

ular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown." "As in Rich and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all."

NO. 36.

ty of expended in these same executive depart-
ments in the preceding four years. Of course
quence that so far from deserving the con-

so liberally poured upon their devoted heads, the members of the last administration, tried by this criterion, are entitled to merit for their better economy.

Here in the margin are the calculations in pencil as then used and accurate to a fraction. A typographical error has made one of the items, the average of Mr. Adams' four years, less by one hundred dollars than it should be, and is here less by that amount than is necessary to accord with the subsequent calculations.

The following items are taken from the several treasury reports, and furnish the amounts expended in the executive departments in Mr. Adams' four years, to wit:

1825	\$478,530 58
1826	489,776 07
1827	501,793 05
1828	506,873 33

Making a total of 1,976,773 03

And an average of 494,193 25 3/4

By Mr. Ingham's last report, page 25, these expenditures were in 1829, 536,172 14

In page 35 of same report the three first quarters of 1830 are stated at 412,332 70

Taking the last quarter at the same proportion it will be 137,444 23 1/3

Making for the whole year 1830, 549,776 95 1/3

Equal in two years to 1,079,849 07 1/3

And averaging 539,974 53 2/3

And exceeding the average of Mr. Adams by 45,781 27 11-12

With the exception therefore of the sums stated in reference to the public debt, and with the explanation here given, I defy ingenuity or malice to show error in a single assertion of fact, in the remarks I had the honor to make on the occasion alluded to. That these facts should be distorted by knaves, and their conclusions resisted by gentlemen honestly entertaining views differing from our own, was to be expected; provided they were deemed sufficiently important to attract notice.

[Concluded in our next.]

[From the United States Gazette.]
TO THE PUBLIC.—Letter 5.

It is now necessary to recur to events that transpired antecedent to the visit at Washington, so inauspicious in its result—so unhappy in its results—events which had no inconsiderable influence in producing a total estrangement of feeling between Gen. Jackson and the writer of these letters.

Among other machinery got up to force General Jackson into popularity, the Hickory Club of Philadelphia was conspicuous, as well for its noise as its mischief. Aiming solely to secure his election, it embraced politicians of all hues and complexions; and neither defined nor aspired to the establishment of one wholesome principle or national measure. A society thus loosely formed, could not fail to comprise all that groveling and selfish material which is the first to riot in victory—exult in pillage—and grasp at every advantage that intrigue, cunning, and combination, promised to obtain. This machinery was now to be put in motion to extort from Gen. Jackson such appointments as they might designate for their favorites.

Mr. Henry Horn, the president of the club, was the collector of the port—Mr. John Wurts, attorney for the district, &c. &c. These nominations, however, did not pass without opposition, and a series of proscriptions ensued on the part of Mr. Horn and his faction. The course pursued by this writer was prompt and unhesitating. I denounced the club as a nest of intrigues, and a combination of men whose put on was office, and office only. In the midst of this "scattering of the pigeons" Mr. Eaton arrived in Philadelphia. His nerves were much shocked by the discord among the loving brothers of the club, and he advised an immediate dissolution of this unprincipled machine—whose object was the elevation of the lowest grade of intellect to the highest post of honor. It was dissolved, but not without bringing upon this writer the malediction of of "the illustrious Mr. Horn" and his satellites. Men of feeble, understanding are credulous and timid, and Mr. Eaton devoured, with a greedy ear, the malicious poison distilled by prominent members of the club against this writer. The protest of the party—of Mr. Horn's party—was entered in solemn form against the "disorganizer" who had exploded his intrigues and baffled his selfishness. From the moment he perceived the collectorship was destined for another, he resolved to prevent others from obtaining what he could not himself enjoy. Such is a brief and succinct history of the patriotism and Jacksonianism of the "illustrious" president of the Hickory Club—whose present public attitude only has extorted that attention which his intrinsic importance never could command, & which public considerations may induce me to repeat.—To him exclusively belongs the demerit of having first infected the party here with the taint of office hunting.

Yet this is the man, who, in the strange revolution of inverted reason that has just passed over us, is now destined by a fortuitous concurrence of events as fully governed by chance as the wheels of a lottery to represent the city of Philadelphia in the congress of the United States!—The contrast is as humiliating as the punishment is just. Still, however, to a Pennsylvanian who feels for the honor of his state—or to a Philadelphian who is proud and jealous of the reputation of his native city, it cannot but excite mortification, that one so utterly incompetent to sustain the credit of the state, and the interest of her metropolis, should have succeeded to a station once adorned by the talents of a Swanwick—the eloquence of a Hopkinson—the knowledge of a Fitzmaurice—the learning of a Sergeant—the abilities of a Wall—the genius of an Ingersoll—and the patriotism of a Hemphill. It is the part of wisdom, however, to draw lessons from the past for the government of the future—and, in this spirit, let us be careful and circumspect hereafter, how we permit the excitement of party to derange the gradation of intellect and talent—and throw society into confusion, by elevating to high stations those who should remain on a level.

Upon my return to Philadelphia, I immediately published in the Mercury, Gen. Jackson's letter to the Tennessee legislature, and Mr. Ritchie's commendatory remarks upon the new cabinet. The papers teemed upon the dissonant brought upon the country by Major Eaton's appointment; even Mr. Ritchie was chafed by the general vacation of seats that occurred in the senate, without producing one honor for Virginia.

I also upon my arrival, addressed the president a private letter, in which, after regretting his conduct, I stated, that looking forward to the time when he might want a friend, I yet would remain one. A connexion of seven years was not to be broken in one hour! He might retract his steps.

A few days after the publication in the Mercury of the letter to the Tennessee legislature, I was waited upon by Mr. Samuel F. Bradford

at the office of the Mercury, who, taking me into the back room, proposed, on the part of the President that I should agree to take a situation in the custom-house, designating, at the same time, the office of deputy-surveyor of the port! I leave the reader to judge of my surprise upon receiving such an offer, through such a source! I answered, I could say nothing upon that subject—it could not be considered—in fact it was difficult to refrain from laughter—not less at the nature of the offer, than at the medium of its communication.

It had been intimated at Washington, prior to my departure, that as I would not accept of the birth of the 4th Auditor the president looked to me to make an application of such as appeared to suit me. Mr. Bradford, and others in the confidence of the executive, gave me the same intimation.

Shortly after this offer, Robert Armstrong, Esq. of Nashville, arrived here; and waited upon me at the Mercury office. He proposed a private interview on the ensuing day at Heiskell's, stating that he had very particular information to communicate. I attended. He stated he was authorized by the President to offer me the office of post master of Philadelphia, and stated that if I would accept it, the appointment would be made without delay. After some hesitation, I agreed to this proposition, which was so publicly made, that few of the party remained ignorant of the offer; and the conclusion became irresistible, that a person so near General Jackson as the post master at Nashville, was known to be, could not, would not have ventured thus to detract from the dignity, and impeach the honor of the president, without a proper authorization on the part of the latter. Of this no doubt exists. Colonel Armstrong is respected as a man of honor. But he acted without consultation with Major Eaton and his Lady; and it is yet to be proved—as I shall prove, that nothing is more common, than for General Jackson to make a solemn pledge to do an act, before he has seen that interest—and to immediately revoke it, after they have crossed his path by their counsels. Example of this will appear in the course of these letters. It was on this occasion Col. Armstrong was opposed to Mrs. E's interference; and had publicly rebuked her in Washington, for indulging in the propensities of government. The consequence was fatal to Col. Armstrong's influence. What the General promised, the lady compelled him to revoke—so that honor, truth, justice, consistency, and friendship, all suffered an equal havoc in this wild delirium of a woman's sway.

Upon my return home, I had freely imparted to all the original friends of the president, the near state of affairs at Washington. But one opinion prevailed. All admitted that the president was no longer the man we had supposed him; and most pronounced him to have fallen into dotage. On this subject, the sentiments of Mr. Henry Horn were decided, and his declarations of hostility and disparagement by no means measured. To be satisfied of the truth of his impressions, however, that gentleman proceeded to Washington, in company with Col. Armstrong; in order, from personal observation, to obtain a correct and impartial opinion touching the condition of the president's intellect. He returned strengthened in his unfavorable impressions, both as it respected the mind, and the principles of the head of the nation. In his conversations with Mr. H. he not only exposed much ignorance, but manifested a disposition in direct hostility to republican doctrines. On the questions of "rotation in office," he was aristocratical, & inflexibly opposed to the maxims of Jefferson. On the subject of rewarding his friends of the 11th hour, he defended it on the principle, that conversion is better than simple conviction, and that it is more meritorious to yield up first preferences to second impressions, and come over to the support of men you originally opposed, than to accord an honest simple and unchanging adherence to one candidate. They had seen the error of their ways and merited promotion. The basis of the argument was certainly that of unbounded vanity and ineffable self-love, which declared that his own merits had wrought the change, and not the thirst of ambition or the lust of office.

It is not the intention of these letters to

"This gentleman on his return from Washington, was profuse in the terms of degradation and contempt which he applied to the President, and as he took every means of diffusing his opinions, few prominent members of the party remained ignorant of his sentiments, or of the opprobrious epithets that he lavished upon the "second Washington." That he thought him an "old fool," pronounced him a "miserable dotard," laughed at him as a "poor dupe," is as incontestable as that he still thinks so, but dissembles his opinions under the apprehension of losing his popularity. The first check given to his ebullition of these sentiments and terms, was by my putting the question in a sarcastic manner. "Mr. Horn, are you not afraid of losing your popularity, by thus abusing the old General?" The question operated like an electric shock upon a girl of 13. We heard no more of his hard names or open opinions from that time. He began to recover his lost ground, by the most skillful process of retraction, first by palliating the General's errors; then defending his blunders, and lastly by extolling his faults as virtues.

The transformation was as sudden as complete. The low cunning of the trick succeeded, and Mr. Horn became popular as a Jacksonian, at the same time that he despised, ridiculed and contemned the popular idol. The example will serve as a faithful illustration of Jacksonianism throughout the Union, the leaders dupe the people, and the people stimulate the leaders to hypocrisy and simulation.

by the protracted detail of mere personal history, which is so apt to run into episodes of egotism, as unpleasant to the reader as they are irksome to him. Suffice it then, to state the general system of deception, by which I am operated on, to amuse with false promises; exciting hope one day to crush it next—governed by the great maxim of refraining me from open and decided opposition to the administration by all the devices of falsehood, reckless in its inventions—by all the arts of policy, plausible in its movements, and all the machinery of intrigue, governed and controlled by a thousand unseen, and undiscernable stratagems.

First scheme was to involve me in the situation of an applicant for office, so to disarm opposition of its potency in case of revolt—the second to amuse with promises, in order to impose silence on Mr. Mercury; and after the discontinuance of that paper, to prevent me from establishing another, by expectations of public employ. On this point, Major Lewis appeared extremely anxious and sensitive, as appeared from his apprehensions repeatedly expressed at various periods, to the most confidential members of the party. But why they should fear the establishment of a free press if best and patriotic—if able, pure, and upright, it is difficult to conceive. Their curious derelictions, however, conjured up appalling terrors to their bewildered imaginations. Aware that their position was untenable; that they had wantonly propagated whatever wholesome doctrine they had ever professed; that they had put the people at defiance, public virtue to the test, and the institutions of the country, the extreme verge of peril—they have felt all those guilty terrors which the wholesome action of a free press is calculated to inspire. That these apprehensions existed, and were freely expressed; that they were the cause of preserving the solitary link to their wretched system of connexion with me, is susceptible of the most ample proof. Fear not actions, caused them to dissemble and feign attachment; and the sequel will show in what manner they made the worst believe, that they had acquitted themselves of a supposed act of gratitude at the same time that they gratified their revenge, and satisfied the grudge they bore me.

And propensity, as well as more urgent motives of a private nature, urged me to the establishment of a paper; and on the 1st December, 1829, I issued a prospectus for the Times, a copy of which is now before me, and from which I quote this, to the Jackson party, exulting page.

"In respect to the present administration of the Union, we shall judge it by the only dispassionate test of right and wrong, its principles and measures; as the sole means of according it the desert of support, to which reason and justice might be entitled; and without regard to the partiality of personal friendships, or the influence of an interested heart; or which, on the other hand, may be the justly earned and commendation, or entire opposition to applause and support."

Having espoused the election of the President, on these principles, avowed and reciprocated by himself, so long ago as 1822, we shall not now see sight of those primitive doctrines that led to this nomination, and eventually concentrated that moral force of opinion, which secured its success.

In use of various words, "primitive doctrines," "defia principles," and "measures," the bond of opposition already appeared, expanding its leaves into full flowers—the operation of which upon the nerves of Major Lewis and his friend Mr. Henry Toland, resembled the work of magic. I was immediately waited upon by both of these gentlemen, who, after ardent professions, and cogent arguments against the policy of the proposed publication, involving me in thine of friendships, and of courtesy, to deny concluded by a solemn pledge of the very day, immediately upon the rising of Congress that the President felt some delicacy about naming my nomination in then, but that he would certainly appoint me during the recess. To this proposition I tacitly assented; but suspecting the faith of men, whom I knew to be devoid of principle, I did not abandon the project of a paper. The time came, and passed, and I found me a dupe, and the head of the nation acting a part as derogatory to his status as I was humbling to his character as a man of principle. I was not much disappointed. Time flew—the spring of 1830 found me again busy about a paper, and not a multiplicity of the crowding inconsistencies of that time, the blunders of the President, and to disgrace of the nation. My censures were ardent and severe, especially in the neighborhood of the coffee-house, and within earshot of Mr. Toland, and other confidential friends of the President. Such strictures renounced a signal gun fixed over the bows of a suspected sail. It was sure to bring them to Mr. Toland approached with an offer of the Danb commission. I responded by recapitulating the long catalogue of breaches of faith and violated promises, on the part of the President; which had impaired all confidence, and induced a conviction of his utter disregard of his own word or the pledges of his friends. In answer to this, he read a letter from Major Lewis, calculated to hush all distrust; and stating that the appointment would be made upon the terms of the senate.

I also received a letter myself from Major Eaton, giving a positive assurance, that in three or four days, the commission would be transmitted. But the senate rose—no letter no commission appeared. Major Eaton passed through Philadelphia on his way to the west to me the Indians; and shortly after general Jackson left Washington for the same destination. After the lapse of a month, I addressed a letter to the president at Nashville, marked private, detailing the conduct of his favorite and appealing to his own sense of dignity, not to permit his name to be thus abused. To this private letter to Gen. Jackson, I received an answer from Major Eaton, stating that the president had handed my letter over to him; and giving an explanation why the commission was not sent to me; the house having made no appropriation to carry it into effect; a fact which must have been as well known to him at the time of his answer, as it was now declared, that as soon as Congress made the appropriation, the appointment would follow. I am thus particular here, in order to show the total incapacity of government, that characterizes this administration. The appointment, however, came at last before the appropriation, and the gross violation of all the forms and proprieties observed in the transaction of executive business, laid the foundation for the success of the treachery, which operated in defeating the confirmation by the senate.

These observations and facts, are intended to show that a design was from the first harbored, to make a nomination to the senate, in such a way as to insure a defeat—the president satisfying himself with an idea, that the party to which I was attached, as well as his immediate friends, would fully exonerate him from culpa in ability, and all other ties of political regard, in virtue of his having made the nomination! But it is necessary to explain how the nomination was made. The president objected to nominating during the recess, because there was no appropriation—yet he did nominate three months before that event took place; and aware that such precipitation would peril my confirmation. Being under the treaty making power, the nominations were referred to the committee on foreign relations; the chairman of which was known by the president to be inimical to the appointment of editors; and it must at least add additional prejudice to the opinions of Mr. Tazewell, to see the executive urge the nominations in utter disregard of propriety. It was evidently as wrong to nominate to the senate, without a law enacting the office, as it would have been to nominate during the recess of the senate. Then why thus add a fresh load of prejudice to the nomination? I answer for the purpose of destroying the confirmation and thus affording the president an opportunity of catching with the same bait a fish of the popular species: to silence the discontent of one party, and excite the applause of another,—but more of this in its proper place.

It was in the month of November, that Lewis, accompanied by Mr. Henry Toland, again called on me. Lewis stated that the president had ascertained that Mr. Girard was a large claimant under the Danish treaty; and that it would be a necessary preliminary, that I should resign my station I held in his banking house, prior to the nomination, which he had resolved to send in as soon as the senate assembled. Aware of the deceitful and treacherous character of Lewis, and satisfied from experience, that his veracity was as little to be depended upon as that of his employers, whose exalted station alone gave them superior claims to faith; I addressed the president on this subject, stating the delicate nature of such a proceeding, and the danger of a rejection by the senate. His reply would have been deemed fully satisfactory, by the most suspicious and skeptical mind. He urged the resignation immediately, and lulled all apprehension, by the assurance that a rejection by the senate was not likely to occur—an assurance which I have since learned to believe, was made to betray me into their power, dependent and helpless; so reduced as to compel me to surrender at discretion to any terms they might think proper to dictate. Several letters of the same tenor were received, before I consented to a resignation; and then the deciding motive was a reliance on the honor of the president, that he would feel himself bound to render a spontaneous indemnity in the event of miscarriage and defeat.

After a protracted suspense of three months, the senate, with a proper regard to its own dignity, a just indignation for the violation of form, law, and propriety on the part of the president, and alludable, but misapplied jealousy for the chastity of the public press, which certainly in this case had no foundation—placed a veto on the nomination, and I was rejected.

If it should be asked what restrained me from a personal attendance at Washington, to secure my confirmation; the answer is that the president assumed this as a personal and party concern—using his own influence to procure it; if his own representations can be credited, a course of conduct, which, conscious as he was of having a majority opposed to him in the senate, he must have foreseen would prove fatal to the confirmation, even had there existed no political feeling and party prejudice; to insure its defeat.

The first intimation which I received of this appointment, was at the breaking up of congress in the spring, and came from Judge Baldwin. It is important, confirming as it does the early predetermination of Gen. Jackson to be a candidate for re-election, and to use all the patronage of his great office, to promote that object. Judge Baldwin observed, "you will receive an appointment, but it will be in reference to the future—not to the past—what's done is forgotten, but they would rather have your mind in their sails, than against them in the next battle. The general wants to be re-elected, and Lewis says you will receive the navy agency, as soon as the members of congress have gone home." During a protracted conversation on this subject with Mr. Baldwin, the most intense disgust was excited, by a minute detail of the cold hearted selfishness—the ruthless and cruel policy—the corrupt and venal views—and the despotic and ambitious maxims, that influenced and controlled the administration in all its movements. To detail this conversation is not my intention at present. Should occasion require, it shall not be forgotten. The amount of it, however, is of most vital importance to the American people—it reveals the imminent danger to their liberties, which attends upon the ambitious desire of the president to secure a re-election by all the means which power, and an overflowing treasury have placed in his hands.

STEPHEN SIMPSON.
August 20, 1831.

The Baltimore Patriot of Friday last contains a letter from "the central Committee of the National Republicans of Kentucky," dated Louisville, the 12th August, and addressed to Luke Tiernan, Esq.—"Chairman of the National Republican Committee in the City of Baltimore." It is signed by nine gentlemen,

at the head of whose names is that of Francis Johnson, Esq. formerly a member of Congress. Its object is to show that the result of the recent elections in Kentucky is decidedly in favor of Mr. Clay, and to substantiate the assertion that he will receive the support of the people of that State at the next election for President. A brief account of the results of the Kentucky elections since 1827 inclusive, is in the first place given. In that year, when the Jackson question was first started, eight Jackson members were returned to Congress, and but four supporters of Mr. Adams. In 1828, the National Republicans succeeded in carrying their Candidate for the Governorship by a small majority of about 650 votes, but this partial triumph was much more than counterbalanced by the success of the Jackson party in electing the Lieut. Governor, and so great a proportion of the members of the legislature, as to send their senator to Congress. In November of the same year, also, their electoral ticket for President of the United States obtained a majority of between seven and eight thousand. In 1829, the friends of Jackson elected ten of the twelve members of Congress from Kentucky, and both the Senators. "It is admitted," says the committee, "that two of the members elected as Jackson men, left the ranks of the party sometime afterwards, and it would afford no cause of surprise to us, if some now elected as Jackson men should also leave the party." In 1830, the elections were influenced in a measure by the choice that was to be made of another Senator to Congress, and so equally were the parties divided in the legislature after they had taken place, that no Senator could be elected. The question, therefore, was referred to the people, and they have just decided it in favor of the National Republican party, by giving them a majority in the new legislature which will enable them to carry their senatorial candidate. If this vote for members of the legislature, the committee remark, be adopted as a criterion of the feelings of the people respecting the candidates for the Presidency, (which the bearing that the question of a Clay or Jackson Senator had upon the elections renders it but fair it should) "it will be found that the National Republican party have demonstrated a majority of at least 5,000 in the state." To the assertion which will probably be made, that the vote for members of Congress ought rather to be assumed as that criterion, because it may have had reference to the possibility of the election of President devolving upon the House, the Committee reply—first, that there was no expectation of any such event, that there is no reason as yet to apprehend it; and secondly, that if they have not been grossly misinformed, "some of those elected as Jackson men have pledged themselves to their constituents to vote as they shall vote at the polls, in November 1832."

In their enumeration of the Clay members of Congress just chosen, the committee mention Chilton, as at the time the letter was written his success was considered certain, but there is no longer any doubt of the election of his competitor, Mr. Haves, by a majority of nine votes. We have only room for the following extract:

"The trial of strength is now over—and to what is the condition of the Jackson party reduced? To a majority of two in Congress, and a decided majority in the State Legislature against them, which insures to the Republican party the election of a Senator to Congress. Two years ago, including Senators, the Jackson party from this state in Congress, stood twelve to two. How does it stand now, including the election of a Senator? It will stand but eight to six. Have the Jackson party any cause of gratulation to announce to their friends at home or abroad? None except it be, indeed, that they have not been totally routed. On the other hand, have the National Republican party any good intelligence for their friends at home or abroad? We answer they have. It may be found in the facts; 1st, that the National Republicans have returned three members to the House of Representatives in Congress more than at the last election. 2d, that they will elect a Senator to Congress, which they were not enabled to effect before. 3d, That of the Senators and Representatives elected to the State Legislature this year, they have decided majorities. 4th. Their numbers at the polls have increased, and those of the Jackson party have diminished. 5th. The idea of the invincibility of Jacksonism in the state is dispelled; confidence in its strength and duration is shaken; it is on the wane, and we might say, without the apprehension of being contradicted by future events, that it will ere long dwindle into a minority so powerless, as not to be able to make even a formidable struggle. Though the victory of the National Republican party has not been so signal, as many of our sanguine friends had anticipated and hoped for, yet when they shall have reflected upon the odds and influences against which our party had to contend; they will at once perceive the victory has fully equalled all reasonable calculation. It has answered every present, useful purpose; it has enabled our friends to elect the Senator to Congress: It has demonstrated the downward destiny of the Jackson party in the state, and that the people of Kentucky will give their support to the Union, to the American System, and to HENRY CLAY for next President."

From the Ball. We were yesterday ten dollars. Bank of Maryland C. dated 9th Oct. H. Harwood, pre-cashier, payable to er. They are well incautious person

EASTON Saturday

GO TO

We again call national Republican which takes place to elect a S the next five years friends not to be the apparent inact We have nothing Republicans will next, we therefore every man of you the pleasure of sa done his duty, an unmindful of the casion, as to rema next.

We occupy a per to-day, with E. F. Chambers dinner, in Camb citizens of Dor 10th inst. to wh of our readers.

New Book. presented with a ume, handsome ments of Rhetor A. M. now Prin demy, Talbot highly recommen of our country a merous and un approbation. V of some of our unhesitatingly all scholars, an leisure to indulg ductions, and to fy themselves take pleasure in a work of one c in presenting it citizens.

True account Southampton, some white men

The troops of tin companies in Southampton murders and home, having every individual three white n greater proportion shot at once, were captured their fate.

It is proper where should calamitous af The "Disma" desert place of ginia and No most impetent tives from Jus tors of all sor from pursuit; and those who themselves al live here the beasts, preyin their hands o white men, w gro wretches, their conditio ous character the purpose on the neigh plundering t habitations i chance of suc plunder; but an object, c of all sense of wretches, their v from bad to der; and ha draw into th as they pas threatening and deceiv and holding until many

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From the Balt. American Aug. 31.
We were yesterday shown two counterfeit ten dollar notes of the Farmer's Bank of Maryland, at Annapolis, letter C. dated 9th October, 1826, signed H. H. Harwood, president, Jona. Pinkney, cashier, payable to J. C. Weems, or bearer. They are well calculated to deceive incautious persons.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Evening, Sept. 3.

GO TO THE POLLS.

We again call the attention of the National Republican voters to the election which takes place on Monday for electors, to elect a Senate for this state, for the next five years. We would warn our friends not to be led into false security by the apparent inactivity of their opponents. We have nothing to fear, if the National Republicans will do their duty on Monday next, we therefore say again, go to the polls every man of you, and we hope to have the pleasure of saying, that every one has done his duty, and that none has been so unmindful of the importance of the occasion, as to remain at home on Monday next.

We occupy a large portion of our paper to-day, with the speech of the Hon. E. F. Chambers, delivered at a public dinner, in Cambridge, Md. given him by citizens of Dorchester County, on the 10th inst. to which we call the attention of our readers.

New Book.—We have recently been presented with a small duodecimo volume, handsomely printed, entitled "Elements of Rhetoric," by John A. Getty, A. M. now Principal of the Easton Academy, Talbot County. This work is highly recommended by the learned men of our country as is evinced by their numerous and unqualified certificates of approbation. We have the opinion also of some of our literary gentlemen who unhesitatingly recommend the work to all scholars, and to every man who has leisure to indulge in reading eloquent productions, and to all who choose to qualify themselves for public debate. We take pleasure in announcing the merits of a work of one of our own Professors and in presenting it to the notice of our fellow citizens.

True account of the late massacre in Southampton, Virginia, committed by some white men and negroes united.

The troops of the U. States & the militia companies sent against the negroes in Southampton, that were committing murders and robberies, have all returned home, having put to death and captured every individual negro with the two or three white men among them. The greater proportion of the negroes were shot at once, whilst only a small portion were captured and imprisoned to await their fate.

It is proper that our countrymen every where should have a true account of this calamitous affair. It originated thus: The "Dismal Swamp" is an uninhabited desert place of great extent lying in Virginia and North Carolina. In this almost impenetrable forest and fen, fugitives from Justice, Rogues, and Malefactors of all sorts, find a place of refuge from pursuit; and here runaway negroes, and those who greatly misbehave, betake themselves and find a safe retreat. All live here the life of savages and wild beasts, preying upon all that they can lay their hands on. Some of these wretches, white men, with a good many of the negro wretches, driven to desperation by their condition and led on by their vicious character and appetites, united for the purpose of making an incursion upon the neighboring country and there plundering the Houses of those whose habitations held out to them the best chance of success. Their first object was plunder; but when got together for such an object, consisting, themselves of a set of wretches, out-casts from mankind, void of all sense of duty, right, shame, or religion, their vicious passions led them on from bad to worse, from robbery to murder; and having thus begun, they tried to draw into their company the negro slaves, as they passed through the plantations, threatening to kill them if they did not, and deceiving them with false promises, and holding out to them delusive hopes, until many actually joined them, making

up a company of more than two hundred negroes, armed, some with guns, and some with one thing and some with another. Thus got together they went on for a day or two plundering and murdering poor innocent women and children, and here and there a man, if he was by himself, until near sixty persons were sacrificed to the madness of these wretches.

