as in Maryland.

MOUNTAIN SCENERY.

The annexed [illegible] extracted in the [illegible] in the high [illegible] Green and Catskill Mountains [illegible] to visit Hudson.

The Catskill Mountains are situated on the line [illegible] in relation to the [illegible] extend along, [illegible] Greene and Ulster counties, [illegible] section the [illegible]

The Catskills are [illegible] from the [illegible] scended about [illegible] hours at [illegible] with a canoe [illegible] on the surface [illegible] three [illegible]

The ascent is [illegible] mountains, [illegible] lots to the top [illegible] many acres in [illegible] composed [illegible] rounded [illegible] form and, if [illegible] the Catskills [illegible] proved by [illegible] [illegible] and as the [illegible] lence, [illegible] no great labor [illegible] coming the [illegible] the descending [illegible] cased with [illegible] [illegible] the sun without the [illegible] pool of [illegible] [illegible] with [illegible] the direct and [illegible] who is the [illegible] visible to the [illegible] Wolcott was [illegible] the [illegible] place below, where [illegible] [illegible] to the [illegible]

The sublimes of the [illegible] [illegible] of all these [illegible] have been a subject of [illegible] in this region, [illegible] that [illegible] presents a very [illegible] Catskill Mountains lad [illegible] miles in extent—presenting chasms of a [illegible] size, rocks, some of which are supposed to weigh an hundred tons, [illegible] where they had repeated for ages [illegible] parted from top to three miles, [illegible] all downwards splintered to atoms, [illegible] ing huge chronic masses, all [illegible] to overwhelm the senses of the [illegible] rushing in wildness and sublimity only [illegible]

THE PATRIE LIBERTATIS.

VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 7, 1830.

☞On the first page of this paper will be found the beginning of a BLACK List of corruptions which occurred under the election-eering administration of Adams & Clay.—How it is possible for men to be in favor of restoring the authors of the frauds and abuses disclosed in that list, or how it is possible for men to vote for those who are favorable to the restoration of such prechsters, is what we cannot comprehend. However, let that be as it may, we conceive it to be our duty to publish the facts, and if the people of this county choose—in the exercise of their elective franchise—to encourage the defrauders of the public treasure, rather than those who have put a stop to the plundering, we shall console ourselves in the reflection of having faithfully discharged our duty. But this will not be the case—We perceive there is a redeeming spirit abroad among our people—And the time is not very distant when they will prove to the world that they are as much opposed to restoring the officers of corruption, as are their fellow citizens who brot about the great and glorious change which has led to the disclosures enumerated in the aforesaid Black List. It will be continued.

There's no Mistake—Mr. Clay has lost his own Kentucky.

From a variety of intelligence received at this office yesterday, confirming the accounts of the Kentucky and other elections, published in our last paper, we select the subjoined articles: The first is an honest green from the Village Record, a leading opposition paper in Pennsylvania, edited by Chas. Miner, late a member of Congress—

"The election returns from Kentucky make us sick at heart—they spread a gloom over our souls which we seek in vain to dispel. A ray of hope was lighted up by the spirit which the veto message was received in the west; and a cheering beam of light broke in upon us when the election returns from Louisiana came; but clouds and darkness thicken in the horizon; night closes in upon us while a storm rages, and we are within hearing of the surges that break fearfully upon a lee shore. Mr. Clay has great personal popularity in Kentucky, he is esteemed—admired—believed; by his talents he has elected honor on the state; they are sensible of his merits, and wish him personally well: but the majority, we more and more apprehend, *are opposed to his principles.*"

Completelist of Members elect of the General Assembly of Kentucky.

SENATE.

For Jackson—John Breathitt, Lieut. Governor and Speaker of the Senate; Benjamin Sebby, R. D. Mason, W. Wood, Dr. Casey, J Campbell, J. Allen, J. C. Ray, C. A. Rudd, J. B. Thompson, J. Hughes, J. Rodman, J. Griffin, L. Stephens, R. S. Dougherty, C. Wingate, J. O Bayseman, James Parks, D. K. Harris, Garrett Wall, and James Dejarnett—20.