The militia of the neighbourhood assembled immediately and went against them, but the uncommonly heavy rain that fell that night, and for which, in their hurry, they were unprepared, spoiled all their powder and rendered their guns useless; and that body of militia had actually to retreat to procure fresh ammunition. But as they retreated, they were met by the U. S. Troops and great bodies of militia that were sent on with all speed in sufficient force to surround the whole country where these negroes and whites were committing their savage acts, and they hemmed them in and commenced a dreadful but a necessary slaughter upon them, shooting down at sight every negro that came in their way, until they had nearly exterminated the whole. Some few fled and got out of the way for that day and night, but the troops closing in upon them the next morning all the rest were shot or taken prisoners, and not one of these mad and savage wretches is now left alive or uncaptured to tell the tale of their wickedness, and of the deceit practised on them to lead them astray.

A parcel of men were employed, when the troops came away, to go and look up the dead bodies of the negroes as they were every where shot down, to bury them. The most were found where the troops first met them; but the course they fled was tracked by the dead bodies, for the regulars and the militia never halted once until they killed and captured every one of them. It is understood that all of the white men who were with the negroes were shot, those taken prisoners were negroes, and immediate preparations were making to bring them to condign punishment by the shortest and most summary process.

Thus has terminated this shocking affair; it began with a few brigands, white and black, fugitives from justice and from the service of their masters, and grew to such a size and committed such horrible acts, that the troops and the militia were called out and every man's life whether negro or white man engaged in it, pays the forfeit of the mad and shocking attempt.

As there have been many false accounts of this terrible affair, pains have been taken to get the true account, and it is now published for the information of all.

This is a solemn lesson to the white men who unite in so shocking and dreadful an attempt, and a warning lesson to the negro population of our Country of the bloody and certain and speedy end that waits on all, who suffer themselves to be deceived and led astray by villains and wicked men, to rise up against the laws and their masters. It is believed that the white men projected the scheme to get the best part of the plunder and then hoped to slip off and leave the negroes to take their chance. But they were mistaken, and their lives as well as those of the deluded negroes have paid the forfeit.

It is hoped, in future, that Virginia will attend a little better to the hords of banditti that collect and live in the Dismal Swamp, whether white or black, and not hereafter indolently suffer a body of brigands to grow into savages in their immediate neighborhood, and again to perpetrate such savage acts.

The Louisville Journal of the 19th instant, contains the following paragraph. Accounts received from other quarters, corroborate the statement, that the result of the recent elections in Kentucky shows an increased strength on the part of the friends of Mr. Clay, to the number of many thousand votes.—No intelligent and impartial man doubts, for a moment that the electoral vote of the State will be given to Mr. Clay—

We are preparing an exact estimate of the comparative number of votes given for Clay and Jackson candidates in the late Legislative elections in this State. We shall be able to publish it in a few days. The community will then see, that our friends have shown themselves to be a majority of about six thousand. Dare the supporters of the Administration, in the face of these facts, prate of "victory?" Where will their party be a year hence? Those, who seek it, shall not find it.

It is stated that Mr. Rush has written to some gentlemen in Boston, that he is decidedly in favor of Mr. CLAY as a candidate for president.

It is said in letters received from Indiana, that the majority of votes given for the Clay candidates, in the election of Governor and Lieutenant Governor exceeds ten thousand.

The United States Gazette of Friday states that from the activity of the friends of Mr. Clay in various parts of the State, there is every prospect that Pennsylvania will be fully represented in the National Convention to be held at Baltimore in December.

Speaker of the next House.—There is some probability that John Quincy Adams will be elected Speaker of the next House of Representatives. It would be highly honorable to the opposition to rally upon Mr. Adams; and if all the opposition members—without clannish distinctions,—should unite upon him, his election would be certain. This is a very important consideration.—N. Y. Com.

Mr. Simpson, in the last number of the Pennsylvania Whig, replies to the charge of inconsistency which has been made against him in consequence of his support of Mr. Clay, in the following language:

It has been said, that, we were opposed to Mr. Clay; this is true—but it is not true that we opposed him for the Presidency in 1828—for he was not then a candidate. In 1822, and '23 we espoused his claims—but the attempt appearing premature, we seceded from him.—In 1828, we opposed him because he was Secretary of State, looking to the Presidency, in virtue of that office.

It is now one of the people; and we support him in opposition to the system of a docting a successor, as now practised by Gen. Jackson; who is a candidate for election, not because it is supposed he will be capable of discharging the duties of the office, but because it may advance Mr. Van Buren to the virtual powers of the Presidential chair, and secure a succession.—The plain question then presents itself—shall we support General Jackson in violation of all our former principles—shall we sanction the prostitution of the Treasury—and the corruption of the press—or, shall we remain true to our old principles, and support Mr. Clay, who has nothing to support him but the force of eloquence, and statesmanship; and the free and spontaneous affections of a virtuous, an industrious, and an enlightened people.—Were Mr. Clay Secretary of State, we would not sustain him. Were he a candidate for the Presidency, we should not support him. We should not be found among his advocates. But as we said before, POSITIONS AND CHARACTERS ARE NOW REVERSED, and we sustain Mr. Clay as the pure choice of the people, from the ranks of the people. His talents and his patriotism speak for themselves; the people appreciate him, and time will decree him his reward. If he should receive the nomination of the Convention at Baltimore, he will be the next President of the United States. The revolution has commenced, and the candidate they agreed upon will be elected. It is the voice of the people—the voice of the country.

RICHARD RUSH.—The Lancaster (Pa.) Examiner of Thursday last contains a letter from Mr. Rush, in reply to one from a number of the citizens of Lancaster county, desiring to know whether he would suffer himself to be considered among those from whom a candidate for the presidency will be selected, at the National and Masonic Convention, to be held in Baltimore in September next.

In his reply, Mr. Rush states that when in May last, he first gave to the public, for what they were worth, his sentiments on Free Masonry, his aims were exclusively public. When he took the step, he could not but know that a National Convention for nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, was near at hand: "Hence (says Mr. Rush) I must unequivocally consider as out of view, for either nomination, lest a doubt should be thrown upon my motives."

We are happy to find, from the following paragraphs in the Richmond Whig of Friday, that the insurgent negroes in Virginia have been already dispersed or subdued, that it has been considered unnecessary to detain troops which had on the first summer repaired to the post of danger. Humanity weeps over the innocent victims who have been sacrificed in this savage outbreak; and justice, and the security of society, demand a stern and ample retribution.

The Artillery Company returned this morning. They had landed at Smith's & were about to take up their line of march for Southampton, when they received order from Gen. Epps to return, as their services were unnecessary. The following is an extract from Gen. Epps' patch to Capt. Richardson:

"Southampton, Jerusalem, Aug. 21. "I have to request you will direct troops to return—perfectly satisfied they cannot be wanting, as the party are dispersed, and from the best information no probability of their re-assembling—certainly not for some time."

"P. S. The insurgents are nearly dispersed. Fifteen have been killed and twelve in jail."

It is now well ascertained that the band of negroes who committed the horrid murders in Southampton, were composed chiefly of entirely of runaways, who have long infested the swamps of that county. Their object was probably to raise an insurrection among the slaves. But they have completely failed.

The Richmond Dragoons arrived in Southampton on Wednesday night.—They will probably get back this evening or to-morrow.

A letter from Petersburg, written last night, gives the following information: "I have just read a letter from—to his father, dated yesterday [at Southampton]. He states that he was among the first that went in pursuit of the negroes. They commenced near the N. Carolina line, directing their course towards Jerusalem, led on by a fellow called Capt. Nat. Turner, (a black)—the banditti consisted of about 25 or 30—no others joined. He says that he has counted 40 corpses—mostly women and children. Another letter says 70. They have secured several in jail. For many miles around their track, the country is deserted by the women and children; but armed troops are in every mile in squads—it is not general, and has subsided. When the first party came upon them, they (the party) had dismounted, else they would have taken them all."

NORTH CAROLINA.—The Norfolk Beacon of Saturday contains the following information relative to an apprehended rising of the blacks in North Carolina.—Extract of a letter received by Friday evening's Mail dated

TALIFAX, (N. C.) Aug. 24, 1831.
"I want you to send me per first Boat 2 Kegs Gun Powder.

"The negroes here have risen against the white people, and the whole county is in an uproar. We have to keep guard night and day. We have had no battle yet, but it is expected every hour.

Kentucky.—The Louisville Journal of the 19th instant, has a paragraph announcing the election of Mr. Hawes over Mr. Chilton, by a majority of 9 votes.—The Jackson majority in this district at the Congressional election in 1829, was about 1900.

The same paper states, that it is preparing a statement by which it will shew that the votes given for the Clay candidates exceed those given for the Jackson candidate by about 6,000. We shall publish it when received.

Mr. Chilton's defeat is attributed to his recent sickness, which disabled him from attending to the duties of his district, while his opponents were assiduously and unceasingly engaged among the people. It is also stated that Mr. Chilton's poverty was a bar to his election, and that his opponents had a plentiful supply of money, which was liberally distributed.

Hillsborough, Aug. 18th 1831.

At a meeting of the Committees appointed by the National Republicans of Queen Anns, Talbot, and Caroline counties, agreeably to appointment for the purpose of nominating a suitable person to be recommended to the voters of the 4th Congressional district of Maryland, as a candidate to represent them in the next Congress of the United States, and for the purpose of selecting a proper person to represent this Congressional district, in the Convention of National Republicans to be held in Baltimore in December next. Whereupon: Thomas B. Turpin, Esq. was called to the Chair and G. Tschudy, Esq. was appointed Secretary of the meeting.

After mature deliberation, Resolved, That John L. Kerr, Esq. of Talbot, be recommended to the people of this district as a Candidate highly qualified to represent them in the next Congress of the United States.

Resolved, That we will use all fair and honorable means to elect said John L. Kerr, Esq. at the approaching Elections.

Resolved, That Robert H. Goldsborough, Esq. of Talbot, be and is hereby appointed to represent this district, in the Convention of National Republicans to be held in Baltimore in December next.

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

THOS. B. TURPIN, Chair'n.
G. Tschudy, Sec'y.

PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 1.
GRAIN.—Wheat. We notice a slight improvement in Wheat, this week. To-day sales of white (suitable for family Flour) have been made at \$1 15a\$1 22, and for red \$1 08a\$1 12c. Corn.—Sales to-day of yellow at 65c and white at 65a 66c. Rye has advanced, several lots sold this morning at 75c. Oats.—The price through the week, have been 31a32c. Sales this morning at those rates.

DIED

In this town, on Saturday night last, Edward Thomas, only child of Mr. Thomas S. Cook.
In this county, on Wednesday last, Mr. Jas. Jenkins.
In this county, on the same day, Mr. James Hamilton.
In this county, on the same day, Mrs. Eaton.
In this county, yesterday, Miss Margaret Norris.
In this county, yesterday, Miss Ann Gibson.
In this county, yesterday, Dr. Wm. Skinner, after a very short illness.

National Republican Ticket.

FOR TALBOT COUNTY.

Electors of the Senate.
Gen. Sol. Dickinson, Col. Wm. Hughlett
For Congress.—JOHN LEEDS KERR.
Delegates to the General Assembly
Gen. Sol. Dickinson, George Dudley,
Col. Wm. Hughlett, Joseph Bruff.
Levy Court.
John Edmondson, Wm. H. Tilghman,
Jeremiah Valiant, George Stevens,
Wm. Benny, Jr.

FOR CAROLINE COUNTY.

Electors of the Senate.
Thomas Burchenal, Thomas S.
For Delegates to the General Assembly.
Wm. M. Hardesteale, William Jones,
William Orrell, Jacob Charles, Esq.

FOR QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY.

Electors of the Senate.
Col. Tho. Emory, Jno McKenny, Esq.
For Delegates to the General Assembly.
James Merrick, John Brown,
Henry E. Wright, E. G. Bourke, Esq.
For the Levy Court.
Matthias George, Francis A. Rochester,
John Davis, William Reed, Esq.,
Frederick Sudler.

FOR KENT COUNTY.

Electors of the Senate.
Thomas B. Jynson, Samuel G. Osborne.
Delegates to the General Assembly.
Wm. W. Browne, Macall M. Rasin,
Ebenezer Welch, James A. Pearce.

HOUSE & LOT FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Sale, on TUESDAY the 8th November next, at the Court House door in Easton, between the hours of 12 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. The house and Lot where Thomas Kersey used to live, situate near the western precincts of the town, on a credit of one, two and three years; it will be required of the purchaser that he shall pass his bond, with approved security for the payment of the purchase money, in three equal annual instalments, and the interest on the whole or such part of the purchase money as shall be unpaid, at the end of each year, from the day of sale. JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, C. L.
Branch: Bank Easton Sept. 3 S&W

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

THE Trustees of the War and Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting, at Ferry Hall the seat of Dr. John Rogers, on THURSDAY next the 8th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M. at which a punctilious attendance of the members is particularly requested.
R. SPENCER, Sec'y

Sept. 3

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 ending of articles, from the 7th to the 17th of September, at his shop in Easton; on the 19th at the Trappe; the 21st and 22d at St. Michaels, 28th at Luckermans mill; 29th Wye Mills.
ARTHUR J. LOVEDAY,
Standard Keeper.

N. B. All persons who stand indebted to the Subscriber are earnestly requested to call and settle their accounts by the 1st of October, as he intends at that time to remove to Baltimore.
WM. BECKLEY.

Sept. 3

CLARK'S OFFICE, Baltimore, Sept. 1, 1831

Report of the Drawing of the Maryland State Lottery, No. 6, for 1831.
No. 3,467 odd No. the capital prize of \$10,000
"14,325 prize of 2,000
"17,007 do 1,000
"18,226 do 600
"17,363 do 400
"17,677 do 300
"9,249 do 200
"4,139 16,920 "17,669 } 100
"14,366 "5,618 "19,600 }
"5,469 "8,575 "19,600 }
"14,777 "4,679 17,169 } 50
"11,126 "7,651 8,098 }
"11,970

With 20 prizes of \$20, 50 of 10, 200 of 3, and 10,000 of \$1 50 cents each.

No. 3,467, an odd number, having drawn the Capital Prize; agreeably to the Scheme therefore, all the odd numbers being those ending with 1, 3, 5, 7 or 9, are each entitled to one dollar and fifty cents in addition to whatever prizes they may have drawn besides.
On hand at Clarks.
All marked thus (*) sold at Clarks.

NEXT SCHEME.

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

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, No. 7, for 1831, on THURSDAY, September 29.

HIGHEST PRIZE

6,000 DOLLARS.

Scheme.

1 prize of \$6,000	4 prizes of \$100
1 " 2,000	5 " 50
1 " 1,000	10 " 20
1 " 500	20 " 10
1 " 300	100 " 5
1 " 200	150 " 3
10,000 of \$2	

Half Tickets, One dollar.—Quarters, fifty cents

To be had at

CLARK'S OFFICES,

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

Where the Highest Prizes in the State Lotteries have been oftener sold, than at any other office!!!
Orders either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application
Address to **JOHN CLARK,**
Lottery Vendor, Baltimore

Sept. 3

POETRY.

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 our 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 sharpened your swords for the banquet of death?
Have you made the blood deep adoration?
Have you dared on the hazzard the state 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!

Col. Crockett's last—In a stump speech during the late canvass he thus spoke—Fellow citizens, I am opposed because I am not a literary man—look at your President—look at your President—I will spell with him from a, b, ab, to crucifix, and beat him at that!

Marriages of Foreigners in France.—A circular has been addressed by the Minister of Justice to the local authorities in France, stating that the laws of several neighboring countries forbid natives from marrying abroad without an authority from their own governments, and that French women having married such persons, on going to their husband's countries their marriages were declared invalid, and their children illegitimate.

The French Government, therefore determines to require of every foreigner, who wishes to marry in France, a certificate from the authorities of his birth place, or last residence in his country, stating that there is no obstacle to his contracting marriage in France.

Something new.—A lithographic print called an *Exhibition of Cabinet pictures*, is exposed at the windows of the book-stores, and draws crowds of the curious of all classes to examine its peculiarities. It exhibits twenty-two pictures, the prominent figure of which, bears a strong resemblance to the "Greatest and best." A Cabinet Library is on one side, which among other works contains the "Absent Man, Jack the Giant Killer, Fair Impositor, Devil to pay, Slave of Passion, Newgate Calendar, and the play of the Provoked Husband," all of which seem to have been read; while on the other side is placed "Political Economy, Johnson's Dictionary, and Murray's Grammar," over the backs of which a spider has most industriously spun his web. One picture represents a "Splendid Crisis," where certain members of the late Cabinet are at hand blows, and from the nose of one on the floor there flows a stream of pure "red ink." An eagle bound up in corsets and with odd looking garments for wings bears the following motto as a substitute for *E pluribus unum*:—*Les femmes peuvent tout, parce qu'elles gouvernent les personnes qui gouvernent tout.* We cannot give a description of more of these pictures, which are full of meaning, but we advise those who love a hearty laugh to sit down and carefully study out this unique production.—*Bos Pat.*

FALL GOODS.

WILLIAM CLARK

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

Handsome Calicoes, Gingham, Muslins, Silks, Punges, Crapes, &c.

Also A variety of articles intended for Early Fall Demand,—Consisting of Superfine and Common Cloths, Cassinets, Flannels, Bombazetts, Bonnazines, Merinoes, Worsteds Hosiery, &c.—Also,

GROceries;

Among which are Cheap Brown Sugars and nice White Preserving do.

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

aug 21 3 weeks

Dr. C. Clark's Patent Wheat and Oat THRESHING MACHINE.

THIS valuable Machine for threshing all kinds of grain and hulling cloverseed, was patented in January 1830, since which time about 1000 machines have been made and put into operation in this and the neighboring states; & no doubt in a very short time will be the only threshing machine in use, as it can be made for less money, and is admitted by every disinterested person, and fairly proven, to require much less power to thresh the same quantity of grain than any other machine now in use, in consequence of the screw form beaters having a two-fold action upon the grain, and the manner in which they are placed.

As many impositions have been practiced upon those who have been disposed to encourage useful improvements. It is the wish of the subscriber that the farmers and mechanics &c. of this, and the adjoining counties should carefully examine this machine in full operation at Edward Lloyd's, Jr. or Samuel Stevens, Esqrs. in Talbot county.

Individual Rights, district and counties may be purchased on reasonable terms. Apply to SAMUEL HAWLEY, at Mr. Lowe's hotel, Easton, where he will continue for a few days only.

The following extract from the "Winchester Republican" and a few of the many certificates from gentlemen of the highest respectability, are annexed, with a request that the public will give them such weight as they may consider them entitled to,—the proprietor preferring that the performance of the machine should exceed the expectation of the purchaser, rather than state from his own knowledge, what they can do from actual experiment.

"We rode out on Friday last to see Dr. Clark's newly invented threshing machine in operation. Many gentlemen of the first practical information in the country, were present. We only repeat their opinion, when we say the machine equalled the character they had heard of it, & that it exceeded, in its performance, all they had ever before seen. While we were present, 120 sheaves of wheat were threshed in seven minutes, which was 17 a minute, 24, it is estimated, yield a bushel of grain. We learn that on Monday, a further trial was had, in which 550 sheaves, or 24 bushels, were got out in 32 minutes, and much cleaner than the best threshing machine before seen. This is at the rate of about 450 bushels a day. The machine is remarkably simple in its construction, about the size of a wheat fan is worked by one or two horses and requires the attendance of but 3 or 4 hands. The cost is about \$60, exclusive of the horse power." [Sentinel of the Valley.]

Philadelphia Co. (Pa.) Sept. 15th 1830. We have seen Dr. Clark's Patent Threshing Machine in operation. It will thresh nearly one bushel of wheat per minute, with one horse, perfectly clean, taking off nearly every white cap, without breaking the grain, leaving the straw in a good condition for use. It can be used by the power of one man, so as to thresh ten bushels of wheat per hour. These simple machines, which cost much less are far superior to any we have seen, and are not liable to get out of order.

Signed JAMES ALLEN, JOHN SUMMERS, DANIEL FLECK, JOSEPH RIGHER.

Frederick County, Va. July 1st 1830. I have one of Dr. Clark's Patent Threshing machines, erected on my farm, which I consider the best I have ever seen. It threshes faster and cleaner, and leaves the straw in good condition for use. I have threshed 250 common sheaves of wheat in a minute, 550 common sheaves of wheat in 32 minutes, and 110 bushels of wheat in three hours and 84 dozen sheaves of oats in one hour, it is not liable to get out of order.

Signed JOEL LUTON.

Extract of a letter dated Washington, Kentucky, Sept. 18th 1830. Dr. C. Clark, Sir, I have the pleasure to inform you that we have put in operation your small threshing machine. Its performance was very good; we have threshed about 200 bushels. We have threshed at the rate of forty bushels of wheat per hour, and 500 sheaves in 25 minutes.

Yours &c. J. W. FLAGG. Winchester, Frederick Co. Va. April 11th 1830. From a careful examination of Dr. Clark's patent threshing machine, and seeing it in full operation, we pronounce it superior in every respect to any other we have seen. It not only threshes faster and cleaner, but it moved with much less power, requiring only the power of one horse to thresh thirty bushels of wheat, per hour, and is very simple in its construction, &c.

Signed THOS. BRYNELL, BENJ. HUSKINELL, DAVID RUSSELL.

Extract of a letter, dated Chester county, Pa. August 25th 1830. Dr. C. Clark,—We have made an experiment on clover seed, with that patent Machine of yours, which convinces us, if the conveniences were attached to it, that are commonly attached to hulling mills, it would clean clover out of the chaff, as fast as any mill now in use.

All who saw the operations, said it was a complete clover huller. It answers extremely well for all kinds of grain in the straw.

Yours &c. SAMUEL REINHART.

Buckingham Court House Va. Oct. 1830. We, the undersigned, having seen the machine above alluded to, in operation at this place, feel no hesitation in recommending it to the public. It surpasses any machine that we have ever seen in operation—it will get out wheat faster than one man can possibly put it to the machine; requiring much less team than any other machine.

Signed THOS. M. BONDURANT, JOHN MREYNOLDS, NELSON PAGE, THOS. MAY.

Frederick County, Md. April 6th 1830. Having seen one of Dr. C. Clark's patent Threshing Machines in operation, we can recommend it to the public, as being superior to any Threshing Machine that we have heretofore seen. When in operation it threshes twelve common sheaves of wheat per minute and threshed perfectly clean, requiring only the power of one horse, leaving the straw in a good condition for use. The cheapness and simplicity of the Machine, make it an object to every farmer.

Signed Wm. S. McPHERSON, Wm. WORTHINGTON, JOHN McPHERSON, EDWARD B. McPHERSON, HORATIO McPHERSON, ED. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Buckingham Court House, Oct. 4th 1830.

Dr. C. Clark—Dear Sir:—The operation of your machine has been witnessed by a number of persons in this county, and universally with admiration and wonder. It far surpasses any thing of the kind I ever saw—and I have no doubt, will be of more utility to the farmer, than any machine that has been invented within the last half century, to aid him in his operations. Your most ob'dt. serv't,

Signed JOHN O. LAY.

I hereby certify to all whom it may concern, that having tried Dr. Clark's patent wheat threshing machine, made by Mr. Wilson of Baltimore I threshed out in fifteen Minutes seven and a half bushels of wheat and I believe more might have been threshed out if the machine had constantly been fed as full as it would admit at this Point farm, this 19 day of July 1831, this I am perfectly satisfied with.

EDWARD TRIPPE.

COMMISSION BUSINESS.

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

THOMAS DENNY.

Balt. Aug. 27.

M. E. MYNARTS.

Portrait and Miniature Painter,

TENDERS his professional service to the ladies and Gentlemen of Easton and vicinity specimen of his painting may be seen at the Easton Hotel.

Aug. 27.

VACCINE INSTITUTION.

THE Subscriber, at the instance of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland has established a VACCINE INSTITUTION, and now prepared to furnish MATTER on application at his office, South East corner of Wilk and Broad sts. The price of a single CRUST is 10 dollars.

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

L. O'BRIEN.

Baltimore Aug. 27.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

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

A drove of 32 Mules,

from 2 to 3 years old last spring.

They are of fine size and symmetry, active and spirited; are very docile, and pronounced by competent Judges, equal, if not superior, to any drove ever brought from Kentucky, to this State.—22 of them are for sale—price from 110 to 130 dollars per pair. Mr. Plummer the Overseer of a valuable Farm, will show them to any person desirous of purchasing. Letters from the subscribers in the neighboring counties, desiring to see the animals, or to have them directed to him, in Easton, will be duly attended to.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.

Aug. 27.

NOTICE.

All persons who purchase property at my sale, at Bakers Landing, are respectfully requested to come forward and make payment, as their notes became due on the 6th of July past.

Aug. 27th

JERE VALLIANT.

For Rent for the ensuing year.

That large and convenient three story

BRICK DWELLING,

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

JOSEPH CALDWELL.

Aug. 27.

For Rent the ensuing year.

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

E. N. HAMBLETON.

Aug. 27.

LAND FOR SALE.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 5th of October next between the Hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M. I will offer at Public Sale, (if not previously disposed of at private sale)—all that land, (except 5 acres), which I purchased of John Ardingdale, Trustee for the sale of part of the estate of Daniel Calk—containing 145 acres; about 100 of which is cleared, and the residue in wood and young growing timber.

Terms as to the time of payment made known on the day of sale. Sale to take place at Mrs. Newman's adjoining the premises.

Aug. 27.

LOTT WARFIELD.

JOHN OF ROANOKE.

NOW in fine condition, has commenced a fall season, to end 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, if left, will be well taken care of on reasonable terms, but no responsibility for accidents or escapes.

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

Aug. 27.

FOR SALE.

THE choice of several Yoke of young well-broke OXEN; they are inured to constant work. Also, a good GIG HORSE.

ROBT. DELAHAY.

Oxford Neck, Aug. 6

A Classical Teacher Wanted.

A person well acquainted with the Classics & who can produce satisfactory proof of his capacity, &c. will hear of an eligible situation by applying at this office.

Aug. 27

BANKING HOUSE OF

J. I. COEN, JR. & Brothers.

NO. 114 BALTIMORE STREET.

DEPOSITS will be received, at the following rate of interest per annum, viz:

On Deposits subject to be drawn for { 3 per ct.

at the pleasure of the depositor {

On Deposits subject to 30 days notice 4 per ct.

On Deposits made for a period not less than one year, or subject to 90 days notice { 5 per ct.

Certificates will be issued for all special deposits

Baltimore, August 20.