For Clay—W. C. Payne, J. B. Bibb, W Cunningham, H. Sammons, W. Green, W G. Boyd, John Faulkner, H. Overly, R George, B. Hardin, R. Taylor, W. Cooner, W. P. Hensley, L. L. Williams, W. McMillan, G. J. Brown, R. Wickliffe, and J. R. Thornton—18.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

For Jackson—John S Smith, Southey Whittington, C. R. Lewis, James Patterson, T. Chowing, R. T. Horsey, W. P. Foster,——Phelps, Dillis Dyer, Wm. Russell, Anack Dawson, Stilwell Heady, George Girton, Richard Spilding, C. Lomsby, Henry Chiles, B. H. Hobbs, William Cassidy, Isaac Mize, T G. Hall, W. J. Williams, John J. Murray, Gen A. Locker, ——Grigsby, G. Robert, John B. Helm, Col. Copeland, Jas. H Wortham, Andrew Sisk, L. Norvel,——Henderson, J. A. Tomlinson, R. H. M'Afee, Elias Thompkins, James W. Barret, W. M. Marshall, James G. Hardy, John B. Preston,——Brown, Knefel L. Johnson, Andrew Johnson, David White, jr. James C. Sprigg, James Guthrie, Samuel Churchill, Henry Eubb, Benj Allen, John Field, John Stotts, James Baker, T. Haynes, Thos. James, T. Ward, A. Dickson, and J. S. Barlow—55.

For Clay—W. M'Nearry, John Colglazier, John Calhoun, John Yantis, Tyree Harris, Jervis Jackson,——Budd,——Beall, Jas. T Moorehead, Henry Shanks, R. B. New, Jeremiah Strother, Asa Vallandingham, C. Coyler,——Hunton, Dr. Ray, B. F. Thomas, James Hayes, Presley Moreland, Eph. M. Ewing, Dr. Stanton Pierce,——Smith, Sherrod Williams, William Anderson, Stapleton Crutchfield, D. S. Patton, James True, jr. John Cord, E. J. Wilson, Squire Turner, James Lane, Clifton Rodes, Chilton Allen, John G. Stewart, William Hickman, G. W. Williams, D. Gass, J. Chambers, James K. Marsh, Gen. A. Beall, Andrew S. White,——Gaines, and Percival Butler—43.

J. J. Crittenden was returned from *Franklin*, but his election is to be contested, *for open bribery.* In Danville there is a tie.

Jackson Majority, on joint ballot, 14.

THE PLEDGES.

The democratic prints appear to be determined that they will not believe that any of Mr. Clay's friends have been elected to the Legislature, for if their own candidates elected, and not being willing that the good people of this county should have to represent them as being the cause of such or such a party's losing a single vote for one of the candidates, which might be given to me, you will please to insert in your next paper, that I withdraw my offer to serve in the next General Assembly of Maryland—I am prompted to this resolution by no other motive but to convince the people of the purity of my intentions when I had the honor to offer, which were,

1st; To exhibit for the future to have the Governor and Council elected directly by the people;

2nd; To represent (in imitation of other nations) the necessity to melt all our laws, in three single Books, that is to say, a Civil, a Commercial, and a Criminal Code;

3d; To oppose, with what reason and experience have taught, the system of the Fiscal Bank.

By inserting the above communication in your paper, you will oblige

Your humble and obt. servant,

P. GUILLET, Sen.

Public Meetings.

There will be a barbecue at the store of Isaac Newnam, Esq. on Friday the 10th instant. It is expected the candidates for the Assembly and Sheriffship will be present.

There will also be a meeting of the candidates at Salisbury on Saturday next, the 11th instant, and one at Rehoboth on Thursday the 16th—each at 1 o'clock P. M.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,

August 25, 1830.

ORDERED, That the act to repeal all such parts of the Constitution and form of Government, as relate to the division of Frederick county into eleven Election Districts, be published in the Maryland Gazette and Carolina, Annapolis—Republican and Gazette, Baltimore—Messenger, Snow Hill—Village Herald, Princess-Anne—Whig, Easton—Times, Centreville—Chronicle, Cambridge—Telegraph, Chestertown—Ploughboy, Elkton—Press, Rockville—Citizen, Frederick-Town—Hager's Town Mail—and Advocate, Cumberland.

JAMES MURRAY,

Clerk of the Council.

CHAPTER 168.

An act to repeal all such parts of the Constitution and form of Government, as relate to the division of Frederick county into eleven Election Districts, and for other purposes.

Section 1. *Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That all such parts of the Constitution and form of Government as direct that Frederick county shall be divided into eleven election districts, be, and they are hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted*, That Frederick county shall be divided into twelve separate election districts, and the additional district shall be taken and laid off from the third election district, as they are now numbered.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted*, That Patrick McGill, Junior, George Willyard, Col. John Thomas, Benjamin West and Cornelius Bowlus, of the third election district of the county aforesaid, be, and they are hereby authorized and appointed, or a majority of them, commissioners to lay off and divide anew the third election district, into two election districts, and to number the districts so laid off formed out of the third election district; and to make choice of a place in the said new election district, so laid off, at which the election shall be held, having due regard to the accommodation of persons attendant upon such elections; and the said commissioners shall, on or before the third Monday in April, eighteen hundred and thirty one, deliver to the Clerk of Frederick county court, a description in writing under their hands and seals, specifying plainly the boundaries and number of the election districts, so laid off by them; and also the place where the elections for such districts shall be held; and the said clerk shall record the same in the records of Frederick county.

Sec. 4. *And be it enacted*, That the sheriff of Frederick county shall give notice of the place of holding the election in each election district, so laid of anew, by causing the same to be inserted in one or more newspapers, printed in Frederick county, once a week for at least two months, previous to holding the election in October eighteen hundred and thirty one.

Sec. 5. *And be it enacted*, That if any of the commissioners named in this act, shall die, remove out of the county, or refuse to accept his appointment, before the first day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, the remaining commissioners, or a majority of them, are hereby authorized and directed to fill such vacancy or vacancies.

Sec. 6. *And be it enacted*, That each commissioner shall be entitled to receive at the

"ONE AT A TIME."

The Pledges.—As we have stated, so it proves, those gentlemen friendly to Mr. Clay, who have been elected to the Kentucky Legislature under pledges to vote for a *Jackson* Senator, will justify the confidence of their constituents. The public will soon have an opportunity of determining how far the statements of the opposition prints, on this and other subjects, are entitled to credit.—*U. S. Tel.*

From the Kentucky Argus.

OWINGSVILLE, Aug. 16, 1830.

"Dear Sir,—I find by an editorial article in your paper that there is some controversy between you and Mr. Dana, in relation to my vote, in the next Legislature for Mr. Rowan's successor in the Senate.

"As I am a young politician and my views of policy but little understood, out of the immediate neighborhood of my acquaintance, I have taken the liberty of sending you an extract from a handbill, published during the canvass, the first part of which relates to my vote for Senator, and the latter, to my course on another subject of equal, if not of paramount interest—I allude of course to the nomination of a candidate for the next Presidency.

Yours respectfully,

HENRY CHILES."

EXTRACT:

"The period of service for which Mr. Rowan, one of the Senators from this State, was elected, has expired, and it will become the duty of the next Legislature to choose a successor.

"We do not know, at this time, nor, is it probable we will know before the (August) Election who will be candidate for the office. But be that as it may, I will, if elected, be guided in my vote by the Republican standard—the will of a majority of my constituents. And I will, in case I shall be elected, assure myself, by a vote of the people at the Regimental Musters, or otherwise, of the wishes of a majority on that subject; and whatever might be my personal partialities or predilections, I should be very unworthy of the honorable office, if I should not discard them, and do the will of those who had sent me.

"If honored with a seat in the House of Representatives, I shall think my own usefullness and the interest of my constituents, best promoted by sedulously avoiding the agitation or discussion of *mere party questions.*

"And if any attempts should be made by the dominant party in the Legislature, to nominate a candidate for the next Presidency, I shall protest against the measure, and refuse to participate in the work.

"The nomination and election of the President of the United States, is wisely confided by the Constitution to the people; and the Legislature of any State in usurping their high prerogative, is treading on consecrated ground. Besides, the hurricane which has so lately swept across the bosom of society, has scarcely ceased to howl, and the murmurings of the agitated waters have hardly died away in the distance. It is time, the patriot would think, that the sunshine and calm should succeed, if but for a brief space, on the moral ocean, and the world of angry elements be still."

From the Baltimore Republican.

PLEDGES.—Since the result of the Kentucky elections, in which the people bound a number of the candidates, by solemn pledges, to vote the will of their constituents upon national politics, the whole doctrine of pledges has been sneered at so much by some of the Clay party, that it worth while to recall a case or two of not very distant occurrence in Maryland;—wherein pledges were required and instructions given, and what may seem strange to some of the Clayites, who reason from the convenience of the thing, were *obeyed*. The Presidential election of 1824, has been considered somewhat remarkable for the violation of the popular will by the voters for Mr. Adams. Another extraordinary scenes of that day, it is, however, refreshing to recall to the *pledges* by Maryland representatives which were faithfully redeemed.

Col. Peter Little, of this district, a decided friend to Mr. Adams, was elected on *pledges* to vote for General Jackson in the Presidential election, *and he did so.*

Col. Mitchell, of Cecil County, a no less decided friend to Gen. Jackson was elected on pledges to vote for Mr. Adams in the Presidential election, *and he did so.*

From the Philadelphia Sentinel.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.