REUBEN T. BOYD

TAILOR, Easton,

NEXT door south of the Bank, feels truly grateful to those who have reached to him the hand of real friendship by patronising him in business, and promptly discharging their bills. Having a young and growing family to provide for, and as an inspired writer tells us, "who ever does not provide for his own household is worse than an infidel, and has denied the faith," he is induced to make this appeal to public sentiment, and say he is still willing to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, & that all orders in his line, will be executed in the best manner and utmost dispatch; in cases of mourning, weddings or mourning, his arrangements are such as to enable him to make a suit of clothes at a very short notice.

N. B. Country produce will be taken from persons living in the country for work done, who find it inconvenient to pay the cash.

R. T. B.

May 21

\$50 REWARD.

HANAWAY from the subscriber yesterday morning, (5th August,) negro man named

HARRY,

aged about 26 years, about 5 feet 3 inches high, with black complexion, thick lips, large eye lids and sulky look. He had on a muslin shirt and linen trousers, and carried with him a bundle containing a blue and white striped kersey jacket and trousers. The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver him to me at Church Creek or secure him in any jail in the State of Maryland, so that I get him again.

HORATIO JONES.

Dorchester county, Md. Aug. 13 3t

RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the jail of Talbot County in the State of Maryland on the 19th July inst. by Henry Thomas, Esq. a Justice of the Peace of the county and State aforesaid, as a runaway, a negro boy who calls himself

JOHN SANDFORD,

aged about 15 or 14 years four feet three and a half inches high; has on his right thigh five small scars as if occasioned by fire, had on when committed a coarse linen shirt and trousers. John is very quick to answer when spoken to, and rather smart in conversation; he says he was stolen sometime last fall from his master Mr. James Gurven who lived on the corner of Howard and Mulberry streets, in the City of Baltimore, by a negro woman called Louisa Seth, and sent to Easton to a negro man called Nace Gibson, where he has remained until apprehended.

The owner of the above described negro Boy, is hereby notified, to come forward within sixty days, from the advertising hereof, prove his property and pay, or cause to be paid, all such legal costs and charges as have, or may accrue by the reason of apprehending, imprisoning and advertising the same, and take him away according to the law of this State, otherwise the said negro boy John will be dealt with as the Law directs.

J. M. FAULKNER, Sheriff of Talbot County.

Easton July 23.

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 prepared to receive a call from his deputies in the respective districts of this county. The Lawyers, Clerks, Registrars, &c. generally expect punctual payments, which makes a speedy collection necessary.

J. M. FAULKNER, Sheriff.

May 23

House and Lots for Sale.

BY virtue of an order of Talbot county court, at May Term 1828, the undersigned commissioners, will offer at public Sale on the 13th day of September next, two lots of ground, situated at the upper end of Dover street, in the town of Easton, on one of which is erected a convenient and comfortable two story frame dwelling, with kitchen attached. This property will be sold on a credit of 12 months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, to the several heirs for their respective portions, bearing interest from the day of sale. The sale will take place on the premises at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

JOHN M. G. EMORY, WM. H. GHODE, LAMBT. REARDON, Commissioners.

Aug 13 5w

CASH.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase from

50 TO 100

Likely Negroes,

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

Nov. 13. THOS W. OVERLEY

PRINTING

Of every description handsomely executed at this

OFFICE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE

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 ELECTIONS to 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. FAULKNER, Sheriff of Talbot county

Easton, August 20th. 1831.

A first rate Saddle Horse

FOR SALE.

A fine wracker—of a rich bay colour, black mane and tail, snip and one white hind foot—well broke, seven years old—sound in all respects, never was sick, and never had a hurt ride—his gait is charmingly pleasant from three to twelve miles the hour. Enquire at this office.

July 30

NOTICE.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY by a gentleman in Easton, a negro woman, who can be recommended for honesty and cleanliness. She is wanted as a cook, and a liberal price will be given either for the hire or purchase of her. Applications to be left at the office of the Easton Gazette.

Easton, July 2

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 good and 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, Commissioners.

Aug. 20 (S&W)

\$50 REWARD.

HANAWAY on Monday the 1st instant, a negro boy named

ISAAC,

about 15 or 16 years of age, 4 feet 10 or 11 inches high, and well made. He is glib on the tongue, and draws his words when spoken to. The clothing he had on when he left Mr. John Satchell, near Buck Town, in whose employ he was, was country made linen and trousers, &c. If the said boy be apprehended in the county and secured in Cambridge jail, I will give twenty dollars; or, \$30 if taken out of the county and in the State lodged in any jail; or, the above reward if taken out of the State—provided, in either case, that I get him again. I do hereby warn all persons from harboring or employing said negro, as well as from facilitating his escape, and particularly the company and keeper of the Nanticoke Bridge.

JOHN STAPLEFORD.

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

THE FEMALE CLASSIC ACADEMY

AT EASTON.

late relinquished by Mr. Hart, will, in future be conducted by the Subscriber. 'Tis contemplated to pursue the same extended, thorough course of instruction practised by his predecessors, 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, & 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 advantageously 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 ineffectual, appeal will be made to parental admonitions prior to expulsion—the dernier resort. The charges will be as follows.

Spelling, Reading, Writing, per quarter

Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic \$4 00

History, use of Globes, Astronomy, Rhetoric, Composition 5 00

Logic, Chemistry, & Exp. Philosophy, Mor. Ditt. French, Latin, 6 00

EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. XIV.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 10, 1831

NO. 37.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY EVENING

ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

TERMS

TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS Per Annum, payable half yearly in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Note exceeding a square inserted three times for ONE DOLLAR; and TWENTY FIVE CENTS for every subsequent insertion.

SPEECH

OF THE

Hon. E. F. Chambers.

Concluded.

Thus much I have felt bound to say, in the spirit of justice on the one hand and defence on the other. Mr. President, one subject more. Praise has been claimed to the present administration, for the reduction of duties on coffee and tea. I have been asked for a history of the transaction. Now, sir, I am entirely content to concede to Gen. Jackson's administration, all the merit it can claim. In my judgment, half the sins properly chargeable to its account should drive the American people to look for a successor. I do not desire to impute one, for which it is not properly responsible. It is true, that this reduction of duty has been effected by a law passed since his accession to the government. But it is well enough to bear in recollection the fact, that the particular sum to which the duty on coffee is now reduced, was fixed on the motion of my excellent, personal and political friend, Mr. Semmes, of Prince Georges, a well known and justly honored son of Maryland, who moved to lessen the duty after the 31st of December next to one half the amount proposed by the bill, as then depending before the House of Representatives, and who was sustained by a large majority of both parties.

Mr. Chambers here read from the Journal of the House of Representatives of the 20th April, 1830, page 552, as follows:

"A motion was made by Mr. Semmes to amend the amendment which fixes the rate of duty on coffee at two and a half cents per pound, by striking out the words 'two and a half' so as to leave the amount blank to be established by a separate vote, and on the question to agree to this amendment, it was decided in the negative; and then on motion of Mr. Taylor.

The amendment of the committee of the whole house was amended by striking out 'and a half' before the word 'cents'.

The amendments of the committee of the whole house to the said bill, were then concurred in by the house and thus amended when,

A motion was made by Mr. Semmes, further to amend the said bill by inserting therein the following clause:

"That from and after the 31st day of December, 1831, the duty on coffee shall be one cent per pound and no more."

And the question being put, It passed in the affirmative, yeas 108, nays 70."

Sir, the gradual approach to the extinguishment of the public debt, which the ordinary financial operations of the government will effect as certainly as that we escape war or other occasion for most extraordinary expenditures must lead to such results. Other necessities or comforts of life not produced in the country, and therefore not requiring the protection of government, to enable their growers or manufacturers to compete with those abroad must be the first objects to feel the ability we shall have to dispense with a part of our revenue. A just regard to the various interests of the nation and a generous conciliation to their wants, and as far as principle will allow to their prejudices may yet, I hope, lead to a compromise on this subject, that shall furnish a due encouragement to the industry of our people, and secure the prosperity of our domestic manufactures, while it may subdue the violent excitement, to which our southern brethren have so lamentably yielded themselves. An excitement that has hurried them into an extreme of difficulty, to extricate them from which they are now floundering amid the mazes of nullification.

This excitement, it would seem however had not been confined to South Carolina. The Governor of that state in a late speech tells us that the President "is in favour of nullification in the abstract and sometimes in the concrete." His illustrations seem very apt, particularly that of the repeal of the 25th section of the judiciary act, which the Governor very appropriately says, "would have provided for a standing nullification." The repeal would not it is true in terms authorise resistance by the states to the laws and constitution of the union, but

it would destroy the means by which that resistance was judicially corrected, and leave those who were the victims of the nullifying doctrines in the state courts to suffer without legal remedy.

The constitution has erected the Supreme Court of the U. S. as the Supreme arbiter in the numerous and conflicting claims to power under the General and State Governments. Its independence and purity, its dignity and elevated standing, confirmed by the exalted personal character and virtue of its members, had acquired for it the highest respect and the deep toned confidence of the people. This respect was a powerful moral lever, effecting by its influence on the intelligence and veneration of the community, a security for the faithful obedience to its decrees through the omnipotent power of public opinion. The enforcement of its sentence in any case of opposition, is confided by the constitution to the executive officer, who, in the character of commander of the army and navy directs the military arm of the government. It is his peculiar duty to execute the laws, as it is the peculiar duty of the court to expound and declare them.

To see the chief Executive officer of the law and of the nation, presented by a distinguished individual, his personal and political friend, in an attitude of hostility to the highest judicial tribunal in the country is certainly a novel and no very pleasing spectacle. The country is not quite so destitute of talent or patriotism, as to compel to select a chief magistrate, who, instead of executing the law, is disposed, according to the testimony of his friends, to nullify the law. Be it our business to nullify the whole constitution, and put into the presidential chair, a man, whose opinions on all subjects are openly and manfully avowed; and in terms which all can comprehend, because intended to be understood—one who never waits to watch the current before he puts himself in motion—one who, amongst numerous other distinctions that will hand down his name to posterity, will be recorded as the earliest patron of the American System, the fast friend of the Supreme Court and of the Bank, and the devoted advocate of Internal Improvement—whose well defined principles are fearlessly proclaimed and universally known—in fine, one whose whole energies of body and soul have been devoted to the interests of his country and the cause of civil liberty—who, in peace and in war—at home and abroad—in the various and important stations confided to him, has released the highest expectations of his friends, and whose enemies, unable to assail his acts, have been driven to impeach his motives. While thousands of honest & honorable men are admitted to have voted for Mr. Adams in preference to Gen. Jackson from the purest convictions, Mr. Clay is singled out and for the same act is denounced—an act in itself certainly consistent with the character of distinguished intelligence and pure patriotism. Sir, it is high praise to have lived so long and so actively in public life as he has done, and yet to have driven his enemies to the necessity of a gratuitous imputation of secret motive which they presume first to divine and then to censure.

Sir, (said Mr. Chambers, pointing to a portrait of Mr. Clay, suspended against the wall) every act of that man's life, every feature in his character, as plainly as every feature in his face, beams with demonstration that honest candour and a fearless declaration of purpose are his abiding habits—no dark design lurks on that generous countenance—no wicked intrigue broods in the heart which gives it animation.

Mr. President, I am here led to a word of communion and counsel, with a class of our fellow-citizens for whom we must all feel the most sincere respect. It is composed of those (and there are doubtless very many) who opposed to us for the last few years are now convinced of the total failure of the present administration, and its inability to fulfil the expectations, that influenced them to support it. Many of them avow their disappointment, but yet they express an unwillingness to unite with us, because we design to support Mr. Clay. Sir, let me beseech these persons to consider how unwisely they act, how fairly we are disposed to meet and unite with them, and how irreconcilable is the further support of the present incumbent with their convictions and their duty to the country.

In an angry hour of high political excitement, they have been betrayed into the expression, some of them into the belief, that Mr. Clay was listening to the suggestions of his ambition, rather than his judgment, when he voted for Mr. Adams. Now sir, ought not such persons to feel the strongest desire to do justice to an injured man by retracting this declaration? Do they not now perceive the total unfitness of Gen. Jackson, to fill

the high station, to which they assisted to elevate him, and is it not an occasion of much praise instead of censure to Mr. Clay, that knowing Gen. Jackson as he did then, and as we do now, having observed his political course and his character, and having applied to their consideration the powers of his vigorous and experienced intelligence, he was enabled to measure him most accurately, to form the most correct estimate of the future, by a knowledge of the past, and from the history of his whole life, and his inefficiency in every other but the military department to pronounce him, as he did, a military chieftain unfitted for civil rule. This, I say should advance the claims of Mr. Clay to the regard of such persons, that thus arriving at the unerring conclusion, to which his honest and vigorous mind conducted him, he dared encounter all the peril and all the odium which he predicted would await him.

But sir, these persons deceive themselves, if they consider us only in the character of a Clay party. Our principles are best defined by the designation we adopt. As the great "National Republican" family, we claim to be united in the pursuit of principles. Highly as we appreciate Mr. Clay, ardently as we desire to see him the chief magistrate, his elevation in itself is but amongst the least of the benefits we propose. In view of the great principles we wish to vindicate, the great mischiefs we wish to avert, and the great interests we desire to cultivate, the fate of any one man is utterly unimportant. To preserve the purity of our noble institutions, to guard from impending peril and threatened destruction, the fabric raised by the toils and consecrated by the blood of our ancestors, to obey the solemn duties on which the liberty and happiness of unborn millions are staked, to preserve our children from the chains of despotism and to repair and preserve the last and now tottering habitation of rational freedom, these sir are the designs which we aim to accomplish. Should accident or death occur to Mr. Clay, it will cause but a momentary vacancy in the spot he occupied. Any one of the hundreds who are marching in the same line, pursuing the same objects, with the same motives will fill that vacant spot. Like an organized army the removal of one soldier but makes room for another, the temporary difficulties and privation is matter of deep regret to all, but if animated by the justness of their pretensions, if engaged in defending their wives, their little ones and their domestic altars, they will go on "conquering and to conquer."

Sir, we are not so pledged to Mr. Clay as to forbid to these persons, when received into our communion, the fair weight and influence due to their numbers and opinions. The convention to be held in Baltimore, in December next, will be composed of representatives, elected by the joint vote of all who oppose the re-election of Gen. Jackson, and who can unite in the leading principles of the National Republican party. Those who have proposed it, desire it so to be understood. If those of us, who believe Mr. Clay to be the favorite of a very large proportion of that party are mistaken in this belief, and that fact shall appear by the selection of delegates to this convention, who will present some other individual of our principles more likely to concentrate public sentiment, then must we all yield obedience to that republican maxim, "let the majority rule." We now invite our brethren who have seen the prostration of their hopes, and the reality of their worst fears, to sacrifice their pride, and their prejudices, on the altar of public good and public duty, to unite with us not as a Clay party, but as a party cemented by a common faith in a sound political creed, take their fair and equal share in selecting a candidate and urge their opinions with all the reason and argument they can command, enforce the pretensions of their friend by all the motives they may think proper, and if they have not the fortune to see their first favorite selected, let them, in the true spirit of republican members of a republican family, unite in executing the fairly expressed will of a majority. They ought not and will not ask more than the influence which belongs to their numerical force. This much they secure by a prompt and decisive movement, abandoning a party with which they can no longer have alliance and uniting with those whose leading objects they desire to see accomplished.

Let their decision be as it may, Mr. President, our course is a plain one. Maryland stands erect and will so continue. There is good hope that on this day a sister State will prove the prediction of a "prophet" receiving no honor in his own country" not to have respect to political men. But should our hopes in this respect not be fully realized, should the pressure of power and patronage and

the lateness of the offensive exhibitions have the effect still to keep together the distorted fragments of the adversary party, who there have personal enmity to what the edge of political opposition, we will still say in the temper of the faithful servant of old, "let others do as they may we and our house will still do our duty."

The number and character of our fellow-citizens who have braved the storm to unite in the objects of our meeting, afford a sure presage of the zeal which in a good cause cannot fail of success.

Again, I thank them, most heartily, for their flattering notice, and in the sincerest feeling and grateful sensibility, I ask permission to present the following sentiment as a "merited tribute of respect—

The Citizens of Dorchester County— Distinguished for their elegant hospitality, their refined taste and cultivated intelligence—unfaithful or incompetent rulers hold their power by a short tenure when a nation is composed of such materials.

A most violent storm of wind and rain had raged for the preceding two days and until the morning of the day of meeting, yet nearly 40 persons attended.

MR. BRANCH'S EXPOSITION.

From the Roanoke Advocate.

EXETER, Aug. 22, 1831.

DEAR SIR:—Of the causes which led to the dissolution of the late Cabinet, I have never entertained a doubt. I will briefly state the reasons I have for my opinion, and leave you to judge of them as well or as founded. Before the President had nominated Major Eaton for the War Department, and while the subject might be supposed to be under consideration, I took the liberty of stating to Gen. Jackson candidly my reasons for believing his selection would be unpopular and unfortunate. I reminded the President that I knew I was the friend of Major Eaton, and personally preferred him to either of the others proposed for his Cabinet, and of course, nothing I should say on the subject ought to be construed into an intention to injure him. (Major Eaton,) but on the contrary, to save him from infinite vexation and annoyance; which, it was too plain, were in store for him, if he took a seat in the cabinet under the circumstances in which he was placed. The President admitted that charges had been made against the character of Mrs. Eaton, but insisted on it they were slanders, and that he ought not to notice them. I did not perceive, at the time, that he was hurt by the frankness or nature of my communication, though I afterwards learned that he had become offended with, and had discarded from his acquaintance, several of his old and best friends who had used the like freedom of speech on this subject. My remonstrances, it is known, were without effect, and Major Eaton was soon after formally appointed Secretary of War. Before this was done, however, I made an appeal to Major Eaton himself, and without reserve disclosed my apprehensions to him, adding that I did not pretend to intimate that there was the least truth in these reports, but if utterly false, they would still have an effect on the President's peace and I quiet, as he must know what use the opposition would make of it: that I believed it was impossible he could be willing to subject Gen. Jackson to such a state of things: that he could not have forgotten how much Gen. Jackson had been distressed by the calumnies and ill reports which had been formerly circulated against Mrs. Jackson: that since the death of that lady, those reports had subsided, and would soon be heard of no more: that Gen. Jackson knew the same kind of reports and imputations had prevailed with respect to Mrs. Eaton: that if he (Maj. Eaton) entered in the cabinet, the enemies of the President would not fail to make a handle of it, and thus revive, in the General's bosom, recollections which could not but be painful and distressing, and which could not fail to disturb the tranquillity and usefulness of his administration. My remarks were received apparently with the same kindness and courtesy which characterised my manner; but they no doubt laid the foundation of that hostility which afterwards became active and unextinguishable. From the moment of Major Eaton's appointment, Gen. Jackson began to use his utmost efforts to bring Mrs. Eaton into public favor and distinction. He frequently spoke of the neglect Mrs. Eaton received when she attempted to appear at public places. He did not fail to intimate that it would be a most acceptable service rendered him, if the members of his Cabinet would aid in promoting this object. I felt greatly embarrassed by such appeals to myself. It was impossible for me to comply with his wishes on this point, but it was nevertheless painful for me to say so. In any other matter [in] which I could, with a

proper respect for myself and the feelings of my family, have complied with an intimation of his desire, no one would have done so more cheerfully than myself. By way of diverting his mind, I several times spoke of the difficulty he would experience in attempting to regulate the intercourse of the ladies; that they were, in matters of that kind, uncontrollable and omnipotent, that he would find less difficulty in fighting over again the battle of New Orleans. Soon after it was ascertained that Mrs. Eaton could not be received into the society of the families of the members of the Cabinet, Major Eaton's conduct to me discovered an evident change in his friendly feelings, and became cold, formal, and repulsive. I repeatedly threw myself into his company, and endeavored to assure him that I still had the most sincere desire to be on friendly terms with him, and wished for opportunities to convince him of the sincerity of my professions. In this course there was no guile—no view but that which my words fairly imported. I most sincerely regretted the state of public feeling towards Mrs. Eaton, but it was not within my power to control or alter it. It was a sentiment resting in the breast of the female community of Washington City and the nation, which was not to be suppressed or obliterated. At this Major Eaton's enmity to myself became every day more and more apparent. I could hear frequently of declarations to this effect, and of his determination to be revenged. It is true these reports came to me circuitously and indirectly, but I could not, from circumstances, doubt the truth.

At length came the mission by Col. Johnson, the substance of which has already been given to the public by Messrs. Ingham and Berrien. I will only add to their statements, that I distinctly understood Col. Johnson to say, that he came to us from the President of the United States, authorized by him to hold the interview; and unless our difficulties in reference to Mrs. Eaton could be adjusted, that Mr. Ingham, Judge Berrien, and myself, must expect to retire. When I closed his remarks, I well recollect rising from my seat, and with an earnestness of manner which the extraordinary character of the communication was so well calculated to produce, observed, amongst other things that no man had a right to dictate to me and my family in their domestic relations, and that I would submit to no control of the kind. The Colonel undertook to reason the matter away by observing, that, although it might be impracticable to establish intimate and social relations between our families and Mrs. Eaton, he could see no reason why she should not be invited to our large parties, to which every body was usually invited, Tom, Dick, Harry, &c. With this concession, he said, the President would be satisfied. We protested against the interference of the President in any manner or form whatever, as it was a matter which did not belong to our official connexion with him. Soon after which, Col. Johnson expressed his deep regret at the failure of his mission, and we separated.

I waited until Friday, a day having intervened, in expectation of hearing from the President; but, receiving no message, I walked over, in hopes that an opportunity would offer to put an end to my unpleasant state of feeling. I found the President alone. He received me with his wonted courtesy, though evidently but ill at ease. In a few minutes the all-absorbing subject was introduced. Among other things he spoke in strong language of the purity of Mrs. Eaton's character and the baseness of her slanders, and presently mentioned a rumor which he said had been in circulation, of a combination to exclude her from society. Several parties, he said, had been recently given, among others, three by Mr. Ingham, Judge Berrien, and myself, to which she had not been invited; and from this it was strongly inferred that we had combined to keep her out of society. I told him, that, so far as I was concerned, I believed my family were doing no more than the members of Congress, the citizens of Washington, and visitors to the seat of government, had a right to expect from me as a member of his cabinet. It was certainly in accordance with universal custom; and that, as to a combination, I knew of none; that I could never acknowledge the right of any one to interfere in matters affecting the private and social arrangements of my family; and that, before I would be dictated to, or controlled, in such matters, I would abandon his cabinet, and was ready to do so whenever he desired it, and added several other strong remarks of a similar character. He assured me, in reply, that he did not desire it; that he was entirely satisfied with the manner in which I had discharged my official duty, and that he did not claim the right to dictate to us in our social relations, but that he felt him-

(Continued on fourth page.)

*The last day of the election in Kentucky.

From the U. S. Gazette.
TO THE PUBLIC—Letter 7.

That fatality which, by an unknown principle, controls our purposes as if to mock human judgment, and baffles the acutest perceptions of sagacity, again made this writer the victim of a journey to Washington city. Fruitless as it proved in its ostensible object, however, it yielded a most abundant harvest of knowledge and information. The partiality of friends urged it—a sort of general sympathy in the public mind seemed to demand a last effort on his part to penetrate the mystery which overshadowed the late conduct of the executive—or to detect and expose the treachery, if any, which had induced so singular a catastrophe, as to be unexampled almost in the history of any individual in any country—that the personage wielding the patronage of supreme authority, should penetrate the retirement of an obscure citizen to deprive him of the avocation by which he subsisted a large family! Not to receive office, is an every day feature of political life—but to lose an office through the management and finesse of men in power, is a phenomenon not often presented to the eye of the public, as an illustration of the artful policy of the refined and flagitious disciples of the wily and acute Florentine. This fact is stated to show the exact relation in which this writer stood to the executive, when in compliance with the public voice, he proceeded to Washington, to obtain restitution of what he had been deprived by the act of the President—not the veto of the senators—they but performed their duty—but he had travelled out of the orbit of his public functions, to invade and deface the household gods of a citizen, in the dearest recesses of his sanctuary. He was not as an office seeker, but as a seeker of justice, urged by the eloquent pleadings of the noblest feelings of our nature, and sustained by the unanimous voice of the members of our legislature—by the party, and by the public—and this in terms neither frigid nor formal, but gushing warm from the heart, in the burst of honest sincerity and benevolent condolence.

I arrived at Washington early in March, and immediately waited on Major Eaton. Dejection sat on his visage, arrayed in haggard expressions of care and perturbation. He appeared abstracted and gloomy. It was at first difficult to make him comprehend the object of my journey. He was, at that moment, preparing to attend a cabinet dinner, and solemn importance sat upon his brow. We were interrupted by a lame relation, who came in to tease him with accounts of elections—pointing his attention to newspapers, over which he rapidly cast an eager and anxious glance at the same time affecting to treat it with cold indifference. Alternately lost in reverie, and gazing on undefined space, it was some time before he collected himself sufficiently to say that he would mention my arrival to the president—an honor altogether unnecessary, as I had previously apprised him of my intended journey to the capitol, through a letter to Major Lewis.

A second interview was had, on the following day, with the secretary at war at his mansion. His lady received me with that cordiality of manner for which she is so remarkable. The Major was out—but in a short time appeared. I again pressed the subject of indemnity for the injury done to me by the injudicious and strange conduct of the president; we were again interrupted. Mr. Van Buren entered—to whom of course a presentation took place. He appeared to labor under the consciousness of lost importance, or diminished fortune—he looked ill—it was the aspect of the losing gambler—the rayless eye and the relaxed features of a vanquished general. His countenance revealed a volume of disasters that had overwhelmed him during the past session of congress. Mr. Calhoun's victory was written on every line of his face. Mr. Calhoun's honor had blushed his cheek with a paler hue. "Mr. Simpson, you have been rejected—it is the fortune of war," observed Mr. Van Buren. "That is the special object of my presence in Washington—but is it the practice of Gen. Jackson to leave his wounded on the field?" "No, sir, the general never leaves his wounded to be scalped or captured by the enemy." He then retired, with Mr. Eaton, to an adjoining room, engaged in the deep diplomacy of regulating female society. When left alone, I could not stifle a sentiment of contempt for such great men of the court, or repress an indignant feeling, that minds thus grovelling, should hold a nation's fate at their discretion, and decide the happiness, perhaps the honor of superior intellect! Mr. Eaton soon returned, and, after much profound rumination, scribbled a few lines on a half sheet of paper, which, having perused, he directed, and requested me to send it up to the president. He had only had time, he said, on the preceding evening, to mention my arrival to the president, who now expected to see me. I left Major Eaton and proceeded to the mansion of the executive.