A good deal of speculation and disputation and contradiction appears in the newspapers as to who has gained or lost the majority the present year. It is at least evident the contest has been close, and that is sufficient to satisfy all persons well acquainted in Kentucky, that the vote of the State is for Gen. J.; for it is well known that Gen. Jackson is 8 or 10,000 stronger than his political friends—by this I mean, go into each and every county in the State, and select the most popular Jackson men in each for the Legislature; let them pledge himself for President, and he will receive 8 or 10,000 votes more than the whole of them. It will only be necessary to refer to the vote given in 1828 to prove this. The Editor of the Argus at Frankfort, and Advertiser, Louisville, have the votes given in August and November of that year, which if published will be satisfactory proof. The fact is, Jackson is stronger than his friends, and Clay not stronger so by Any citizen of Kentucky

MARRIED.

On Thursday the 2nd instant, Mr. *John Roberts* to Miss *Sarah Webster*, both of Dames Quarter, Somerset county.

On the same day, Mr. *James Rider* of Sussex county, Del. to Miss *Elizabeth Moore*, of Salisbury, Md.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life on Monday evening the 30th August, 1830, Mrs. *Elizabeth Bounds*, consort of Mr. James Bounds of this county, in the 29th year of her age.

☞The Vestry of Somerset Parish respectfully request the several contributors to the support of the public worship, in the Episcopal Church, to pay their contributions to John H. Bell, Esq. who is appointed to receive them.

Sept. 7, 1830.

Pocomoke, August 28, 1830.

Mr. Zieber.

Dear Sir—Seeing the animation of two parties, to get their own candidates elected, and not being willing that the good people of this county should have to represent me as being the cause of such or such a party's losing a single vote for one of the candidates, which might be given to me, you will please to insert in your next paper, that I withdraw my offer to serve in the next General Assembly of Maryland—I am prompted to this resolution by no other motive but to convince the people of the purity of my intentions when I had the honor to offer, which were,

1st; To exhibit for the future to have the Governor and Council elected directly by the people;

2nd; To represent (in imitation of other nations) the necessity to melt all our laws, in three single Books, that is to say, a Civil, a Commercial, and a Criminal Code;

3d; To oppose, with what reason and experience have taught, the system of the Fiscal Bank.

By inserting the above communication in your paper, you will oblige

Your humble and obt. servant,

P. GUILLET, Sen.

CHAPTER 224.

An act to regulate the removal of Prisoners in Criminal cases, and to make certain changes in the Constitution and form of Government for that purpose.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That if any person against whom an indictment shall be found for treason, murder, manslaughter, rape, arson, or for any other offence, which according to the laws of this State, may be punished with death, or for libel, shall present in writing, supported by affidavit other proper evidence, that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in the county where such indictment is found, such court on order a transcript or copy of the record of the proceedings in the court having criminal jurisdiction in any adjoining county, or within the same district, or in the county next adjoining, in which the indictment is found, in which the same shall be tried and determined, in the same manner as if such prosecution had been originally commenced therein.

Sec. 2 *And be it enacted*, That if any person against whom an indictment shall be found for any felony or misdemeanour, other than herein before mentioned, or any forcible entry and detainer, or for libel, shall present to any county court or to Baltimore County court, in writing, supported by affidavit or other proper evidence, that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in the county where such indictment is found, which such inquisition shall be penned, shall be in the discretion of the court, the said court is hereby authorized, and empowered, if they shall deem a removal proper, to order a transcript or copy of the proceedings in the said prosecution to be made in the manner as is prescribed in the preceding section, in the adjoining county, or within the same, or any adjoining district, and the same proceedings shall be had, and heard and determined in the same manner as if such prosecution had been originally instituted therein.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall be confirmed by the next Legislature, in the first session after such election, as the Constitution and form of Government directs, in such case the act and the alterations in the said Constitution contained therein, shall be considered as part, and shall constitute and be valid as part of the said Constitution and form of Government, to all intents and purposes, any matter and thing in the said Constitution and form of Government, to the contrary notwithstanding.

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Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued by John H. Bell, J. P. and to me directed at the suit of Levin Gale against Littleton Clavell against Peter R. Henry Banks, I have seized and levied on the following property, to wit: one bay mare, Elijah, whom I shall offer for sale at the Court House door, in Princess Anne on Tuesday the 28th instant, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock P. M. the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above claim debt, interest and the additional costs thereon.

SAML. McBRIDE.

Sept. 7, 1830.