The sight of the hand-writing was sufficient to procure an immediate interview. I was ushered before the president. The reception was of a mixed kind—courtesy in the manner—but under the surface could be seen the chaffing of the spirit—struggling to quell a consciousness of detected hypocrisy, and to put on the calm and snow-white robes of

honesty. His spectacles were still on when I entered. He had not perused the contents of the note—

"I see, Mr. Simpson, it is from Major Eaton—but my glasses are so bad—this room is so dark—I can't read much—my eyes too are none of the best." He was evidently much excited. He commenced by explaining, that the rules of the senate had compelled him to send in another nomination, and that he had no information from any of my friends, that a reconsideration would be had. He continued, "I thought the confirmation perfectly secure until this morning, when Mr. Lowrie, the clerk of the Senate, informed me there was danger." I will show you the vote, sir, on the transcript of the Journal. Tazewell and Tyler, voted with the opposition, and Pointedexter, has gone over with them. It is all the work, sir, of Calhoun, and that party.

"But why not, sir, give time for a reconsideration?" "It could not be done, Mr. Simpson—it was the last day of the session." Here I corrected him, stating it was not the last day, but the 2d of March; but he still persisted in alleging that it was the last day, and that Mr. Lowrie was obliged to send him a transcript immediately—neither of which assertions were correct. The question was then put to him, whether Mr. Duane intended to accept the appointment? He replied he presumed so, as Mr. D. had expressed no intention to the contrary; at which having expressed some astonishment, I informed him, that Mr. D. in Philadelphia had declared he would not accept the appointment; an avowal not credited by me, for who in Mr. Duane's station could be so absurd as to refuse \$3000 per annum? I then presented him with the letter of the Pennsylvania Legislature for reappointment, together with one from my friend Samuel B. Davis, vouching for the unanimous support of the assembly, had time permitted to obtain their signatures. The same assurance was likewise made by Mr. John Norvell. To these applications he made no reply, appearing to labor under great embarrassment; and declaring "that something should be done, but for the clamor of the opposition, who seized upon every thing of this kind to calumniate him." Now in your state already, Mr. Simpson, what trouble I have with one appointment—laying his hand on a bundle of papers—the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Wilkins. Your delegation have equally divided on the appointment, and what am I to do? I asked Stambaugh—says I Stambaugh who is the most popular man, Mr. Ross, or Mr. Forwood? and he says Mr. Ross will never do; and Judge Wilkins agrees with him. Now Mr. Baldwin wants Judge Ross—and you have no idea of the trouble and perplexity I am in—but I will and will appoint the most popular, I don't care what they say. Wilkins passed through Harrisburg, and he promised to enquire among the members of your legislature." After some other irrelevant conversation, he was brought back to the point at issue. "I have been informed that Mr. Harrison does not perform in person the duties of his office; and if I can be satisfied of that fact in writing, by any citizen of Philadelphia, for we must have a thing of this kind in writing—I will appoint you in Mr. Harrison's place. Mr. Simpson, I give you my sacred honor, I never left a friend in my life; and I pledge you my honor, you shall have Mr. Harrison's office, the moment I am satisfied of that fact. If Mr. Duane was even to decline, I could not reappoint you to that station. The opposition, Mr. Simpson, would tear us both to pieces." He then invited me to take a family dinner at 5; but it was declined—being unwell from the effects of travelling. He renewed the invitation for the next day, stating Mr. Duane had promised to dine that day. He was warm and pressing in his request that I would call at any hour

"Lulled into perfect security by general J. himself, how could the friends of a victim apprehend an intention which they never conceived? It does not appear that any steps were taken to avert the danger. That Mr. Lowrie should have been selected as the special guardian of this appointment, is extraordinary enough; as he was the decided political enemy of this writer and the special and peculiar friend of Mr. W. J. Duane! What collusion, if any existed between these parties, must be inferred from the circumstances. Why should danger only appear on that morning?—And in virtue of what public function did the clerk of the senate undertake to intrigue and manage the president's nomination? Mr. Lowrie is not, it is believed, a youthful and inexperienced politician.

James Ross, Esq. of Pittsburgh, one of the unfortunate originals, the first to support Jackson, the gratitude of republicans was the return made for his sacrifice of time and character in such a cause.

It exhibits too striking and important a trait of impotence and indecision, not to state the remarks of general Jackson on the subject of Mr. Duane's appointment—"When your rejection was sent to me, Mr. Simpson, I immediately wrote the nomination of old General Duane—and was on the point of sending it to the senate, when they came in and said no—it must be the son—the young man, W. J. Duane! But I had intended, sir, to send in the old colonel—but they said the son was more popular! Who were they?—the absolute—the omnipotent—the controlling—their?—Lewis, Eaton & Co. the famous private cabinet."

Mr. Duane's was a most unfortunate appointment for the consistency, candor and fair dealing of the president, whose pretext for the resignation of this writer in Girard's banking house, was incompatibility to award justice. Mr. G. being a large claimant—which incompatibility was augmented a thousand fold in Mr. Duane, who was special agent, friend, counsellor, factotum, executor, heir, &c. Mr. Girard—When this fact was mentioned to Gen. Jackson, he affected ignorance, but ignorant how culpable, if not ignorant how full of deceit and hypocrisy.

he would be always happy to see me.)

The reader's attention is especially solicited to the discourse of the president, touching the appointment of a judge for the Western district of Pennsylvania—he must appoint the most popular, he had a high esteem for the talents of Mr. Ross—but he suspected he was not so popular as his rival—he was perplexed on this point—and had consulted Stambaugh and Judge Wilkins! Is this the proper point on which a President of the United States should feel embarrassed? Instead of directing his inquiries to the attributes of honesty, ability, and virtue? But this was a rule of appointment adopted very early in his administration, in order to pave the way to a second term! It was on this ground, being now supported by the legislature of Pennsylvania, that this writer was received by the president with some token of apparent civility, and constrained friendship. This interview with the president closed with an unalterable conviction, that old age had very sensibly impaired the vigor of his mind, and that the ambition of a re-election was making sad havoc in the little remnant of principle and honesty; that power had yet left him. To take his cue from the clamor of the opposition—to select the most popular men throughout the union for appointment, to court and conciliate those who could boast of powerful and extensive family connexions, seemed to engross all his mind; to guide him in the choice of officers and control all his measures. What impartial, upright, and patriotic man, can place his hand on his heart and say, that such a president is worthy to rule—that such an aspirant deserves the support and confidence of a free and generous people?

From the President's, I proceeded to the office of Major Lewis. I imparted to him the solemn assurances of the President touching the navy agency.—He answered, "whatever the president said, he would perform; and he had no doubt but he would do as he had said." The words are quoted as characteristic of the man—sly, cautious, smooth and double dealing; void of all truth and sincerity. Lewis meant nothing—he intended nothing should be serious—by the President. The promised removal of Mr. Ingham then became the topic of our discourse. He excused the president by saying, that Mr. Buchanan had gone over to that gentleman's party—that the Pennsylvania delegation would not ask his removal of the President, or that Mr. Ingham would have been removed at the commencement of the session. He complained bitterly that Pennsylvania sent such double faced politicians to Congress as Mr. Buchanan, and some others like him. Mr. Ramsey, they did not care for such a man as Sutherland, whom they knew and despised, but hoped that next time a better would be sent; his character was too well established to permit him to do mischief. "If the General was to remove Mr. Ingham on his own responsibility," observed Lewis, "it would be said that his refusal to associate his family with that of Mrs. Eaton had led her to proscribe him, and produce a great disturbance in the country; if Mr. Ingham is removed, Eaton must go too, or the party in Pennsylvania will leave the president." The South-west meeting for Mr. McLean was mentioned—he remarked, it was the work of Sutherland and Ingham, to drive the General home—a mere mask, under which to bring in Mr. Calhoun. I inquired if Mr. Dallas was not concerned with them? He was certain he was not—Mr. Dallas had shaken off both Ingham and Sutherland, and he was satisfied that he was no longer a friend to Mr. Calhoun. I expressed my incredulity; but he reiterated his conviction as not being founded on slight grounds. He then observed, that my nomination had been rejected, because I was thought to be a tool of Van Buren! At this I expressed my astonishment, as Mr. Norvell and all my friends knew my sentiments on that subject. From this, he directed the conversation to the Pennsylvania Inquirer; that they expected the American Sentinel would be treacherous in its support, and that they placed no confidence in any of that party. He was anxious in his queries as to who influenced the Inquirer? I mentioned Mr. Norvell and Mr. Buchanan; but it was difficult to decide who did, sometimes one set of men, sometimes another—but that the predominant influence was the interest of the proprietor, whose object was profit, and a large subscription list. He observed, they had long had it in view to give the printing of the post office department; as they wanted a paper in Philadelphia, to counteract the Sentinel. He then asked, whether I had seen Gen. Cameron before I left home, as he had promised to call on me; to which I responded in the negative. The entrance of Major Barry terminated our interview. It was sufficient to see this gentleman, to desire not to remain in his company, so powerfully is depicted on his countenance the cunning of the fox, mingled with the plausible, the placid, the deceitful aspect of the tiger—"So like a fawning publican he looks." The antipathy

of instinct was correct—a subsequent knowledge of his character gave full assurance of his duplicity, insincerity, and courtly adulation. His only rule of action was to propitiate the fountain of authority, and sacrifice to the favorite, the lady, and the President.

From the conversation had with Lewis, it was manifest that he made no secret of being the conscience keeper of the President—affecting more coolness of judgment, and circumspection of conduct, than characterized Eaton—but still uniting with his brother-in-law in all the fundamental principles of policy, and measures of expediency, that directed the court—but in virtue of his sedateness, holding a higher station as a Mentor, than the squallid minded and sordid Secretary at war. Yet are the destinies of this fine country—this brave and intelligent people, this noble and magnificent constitution, placed in the hands of three such men as Gen. Jackson, Major Eaton, and Mr. Auditor Lewis. Well may we pause to lament the degradation, and invoke the spirit of the sainted Washington to rescue us from the impending calamity of their folly and misrule.

STEPHEN SIMPSON
Hamilton, near Philad., Aug. 27, 1831.

Latest from Europe.

Very late and important from Europe.
Prussian declaration against Poland.
Speech of the King of France—successful French attack on Lisbon.

The London packet ship Columbia, at New York, brings London papers to 31st July inclusive. Their contents are highly interesting and important, as will be seen by the following extracts, taken from the different New York journals before us.

PRUSSIA AND POLAND.—The London Courier of the 27th, contains the following highly important intelligence: "We have this moment received from an official source the declaration of Prussia relative to Poland. The Prussian Government has just declared that it is not neutral in Polish affairs; that it considers it has a right to aid Russia in every way, in facilitating the passage of provisions and munitions of war to the Russian army in Poland, and to treat the poles as revolted subjects; in fine, that the present state of Prussia is inactivity but not neutrality. This declaration will no doubt, change the policy of our Cabinet, for, the system of non-intervention not being adhered to by other powers, we are not to keep; besides, inactivity is a voluntary situation which makes no engagements, and which is against the system of non-intervention; for Prussia to say to-day it may adhere to neutrality—to-morrow it may enter Poland with its Armies, without other Powers having a word to say.—France cannot permit this new political situation which, in fact, is nothing else than direct intervention. Our Cabinet, we trust, will on this occasion, support those liberal principles abroad which we are strenuously advocating at home."

THE POLES. The accounts are of a gloomy character, as it respects this brave, gallant, and devoted people. It is certain that Gen. Gielgud has been assassinated in Lithuania by a Polish officer, just as he was about to lay down his arms to the Prussian officers. It is equally certain that the main army of the Russians has crossed the Vistula, and their forces are drawing round the capital, with a determination of striking a signal, and, if possible a final blow.

BELGIUM. Thus far matters go on very pleasantly in Belgium, as will be seen by a reference to the proper head. All the accounts from Brussels give the most satisfactory account of the public feeling towards the new monarch, and state that all the ceremonies had passed off in a very gratifying manner. King Leopold had formed his Ministry: M. Mulenber, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Rackem, Minister of Justice; Dufrailly, Minister of War; Sauvage, Minister of the interior; Cogen, Minister of Finance. His Excellency Sylvan Van de Weyer, the first Ambassador from Leopold, King of the Belgians arrived at Dover on the 27th. The King of Holland, however, in the most unqualified terms declares that he will regard the accession of a Prince to the throne of Brussels upon any other terms than the retention by Holland of the Duchy of Luxembourg, sharing in the debt, &c. as an act of hostility and declaration of war against himself.

FRANCE. The French Chambers have assembled, and their sittings were opened by the king. The speech from the throne is full of decision and energy. The attack upon the Peerage is not recommended. The Carlists and republicans are severely threatened. The fallen dynasty is referred to with affected indifference, but with real apprehension. The king promises the new bills necessary to complete the constitutional monarchy, and hints at a general disarming. He states that a treaty of indemnity has been formed with the United States, that Austria has evacuated the Papal States on his demand, that Belgium will not belong to the Germanic confederation, and that the line of fortresses looking upon France from the Belgic frontier will be demolished. If Leopold consents to this measure, he will at once give mortal offence to the Holy Alliance, by whom the fortresses in question were erected as a barrier against France. The king boasts of the tri-color flag floating before the walls of Lisbon, and states that he has been attempting a mediation in favor of the Poles. The celebration of the three days had commenced under circumstances to banish all apprehension of troubles during the anniversary.

A president of the Chamber of Deputies had not been chosen on the 28th. M. Lafitte is a candidate; but the Ministry are determined to prevent his election. Much excitement prevails. South and Casimir Perier have declared that they would resign, if Lafitte should be chosen. Advantage has been taken by the government, of the financial embarrassments of Lafitte, who while in office, sacrificed his fortune to the public good.

It is stated from Prussia, that Berlin was threatened by the cholera, and that 1500 persons had fled from that capital. In St. Petersburg, 1230 persons in all had been seized with the cholera, 531 had died, and 665 had remained sick. At Algä 4441 cases had occurred before the 10th, 2317 were cured, and of 1365 cases, 915 d-daths.

The President of the Bank of Poland, who is in London, has published an appeal to the natives of Europe, on behalf of his heroic countrymen.

Great Britain.—The Reform Bill is yet under discussion in committee, and very slow progress is made therein. The opposition contends manfully, and loses not an inch of ground by inattention or neglect. The majorities of ministers on several questions, have been greatly reduced. Meantime the press arraigns the members by name, and exercises a powerful influence in favor of the bill. In the case of every borough which has thus far been discussed, the disfranchisement has been carried by a majority.

PORTUGAL AND FRANCE.—AT TACK ON LISBON.

The French squadron forced its way into Lisbon on the 11th of July, after a battle of two hours and a half, captured the Portuguese frigates there, and took them outside. The tri-colored flag was flying in that port. The English took no part in the affair, but appeared to have looked on as gratified spectators. To such a scandalous length had the tyrant of Portugal proceeded; that the prisons are said to have contained the enormous number of forty thousand persons! The blow struck by the French is for humanity and is likely to prove an important one. France has pretty unequivocally declared for Poland; and by this many stroke on the Tagus she has at the same time made provision for securing her southern frontier against any trouble from Spain.

THREE DAYS LATER.

By the arrival of the ship Sampson, Capt. Cobb, at New York, papers have been received from Liverpool to August 4th inclusive, containing London dates to the evening of the 2d.

There are several rumors, important if true; but we know not precisely how much credit to attach to them: we suspect not very much. One is that a great battle had taken place near Warsaw, in which the Russians were defeated with the loss of 14,000 men and 90 pieces of cannon. Another—that the Russians were bombarding Warsaw.

A third, that the Emperor Nicholas is dead. There was a similar rumor in regard to the Emperor Nicholas, by a previous arrival, which, however, proved to be unfounded.

It is stated under a Warsaw date, that the Russians have re-crossed the Vistula.

Marriage of King Leopold.—Brussels, July 25. The arrangements relative to the marriage of Leopold are, according to report, now about to be commenced. The chosen Queen of Belgium is the Princess Marie of France, whose liveliness will serve to lessen the cares of royalty.

FRANCE. Contrary to the apprehension entertained by many persons, the anniversary of the French revolution of three days passed off without any popular commotion. The review which took place in Paris on Friday is said to have been one of the grandest scenes of military display ever witnessed, presenting upwards of 100,000 men under arms at the same time, attended by a train of 200 pieces of artillery.

RUSSIA AND POLAND, July 24. According to the latest accounts from the environs of Nieslura, the Russian main army, said to consist of 600,000 men, with 70 pieces of cannon has now completed its passage over the Vistula, the guards, under the Grand Duke Michael, having crossed the river on the 19th by the bridge thrown over for the purpose. On the 21st, a Deum, accompanied by the firing of cannon, was celebrated on this account in the Russian army. The Van of the Russian army under Prince Jekachoffski; and General Witt, is said to have already advanced to the environs of Warsaw, without meeting any opposition from the Polish troops. We hear from Lithuania, that Gen. Dembrinski, with his troops, the last remains of the expedition sent to that country, has been taken prisoners by the Russians.—[Prussian S. Gaz. July 27.

From the Messenger des Chambers, Aug. 1. An inhabitant of Metz received, on the 26th of July, a letter from Frankfurt, which states, that in a general battle the victorious Poles took prisoners or killed 14,000 Russians and 80 pieces of cannon."

WARSAW, July 21.—The Warsaw State Gazette of yesterday says, on the 18th the Russian left the redoubt which they had thrown up before the bridge beyond Niepawa, and retired entirely to the right bank of the Vistula. Some Cosacks who had ventured 3 (15) miles from the Vistula, have been made prisoners by the peasants. The same paper expresses much surprise at the late of Gen. Gielgud's corps.

LONDON, Evening, Aug. 1.—Just as we were going to press, we received letters from our correspondent at Warsaw, dated the 21st. The following is an extract:

"We learn this day that the Russians, who crossed the Vistula, have returned to the right bank."

BOLOGNA, July 17th.—The Austrians quit our city on the 15th. Immediately after their departure, the Provincial Guards armed themselves; they forced the Papal troops to retire, and signified to the agents of his Holiness that they would not oblige him in a constitution. The city is in the power of the same men who three months since made the rebellion.

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EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (Md.)

Saturday, Evening Sept. 10.

The National Republican Committees of the several districts of Talbot county, are requested to meet at the Court House in Easton on Tuesday the 20th instant at 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of selecting a Candidate for the House of Delegates, in the place of Col. Wm. Hughlett, who has declined standing a poll at the ensuing October election.

GALLOWAY, Sept. 5th, 1831.

To the Editor of the Easton Gazette.

My Dear Sir: You will recollect, that upon my nomination as an Electoral Candidate to Elect the Senate, also, as a Delegate to the General Assembly—I informed you, on the evening of my nomination, I would, to prevent any difficulty with our friends, consent to serve as an Elector, but that I would not as Delegate to the General Assembly, and I have repeatedly since expressed the same sentiments to you and other confidential friends. I adhere to this determination, which is unalterable. You will be pleased to make it known to our friends, that they may timely select some other person. I am very grateful for the continued confidence of my friends. I hope I shall continue so to act, that it may not diminish.

I am very respectfully,

Your most obt.

WM. HUGHLETT.

In this day's paper we conclude the able Address of the Hon. E. F. Chambers, at the public dinner given him in Cambridge, by the citizens of Dorchester county, on the 10th ult.

THE ELECTION.

We have received information, that may be relied on, that of the forty members of which the Electoral College will consist, the National Republicans will have twenty seven members, and the Jackson, or more properly Mrs. Eaton's party, will have but thirteen not even one third of that body. This election fixes the political character of the state for five years, as the miserable incubus caused by a majority of the late smuggled Senate will now be removed, and the people of Maryland will hereafter be fairly represented in both branches of the Legislature. We cordially congratulate our friends on this glorious result, so honorable to the intelligence and integrity of the good citizens of our state.

ELECTORAL ELECTION FOR THE SENATE OF MARYLAND.

TALBOT COUNTY.

DISTRICTS.	Upper.	Middle.	Lower.	Total.
National Republican.	164	202	198	564
Jackson.	163	203	185	551

CANDIDATES

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.	JACKSON.
Solomon Dickinson, 164 202 198 564	Samuel Stee, 127 133 50 106 436
William Huggalet, 163 203 185 551	Lambert Heardon, 130 151 42 110 433

CAROLINE COUNTY.

DISTRICTS.	Upper.	Middle.	Lower.	Total.
National Republican.	200	212	203	615
Jackson.	192	218	203	613

JACKSON.
William Turner, 133 209 221 563
Shadrach Lyden, 127 209 224 560

DORCHESTER COUNTY.

Nat. Republican.	Jackson.
Thos. H. Hicks, 981 T. Breerwod, 742	
J. N. Steele, 965 T. H. Handy, 754	

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Nat. Republican.	Jackson.
L. D. Teackle, 987 R. Stewart, 827	
Mr. Bell, 987 James Polk, 812	

WORCESTER COUNTY.

Nat. Republican.	Jackson.
J. S. Spence, 1160 E. K. Wilson, 1106	
W. U. Purnell, 1159 C. Purnell, 1044	

QUEEN ANNS COUNTY.

Nat. Republican.	Jackson.
Thos. Emory, 631 W. Grason, 686	
J. N. Keany, 639 G. Newnam, 672	

CECIL COUNTY.

Nat. Republican.	Jackson.
Howard, 710 Evans, 1052	
Grubb, 705 Thomas, 1019	

BALTIMORE CITY.

Nat. Republican.	Jackson.
H. Niles, 5738 U. S. Heath, 4434	

From the Baltimore Chronicle, Sept. 9.

THE ELECTION. The result of the elections in this State, demonstrates the correctness of the assurance we frequently gave to our friends, that the Jackson party would be defeated in this state by a large majority. Our readers will re-

collect that in our estimates of the result, as far back as July last, we maintained that our opponents could not obtain more than thirteen of the forty electors. They have twelve, admitting that Kent has gone for them. Thus the National Republicans have obtained a signal triumph, having more than two to one of the electoral college. The Senate (15) will, of course be anti-Jackson, which secures Maryland for the next five years.

Our opponents fought like men, and disputed almost every inch of ground. But, whilst we give them full credit for their zeal, fortitude and perseverance, we must lament that they spent their strength in supporting the cause of an ignorant, imbecile and profligate administration.

We have heard that much money was spent by the Jackson party in the lower counties of the Eastern Shore and a portion of it travelled from Washington. If this be true, some of the contingent funds have probably suffered, as the needy office holders at Washington, are not the men to advance from their own pockets whilst Uncle Sam has a purse at their command. Gen. Jackson and his mercenaries at the seat of government now know, what they ought to have known before, that the voters of Maryland are not to be brought up like cattle at a fair.

MARYLAND ELECTIONS.

Returns as far as heard from

Nat. Repub.	Jackson.
Allegany, 1	1
Washington, 0	2
Frederick, 1	1
Montgomery, 2	0
Prince Georges, 2	0
Calvert, 2	0
Charles, 2	0
St. Mary, 2	0
Anne Arundel, 2	0
Annapolis, 1	0
Baltimore City, 0	1
Baltimore County, 0	2
Harford, 2	0
Cecil, 0	2
Queen Anne, 0	2
Kent, 0	2
Talbot, 2	0
Caroline, 2	0
Dorchester, 2	0
Worcester, 2	0
Somerset, 2	0
27	13

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

Wednesday 11 o'clock, Sept. 6, 1831. We have met the enemy and they are nearly ours. The Judges are now in, Ridgely is elected—Swann and Shaw have the same number of votes. Whether it will be precisely, so when the Judges meet together with their books, is uncertain. There will be a canvass as to two votes not counted for Ridgely and Shaw, and one for Swann.

COUNTY CONVENTION.—At a Convention of Delegates from the several election Districts of Somerset county, convened at Princess Anne, in pursuance of public notice, on the 6th day of September, Anno Domini 1831. Col Isaac Atkinson, was called to the Chair, and Tubman Jones Esq. was appointed Secretary; whereupon it was Resolved, That Joseph S. Cottman, Littleton Dennis Teackle, Peter Bell, and Joseph B. Brinkley, Esqs. be recommended to the voters of Somerset County as suitable and proper persons to be supported as Candidates for the next House of Delegates, and that we are hereby pledged to use all honorable means to promote the election of the said candidates.

Further Resolved That, the four persons who are recommended as above together with Jesse Walter, Esq. are hereby appointed to meet the like number of citizens from each of the counties of Dorchester and Worcester, at Barren Creek Springs, on the last Friday of this month, for the purpose of selecting a Representative of the Congressional District in the General Convention of National Republicans of the United States, to be held in the City of Baltimore, in December next.

Signed, by order of the Convention, ISAAC ATKINSON, President. TUBMAN JONES, Secretary.

Tremendous Hurricane.—The island of Barbadoes was almost entirely ruined by one of the most terrible hurricanes in the memory of man, which passed over it on the night of the 10th ult. The particulars are transmitted to New York by the American Consul at Martinique with a copy of the Barbadoes Gazette, and are therefore to be relied on. The hurricane lasted about 8 hours, and in this brief space, is said to have destroyed between 4 and 5000 human beings; to have destroyed almost all the buildings on the island, and all the vessels in the harbor.

Bishop Onderdonk confirmed 47 persons at St. Paul's Church, Buffalo. At Lockport he officiated at a room in the Brick Block, and administered the holy rite of confirmation, and afterwards the congregation formed a procession, and proceeded with the Bishop to the site of Christ Church, where he laid the corner stone with appropriate exercises. The whole performances are represented in the Balance as highly interesting.

THE INSURRECTION AGAIN.

Richmond Sept. 6.—There are still reports in circulation.—There is one, which comes to us so directly, that we are afraid there is some truth in it. We noticed some days since that a negro

was taken up in Charles city, who was said to be the bearer of "despatches" to the slaves in that neighborhood; which despatches he said had passed through the hands of a shrewd Baptist Preacher in the county of Prince George. The report now is, that on Thursday last an armed body of white men went to the estate to which this Preacher belongs, to take into custody any slaves that might probably be connected with the recent insurrection, that on interrogating the overseer, he designated five of the slaves whose fidelity he may have suspected, whereupon three of them were taken into custody, and that the other two running off, were shot (and it was feared killed). The three apprehended slaves were thrown into the jail of the county. From the way in which this report has reached us, we fear there is too much truth in the statement, though still we hope, colored and exaggerated. We have not yet ascertained whether the Preacher is one of the suspected, one of the wounded, or one of the three committed to prison.

There are other rumours of much less pretensions to credibility, such as reports of slaves being taken up in Nansemond, with something like uniform in this possession, of a deposit of firearms, &c. &c. being found by the militia of the county. The same letter, however, which speaks of this reported discovery, states that all alarm had subsided.

No doubt suspicion is still awake in two or three of the lower counties, such as states of things might have been expected, & the consequence would be that here & there a slave would be taken up for examination. But though we do not believe there is much, if any, cause for excitement, yet the citizens of these counties ought still to keep up a strict police, and to follow up every clue, which seems to present itself. We understand that arrangements are still going on, by way of precaution; that arms have been sent to equip a company in Surrey, &c.

Richmond Corp.

Judge McLean delivered an address on the death of Mr. Monroe, in the second Presbyterian Church, Cincinnati, on the 27th ulto.

National Republican Ticket.

FOR TALBOT COUNTY.

For Congress.—JOHN LEEDS K. Delegates to the General Assembly. Gen Sol. Dickinson George Dudley, Joseph Bruff.

Levy Court.

John Edmondson, Wm. H. Thigmon Jeremiah Valiant, George Stearns Wm. Bonny, Jr.

FOR CAROLINE COUNTY.

For Delegates to the General Assembly. Wm. M. Hardeste, William Jones, William Orrell, Jacob Charles, Esq.

FOR QUEEN ANNS COUNTY.

For Delegates to the General Assembly. James Merrick, John Brown, Henry E. Wright, E. G. Bourke, Esq.

For the Levy Court.

Matthias George, Francis A. Rochester, John Davis, William Reed, Esq., Frederick Sudler.

FOR KENT COUNTY.

Delegates to the General Assembly. Wm. W. Browne, Macall M. Rasin, Ebenezer Welch, James A. Pearce.

DIED

In this town on Sunday last Dr. Jno. Stevens. In this county on Sunday last Mr. James Bartlett. In this county on Sunday last, Mrs. Crouch. In this county on the same day Mr. Towens. In this town on Monday last, Susanna, 4th daughter of Mr. Wm. C. Ridgeway, aged 2 years and 10 months. In this town on Wednesday last Sarah Louisa youngest daughter of Mr. Edward Mullikin. In this county on Thursday last William Alexander, eldest son of Wm. E. Shannahap. In this town last night Mr. David Hamilton.

FEMALE ACADEMY.

MISS M. G. NICOLS will again resume the duties of her profession on Monday the 19th inst. Grateful for the liberal patronage she has received in the year past, she solicits a continuance of the favors of her friends and the public generally—assisted by her brother Mr. T. C. Nicols she flatters herself that she will be enabled to give general satisfaction.

TERMS.

Boarding and tuition \$100 per annum Spelling and reading 3.00 per quarter The above with writing and arithmetic 4.00 The above with Grammar, Geography, History, &c. 5.00 A part of each day will be allotted to needle work for which no extra charge will be made. Sept. 10 3w (W)

COAL GRATES.

A FEW plain and fancy pattern COAL GRATES, just received and may be seen by calling at the Drug Store of T. H. Dawson. Grates of any pattern and of any description can be furnished at the shortest notice and at the lowest Baltimore prices for cash. Sept 10

VACCINE INSTITUTION.

The Subscriber, at the instance of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, has established a VACCINE INSTITUTION, and is now prepared to furnish MATTER for application at his office, South East corner of Wilk and Bond sts. The price of a single CRUST is two dollars. Orders by mail (postage paid) enclosing five dollars, will be acknowledged by the transmission of three Crusts. L. O'BRIEN. Baltimore Aug 27.

Just published and for sale at this office, "ELEMENTS OF RHETORIC."

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

BY JOHN A. GETTY, A. M.

Price 75 cents.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

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

To Mr. E. Littell:

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

JAS. CARNAHAN.

Nassau Hall, June 27, 1831.

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

St. Mary's College, Balt. June 20th 1831.

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

Your obedt servt.

SAMUEL ECCLESTON.

Mr. E. Littell.

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

Coltsie, June 21, 1831.

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

Very respectfully, yours,

SAMUEL B. HOW.

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

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

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

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

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

With great respect, I remain yours, &c.

E. LITTELL, Esq. EDWARD RUTLEDGE.

Philad. June 23, 1831.

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

Philadelphia June 21st, 1831.

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

Yours, with respect &c.

ROBERT ADRAIN.

Mr. E. Littell.

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

Philadelphia, July 23d 1831.

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

Very respectfully yours; &c.

S. B. WYLIE.

Mr. E. Littell.

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

Mr. E. Littell:

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

Very respectfully,

W. T. BRANTLY.

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

Baltimore, June 29th, 1831.

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

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

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

I am, respectfully, yours,

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

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

Baltimore, June 28th 1831.

Rev. Dr. Jennings:

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

Very truly and respectfully,

F. WATERS.

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

Rev. Dr. Jennings:

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

Respectfully, your obt servt.

M. POWER.

Balt. June 29th, 1831.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

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

BENNETT BRADCO, Collector.

Sept. 10

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

B. B.

TRUSTEES SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Honorable Judges of Talbot county Court, sitting as a Court of equity, I will sell at Public Sale at the Court House door in the Town of Easton, on TUESDAY the fourth day of October next between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock P. M. the farm or plantation of which Joseph James, late of Talbot County died seized, containing the quantity of 128 1-2 acres of land more or less.

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

THO. MARTIN, Trustee.

Sept. 10

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed and delivered, by the clerk thereof, at the suit of Joseph Martin, against Nancy James, will be sold at public sale for cash, at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of October next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property to wit, all the estate right, title, interest and claim, of her, the said Nancy James, in and to, that tract or parcel of land, called Barntan, "Cox's addition," and part "Samuel's Beginning" situated on Island Creek, in Talbot county containing the quantity of 128 acres of land, more or less, taken to satisfy the aforesaid venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by

WM. TOWNSEND, late Shff.

Sept. 10

FALL GOODS.

WILLIAM CLARK

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

Handsome Calicoes, Gingham,

Muskies, Silks, Pungees,

Crapes, &c.

Also—A variety of articles intended for

Early Fall Demand.—Consisting of

Superfine and Common Cloths,

Cassimets, Flannels, Bombazets, Bombazines, Merinoes, Worsted Hosiery, &c.—Also,

AN ADDITIONAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES;

Among which are

Cheap Brown Sugars and nice

White Preserving do

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

aug 27 3w, &c

A Classical Teacher Wanted

(Continued from first page.)
self bound to protect the family of Major Eaton, as he would mine under similar circumstances. I then informed him that Col. Johnson had formally announced to Mr. Ingham, Judge Berrien and myself, that it was his intention to remove from office for the cause mentioned, and had learned from Mr. I. the evening before, who derived his information from the Colonel, that he had gone so far as to make temporary arrangements for the management of the Department, viz: Mr. Dickinson for the Treasury, Mr. Kendall for the Navy, and some one else for Attorney General. This the President denied, and said he would send for Col. Johnson, and for that purpose called for a servant. When the servant came, I observed it was unnecessary to send for Col. J.—his word was sufficient. Well, said he, if you are satisfied, I told him I was. We continued our conversation for some time. I attempted on that occasion, as I had several times before, to convince him of the impropriety of his interfering at all in a question of such a delicate character, but his feelings were evidently too much enlisted to weigh any reasons which might be offered.
I have already informed the public that no paper was presented to me, or read to me, or alluded to, having reference to the future conduct of the members of the cabinet. On this head I cannot be mistaken. I may add, that the President constantly insisted on the necessity of harmony among the members of the cabinet. Here I cannot refrain from a remark upon this injunction of the President, that Major Eaton was the only dissatisfied member of the cabinet—the only one who carried complaints to the President of the conduct of others—the only one who employed his efforts to bring us into discredit with the public or the President. Among the others the utmost civility and sociability prevailed. No one annoyed him (Major Eaton), or made any effort to embarrass the operations of his department, or in any manner act towards him as inimical, or deficient in respect; and yet, we are to be punished for the discordance of the cabinet. Can any decision be more arbitrary and unjust?
A few days after this interview with the President, Col. Johnson came into the Navy Department, and as he entered I rose to receive him. With his wonted cordiality of manner he expressed his satisfaction at a peaceful aspect of our relations. I observed to him, with a smile, that the President denied having authorized him to make such a communication as he had made. He good humoredly replied, "Let it pass; I represented it to you in the most favorable light," and, as he was hurried, here the conversation ended.
About the same time I had an interview with Major Eaton, in the presence of Judge Berrien and Major Barry. This was brought about by the President. Major Eaton, it seems, had complained to him, either directly or indirectly, that a party given by my family, the last of September or the first of October, 1829, to the family of a most estimable friend and relation of mine, from Nashville, Tennessee, who was on a visit to Washington City, the Rev. J. N. Campbell, then of that place, now of Albany, N. Y. was among the invited guests. The circumstances were these: Mr. Campbell, who had resided in the city for some years previous to General Jackson's inauguration was the Pastor of a church, and such was his reputation, that the President and three members of his cabinet, viz: Mr. Ingham, Judge Berrien and myself, took pains, and became regular attendants at his church. In the course of his ministry he formed an acquaintance with my family, and occasionally visited them. He happened there while my friend Hill and his family were with us, contracted an acquaintance with them, and when the party above alluded to was given, my daughter is invited him. He attended, and took the liberty of carrying with him his friend Dr. Ely of Philadelphia, who had just arrived. I knew no more of his being invited than of any other person who happened to be present. He was, however, not the less welcome on that account, nor was his friend, Dr. Ely. Neither of these gentlemen require a recommendation where they reside. Mr. Campbell is known to be a learned, pious, and most eloquent divine. Some short time after the party, I heard, very much to my surprise, that Major Eaton and some of his partisans were enraged with me, and threatened my destruction, because Mr. Campbell and Dr. Ely were at my house as above stated. I could scarcely credit the report, until it was mentioned to me by the President, when I emphatically asked him who questioned my right to invite whom I pleased to my house. He testily observed, no person; but as there was some misunderstanding between Major Eaton, Mrs. E. and Mr. Campbell, the latter (Major E.) thought it expedient to host him. At the interview above alluded to, between Major Eaton, Judge Berrien, Major Barry and myself, Major Eaton mentioned the circumstances of Mr. Campbell and Dr. Ely being at my house on the occasion referred to. I asked Major Eaton, in the most friendly manner, if this was his only complaint, and if he would be satisfied provided I convinced him that he was in error, assuring him at the same time that he had no right to consider me being under the influence of unfriendly

feelings towards him; that, on the contrary, he ought to know, my personal attachment for him, before the cabinet was formed; and further, if he would obtain the consent of his brother-in-law, Major Lewis, to read a confidential correspondence which passed between Major L. and myself, in the winter of 1827-'28, on this disturbing subject, he would then be convinced of the disinterestedness and correctness of my course, and of its entire conformity to that friendship and good will which had so long subsisted between us. I might have gone further and said, that Major Lewis, in the winter of 1827-'28, when there could be no unworthy motive to mislead either of us considered Mrs. Eaton an unsafe associate for his daughter, although he was now endeavoring to induce Gen. Jackson to drive me out of the Cabinet, because I would not compel my daughters to associate with her. Major Eaton would not say whether he would be satisfied or not, and the explanation was withheld. But as we were about to separate, he offered me his hand in a more cordial manner than he had done for some months previous. I have no doubt that Major Eaton, in tendering his resignation, stipulated for the dismissal of the three offensive members of the Cabinet. Mr. Van Buren, also, I have reasons to believe, urged the adoption of this measure.
This gentleman had discovered that the three members of the Cabinet (afterwards ejected,) disdained to become tools to subserve his ambitious aspirations, and he determined to leave them as little power to defeat his machinations as possible. It is said to be a part of his character to tolerate politically no one, who will not enter heart and soul into measures for promoting his own aggrandizement: He had become latterly the almost sole confidant and adviser of the President. How he obtained this influence might be a subject of curious and entertaining enquiry. But I shall not pursue it. I may add, however, that amongst the means employed, were the most devoted and assiduous attention to Mrs. Eaton, and unceasing efforts to bring her into notice, especially with the families of the foreign Ministers.
Finally, when the President found that his efforts to introduce Mrs. Eaton into society proved abortive he became, every day, less communicative, and more and more formal in his hospitalities, until there could be no doubt that as to myself an unfriendly influence had obtained an ascendancy in his private councils, & the result shows that he had determined to sacrifice me to gratify the feelings of those whom I had offended, as stated above.
I may at some future time add to these views. At present I take my leave, with assurances of great respect and esteem.
Yours, &c.
JOHN BRANCH.
To Edmund B. Freeman, Esq. Halifax Town.
P. S.—I have not considered it necessary to notice a charge, made in the Globe, against Judge Berrien, of suppressing a material part of a letter which I wrote to him, and substituting another in its stead. If any person has been misled by this bold accusation of the editor of the Globe, and is desirous of obtaining correct information, he has my permission to read the whole letter although it was not intended to be made public.

POETRY.
THE POLE'S GOOD NIGHT.
A song, a song for Poland,
A cup of festal wine,
Though pledged by many a breaking heart
Still strong for thee and thine.
With smiling lips, and calm, smooth brow
Our fate hath taught the art,
From every loved one round us now,
In soldier's guise to part.
The homes, the homes of Poland—
The mountains and the plains,
The rivers and the free wild woods,
The slaves who burst their chains—
The mother's sacred love—the tea
That weep the hero's fall—
The memory of our better years—
Fill high, to one and all.
The sword, the sword of Poland—
The keenest and the best:
But fling away the coward shield,
And bare the warrior's breast,
As gaily to the battle ground,
As to the banquet—on!
There's music on the trumpet sound,
Fill high—though hope be gone!
The cross, the cross of Poland!
Aye, honest hearts and true,
Have boldly dyed the peaceful robe
In glory's sanguine hue.
Beam, holy cross of conquering fame,
That lead one Constantine,
But tremble thou of recreant name,
Before the bannered sign.
Good night, good night to Poland—
To-morrow's sun may rise
To see us rest on mother earth,
Beneath our own blue skies;
And welcome, welcome, if the strife
Be won, to make thee free!
Fill to the last dear drop of life,
Oh! Poland—all for thee!

Magistrate's Blanks
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

BANKING HOUSE OF
J. I. Uden, Jr. & Brothers,
NO. 114 BALTIMORE STREET.
DEPOSITS will be received, at the following rate of interest per annum, viz:
On deposits subject to be drawn for } 3 per ct.
at the pleasure of the depositor }
On deposits subject to 30 days notice } 4 per ct.
On deposits made for a period not } 5 per ct.
less than one year, or subject to }
90 days notice. }
Certificates will be issued for all special deposits.
Baltimore, August 20.

CLARK'S OFFICE, Baltimore, Sept. 1, 1831
Report of the Drawing of the Maryland State Lottery, No. 6, for 1831.
No. 3467 old No. the capital prize of \$10,000
11,325 prize of 2,000
17,007 do 1,000
18,225 do 600
17,663 do 400
17,677 do 300
9,249 do 200
41,0 do 100
14,566 do 100
5,169 do 100
14,77 do 100
111,6 do 100
1,970 do 100
With 20 prizes of \$20, 50 of 10, 200 of 5, and 10,000 of \$1 50 cents each.
No. 3467, an odd number, having drawn the Capital Prize, agreeably to the Scheme, therefore, all the odd numbers being those ending with 1, 3, 5, 7 or 9, are each entitled to one dollar and fifty cents in addition to whatever prizes they may have drawn besides.
On hand at Clarks.
All marked thus (*) sold at Clarks.

NEXT SCHEME.
ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM.
By which the purchaser of Two or more chances, must draw, gross, at least one half of the sum invested.
MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, No. 7, for 1831, on THURS. AY, September 29.
HIGHEST PRIZE
5,000 DOLLARS.
Scheme.
1 prize of \$5,000 4 prizes of \$100
1 2,000 5 50
1 1,000 10 20
1 500 20 10
1 300 100 5
1 200 150 3
10,000 of \$2
Half Tickets, One dollar.—Quarters, fifty cents
To be had at
CLARK'S OFFICES,
N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert
W. corner of Baltimore and Gay, and
N. E. corner of Baltimore & Charles sts.
Where the Highest Prizes in the State Lottery have been often sold, than at any other office!!!
Orders either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.
Address to **JOHN CLARK,**
Lottery Vender, Baltimore
Sept. 3

COMMISSION BUSINESS.
THE Subscriber being located on Light st. wharf, No. 20 Baltimore, respectfully tenders his services in the above line of business for the Selling of Wheat, Corn, Rye, Oats, Staves and other articles—and solicits the favor of his country acquaintances, and fellow-citizens in general, for a Share of their business. He flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to those that may call on him. He has made an arrangement, also to furnish the articles of Ground Plaster (from a horse power mill) and bricks at the manufacturing prices—having become the agent for one of the most extensive Houses in the city of the first article—all orders for groceries shall be furnished at the lowest Cash prices. Any business requiring an agency to be attended to or settled in the city, if placed to his charge, shall meet with prompt attention at moderate charges.
Balt. Aug. 27.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.
THE Subscriber, in part for his own accommodation, has recently purchased
A drove of 32 Mules,
from 2 to 3 years old last spring
They are of fine size and symmetry, active and spirited; are very docile, and pronounced by competent Judges, equal, if not superior, to any drove ever brought from Kentucky, to this State.—22 of them are for sale price from 110 to \$135 per pair. Mr. Plummer the Overseer at my Waterloo Farm, will show them to any person desirous of purchasing. Letters from Gentlemen, in the neighbouring counties, desirous of obtaining further information, directed to me, in Easton, will be duly attended to.
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.
Aug. 27

For Rent for the ensuing year,
That nice and convenient three story
BRICK DWELLING,
situate on Washington, near Cabinet street, and the framed shop adjoining. Also the small dwelling on the corner of Cabinet & West Sts. To approved tenants the above property, will be rented on accommodating terms, and put in good repair. Apply to
JOSEPH CALDWELL.
Aug. 27

For Rent the ensuing year.
FOUR or five tenements, in the town of Easton, for particulars enquire of the subscriber, or in his absence Mr. Wm. Bullen.
E. N. HAMBLETON.
Aug. 27.

JOHN OF ROANOKE.
NOW in fine condition, has commenced a fall season, to end the latter part of October next—Terms as advertised in the Spring. He is one of the subscribers, Nicholas Goldsborough's farm, near Easton, March from a distance, if left, will be well taken care of on reasonable terms, but no responsibility for accidents or escapes.
N. GOLDSBOROUGH,
RICHARD SPENCER,
E. N. HAMBLETON.
Aug. 27

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 ELECTIONS to 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. FAULKNER, Shff.
of Talbot county
Easton, August 20th. 1831

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 Trappe; the 21st and 23d at St. Michaels, 25th at Lockerman's mill; 29th Wye Mills.
ARTHUR J. LOVEDAY,
Standard Keeper.
N. B. All persons who stand indebted to the Subscriber are earnestly requested to call and settle their accounts by the 1st of October, as he intends at that time to remove to Baltimore.
Sept. 3 St **WM. BECKLEY.**

NOTICE.
WANTED IMMEDIATELY by a gentleman in Easton, a negro woman, who can be recommended for honesty and cleanliness. She is wanted as a cook, and a liberal price will be given either for the hire or purchase of her. Applications to be left at the office of the Easton Gazette.
Easton, July 2

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 prepared to receive a call from his deputies in the respective districts of this county. The Lawyers, Clerks, Registrars, &c. generally expect punctual payments, which makes a speedy collection necessary.
J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.
May 28

NOTICE.
All persons who purchased property at my sale, at Bakers Landing, are respectfully requested to come forward and make payment, as their notes became due on the 6th of July past.
JERE. VALLIANT.
Aug. 27th

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 of September next, at the court house door, in the town of Easton, all the farm and improvements, belonging to the heirs of Henry Concell, 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 good and 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. FULGHMAN,
CHARLES JUMP,
JOSEPH FURNER,
WM. ROSE,
Aug. 20 (S&W) } Commissioners.

HOUSE & LOT FOR SALE
WILL be sold at Public Sale, on TUESDAY the 8th November next, at the Court House door in Easton, between the hours of 12 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. The house and lot where Thomas Kersey used to live, situated near the western precincts of the town, on a credit of one, two and three years; it will be required of the purchaser that he shall pass a bond, with approved security for the payment of the purchase money, in three equal annual instalments, and the interest on the whole or such part of the purchase money as shall be unpaid, at the end of each year, from the day of sale.
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cash.
Branch Bank Easton Sept. 3 S&W

House and Lots for Sale.
BY virtue of an order of Talbot county court, at May Term 1828, the undersigned commissioners, will offer at public Sale on the 13th day of September next, two lots of ground, situated at the upper end of Dover street, in the town of Easton, on one of which is erected a convenient and comfortable two story frame dwelling, with kitchen attached. This property will be sold on a credit of 12 months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, to the several heirs for their respective portions, bearing interest from the day of sale. The sale will take place on the premises at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.
JOHN M. G. EMORY,
WM. H. GROOM,
LAMBT. REARDON,
Aug 13 Sw } Commissioners.

LAND FOR SALE.
ON WEDNESDAY, the 5th of October next, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M. I will offer at Public Sale, (if not previously disposed of at private sale)—all that land, (except 5 acres,) which I purchased of John Arringdale, 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 premises.
LOTT WARFIELD.
Aug. 27.

FOR SALE,
THE choice of several Yoke of young well-broke OXEN; they are insured to constant work. Also, a good GIG HORSE.
ROBT. DELAHAY.
Oxford Neck, Aug. 6

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND,
WILL continue the same routes as last year, until further notice, viz: leave Baltimore on Tuesday and Friday morning's at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton; leave Easton on Wednesday and Saturday morning's at 7 o'clock, for Cambridge, Annapolis and Baltimore; leave Baltimore on Monday morning's at 6 o'clock for Chestertown, by Corsica landing, and return the same day. Passage and fare the same as last year.
*All Baggage, Packages, parcels &c. at the risk of the owner of owners thereof.
LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Captain.
March 19
The Cambridge Chronicle, Centerville Times and Kent Inquirer will Copy the above.

REUBEN T. BOYD
TAILOR, Easton,
NEXT door south of the Bank, feels truly grateful to those who have reached to him the hand of real friendship by patronising him in business, and promptly discharging their bills. Having a young and growing family to provide for, and as an inspired writer tells us, "who ever does not provide for his own household is worse than an infidel, and has denied the faith;" he is induced to make this appeal to public sentiment, and say he is still willing to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, & that all orders in his line, will be executed in the best manner and utmost dispatch; in cases of journeys, weddings or mourning, his arrangements are such as to enable him to make a suit of clothes at a very short notice.
N. B. Country produce will be taken from persons living in the country for work done, who find it inconvenient to pay the cash.
R. T. B.
May 21

\$50 REWARD.
AN AWAY on Monday the 1st instant, a negro boy named
ISAAC,
about 15 or 16 years of age, 4 feet 10 or 11 inches high, and well made, a gib on the tongue, and draws his words when spoken to. The clothing he had on when he left Mr. John Satchell, near Buck Town, in whose employ he was, was country made linen and trousers, &c. If the said boy be apprehended in the county and secured in Cambridge jail, I will give twenty dollars; or \$30 if taken out of the county and in the State and lodged in any jail, or the above reward if taken out of the State—provided, in either case, that I get him again. I do hereby warn all persons from harboring or employing said negro, as well as from facilitating his escape, and particularly the company and keeper of the Nanticoke Bridge.
JOHN STAPLEFORD.
Little Black-water Bridge
Dorchester county, Md. Aug 20 1831 }

\$50 REWARD.
AN AWAY from the subscriber yesterday morning, (5th August,) a negro man named
HARRY,
aged about 26 years, about 5 feet 3 inches high, with black complexion, thick lips, large eye lids and silky look. He had on a muslin shirt and linen trousers, and carried with him a bundle containing a blue and white striped kersey jacket and trousers. The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver him to me at Church Creek or secure him in any jail in the State of Maryland, so that I get him again.
HORATIO JONES,
Dorchester county, Md. Aug. 13 31

RUNAWAY.
WAS committed to the jail of Talbot County in the State of Maryland on the 19th July last, by Henry Thomas, Esq. a Justice of the Peace of the county and State aforesaid, as a runaway negro boy who calls himself
JOHN SANDFORD,
aged about 13 or 14 years four feet three and a half inches high; has on his right thigh five small scars as if occasioned by fire, had on when committed a coarse linen shirt and trousers. John is very quick to answer when spoken to, and rather smart in conversation; he says he was stolen sometime last fall from his master Mr. James Gurven who lived on the corner of Howard and Mulberry streets, in the City of Baltimore, by a negro woman called Louisa Seth, and sent to Easton to a negro man called Nace Gibson, where he has remained until apprehended.
The owner of the above described negro boy, is hereby notified, to come forward within sixty days, from the advertising hereof, prove his property and pay, or cause to be paid all such legal costs and charges as have, or may accrue by the reason of apprehending, imprisoning and advertising the same, and take him away according to the law of this State, otherwise the said negro boy John will be dealt with as the Law directs.
J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.
of Talbot County.
Easton July 23.

CASH.
THE subscriber wishes to purchase from
50 TO 100
Likely Negroes,
from ten to twenty-five years of age, of both sexes, for which the highest market prices will be given in cash. Apply to the subscriber, or in his absence, a letter left with Mr. S. Lowe, Easton Hotel, or directed to the subscriber at Centerville, will meet immediate attention.
Nov 13. **THOS W. OVERLEY**

PRINTING
Of every description handsomely executed at this OFFICE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE

VOL.
PRINTED & PUBLISHED
ALEXAN
TWO DOLLAR
annum, payable
ADVE
Not exceeding a so
ONE DOLLAR; &
every subsequent
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EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. XIV.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 17, 1831.

NO. 38.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY EVENING

BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

TERMS

TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS Per Annum, payable half yearly in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Not exceeding a square inserted three times for ONE DOLLAR; and TWENTY FIVE CENTS for every subsequent insertion.

ANTI-COLD-WATER. Dialogue.

Scene. A room furnished with a table, decanter, tumblers, &c. *Swig, Guzzle, and Samuel* (Samuel sitting in a chair reading.)

Swig. How are ye, uncle Guzzle,—do you get any news to day?

Guzzle. Why nothing in particular, only they've got up a cold water 'society' in town. You know there's a set of folks in our neighborhood that's full of their notions, and so they've took it into their heads that rum is hurtful, and we must quit drinking it.

Swig. Wall, wall, they needn't tell me any such stuff; I know better, I've lived to be fifty-five years old, or thereabouts, and I've took a little, more or less, every day since I was knee high to a junk bottle, and it never hurt me I can tell 'em.

Guzzle. Nor me either, Mr. Swig. Rum has been the life o' me for more than twenty years past, though I don't drink much. (I never liked hard drinking,) and don't encourage it.

Swig. Oh no, I'd never encourage drunkenness. A man should always keep within bounds; but a little drop won't hurt nobody. And I like a glass or two with a friend sometimes.

Guzzle. Yes, it makes one glad to see his old acquaintance, and it loosens his tongue, as you may say, and gives a kind of joy to conversation. Come, neighbor Swig, what say ye, for a glass just to cheer the inner man. (Takes the decanter.) Here's a little New England of the first chop, right from Deacon Gillesup's.

Swig. But I thought the cold water was the sale of rum. Sam, didn't you tell me he had bungled up his casks and sold his measures?

Sam. I understood he had, sir.

Guzzle. I'll tell you about that, neighbor Swig. The good old man was crafty enough to keep a sly tap for his own use, and to accommodate his neighbors in case of sickness. And so, I told him that my wife was expecting every day to be attacked with the dyspepsy, and he was kind enough to spare me a couple o' quarts for that occasion. I hope you won't say nothing about it; if the old woman should hear that I got it on her account, she'd drum my head into a squash pie. She's plagu'y handy in the use of broom handles, fire pokers, and such sort of drumsticks, neighbor Swig. (Takes out a glass, and hands the decanter to Swig.)