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued by John H. Bell, J. P. and to me directed at the suit of Thomas Robertson against Henry Carter, one of Edward Colborn, and three others, to wit: one bay mare, whom I shall offer for sale at the Court House door, in Princess Anne on Tuesday the 28th instant, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock P. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the aforesaid writs.

D. BENSON, Constable.

WEST INDIA TRADE.

We have received a letter, dated St. Andrews, 7th August, in reference to a renewal of intercourse between the English West Indies and the United States, which we find below. We place as much dependence upon the information as we can upon any thing short of *official*. It should be noticed that this trade was lost by the influence and mismanagement of the last Administration, and that after it was lost, all its efforts were used for its recovery, they were unsuccessful. The idea of general administration accomplishing the object after the last had failed in it, has been a theme for the jests of the one party of Gen. Jackson. It remains to be seen whether they will not quarrel even with this, and attempt to prove that it is an additional reason why *this State* should oppose National Administration.

Northern Light.

St. Andrews, 17th Aug. 1830.

Dear Sir—There is a great buzzing in our mercantile line. Letters have been received at this place and St Johns from London, giving information that the ports of the British West India Islands are to be opened to the United States, upon the footing of the September next. The sources from which this intelligence is derived leaves no room to doubt of its correctness.

Yours, &c.

British West India Trade.—Advices are stated to have been received in *Maine on New Brunswick*, that the *British West Indies are again to be opened to American vessels in September under certain restrictions and limitations* Judge Chipman the person sent to London, as quoted as the authority for the report; and that he has in his hands constituents that in the arrangement the interest of the British American services will be duly protected. Difficult as any arrangement of the kind must necessarily be, from the conflicting interests of the *British Provinces and Islands*, we should not be surprised if the British Ministry has consented to some kind of an arrangement on the subject. The fame of the English Government towards the United States has evidently been changed since the receipt of the President's Message, and the proceedings of Congress. Of late our tariff has been between the American and British Ministers, which were suspended for a time, and become frequent at the last dates; and the papers in the secrets of the *Ministry* frequently expressed hints of approaching accommodation. The nature of the *restrictions*, &c. above alluded to, are not mentioned, but certain it is, that if the stipulations of the arrangement are not reciprocal, it will never be ratified.—*Boston Sun.*

WEST INDIA TRADE.

The New York Evening Post, of Monday, contains the following paragraph, which places this subject in the proper light. The uniform accuracy of that paper, & the confidence with which it speaks, added to the reluctant admission of "The Albion," which has always been opposed to the opening of the ports, strengthen and confirm our expectations, that the negotiations have succeeded and that the next arrival from London will bring the final arrangements.

"THE WEST INDIA TRADE"

The Philadelphia papers contain a letter from this city, written on Saturday, in which the writer announces as a fact information of which had been received here, that the Ports of the British West Indies are open to our flag. The statement we believe, strictly taken, is erroneous; the ports had not been opened at the time of the sailing of the last packet, but from information in our possession in which we place every confidence, we are enabled to state that the British Ministry *had determined upon opening the ports to our flag.* The next arrival will probably bring intelligence of the execution of the treaty.

Upon what evil times have we fallen! In the many years and the Friends of H. Clay prepared to support his pretensions. There seems to be a sort of Birmingham Mint set up for forging base coin—and sinners enough are to be found in abundance. We will not go back to the memorable days of the Harris forgery. We confine ourselves to the incidents of little more than the last three months. We have seen a forged letter boldly palmed off upon the public, as the work of Jefferson; and another off Mr. Clay as "one of the most talented and brilliant men and statesmen." We have seen a gross forge fabricated against the name of John Randolph. We have seen Curtius in the Baltimore Patriot, fabricating the basest falsehoods about Martin Van Buren, and some of the politicians of Virginia—false heads for which there is not even the semblance of truth. We have seen the fabrications made about the majority which Mr. Clay will obtain at the next Presidential election, and the author unblushingly palmed upon the public, by the N. Intelligencer, as an uniform friend of Gen. Jackson. We have seen it directly charged that a bargain has been made, and an intrigue set on foot to transfer the votes of Virginia to Martin Van Buren!—But; if these instances have not been sufficient to convince the public of the fabrication of the Intelligencer, we have yet another and a more glaring one. We have seen a letter published from all parts of the Union, of the most respectable character, and of the most unimpeachable character, purporting to be from Gen. Jackson, in which he is made to say, that he is in favor of the Tariff, and of the Bank of the United States, and that he is opposed to the Veto, and to the Tariff, and to the Bank of the United States, and