Swig. Yes, yes, I'll warrant that; I never see'd one that wasn't. I'd sooner trust my pate in a nest of hornets, than within the reach of my wife when she gets into one of her tantrums. (Shakes the decanter, and turns out a glass.) It bears a good head. Old Gillesup never waters his rum; it isn't doing as he'd be done by.

Guzzle. Aye, Deacon Gillesup is a churristain, if ever there was one. No man ever lived up nearer to the golden rule than he does. Well, here's to better acquaintance. (Drinks.)

Swig. And here's freedom to drink, and death to cold water. (Drinks.)

Enter Tom Rattle, in haste.

Tom R. Stop, my good friends, stop for mercy sake, and if you have the least spark of pity in you, save a dying man from the worst of all deaths.

Swig. Ah, Tom! is this you? You are the last man in the world I should suspect of dying. Why, what the deuce is the matter with you?

Tom R. Matter! matter enough, Mr. Swig. For three long days have I been travelling to and fro in the earth, like the Jew in the days of Job, without a drop of toddy to wet my whistle with for the whole time. My throat is as dry as a tin trumpet, and my lips are like a bundle o' brimstone matches. A spark of fire would blow me up like a flash of powder. The sight of your grog has set me all in a flame, and I shall burn to cinders unless you lend a hand to save me.

Swig. Wall, Tom, it's a pity you should die just now, and if a glass of grog will save you, I don't doubt but Mr. Guzzle will make you welcome.

Guzzle. Why, I wouldn't see a dog die, if I could help him; so you may give Tom a glass, if you've a mind to, though I don't think he's worth the cost.

Tom R. (Turns out a glass.) Mr. Guzzle, your humble servant. Here's the everlasting gratitude of Tom Rattle

for the saviour of his life. (Drinks.) It is a glorious medicine. (Sings.)

Oh! there's nothing half so sweet in life,
As rum, rum, rum.

Swig. You've recovered very quick, Tom, for so sick a man; and you've become quite musical in the mean time. Can't you give us a song?

Tom R. Yes, I guess so. I always had a notion for music; and between you and me, I've a considerable knack of making verses. If you'd like to hear a song of my own make, set to the good old tune of Yankee Doodle, you shall have it.

Swig. Aye, aye, Tom, I've shuffled out many a pair of stocking feet to that tune in my younger days; and I tell you what there's but few boys that can shave it down as I used to, though I say it myself. But come, let us have your song. It is a good one no doubt.

Tom R. Why, it may be called a spiritual song, I think, though it don't partake much of a religious nature. (Tunes his voice and sings.)

When I was a little boy,
And lived with my dad, sir,
I learnt to love a drop of grog,
I was a merry lad, sir,
And when I come to this ere town,
I brought a jug o' brandy;
I'd take a drink, and then I would
Sing Yankee Doodle Dandy.

Swig. pretty natural, Tom. I don't doubt you being the father of that. A little bit of a history of yourself I rather guess. Wall, what did you find here to please you?

Tom R. (Sings.)

And here I met a thirsty crew,
Of fellows wide awake, sir;
They drank my liquor and 'twas well,
My jug they did not take, sir.
There was old Jeremiah Swig,
Tim Screw, and Jacob Handy,
They got as drunk as David's pig,
Upon my jug o' brandy.

Swig. I don't thank you for dragging my name into your rhymes; and as for being set down along side of Tim Screw, I won't bear it. It is a rascally insult, and you're a scoundrel for doing it.

Tom R. No, no, Mr. Swig, I didn't mean any harm; I wanted a word to gingle with pig, and there was no other name amongst my acquaintances.

Swig. To make up the apartment.

Swig. Wall, what did you do with your empty jug?

Tom R. I guess I got it filled again.

Swig. Pretty likely. And what other acquaintance did you make?

Tom R. (Sings.)

And there was pretty Sally Sloop,
I found her at a quilting;
A high-strung jade as ever lived,
And rather fond of sitting.
I felt my heart go pit-a-pat,
I looked her some brandy;
She culled my ears, and told me go
Sing Yankee Doodle dandy.

Swig. Then you met with a head flax, did you Tom?

Tom R. I guess I did, but it was nothing to what I've met with since.

Swig. You took the wrong way to win her.

Tom R. You see I did not understand her nature. (Sings.)

But Sally could not long hold out,
For she was tender-hearted,
And when I told her how I ached,
She told me how she smarted;
And so we thought to ease our pains,
To marry would be handy;
We had a wedding, and the priest,
He drank my jug o' brandy.

Swig. Quite a natural idea, Tom; capital cure for that kind of sickness. I'll be bound you'll never be troubled with it again. But I don't think you treated the parson fairly. The good old minister would as soon drink a dose of fire and brimstone, as he would touch your brandy that you sing so much about.

Tom R. That's true enough; but we poets ain't obliged to stick to the truth in all cases. And as the jug was certainly empty, I didn't know of a better man to charge it to.

Swig. Wall, Tom, you got married; what do you think of Matrimony?

Tom R. Just wait till I get through with the song, and you'll have my ideas on the subject in full. (Sings.)

But oh! what sorrows tread upon
The joys of wedded life, sir,
When I'd been married but a week,
I quarrelled with my wife, sir;
She throw'd a poker at my head,
She broke my jug o' brandy;
She scratched my eyes, and told me go
Sing Yankee Doodle dandy.

Guzzle. Oh, Tom! you've seen rough times. I pity you, I'll be hanged if I don't. I've had just such difficulties myself. Come, your song deserves another dram, if I'm any judge of rhymes. (Drinks.)

Tom R. (Takes the decanter.) Mr. Guzzle, you've as kind a soul as ever nater wrapped up in a lump of clay; and I'll say too, you've as good an idea of verses as any man I've met with. (Drinks from the decanter.)

Guzzle. Sam, won't you take a drop?

Sam. No, I do not need it.

Guzzle. But you'd better take a little

with us; a glass or so won't hurt you.

Sam. A glass or so will not do me any good, so why should I drink it?

Guzzle. But you don't know how awkward you look in refusing to drink with your friends.

Sam. Nor do I care, sir. I dislike rum; and it is no reason for my burning my throat with it, that I happen to meet with a friend.

Guzzle. You'll be a drunkard yet, Sam. I never see one set out so hard against drinking, but he became a drunkard sooner or later.

Sam. So you would have me to drink in order to prevent my becoming a drunkard, would you? Very good advice! You might as well tell me to jump into the fire to prevent burning up, or into the river to save myself from drowning.

Swig. Folks didn't have these notions of yours, Sam, when I was a young man. A gentleman wouldn't be seen in the company of a fellow that should talk such nonsense then. No, Sam, the gals would have snuffed at a fellow that couldn't carry off to the amount of a pint of whiskey in the course of an evening. I sweetened our breath, they used to say, and made us chatty and agreeable.

Sam. A pint of whiskey to sweeten your breath, and make you chatty and agreeable! Your conversation must have been very interesting, and your girls must have possessed extremely delicate stomachs to enable them to snuff such sweet breath as a pint of whiskey would give you! Pray, sir, what constituted a gentleman in your younger days? (Guzzle drinks again, and staggers to chair.)

Swig. None of your small chaps that sneak away from a bottle like a dog from a sheep-fold. A gentleman in my day would drink as often as he was asked, and always paid his bill without grudging. And then he would smoke a bunch of long nines in a day, sweat round oath when he was insulted—take a five dollar bill at a game of cards, kiss his hat one side, carry a high head, and kiss the gals, Sam.

Sam. A very fine list of qualifications for a gentleman, though with the exception of the last I confess I am totally

(Enter Esquire Trueman.)

Trueman. Gentlemen, my most obedient. Hope I do not interrupt you.

Swig. No, squire, no interruption. Mr. Guzzle and I have been arguing with Sam here, about drinking, sober drinking; I mean; but he is as obstinate as a mule; there's no convincing of him.

Trueman. You wish to convince him that it is beneficial, do you?

Swig. Yes.

Trueman. But I suspect your arguments in favor of this habit are not so cogent as you may think them. Did it never occur to you that you might be in the wrong?

Swig. No, squire, my mind is made up from experience. I know that when I'm tired with hard labor, a little drop of the ardent cheers me up, and gives me life and strength again. There's nothing like it, squire.

Trueman. But it gives you an unnatural strength, Mr. Swig; it creates a feverish excitement, which causes you to labor beyond your strength; and when it wears off, it leaves you in a state of languor, and weakness much greater than that in which it found you. And then what will you do?

Swig. What will I do? Take another glass to be sure.

Guzzle. (In a drunken tone.) Yes—take another glass—to be sure.

Trueman. And how many glasses do you want in the course of a day?

Swig. O, not more than four or five.

Guzzle. Four or five—more or less—Mr. Swig.

Trueman. Can a man drink four or five glasses of rum in a day, and be called a sober, temperate man? And will he who is in the constant habit of drinking, be satisfied at all times, with even this quantity? Does not the habit increase upon him as he continues the use of intoxicating liquors? And does he not want a larger quantity to keep up the required excitement as he advances in years?

Swig. I hold that a man should drink just as much as he wants, and no more. And I suppose that as we grow old, we need a little more than we did forty years ago; and some folks want more than others. For my part, when I go to a training, or a husking, or any thing of that sort, I can carry off the matter of a pint and a half of white face. But you see I don't have this sort of spree more than six or eight times in the course of a year. Wall, here's uncle Guzzle would get pretty well corned on a couple of gills. I suppose I could keel up a dozen like him in a regular blow-out.

Trueman. This is what you call sober drinking is it? And these are the arguments by which you would overcome Samuel's scruples! He must be extremely unreasonable not to acknowledge the force of them.

Swig. Ah! squire, you may joke me as much as you've a mind to—it's no use. This hue and cry of your cold water folks is all a humbug. You want us to join your society; but I shan't. Here's Sam will join you any time; and my women folks may go with him; but I shan't give up my rights, I tell ye.

Trueman. What right would you relinquish by uniting with our society?

Swig. The right of drinking, squire.

Guzzle. Land o' liberty—Mr. Swig. Trueman. Until you are convinced that drinking is wrong, and that you have no moral right to indulge in it, we do not ask you to join us. But when you shall have become satisfied of this fact, we shall be happy to receive you.

(Enter Tim Screw with his head bound up.)

Tim S. Squire Trueman, I've come to enter a complaint agin Tom Rattle, and I want to get a warrant for him.

Tom R. You may as well make out a couple, squire, whilst you're about it; for if Tim wants law, I mean to give him enough on't.

Trueman. What is the difficulty between you?

Tim S. I'll tell ye squire. Tom and I went down to Deacon Gillesup's along with a dozen or fifteen more good fellers and I paid over a quart o' New England on a sartin 'casion.

Tom R. He lies, squire he lies like a dog.

Trueman. Silence, silence, hear him through.

Tom R. He'll lie and steal too, squire.

Tim S. Wall, as I was saying, I paid over a quart on a sartin 'casion —

Tom R. You see he was published last Sunday to Sukey Biddle.

Trueman. Silence, Thomas, sit down till Timothy has made his statement. (Tom sits down.)

Tim S. Wall, as I was saying, squire, he was taking a little drop that I bought with my own money, and Tom drank as long as there was a drop left of the quart. (Tom starts up,) and then came up behind me like a savage brute, and knocked me down across the barrel without the least provocation.

Trueman. Is this true or false, Thomas?

Tom R. About half and half, squire.

Trueman. I asked some of the rum, and knocked him down, that's true. The rest of it was his life, though he'll always get drunk when he can beg it, or steal it.

Guzzle. Aye—beg it—and steal it. (Tries to rise, but falls back.)

Tom R. Hurra! uncle Guzzle; a little bit dog-eyed I rather guess.

Guzzle. Not (hicups) as you know on (hicups) Tom.

Trueman. Whose rum did he drink then?

Tom R. My own, squire; and I'll tell you the facts about it. We went down, as Tim says, to take a drop with him on the 'casion of his being published to Sukey Biddle. And where do you think he got the rum?

Tim S. I bought it.

Tom R. You stole it out of my jug, and the Deacon's boy told me of it. And so I thought, squire, as Tim took the rum in his way, it was right enough that I should take the pay in my way. So I just laid him on the barrel pretty much as he says. But Tim forgot the best of the story, and I must tell it.

Trueman. Make your story short as possible.

Tom R. Wall, sir, Tim appeared to be bothered for breath awhile, but he got over it at last, and when he had rested himself a little over the barrel, up he jumps all at once and comes at me head first like a mad bull. And as I was willing to give him room according to his strength, as the saying is, I just stepped one side, and let him go by. So you see he missed his mark, don't ye?

Trueman. Proceed, if you have any thing further to say.

Tom R. Wall, Tim's Sukey—you know her, don't you, squire—Sukey Biddle?

Trueman. Go on.

Tom R. Sukey had just been buying a lot of crockery, and left it in a basket on the counter, and as good luck would have it, the first thing that brought Tim up when he went by me was the basket; and I tell you how it is squire, he rattled it into eggs-shells pretty quick, I ask ye.

Trueman. I cannot stop to hear you any farther; I shall not grant either of you a warrant, although you both deserve punishment. Go home, and quit the grog shops. (Exeunt Omnes.)

From the Baltimore Gazette.

Central Race Course.—The gentlemen who undertook, some months since, to establish near our city a "Central" Race Course, on an enlarged and liberal scale, appear, by the following from the American Turf Register and Sporting Magazine, to have met with the success which might have been expected from the zeal, care and judgment with which their undertaking has been conducted. From those who have had the

most active agency in the enterprise, we understand that finer sport and a greater concourse of people may be expected than have ever before been seen on a Maryland Turf. It is ascertained that for a single race of four miles and repeat, besides the regular races, seven horses will contend, each so swift and powerful that his owner wages \$500 on him, to which the liberal and popular proprietor of the course, Mr. SELDEN, adds \$1000, making already a purse of \$4500. In other stakes there are horses entered from as far as Poughkeepsie on the North River, and, the course has already become, as its name purports, the "Central Course" for the North and the South, on which the best horses of the Union, with an innumerable train of amateurs, friends, backers, breeders, owners, trainers, &c. will meet. It is estimated that these meetings, Spring and Fall, will lead to the expenditure of very large sums of money in Baltimore, besides making its natural advantages and its social and business resources more widely and generally known. So obvious are the benefits to be anticipated, that the steam boat companies, keepers of public houses and some public spirited individuals, as well beyond as within the state, with true discernment and a liberality to be highly commended, have voted to give handsome extra contributions annually. But it is not only the owners of steam boats and stages and public houses that will be benefited. We shall have near us a great biennial horse market, and every branch of business will be more or less assisted; and all should concur in supporting the undertaking, instead of leaving it, as is too often the case, to be kept up by the exertions of a few—suppose 2000 visitors Spring and Fall, five days each to average, an expenditure of \$5 each would leave \$100,000 in Baltimore. The course is a beautiful one, about five miles out, on the new Franklin or old Frederick road, inclosed by a close high paling. A very large house has been built in a most beautiful situation by the Proprietor, which will be ready for the accommodation of the public by the middle of next month. In the mean time the Franklin or Frederick road affords to the course the most beautiful ride in the vicinity.

that most particular precautions have been taken to save the Central Course from the reproach of encouraging gaming—for no person concerned in a gaming table can ever be admitted as a member, or start a horse on the Central Course.

Baltimore Races over the Central Course.

The first meeting on this new and beautiful course, will commence on Tuesday, the 25th of October, and continue four days.

FIRST DAY, a race of two mile heats, for \$200; entrance \$10. Also, on this day, (if made out) immediately after the regular race, will be run the sweepstakes of two mile heats; entrance \$200 half forfeit, for three year old colts and fillies. This stake will be open to subscribers until the 1st of August; four or more to make a race.

SECOND DAY, the great post sweepstakes four mile heats, entrance \$500, p. p. to which the proprietor adds \$1000. To this there are now six subscribers, to wit:—J. C. Stevens, J. Craig, Dr. John Minge, Col. Wm. Wynn, John P. White and Gen. C. Irvine.

THIRD DAY, three mile heats; purse \$500; entrance \$15. On this day, (if made out) the sweepstakes of mile heats for colts & fillies, three years old; entrance \$100, half forfeit. This stake will be open to subscribers until the 25th of October; four or more to make a race.

FOURTH DAY, the jockey club purse four mile heats; purse \$700; entrance \$20.

J. M. SELDEN, proprietor.
Extract from the Rules and by-Laws of the Maryland Jockey Club for the Government of the Central Course.

"No person shall start a horse for any purse under the control of this Club, other than a member, he being at least one third bona-fide interested, and producing satisfactory proof of his horse's age; nor shall any member start a horse if his entrance and subscription be not paid before starting.

"Any person desirous of becoming a member only for the purpose of starting a horse, may do so, he being approved by the Club, and paying double entrance.

"No two riders from the same stable shall be allowed to ride in the same race; nor shall two horses trained in the same stable be allowed to start in the same race.

"Riders shall not be permitted to ride unless well dressed in jockey style;—to wit, jockey cap silk jacket, pantaloons and half boots.

"No professional gambler, nor any interested in a public gaming table, or who shall have been so interested, within twelve months previous to this day, shall be admitted as a member of this club.

good was to consider the most important duty, that of selecting a man to be nominated as a candidate for Congress. I learned that but two persons were put in nomination—a third name, I hear, was mentioned, but mentioned only to be put aside. Of the two names proposed and acted on, mine was one of them, and I was rejected, after discussion, in comparison with one, who, at the last Congressional election forced himself as a candidate upon you and your party, prevented you from taking a candidate of your own, and was then permitted by you and your party to fall before the candidate of the adversary party, when you and they could easily have elected him, because you and they considered him politically unsound, unfaithful, and untrue; and no truth is more generally accepted, than that one third, at least, of all the votes he did get, were given grudgingly and most reluctantly—rather to resist a Jackson man than to favor him to whom they were given. What then is the obvious inference, when my name is put in competition with such a man and rejected, but that I am less fit to be a candidate for Congress, less likely to conciliate the approbation and support of the National Republican party, than a man notoriously discarded at the last election by that party as a political intriguer & tergiversator from whom they withheld their votes & confidence although they could easily have elected him? Is not this the obvious, the irresistible influence? I appeal to you, gentlemen, and to men of all parties, friendly and adversary, it is this—a just and fair representation of my political character. I appeal, not to my friends, I will not vex them with the question, but to my political opponent, and my personal enemies, if they ever heard, in all that has been essayed against me, of my being doubtful, or that I was ever held by any man, for thirty years past, as wanting in zeal and fidelity to the party I professed to serve. Yet your decision, Gentlemen, has tended to stamp this imputation upon me, and I am held up by you to the National Republican party and to the world, in your solemn and deliberate opinion, as inferior to a cast of political trimmer, a d less worthy of the confidence and support of the party to which I belong. Can we look for the justification of this your opinion in the reform which the individual, brought into competition with me, may be supposed to have undergone in the last two years? What are the evidences of reformation—of his superior fitness and worthiness of favour and confidence? It is painful to be forced into historical facts. But shall we find them in the unsuccessful industry with which he has sought every office that was open to his reach in that time—or shall we find them in the reasons assigned by those who recommended him for the place of Attorney General a few weeks past, the last office he sought? reasons known to the Executive Council, and which are too disgusting to detail. Or shall we find them in that species of devotion to his party and their cause indicated by the fact, that whilst he was busy engaged in unflinching exertions to cause himself to be brought out for Congress, he was at the same time, actively employed in trying to get into a high office of considerable pecuniary profit—and pardon me, gentlemen, for enquiring, but were you all, who composed the majority of the Committee that preferred the man brought into competition with me, quite sure to a man that you were quite confident in his political fidelity & devotion to your party, and that there was no reason to fear, under a contrary decision, that he might have set himself to give your party some trouble? If such was the newness of your confidence, it was greatly different, as I am informed, from the sentiment generally expressed by the starting wonder with which the nomination was everywhere received.

I am persuaded that I cannot be contradicted in saying that in my whole political life I have never given any demonstration, by applications, pretensions, or askings through others for office of any sort, that can justify the belief or the charge, that I am mortified at the loss of a station that I desired. In this matter before your committee, gentlemen, if my name had not been mentioned at all, I should have had no right to complain, and I should have been silent—because to be overlooked, omitted, or even neglected does not necessarily imply reproach. Or had my name been weighed & compared with a man, known as uniformly true & faithful to the party to which he professed to belong in that case, I could not have complained, for there would have still been no imputation upon my political probity of character—and as for any other person being adjudged by you to possess superior talents, learning and statesman like knowledge, I am, as I ought to be, the last man in the University to object to it. But when you compare me with a man that you and your party (to which party I belong) cast off and repudiated as unworthy of your and their confidence—as a man doubted, distrusted, and condemned—and deliberately say, that I am even less trustworthy, less likely to command the favour and support of the party than such a discarded man, you really degrade and humble me, gentlemen, in a manner that I do not believe I merit at your hands, and that I cannot sanction by my silent acquiescence.

If you did not mean to say, that I was politically faithless—or if you really did believe me sound and worthy of confidence—had your decision been the reverse of what it is, would any aspersion have been cast upon him who was put in competition with me? If not, the conclusion is, that the sacrifice of myself was disregarded, and you threw your protection around one who might have needed it, and who could not have been wanted.

This disparaged and discarded, I am left to the hope of gathering consolation in the supposition, that you did not intend to stigmatize or to injure me—I can have no wish to believe otherwise—but what will it avail me, an injury or wrong is not less so, because it did not spring from a bad motive. Death by chance-medley is as complete as by willful, deliberate assassination. The injury inflicted cannot be denied, as an appeal to facts must prove it.

It is as notorious as the past election, that the individual brought into competition with me, did attempt to force himself upon your party two years ago—that of the votes he did receive, a large portion was reluctantly given him—that he was permitted to fail in his election, although the party had the power to elect him, because they had no confidence in him, because they regarded him as politically equivocal—that you now after a full discussion in committee, weighed and compared this man with me, and finally determined, that in your opinion he was more fit, and more likely to gain the confidence and support of the party than I was. These facts then, which are undeniable, place me before the world as inferior and less worthy in the estimation of the party, than the man you are, than a man rejected and

cast off in public reprobation. What is the next thing? Five or six weeks after this decision of yours, the people are called upon, in pursuance of party discipline, to approve and ratify your condemnation of me by voting your nomination. They vote your nomination, and they add their condemnation to yours, banishing me from the party as unfit & unworthy. Already the question has been earnestly asked me, "What have you done so to offend your old friends?" I reply, with conscious rectitude, nothing, but that I have fearlessly, and faithfully and openly, and annually served them with my best exertions for the last thirty years. Thus the opinion is gone abroad that I am condemned, whether intentionally or not—and whether justly or with out cause, is only to be learned from the gentlemen of the Committee who pronounced against me.

In looking around for some palliation of this grievous act of injustice, it has occurred to me Gentlemen that it might be said that you did not design to give opinions as to political standing or character, but that you acted from policy alone—and what was that policy? That I had been an uniform federalist in the old parties, and therefore it was impolitic to take me—a denounced, equivocal, and doubtful man was preferable.—This was avowed in the committee, and a majority assented to it. I ask, is it more unbecoming in the National Republican party to take men indiscriminately from both the old parties who belong to them, than it is in the Jackson party? The people of the Jackson party vote in old federalists with perfect ardor and success, without any qualms of conscience or fear of consequences from the ghosts and hobgoblins of old party charges and disputes. President Jackson with his advisers, put in two old federalists into his first cabinet, and at least three if not four old federalists into his second cabinet—some of whom have manfully stood forth even within a few years past and defended in debate on the Senate floor the whole policy and acts of the old federal party—for which, instead of being denounced they have been honored and confided in on account of their fidelity. Is it more impolitic to take federal men in your party for some high stations, than for other high stations? What, Gentlemen, do you call the man you have nominated—was he a federalist or not, or what was he? Is it because a man of your party was known to be decided and undeviating as a federalist long tried, that it is more politic to cast him aside and to take one considered less firm and always more equivocal? thus declaring, that firmness, zeal, and long tried fidelity are reasons for condemning a man in a political view, but that wavering and uncertainty are qualifications in another man that make it better policy to recommend him? In fine Gentlemen, do you mean to justify or to establish the policy of discarding and denouncing men of undeviating good faith to their party and their cause (who are of your own party) because they were known as honest and decided federalists in the old party times?

Let the world understand you upon this subject of supposed policy, that the national republican party may decide, whether they will adopt this policy, this proscription against their own friends. I am aware that any appeal to old parties at this time of day is appealing in effect to the dry bones of the departed—fancy may dictate it, some little ineffectual semblances may seem to countenance it, but what is the practical view of this matter? practically we find our opponents relying with good success upon distinguished old federalists—practically we see long and tried old federalists, distinguished in that party, hitherto supported here and every where by National Republicans, and many are now in high offices in the state. If then these phantom fears are reasoned upon, we must reason them down again—and I entreat you Gentlemen, as you regard the union and harmony of the National Republican party, never cherish the idea of such distinctions, much less attempt to act on them to propitiate popular favor.

But why resort to this policy when you have, as you know you had, a considerable majority in the district? Did you believe that the National Republican party of this district would object to vote for a man known to them from first to last as true & undeviating in their cause, because he might be attacked by his opponents, a minority, for having been a decided federalist in old times, when those opponents were running famous old federalists themselves at the same time? You know you did not need a Jackson vote to elect your candidate, & the object was to draw out and excite your friends. Are the National Republicans more likely to be roused up and drawn forth in support of a man whom they rejected as equivocal, and the uncertainty of whose political opinions and attachments have brought him into disrepute with the grave, and rendered him the sportive remark of the gay politicians of the day?—or of a man known and tried as faithful and never doubted? I should think of the latter, and I should think, any thing that looked like the assertion of a contrary opinion, would not be very acceptable to the manly and independent sentiments of National Republicans.

But suppose you had needed Jackson votes, could you have thought that you would have succeeded better with a man your party had denounced as equivocal than with an unequivocal man? No, Gentlemen, your adversaries are never going to take up an equivocal man and run him for you—they might, in a desperate case, adopt the dangerous policy of taking up and supporting an equivocal man on your side and running him as their own, as some of the Jackson men threatened to do with your nomination

if they had a chance, to draw him from you and to disappoint you—but they will never help you to fix a doubtful character on your side. Besides, I can assure you, whatever may be the notions of individuals, that the great body of the people of all parties prefer fair dealing and frankness in every man, friend or foe—and that their honest maxim is, *A firm friend always*—and they have more respect for a decided, candid opponent, than for a doubted or pretended friend. And believe me further, that nothing breaks in upon the union and ardor of a party so much as to make use of its honors and its confidence to propitiate and fix feeble politicians, to the exclusion of old and well tried friends. We laugh at the Jacksonians for their falling off in making idols of eleventh hour men.

This review of the first act of the committee prepares us to understand the second, viz: my appointment by the committee as the representative of this district to the General National Republican Convention to be held in Baltimore in December next.

If my political character and standing were such in your opinion, Gentlemen, that you would not recommend me to the National Republican party of the district for Congress, estimating me inferior to, and preferring such a politician as has been before described, I am at a loss to know how you could have undertaken to appoint me as the representative of that body of the people to the convention. If you thought my political standing such as to make it impolitic to bring me before the people as their representative in Congress, would not that same grade of political standing render it improper for you to make me their representative in the convention? Whether then you were governed by an unworthy opinion of me, or by a sense of policy, or by any doubt of risking me before the people, in refusing to nominate me, in comparison with the other, for Congress; the same unworthy opinion, the same sense of policy, the same doubt of risking me before the people ought to have forbidden you to make me the people's representative in the convention—for if you thought there was a doubt that I would be acceptable in the first instance, why had you no doubt that I would be acceptable in the other? You did not resolve to take up these two names in preference to all others and assign one to one station and the other to another—no Gentlemen, you took up the question for Congress first, and independently of all other questions—on that point you discussed the fitness of the person drawn into competition with me and myself—then grounds of possible or probable exception as a federalist were alleged against me—and although you were told by the deputation from Talbot, that the man in competition with me had not the confidence of the party in Talbot, but that I had, and Talbot being the county where you had reason alone to expect the decisive majority, you decided in behalf of the other. Having done this, you then appoint me to the convention. In all probability the most important act to be done by the next Congress will be the election of a President by the Representatives—for it is now universally believed that the question will not be decided by the people, and will come before the House of Representatives of the United States.

The duty of the Convention to be held in Baltimore is solely to consult and to select the most fit and proper Candidate for the Presidency to be recommended to the support of the People of the United States who are opposed to the re-election of Gen. Jackson.

If, Gentlemen, you had doubts or fears that I would not be so acceptable to the people as a discarded man, for Congress, seeing that the most important subject to come before the House of Representatives, was in the opinion of all, most probably the election of a President of the U. States—I fear, according to your own doctrines, you have been a little inconsistent in appointing me at once to the Convention to do a similar thing with that, which you have expressed a doubt whether the people would like me so well as another to do for them. If my acceptableness with the people was in your opinion questionable to appoint a President of the U. States in Congress, why should it be less questionable to select a President in Convention?

Under such circumstances, Gentlemen, I cannot in duty to myself, or in justice to the National Republicans accept that seat. The doubts and policy you have exhibited in relation to me, to say nothing of the evidences of disparagement of me that you have given, alone oblige me to decline the seat, which under different and happier circumstances, I should most cheerfully have accepted at your hands—gratified as I should be to hold a seat in the Convention, to whose object I have given no inconsiderable attention, I am not so lasting after that or any other station as to accept it, when I have any doubt that my acceptance would be regarded as the smallest compromise with my honor, or where there could be the least blush of a suspicion that I would not be acceptable to the party I serve. Before I can take that seat the party I have served must express their will.

The gentlemen of the Committee who suggested my name & to all who desired to shield my fame from the imputations that were cast on it, I tender my gratitude—their confidence in me entitles them to my lasting & highest esteem—to the majority who have done me the wrong, I say

may you never be politically allied to a less zealous or less faithful partizan than the one whom your act has tended to render an exile from your party, pressed with accumulated contumely.

Your Committee, Gentlemen, constituted a convention whose proceedings all have a right to canvass, because they are supposed to be held before the world as the convention in Baltimore will be, and as all such conventions in a popular Representative Government ought to be—there can therefore be not the slightest impropriety in speaking of the grounds and reasonings assigned by the members of the body as the guide of their opinions—the people ought to know them.

I am, deeply mortified, Gentlemen, that I should be under the obligation of addressing this letter to you. I would have avoided it if I could—my duty not my will consents to it. If too I have touched upon incidental matters, I have done so, no further, than was absolutely necessary to the true exposition of my case—the necessity under which I have been placed and they who laid it upon me are wholly responsible for the results. I have done no deed, have uttered no word, have entertained no thought that could tend to the painful dilemma to which I am reduced, of silently submitting to dishonor, or firmly to remonstrate and protest against it. The course I have adopted, however reluctantly, must be approved by every man capable of estimating the jewel, reputation—and I do not hesitate to believe that I shall stand justified in the eyes of the Committee and of the world, and that they will regard me, upon this development, as a wronged and injured man, justly resisting an unmerited fate.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your obt. servt.,

ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Sept. 15th, 1831.

PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 15.

GRAIN.—The abundant supplies this week have exceeded the demand, and a decline in prices have taken place. Sales of Wheat (white) have been made at \$1 15 a 1 20; Red ditto at 1 00 a 1 04. Corn, sales from 54 to 58c, according to quality. Rye 67 70c. Bran meal at \$3.50 per bush.

Two Journeymen Tailors Wanted IMMEDIATELY.

TWO Journeymen Tailors may find employment and liberal wages, by applying to

JAMES L. SMITH.

Easton, Sept. 17 3w (W)

N. B. Two boys from 12 to 15 years of age will be taken as apprentices to the tailoring business by the subscriber. J. L. S.

LEATHER.

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

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

T. A. THER,

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

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

HENRY F. BATHMAN & Co.

Sept 17

DISSOLUTION.

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

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

T. A. THER,

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

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

HENRY F. BATHMAN & Co.

Sept 17

PUBLIC SALE.

ON Wednesday the 28th of September next, will be offered at public Sale, by order of the Orphan Court, at the late residence of John R. Plater, Jervis, on a credit of 9 months, all the household goods, and furniture, (including a small library of valuable books) Farming utensils, a four wheeled carriage in good repair, together with the stock of Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Horses, and a pair of young well broke work mules, late the property of the said deceased. Among the Horses is a young full bred mare 5 years old last spring, bred in St. Mary's county, of good size form and colour. The Purchaser will be required to give note, and satisfactory security, bearing interest from the day of Sale, and payable in 9 months to the administratrix for all property the amount of which shall exceed five dollars and for all of under that amount the money must be paid before delivery of the articles sold.

Sale to begin at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. M. PLATER, Admr.

Sept. 17

SECOND NOTICE.

I am again under the necessity of calling the attention of those who stand indebted to me, and regret they paid no respect to my first notice. I therefore have lengthened out the credit to the first day of October next. I inform all those who are found delinquent on that day that their accounts will be placed in the hands of a collector without respect to persons.

Sept. 17 JNO. G. STEVENS.

NEGROES WANTED.

About 10 or 20 young

NEGROES,

of both sexes

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

S. T. L. JOHN B. BUSEY.

ALTERATION.

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

L. G. TAYLOR.

Sept. 17 enw6w.

THE BRICK HOUSE

and premises nearly opposite the Bank, now occupied by Mr. John W. Jenkins, the situation is Central and the House is decidedly the best, and more comfortable and convenient than any other for Rent in Town. The Dwelling apartment will be rented either with or without the Store Room or stable.

Easton Sept. 17. Wm. CLARK.

\$50 REWARD.

ANAWAY on Monday the 1st instant, a negro man named

ISAAC,

about 15 or 16 years of age, 4 feet 10 or 11 inches high, and well made, is rick on the tongue, and draws his words when spoken to. The clothing he had on when he left Mr. John Satchell, near Buck Town, in whose employ he was, was country made linen and trousers, &c. If the said boy be apprehended in the county and secured in Cambridge jail, I will give forty dollars; or \$50 if taken out of the county and in the State and lodged in any jail; or, the above reward taken out of the State—provided, in either case, that I get him again. I do hereby warn all persons from harboring or employing said negro, as well as from facilitating his escape, and particularly all captives of vessels and the keeper of the Draw Bridge.

JOHN STAFF FORT.

Little Black-water Bridge, Dorchester county, Md. Aug 20 1831.

National Republican Ticket.

FOR TALBOT COUNTY!

For Congress.—JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Delegates to the General Assembly.

Gen. Sol. Dickinson George Dudley, Joseph Brull.

Levy Court.

John Edmondson, Wm. H. Tilghman, Jeremiah Valiant, George Stevens, Wm. Beany, Jr.

Just published and for sale at this office
"ELEMENTS OF RHETORIC"
Exhibiting a methodical arrangement of
all the important ideas of the Ancient
and Modern Rhetorical writers, design-
ed for the use of Colleges, Academies,
and Schools.

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

RECOMMENDATIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

SAM'L ECCLESTON.

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

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

Very respectfully yours,
SAMUEL B. HOW.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Philad. 10th June 21st, 1831.
Dear Sir—Agreeably to your request I have
examined Mr. Getty's "Elements of Rhetoric."
It appears to me that the work is elementary,
methodical, and perspicuous, abounding in ob-
servations and examples which illustrate the
subject and interest the reader; and that it will
be highly useful in the education of youth.

Yours, with respect &c.
ROBERT ADRAIN.

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

Philadelpa, July 23d 1831.
Sir—Having perused the little book you had
the goodness to send me, entitled "Elements of
Rhetoric" by John A. Getty, A. M., I am pre-
pared to give you my opinion concerning its
merits. I consider it as a manual which ought
to be in the hands of every youth engaged in
the acquisition of classical literature. It is rare
to find such a mass of useful elementary matter
condensed into such a narrow compass. The
definitions of the figures will be easily com-
mended, and the examples pertinent and nume-
rous, and the work eminently calculated to be a
valuable acquisition to our classical institutions.
I cordially wish it an extensive circulation.

Very respectfully yours, &c.
MR. E. LUTELL.

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

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

Very respectfully,
W. T. BRANTLY.

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

Baltimore, June 29th, 1831.
Dr. Sir—Agreeably to your request, I have
devoted a little time to the "Elements of Rhet-
oric," by John A. Getty, A. M.
The work begins with very clear and satis-
factory definitions of the Elements of Rhetoric,
intended to educate the youthful mind for a
ready invention and proper disposition; the
whole made familiar by appropriate examples
extracted from the English, Latin and Greek
classics. These are followed by excellent de-
clinations and examples, preparatory to an ac-
quaintedness with the rules of speech in rhyme,
which I have often felt a wish to see, intro-
duced in this way, into general use.

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

I am, respectfully, yours,
SAM'L K. JENNINGS, M. D.

From the Rev. Francis Waters D D
Baltimore.

Baltimore, June 28th 1831.
Rev. Dr. Jennings.
Dr. Sir—I thank you for a perusal of
the "Elements of Rhetoric" by John A. Getty,
A. M. It is, in my opinion, a very respectable
book. The rules and principles of the science
are well arranged and illustrated by the author
at the same time that he has defined them with
becoming precision and clearness. The addi-
tional figures which he has introduced, and the
simplicity of their classification, will no doubt
be estimated as a great advantage. To all
learners the treatise will be useful, but to clas-
sical students in particular, it will serve as an
excellent Manual in cultivating this beautiful
part of polite and finished education.

Very truly and respectfully,
F. WATERS.

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

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

Respectfully, your obt servant,
M. POWER.

Balt. June 29th, 1831.

FALL GOODS.

WILLIAM CLARK

HAS just returned from Philadelphia and
Baltimore, with another supply of FRESH
GOODS, adapted to the present and approach-
ing seasons. Among which are:

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

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

Superfine and Common Cloths,
Cassimets, Flannels, Bombazettes, Bom-
bazines, Merinoes, Worsted Hosiery,
&c.—Also,

AN ADDITIONAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES;

Among which are
Cheap Brown Sugars and nice
White Preserving do.

Which added to his former late supplies, ren-
ders his assortment very extensive and com-
plete—all of which will be offered on the most
favorable terms.

aug 27 5mws

A Classical Teacher Wanted.

A person well acquainted with the Classics &
who can produce satisfactory proof of his
capacity, &c. will hear of an eligible situation by
applying at this office.

Aug. 27

M. E. MYNARTS,

Portrait and Miniature Painter,

TENDERS his professional service to the
Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton and vicinity.
A specimen of his painting may be seen at the
Easton Hotel.

Aug 27

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

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

BENNETT BRACCO, Collector.

Sept. 10

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

B. B.

TRUSTEES SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Honorable
Judges of Talbot County Court, sitting as a
Court of equity, I will sell at Public Sale at
the Court House door in the Town of Easton,
on TUESDAY the fourth day of October next
between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock P. M.
the farm or plantation of which Joseph P. M.
late of Talbot County died seized, containing
the quantity of 128 1-2 acres of land more or
less.

The Terms of sale are, a credit of twelve
months on the purchase money, with interest
thereon from the day of sale. And the credi-
tors of the said deceased are hereby notified to
exhibit their claims and vouchers, properly au-
thenticated to the Clerk of Talbot County
court, within six months from the day of sale.

THO. MARTIN, Trustee.

Sept. 10

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas,
issued out of Talbot County Court, and to me
directed and delivered, by the clerk thereof,
at the suit of Joseph Martin, against Nancy
James, will be sold at public sale for cash, at
the front door of the Court House in the town
of Easton, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of Octo-
ber next, between the hours of 10 o'clock
A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following prop-
erty, to wit: all the estate right, title, interest
and claim, of her the said Nancy James, of, in,
to, that tract or parcel of land, called Barston-
Cox's addition, and part of Samuel's Beginning,
situated on Island Creek, in Talbot County con-
taining the quantity of 128 acres of land, more
or less, taken to satisfy the aforesaid venditioni
exponas, and the interest and costs due there-
on to become due thereon.

Attendance given by

WM. TOWNSEND, late Shff.

Sept. 10

BANKING HOUSE OF

J. L. COOK, Jr & Brothers,
NO. 114 BALTIMORE STREET.

DEPOSITS will be received, at the follow-
ing rate of interest per annum, viz:

On Deposits subject to be drawn for } 3 per ct.
at the pleasure of the depositor }
On deposits subject to 30 days notice } 4 per ct.
On deposits made for a period not }
less than one year, or subject to } 5 per ct.
90 days notice.

Certificates will be issued for all special de-
posits

Baltimore, August 20.

CLARK'S OFFICE, Baltimore, Sept. 1, 1831
Report of the Drawing of the Maryland
State Lottery, No. 6, for 1831

No. 3467 and No. the capital prize of \$10,000
\$14,325 prize of 2,000
17007 do 1,000
18226 do 600
17363 do 400
17677 do 300
9249 do 200
4139 16920 *17669 }
*14366 *5618 } 100
5469 *8575 *19610 }
*14477 *4679 17169 } 50
*11126 *7657 8098 }
11970

With 20 prizes of \$20, 50 of 10, 200 of 3, and
10,000 of \$1 50 cents each.

No. 3467, an odd number, having drawn
the Capital Prize; agreeably to the Scheme
thereof, all the odd numbers being those
ending with 1, 3, 5, 7 or 9, are each entitled to
one dollar and fifty cents in addition to what-
ever prizes they may have drawn besides.

On hand at Clarks.

All marked thus (*) sold at Clarks.

NEXT SCHEME.

ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM.

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

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, No. 7, for
1831, on THURSDAY, September 29.

HIGHEST PRIZE

6,000 DOLLARS.

Scheme.

1 prize of \$6,000 4 prizes of \$100
2 2,000 5 50
1 1,000 10 20
1 500 20 10
1 300 100 5
1 200 150 3

10,000 of \$2

Half Tickets, One Dollar.—Quarters, fifty cents

To be had at

CLARK'S OFFICES,

N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert.

N. W. corner of Baltimore and Gay, and

N. E. corner of Baltimore & Charles sts

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

Orders either by mail (post paid) or pri-
vate conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes,
will meet the same prompt and punctual atten-
tion and on personal application.

Address to JOHN CLARK,

Lottery Vender, Baltimore

Sept. 3

COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber being located on Light St.
No. 20 Baltimore, respectfully ten-
ders his services in the above line of business,
for the selling of Wheat, Corn, Rye, Oats,
Hay and other articles—and solicits the fa-
vor of his country acquaintances, and fellow-cit-
izens in general, for a Share of their business.
He flatters himself that he will be able to give
entire satisfaction, to those that may call on him
He has made an arrangement, also to furnish
articles of Ground Plaster (from a horse
power mill) and bricks at the manufacturing
prices—having become the agent for one of the
most extensive houses in the city, of the first
and best orders for all purposes shall be
furnished at the lowest Cash prices. Any busi-
ness requiring an agency to be attended to or
settled in the city, if placed in his charge, shall
meet with prompt attention at moderate char-
ges.

THOMAS DENNY.

Balt. Aug 27.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

THE Subscriber, in part for his own ac-
commodation, has recently purchased

A drove of 32 Mules,

from 2 to 3 years old last spring

They are of fine size and symmetry, active and
spirited; are very docile and pronounced by
competent Judges, equal, if not superior, to
any drove ever brought from Kentucky, to this
State.—22 of them are for sale price from 110
to \$13 per pair. Mr. Plummer the Overseer
at my Waterloo Farm, will show them to any
person desirous of purchasing. Letters from
Gentlemen, in the neighbouring counties, desir-
ous of obtaining further information, directed
to me, in Easton, will be duly attended to.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.

Aug. 27

For Rent for the ensuing year.

That house and conveyance, three

BRICK DWELLING,

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

JOSEPH CALDWELL.

Aug. 27

For Rent the ensuing year.

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

E. N. HAMBLETON.

Aug. 27.

JOHN OF ROANOKE.

Now in fine condition, has commenced a
new season, to end the latter part of Octo-
ber next.—Terms as advertised in the Spring.
He is one of the subscribers, Nicholas Golds-
borough's farm, near Easton, Maryland from ad-
vance, if left, will be well taken care of on re-
turnable terms, but no responsibility for acci-
dents or escapes.

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

Aug. 27

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 ELEC-
TORS to 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 dis-
trict, four Delegates to the next General
Assembly of Maryland, and five County Com-
missioners.

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

of Talbot county.

Easton, August 20th. 1831.

NOTICE.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY by a gentleman
in Easton, a negro woman, who can be
recommended for honesty and cleanliness.
She is wanted as a cook, and a liberal price
will be given either for the hire or purchase
of her. Applications to be left at the office of
the Easton Gazette.

Easton, July 2

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 pre-
scribed by law, respectfully requests all per-
sons 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 can-
not 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 Lawyers, Clerks, Registrars, &c.
generally expect punctual payments, which
makes a speedy collection necessary.

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

May 28

NOTICE.

All persons who purchased property at my
sale, at Barkers Landing, are respectfully re-
quested to come forward and make payment,
as their notes became due on the 6th of July
past.

JERE VALLIANT.

Aug. 27th

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of Talbot county court,
at May Term 1831, the undersigned com-
missioners, 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
Counsell, 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 purchas-
ers, giving bond with good and approved se-
curity, 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. FULGHMAN,
CHARLES JUMP,
JOSEPH TURNER,
WM. ROSE.

Aug 20 (S&W)

HOUSE & LOT FOR SALE

WILL be sold at Public Sale, on TUESDAY
the 8th November next, at the Court House
door in Easton, between the hours of 12 o'clock
A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. The house and
lot where Thomas K. Key used to live, sit-
uate near the western precinct of the town, on
a credit of one, two and three years; It will be
required of the purchaser that he shall pass his
bond, with approved security for the payment
of the purchase money, in three equal annual
instalments, and the interest on the whole or
such part of the purchase money as shall be
unpaid, at the end of each year, from the day
of sale. JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cash.
Branch Bank Easton Sept. 3 S&W

LAND FOR SALE.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 5th of October next
between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P.
M., I will offer at Public Sale, (if not previously
disposed of at private sale)—all that land,
(except 5 acres,) which I purchased of John
Arlingdale, 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. Newman's adjoining the premises.

LOTT WARFIELD.

Aug. 27.

FOR SALE,

THE choice of several Yoke of young well-
broken OXEN; they are inured to constant
work. Also, a good GIG HORSE.

ROBT. DELAHAY.

Oxford Neck, Aug. 6

FEMALE ACADEMY.

MISS M. G. NICOLS will again resume the
duties of her profession on Monday the
19th inst. Grateful for the liberal patronage
she has received in the year past, she solicits
a continuance of the favors of her friends and
the public generally—assisted by her brother
Mr. T. G. Nicols she flatters herself that she
will be enabled to give general satisfaction.

TERMS.

Boarding and tuition \$100 per annum
Spelling and reading 3.00 per quarter
The above with writing and arithmetic 4.00
The above with Grammar, Geography, History, &c. 5.00
A part of each day will be allotted to needle
work for which no extra charge will be made.

Sept. 10 3w (W)

COAL GRATES.

A FEW plain and fancy pattern COAL
GRATES, just received and may be seen by
calling at the Drug Store of T. H. Dawson.
Grates of any pattern and of any description
can be furnished at the shortest notice and at
the lowest Baltimore prices for cash.

Sept 10

VACCINE INSTITUTION.

THE Subscriber, at the instance of the Medical
and "Chirurgical Society of Maryland" has
established a VACCINE INSTITUTION, and
is now prepared to furnish MATTER on applica-
tion at his office, South East corner of Walk
and Broad sts. The price of a single CRUST is
two dollars.

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

J. O'BRIEN.
Baltimore Aug 27.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Subscriber has been
appointed by the Levy Court of Talbot county,
Keeper of the Standard of Weights and Meas-
ures for said county, and will attend for the
purpose of inspecting and adjusting all Weights
and Measures, Scales and 1 Scale Beams, and
vending of articles, from the 7th to the 17th of
September, at his shop in Easton; on the 18th
at the Trappe; the 21st and 22d at St. Michaels;
28th at Louckermans mill; 29th Wye Mills.

ARTHUR J. LOVEDAY,
Standard Keeper.

N. B. All persons who stand indebted to the
Subscriber are earnestly requested to call and
settle their accounts by the 1st of October, as he

EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. XIV.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 24, 1831.

NO. 39.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY EVENING

BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

TERMS

TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS Per Annum, payable half yearly in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Not exceeding a square inserted three times for ONE DOLLAR; and TWENTY FIVE CENTS for every subsequent insertion.

Latest from Europe.

There have been three arrivals at New York since our last paper, viz.—The Salem from Liverpool with advices to the 10th August—the Canada with Liverpool advices to the 16th.—and Alabama with Paris dates to the 16th August. We are indebted to our correspondents of the Courier, Daily Advertiser, Journal of Commerce, American, Mercantile, and Standard offices, for extra sheets, from which we make the annexed extracts. We copy the intelligence in the order of its arrival.

By the Salem—Hostilities between Holland and Belgium—March of the French Army of 50,000 men.

This ship brings Liverpool dates to the 30th August. The most important items by her are annexed:

From the London Herald, Aug. 9.

We have nothing to add to our notice of the Paris papers of Saturday and Sunday. The great political problem of the day—the conduct of Prussia with respect to the Dutch war, is not yet solved; for it seems to be conceded upon all hands—that the fiat of a European war or peace must issue from Berlin. The French papers generally lean to the conclusion that Prussia is not hostilely resolved, and it gives diplomatic assurances to the same effect. But a few days must put an end to all doubts upon the subject. France it is very evident, is burning for a war—the troops which left Paris on their way to Belgium were loudly cheered and fondly carried by the people. It will require some judgment to lay the spirit thus unseasonably evoked.

The King of Holland has lost Batavia, the capital of the island of Java, in the hands of the Dutch. It is considered a most important colony of Holland. It has declared for Belgium, and it was thought would lead to the defection of the whole island. This is another enemy which his Majesty may add to his already large list. He certainly has been singularly successful in provoking the hostility and exciting the contempt of mankind.

FRANCE.

Leopold applied simultaneously to England and France as members of the Alliance which had declared an armistice between Holland and Belgium, and had engaged to guarantee the neutrality and independence of Belgium. France ordered her troops to march because it was represented by the Belgian Minister at Paris that immediate assistance was indispensably required for the protection of Belgium.

The English Government immediately ordered a squadron to the Downs, to be ready to act as circumstances might require. But the French troops will enter Belgium solely to establish an armistice, and will evacuate the country again as soon as the Dutch troops shall have retired to their own territory.—*Times* 8th.

From the London Sun of Aug. 6.

MARCH OF THE FRENCH ARMY.
Events of importance thicken on us—the die of war is cast—and a French army of fifty thousand men is now on its march to assist the King of the Belgians in repelling the evasion of the Dutch. This is indeed important news, and must lead to results of great importance.

It appears that on Thursday night intelligence had been received at Paris of the Dutch having broken the armistice, and commenced immediate hostilities by the capture of some Belgian towns.—Nearly at the same time an express arrived from King Leopold, demanding the aid of a French army to preserve the neutrality of Belgium, and to repel the Dutch. The French king immediately convoked a Council, at which M. Perrier and all the late Ministry attended. The result of their deliberations was the publication of an Extraordinary Edition of the Monitor!

The decision of the French is at once prompt—bold—honorable—and in accordance with the often expressed feelings of the nation. But the question arises, what will be the consequence of this step? We answer—War with Prussia—war with Russia—and very probably war with Austria! At present this seems unavoidable from the appearance of things, for it is impossible to conceive that the perfidious King of Holland, with all his obstinacy, would have been mad enough to precipitate a war without the secret encouragement of Prussia & Russia.

sia. But he will yet pay dearly for his temerity.

Postscript to the Extraordinary Monitor.

"A telegraphic despatch received this morning, at ten o'clock, announces that an engagement has already taken place at Ghent, between the Belgian and Dutch troops.

"By order of the Counsellor of State.

"**PREFECT OF POLICE.**"

From the Emancipation of Saturday's date

COMMUNICATION FROM THE MINISTER OF WAR.

"Brussels, 4th Aug.—Thursday

Evening Half past 8 o'clock.

"Our troops of the army of the Scheldt have repulsed the enemy as far as Turnhout and Capelle; and those of the Netherlands army, reinforced by the brave civic guard, have driven them back to the other side of our frontiers, which they had crossed near Maldegem.

"The army of the Scheldt has made several prisoners, among which is a major.

The English journals that we have last received do not say where Admiral Cochrane's fleet is, but every thing indicates that we shall soon hear of it in the Scheldt. If Leopold has called for assistance of the King of the French, he cannot have neglected to ask for aid from his Britannic Majesty, and there is no doubt that the English force will be directed to Antwerp.—*Journal du Commerce.*

By the Canada—six days later.

The advices by the packet ship Canada are up to the 16th August from Liverpool, and to the 15th from London.

The storm of war which was gathering over Europe, seems to have been dispersed as rapidly as it rose. According to the news by the Canada, bringing London dates of the 15th, the King of Holland had consented to withdraw his troops from Belgium, an event which was officially announced by Lord Palmerston in the House of Commons, on the 11th; and that, in consequence, the French troops would forthwith return within their borders. This little burst of war may, therefore, really conduce to establish peace more permanently.

The conduct of the Belgian troops when in face of the enemy, appears to have been most magnificent. They fled on two several occasions. It is said, without firing a shot—manifestly, without reloading if they did fire. But for the presence of the French troops in Brussels, there can be little reason to doubt that the Prince of Orange would have entered that city as a conqueror. Leopold behaved manfully; and in leaving Louvain, narrowly escaped being made prisoner by a regiment of Dutch cuirassiers.

Of Poland, we have nothing more decisive. The enemy was slowly, but we fear surely and fatally gathering round her capital; and there will be no human arm stretched to aid its heroic defenders.

In England, all appears tranquil. The Reform Bill was going at a somewhat accelerated pace through the House.

The promptness and unity of purpose with which Great Britain and France acted in the affairs of Belgium will not, it may be anticipated, be without effect on other questions, and especially that of Poland, in which they have a common feeling. Any interposition to save Warsaw, may indeed be too late; but we yet cling to the hope that Poland will again through their mediation, be reinstated as a nation.

It would seem certain, from the nature of the accounts by this ship, that Prussia did not urge on the King of Holland and that for aught that appears, the Powers mediating in the affairs of Belgium have observed good faith to and with each other.

BELGIUM.

Proclamation of General Gerard to the French Soldiers.

ARMY OF THE NORTH.

"Soldiers!—The army is called upon to protect the independence of the people, whom France places at the head of their friends. His Majesty the King of the Belgians shall not in vain have called for the protection of the King of the French. The Dutch, who knew the jealousy of the Belgians, have again attempted to provoke it by troubling the peace of Europe, in despite of the Great Powers, who by mutual accord have guaranteed the independence and the neutrality of the Belgians. Soldiers, we are going to defend the cause of France by supporting our ally. You will do honor to the name of Frenchmen by your conduct in a friendly country, by it you will answer the expectation of our King, who counts on your discipline as much as he is convinced of your courage.

"Head quarters, at Maubeuge, Aug. 9

(Signed)

"**COUNT GERARD, Marshal of France.**

HOLLAND.

The King of Holland has of the necessity yielded to the circumstances of

the moment, and declined all further hostility against Belgium. His Majesty it is positively stated, has declared to the French and English governments "that in commencing hostilities against Belgium he had not the slightest wish to embroil himself with the Great Powers; he regarded the quarrel between him and the Belgian government as strictly confined to the two belligerents, and as not at all connected with the interests or intentions of the Great Powers; but as he is now assured that the continuance of hostilities by him is viewed with dissatisfaction by the conference, he, in accordance with his anxious desire to be on a friendly footing with the Great Powers, will discontinue hostilities, and withdraw his troops within the Dutch frontiers as soon as he shall receive intelligence that the French troops have actually entered Belgium. He will regard such entry of the French troops as an intimation of the adoption of the quarrel on the part of the Belgians by the Conference. His Majesty has also intimated that he has sent orders to the Commanders of his troops to retire upon the advance of the French army, and on no account to commit any act of hostility after such advance.

The Belgic papers describe the mode of warfare adopted by the Dutch to be barbarous in the extreme, and their presence and progress hitherto have been marked by whole villages sacked and fired, farm houses pillaged, and property liberty and life, every where outraged. Never (says a private letter) did hordes of banditti commit such horrors as the Dutch troops. All the villages on the right bank of the Scheldt are in flames; the fleet continues to fire balls and bombs. The Prince of Orange had assumed the chief command, and in the face of these atrocities, published a manifesto to the country people, assuring them that he meant to protect their property, his father's only object being to secure a separation upon fair terms.

All the ships of war at Rotterdam were decorated with flags bearing the name of Van Spyck, the young Dutchman who sacrificed himself so heroically as an indication of the spirit with which the sailors were animated, and volunteers of all classes were hastening to join the army. The news of the Dutch army, or the French army and of the approach of the English fleet, had reached Rotterdam, but without causing any abatement of the general enthusiasm.

POLAND.

The Prussian State Gazette, down to the 7th inst. states that an action took place on the 23d last, in which a Russian force, on its march from Pultusk to join Gen. Paskewitch, was intercepted and defeated by the Polish General Muhlberg.

The Warsaw Courier states that the Russians are marching along the left bank of the Vistula; that the crisis approaches; and that in order to encourage the people to extraordinary exertions by their example, the Diet were to assemble on the ramparts to work upon the fortifications.

Accounts have been received from Warsaw which state that the Polish Government have received for the first time, an official communication from the French Government, in which they advise and recommend to the Polish Commander-in-Chief not to risk a general battle with the Russians, and at the same time the French Government will make every endeavor to mediate for the settlement of the affairs of Poland. The above account states that 270 pieces of cannon are placed on the fortifications of Warsaw which is now rendered almost impregnable.

STILL LATER, BY THE ALABAMA.
The Paris dates by this ship are to the 16th August.

It will be perceived that the news from Poland is more favorable, and that the investigation into the conduct of Schrynecki has resulted in his honorable acquittal. This has produced union and concert among them, and will enable them to resist with renewed energy the assaults of their enemies.

The Dutch have quietly withdrawn from Belgium, in consequence of an armistice convention with General Gerard, who, with his army will accompany them to the frontier.

The Minister of war has announced to the Chamber of Deputies, that the French army would not leave Belgium, but would take such positions as would prevent the return of the Dutch troops, and give time to the Belgian army to reorganize.

Accounts from Warsaw, dated the 29th July, state that the Lithuanians and Volhynians have received aid to prosecute the war against Russia. The Polish Diet prepared a proclamation to stimulate and encourage the nation. It appears that the utmost harmony and union prevail in Warsaw—that the most judicious military plans have been taken which are kept in profound secret—and that the most patriotic resistance will be made by

every Pole to the Russian hordes. All fear had disappeared. The Polish Commander-in-Chief, Skrzynecki, occupied the day of the 28th in examining the new batteries of Warsaw, the cannon of which were manufactured in the city.

The Warsaw Courier states that the corps of Gen. Rudiger had evacuated Lublin.

The Prussian Official Gazette states, that the insurrection has again broken out in Volhynia.

WARSAW, 29th July. Our inquietude is at an end. The most perfect and cordial union presides over our future destinies. The treason of Gen. Jankowski, the unfavorable turn of affairs in Lithuania, and the passage of the Vistula by the Russian army, commanded by Field Marshal Paskowitch, appeared to put the fate of our country in danger. The nation was desirous to know the plans and determination of the Generalissimo, Skrzynecki, and in the dangerous conjuncture in which we found ourselves, recourse was had to a Grand Council of War, composed of the members of the National Government, the most experienced Generals, of eight members of the Diet representing each palatinate of the present kingdoms, and of some other patriots, representing the Polish Provinces of Russia.

The Generalissimo who owes his rank to the development of his ideas on the campaign had the opportunity of exposing his views and of initiating in his secrets the members of the Grand Council that is to say, the representatives of the whole nation. All the members after having sworn to observe secrecy, on which the hopes of Poland depend, separated full of hope.

The army well disciplined and the people too are ready to execute the orders given by the Generalissimo. Never was the moment more favorable for the representatives of the French nation to pronounce in favor of our National Independence. France has still time to acknowledge us, but let her hasten, our successes for eight months past are sufficient guarantees to her of our future conduct.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 14th, 10 o'clock at night. The convention concluded yesterday, is carried into execution to-day. The Dutch troops retire on two roads, Ferment and Diest. Six days are necessary for them to regain their frontiers. A part of the French army will follow them as a matter of form.

Important measures in the interior of the country are now under consideration—the disbanding of the army and the civic guard, and the complete expulsion of all those surrounding the King. Leopold must take these steps; he is well disposed to do it, for he has had an opportunity of seeing the absolute incapacity of the intriguers who are about him. Will it be believed that at the moment it was necessary he should send a flag of truce to the Prince of Orange, to open the way for Mr. Adair and Lord John Russell, who were to agree on the conditions of the armistice, not one of his guards or officers of his staff were to be found! and he was obliged to send a young Frenchman who was with him as a volunteer.

The intention of M. Bellard, appears to be to oblige the Dutch to evacuate immediately, all the Belgian territory, including the citadel at Antwerp, to pay an indemnity for the expenses of the war; in fine, to give up to Belgium, Zealand, Flanders. These are the intentions of France, but who can compel the victorious Dutch to accept conditions which could only be expected to accede to if beaten.

Head quarters of the French Army.

The following is the position of the French army on the 12th in the morning:

Gen. Barrois, at Eghize, on the road to Louvain.

Toste and the Duke of Orleans, at Brussels.

Tiburce Sebastiani, at Havre.

Lawoestine, at Havre.

Hulot, at Braine Lalend.

Gerard, at Mons, (division of reserve cavalry.)

Tholozé, at Chaumont.

PARIS, 16th. The Session of the Chamber of Deputies, yesterday, presented an afflicting spectacle to the word.

It appeared to be transformed into an arena where each party would force its adversaries, by violent means to submit to its opinions. In this debate, the President of the Council, evinced all the tenacity of his character and his desire to force the Chamber to bend to his wishes.

PARIS, Aug. 13. (Midnight.) We have received from the army the particulars of the Convention, concluded between General Bellard and the Prince of Orange.

Official document. It is agreed that the Dutch army shall begin to-morrow its retrograde movement. The Prince of Orange will send an officer to General Gerard to make known to him the route which his army will take, and to fix upon

the stations each army (French and Dutch) will assume at night, as the French army will accompany the Dutch to the frontiers. The Prince at the request of Gen. Bellard has promised that no troops should enter the town of Louvain, provisions and forage will be furnished to the Dutch army, who will bivouac near Louvain without entering there.

PARIS, 15th August. We begin to think that the affairs of Poland may have a better issue than was expected. The Polish Envoys who are here feel more confidence. They hope much from the vote of the Chambers on the paragraph of the address relating to Poland, and above all, from the amendment which will be offered, the purport of which will be, that the independence of Poland shall be acknowledged.

From the Cherokee Phoenix, Aug. 20.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS

In the last number of the Cherokee Phoenix I stated that I was summoned before Col. Nelson, Commander of the Georgia Guard, from whom I received a lecture in regard to my future conduct as editor, and a threat of personal chastisement in case I should be guilty of publishing abusive and slanderous articles. It is proper that I should inform the reader of additional transactions of a like nature which have since transpired.

Yesterday morning three of the Guard came to my house unarmed, with a message from the Col. that I should walk up and see him before he left the place. I refused, and gave as my reason, that I did not feel myself bound to comply, inasmuch as I was ignorant of his object. He had before sent a similar message, and it was only for the purpose of lecturing and threatening me. If his object was to repeat or execute that threat a proper regard for my own honor and character must compel me to refuse. I stated further, more, that if he wished to have an interview with me on some friendly business, I should feel myself happy to comply, or if he could come down I would be glad to see him at my house.

The guard then left my house, but soon returned with four others, as I anticipated, all armed. They came into my yard. One of them observed that it was the wish of the Col. that I should walk up. I said, "You then take me as a prisoner, Sir?" "Yes Sir," was his reply. As I stepped out of the house the same gentleman asked, "Mr. Boudinot, who fired that gun?" I told him I did not know. I heard the report but there was no gun about my house. They told me that as they were walking from my house some person, as they believed, shot at them, for they heard the ball strike a tree near them. When we got to where the Col. was, he also asked me who had fired that gun. I replied as before. He then said that if he thought any person had really fired at the guard, he would keep me as a hostage until they could get the right man. I told him he could do as he pleased as to that, but if he did keep me he would certainly have an innocent man. He then ordered the men to release me.

After this he asked me why I did not come when he sent for me? I told him I had sent my reasons by the men who had called upon me. His object was, he said, to inform me that I had made a mis-statement in regard to the conversation that had before taken place between us. He did not complain of the missionaries coming out and publishing statements under their own names, but for making me the medium of communication to the public. They (the Guard) considered me a peaceable, passive, inoffensive and ignorant kind of a man, and as not possessing sufficient talents to write (as I understood them to say) the editorial articles which had appeared in the Phoenix. He intimated that the missionaries were the authors of those articles, and he blamed me for claiming them as mine. He requested me to make this correction, which I have done now according to my best understanding of his language.

After further conversation, in which he proposed several questions, I told him I wished to know, in order that I might not be guilty of mis-stating things on what ground he had arrested me? He said, "for the firing of that gun." He took the opportunity, also, of repeating his former threat of flagellation. I observed to him, that, as to his threat, I did not care any thing about it—he could execute it if he pleased. He replied to this effect: "Don't be short here—if you do, I will mount you d—d quick."—And again, "If you do,"—meaning, I suppose, that if I made any more mis-statements—"I will send hell to you" or something like it. I inquired if he had now done with me. He said yes, and I returned. It is proper that I should here observe, that when I said I did not care about his threat, I meant that his threat should have no influence on my course as Editor of the Phoenix.

THE EDITOR.

To the citizens of Queen Anne's, Talbot and Caroline.

Fellow Citizens,

It was with mingled sentiments of indignation and contempt, I perused an article in the Easton Gazette, of the 17th instant, addressed, in the form of a letter to the members of the National Republican Deputation, which assembled at Hillsborough, on the 18th of August for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress. It bears the signature of Robert H. Goldsborough—a man with whom I once stood in the relations of friendship and intimacy, but whose heart becoming perverted by a vain and restless ambition and tainted with a malignant jealousy of every individual, whose fair and honorable course of life seemed to his darkened imagination likely to cross his path to preferment and public station, has for a series of years marked me out as the peculiar object of his hatred and vengeance.

The appearance of this tirade of insolent and heaving invective against the deputation, to whom it is addressed, and who were selected precisely according to the views of the luckless political schemer, who has thus called them to account for their most ungracious rejection of his pretensions, is a matter of much astonishment to some. How any man, possessed of common sense and the most ordinary self-respect, could betray to the world the workings of a mind writhing in agony from this mere discomfiture in a plan of political advancement seems to tax the understanding of many;—how a man so circumstanced as he portrays himself—true as he professes himself to be to party discipline—having thus submitted his claims to party honors, could have the hardihood now to censure the free exercise of a power so bestowed, is cause of "startling wonder." But there are others who do not feel so much surprise; there are those who have before marked the man and the operation of the same ridiculous and overbearing temper, when chafed with disappointment, and who remember to have seen, on a similar occasion, from the pen of this unhappy wight alike "fanfare of gloomy vexation, fury, spite, hatred and nonsense." Just in these very terms I had occasion, in cool contempt to describe the insinuations of this same individual directed against myself, in 1822, when Caroline alone came in for a sneering and laughly rebuke in the condescending sentence then passed upon her by this would be political autocrat,—that he would leave the motives for refusing to sanction the scheme for his promotion "to operate in the bosoms of those who cherished them." But this last fatal stroke to his ambitious projects has raked up the embers of his former griefs and blown his passions of hatred and revenge into a fire that "burns like the mines of Etna." His rage seems to know no bounds and "the majority" of the Deputation, who thought proper to prefer another to himself are subjected to his bitter taunts, and lashed for their disobedience to his will.

What those gentlemen may think of this procedure, I know not; as their addresser says that he approaches them "with most becoming respect," I presume they will confide in his sincerity about as much as they will be willing to acknowledge the error of their ways in submission to his high reproof.

But I must address myself to you, fellow citizens; on this occasion, with some seriousness, and I will do so with frankness and with truth. Being at this time a Candidate before you, I feel it an indispensable duty on my part to repel the unfounded and malignant aspersions which have been thrown out by this reckless political desperado. I have given him no provocation, other than that which he draws from the act of the National Republican Deputation, at Hillsborough, in selecting me as a citizen in whom the party to which they belong might best concentrate their confidence and their votes, as a representative of the District; for, since the events of 1829, to which he has referred and without the remotest expectation on my part, he tendered me the hand of reconciliation, which, with a sincere disposition to be at peace with all mankind and from a due regard to some peculiar relations in which we stood, I did accept; but I have perceived, with deep regret, that no generous feeling can long prevail in a bosom once blighted with the rancor of political jealousy. Notwithstanding the most conciliatory and cautious line of conduct, I am never it seems to be exempted from his malignant attacks.—This man talks too of his emotion and becoming tenderness, in recurring to considerations of a delicate nature. His emotions, I have had the misfortune to find, are those of an heartless hypocrite and his "becoming tenderness" prompts him to wound as deeply as he can. In the annals of political rivalry, a more outrageous and groundless attack was never made on any man than that which the recent disappointment of his ambitious views has prompted him to; and I cannot be held blamable by any liberal and honorable man in this enlightened community for thus repelling it. This person affects to speak, throughout his farago of contumelious epithets, politically,—of political sins of mine and of political intrigues and equivocations: but, when my political probity is called in question and charges are advanced, which have no foundation in truth, I speak morally when I assert their utter falsehood.

I shall leave for the Deputation to

Hillsborough an explanation, if they shall condescend to make any, to this man's representation of their views in honoring me with their decided preference, although the best reply they can give to such an indelicate attack on themselves as it will be the most appropriate and galling punishment they can inflict on their furious assailant, is a steadfast and vigorous fulfillment of their common pledge to sustain my election by all fair and honorable means.

One of the charges exhibited against me in this extraordinary production is that of being "a political intriguer and tergiversator," and it is supported by no other proof than the mere rancorous ascription of it by the same opprobrious epithets reiterated throughout almost every paragraph. The coinage of a new word was hardly necessary with so many other convenient phrases as have been used to express the same idea and nothing but that pitch of malignant fury to which the mind of the writer was evidently wrought up, by his recent defeat, could have produced that endless repetition. It is to this charge I will first reply. I regret that the time will not now allow me to give you such a review of the former state and progress of political parties in this district as I feel to be necessary to a perfect understanding of my whole political course and to prove the consistency of it. But to every liberal and well informed man I say appeal for a recollection of the state of things when I first announced myself as a candidate for Congress, in 1824. It is notorious that at that period the causes and political principles which had divided us under the denominations of Federalists and Democrats were fast subsiding, and with them were passing away those feelings of personal opposition, which that party designation had long preserved. It was at such a time, I frankly offered myself to the whole body of the people, with a sincere determination to use my utmost endeavours to allay those party feelings and to discard them from my own mind. It had been, long before that period, as we then had recently discovered, the grave and earnest advice of the present incumbent in the Presidential chair to President Monroe, on his accession to it, to avoid in his selections for office, party and party feelings—"to exterminate that monster, called Party spirit," and to choose characters "most conspicuous for their probity, virtue, capacity and firmness, without regard to party." I called this authority to my aid. I succeeded in gaining the approbation of the People and was elected by enlightened citizens from both sides of the old political division.

My course at that time certainly met the general approbation of my old federal friends as I was assured from different parts of the district by letters and personal communications, and I have still the satisfaction to believe that by my humble exertions I did as much towards allaying the violence of party spirit, as any other individual in the State, and thereby to open the doors of honor and confidence to all men of the Federal party. For some length of time, before this period, other individual Federalists were warm in their professions of a desire to put down the old party division, and earnest appeals were made to the people, through the Federal press, on this interesting subject. But, from the moment of my becoming a candidate for Congress on these grounds a gloomy discontent seemed to hang upon the brows of some men, and from that hour to the present I have been the object of their suspicion and dislike. By almost the whole Federal party my acceptance by the people was viewed as a cause of just congratulation; but I have since had reason to suspect, as I have heretofore expressed it, that my blundering honesty ran foul of some deep laid plot for the personal aggrandizement of a certain individual, with which I was not entrusted. I have been told that it was said that I "shook the tree before the fruit was ripe"; I will not at this time attempt an interpretation of those mystical expressions; but from that hour that individual became my enemy.

I have referred with as brief a retrospect as possible, to the first tender of my service to the people as their representative in Congress, and I have done so to test the truth of this charge of political intrigue. These same insinuations were made against me by some men in the time of my first canvass; but I openly discussed the matter before the people at a large meeting, specially called, in Easton, and I proved to the perfect satisfaction of every liberal and candid mind, that there was not the slightest proof that I had ever compromised my political consistency in any way, with any set of men; and now, at this distant day, I reiterate my defiance of any such proof. This is all that an upright man, conscious of rectitude, can be expected to do.

I pass on to the canvass of 1826:—I had served one Session in Congress, and my conduct there had never to my knowledge been the subject of complaint amongst the people, and my general and fair support of the Administration of Mr. Adams, to whose election I was one of the earliest and most decided friends in this district, was so far from being a matter of doubt that my enemies, upon my return from Congress, were compelled to resort to the paltry intimation that I supported it because it was the strong side!—Would that it had been the strong side! I most sincerely wish that the present incumbent had never been elevated

to his high station and that the administration of the Government had remained in more competent hands. But I was soon again engaged in another doubtful canvass in competition with a highly respectable citizen of the same old party denomination as that of my first competitor. I was again elected by the free voice of the people and with a fair and increased majority. Where, I again ask, was the evidence of my "intrigues" or political "tergiversation"? Who were my complotters? They were the People! At both those elections of mine, the gentlemen to whom I was opposed, were of the same opinion in regard to the Presidential question, and all of us, from the beginning being in favor of Mr. Adams, there was no discussion about it.

In 1829, I was a decided advocate for the re-election of Mr. Adams, and no man can assert with the semblance of truth any deviation on my part, from that sentiment. My opposition to the elevation of Gen. Jackson to the Presidential chair, was at all times unequivocally expressed, from the first mention of his name, and my original opinion of his incompetency and unfitness, has been lamentably confirmed since his election. I voted cheerfully for the Anti-Jackson elector of 1828, as I did for the Adams elector of 1824, notwithstanding the fact that both those gentlemen were opposed to me in my first and second elections. They both however, as I have every reason to believe, supported me, in 1829 doubtless convinced of the propriety of doing so.

Where are the proofs of my tergiversation or political intrigues? It is easy for any man to insinuate or to assert a charge, but an intelligent community will demand the proof before they condemn; and more especially when the allegation is set forth by a prejudiced witness, they will require even confirmatory evidence to establish his sincerity and truth.

Of the circumstances of 1829, which are so fresh in the recollection of my fellow citizens, I need not make any recital; but so far from the allegations of my accuser being true,—that I was discarded at the last election by the Anti-Jackson party, it is a matter susceptible of clear demonstration that I obtained a much larger Anti-Jackson vote than I had ever received before, if it be taken that the men who then composed the Anti-Jackson party were the same who constituted the Adams or Administration party in 1826; and it is equally clear that the intrigues and sly opposition of that man himself, with his device of blank tickets, kicked the beam in a close party election, gained only by a trifling majority of 19.

Will any intelligent man, who views the conduct of this infatuated individual at this time, as well as on the occasion of the defeat of his nomination in 1829, hesitate to impute to him the motive I have assigned for his virulent opposition and recent ebullition of impotent malice? His long labored caucus schemes have failed him, and the chalice of mortification which he had prepared for me, has been returned to his own lips.

The insinuations introduced with regard to my seeking office are wholly unworthy of notice, except to say that whatever office I may have desired to obtain, I have been ever presented for it by my friends on the ground of merit and qualification.

I am obliged, my fellow citizens, to conclude this hasty address, which the interruption of business has caused me to delay till the latest moment allowed for its going to the Press. I could not pass by the bitter and malignant attack, which has been timed for effect on the approaching election and for the purpose of throwing into confusion the arrangements of my friends. But I confidently trust that it will prove a futile effort and be received with merited contempt.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Easton, 19th Sept. 1831.

Lady's Book.—Messrs. Godey & Co. have issued the September number of the Lady's Book, with new engravings, &c. We lift up our voice and pen against the preceding; that we made out to read, but this we scarcely reached home with before the "women kind" laid violent hands upon it, and having detained it half a day, yielded to the solicitations of some neighbors to lend it by way of trial. We give it up, and set our hearts upon another work that nobody wants to borrow, and the ladies only beg for curling paper. The Lady's Book contains pictures that the young women look at to see if they were taken for them, or whether they are likely to be mistaken for the pictures. It contains stories that keep them reading when they should be abroad showing their new bonnets and silk hose, which cost so much; it contains rules for needle work, so clear that the teachers complain; and the whole work is got up with so much taste and talent, and is consequently so well patronized by the ladies, and by those who would be on good terms with the ladies that Messrs. Godey & Co. are in danger of being lifted up by their success, and of considering, daily drudges of little account.—therefore we condemn the Lady's Book, and hope that no one who values a careless composition, dull selection, coarse engravings and bad printing, will think of patronizing the work. For the Lady's Book has none of those qualifications.—P. S. Gazette.

To the Voters of Talbot County.

My fellow citizens: I find a piece directed to me in the Whig of the 20th inst. signed by "Many," asking me to give in the next Easton Gazette, an exposition of my opinion, of the full extent and meaning of the Law respecting the election of County Commissioners. I now proceed with pleasure to answer the enquiry:

In the session of 1828-9, you elected me as your delegate to the General Assembly. During that session, there were bills brought into the House, for the election by the people, Commissioners for Washington and Allegany counties. I was opposed to so much local Legislation, and upon a consultation with my Colleagues, and the then Governor Martin, upon our best consideration, we agreed to ask leave to bring in a bill to elect them throughout the State; I asked and obtained leave, and a committee was appointed consisting of—myself acting as Chairman.

The Bill was prepared, and every member of the committee consulted, the bill was reported, which occasioned considerable debate, for and against the bill—it had many opponents, as well as advocates. I considered it a very important measure, and required much deliberation.—Having no particular instructions from the people of Talbot, and the session drawing to a close, I moved for the reference of the bill to the next General Assembly—the Washington and Allegany bills were also referred. I remarked at the time of those references, that if I had the honor of a seat in the next Legislature—it I found a general bill would not go through, I would support county bills, which I did, and asked and obtained leave to bring a bill for Talbot county. The bill was prepared, reported and passed the House of Delegates—was sent to the Senate and passed with amendments—which amendments were rejected by the House of Delegates. At the last session, I being your Representative, and having ascertained your wishes, upon consultation with my Colleagues; we asked leave to report a bill for Talbot County—the leave was granted, a committee appointed, the Bill reported, and in the usual course of business passed the House of Delegates, was sent to the Senate, and after remaining there, as well as I can recollect, several weeks, passed without amendment. As I am not a learned expounder of the laws, I must beg to refer you, to the act itself, which you will find in the acts of the last session, page 35, chapter 38. But as I had a considerable agency in the preparation of said Bill, and it was a subject I felt a deep interest in, I will give you my opinion, of the interpretation of the first section.

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the persons qualified to vote for delegates to the general assembly of this state, shall at the time and places for holding the election for delegates to the next general assembly, vote for five persons, qualified citizens of Talbot county, one of whom to be resident in St. Michael's district, two resident in the Easton district, one to be resident in the Chappel district, and one in the Trappe district, having the same qualifications as are or shall be required for delegates to the general assembly, to be styled Commissioners for Talbot county; and the judges of elections for each district, or a majority of them, shall certify under their hands, and return in form or manners similar to their certificates, and return of the election of delegates as aforesaid, the number of votes given in the said districts for each commissioner, and when met at the court house in Talbot county to ascertain and certify the number of votes given as aforesaid for commissioners by the returning judges, a certificate to be made out and filed by the said returning judges of elections, in a form and similar to the certificates of the election of delegates, to be delivered to the clerk of the county court, whose duty it shall be to record the same, that the persons by name residing in the respective election districts, whom they shall ascertain to have received, as commissioners, the greatest number of votes as commissioners for the district designated by their votes, in the districts where they shall reside, are duly elected commissioners to serve for the period of three years from the date of their said election, and that the persons so elected shall, out of their own body, elect their president; and if any commissioner so elected, shall die, resign, refuse, or neglect for twenty days to qualify as commissioner under this act, or shall remove from the county at any time within the period for which he shall have been elected, the remaining commissioners shall appoint a person qualified as is herein before provided as in case of an original election, to fill his place, until the next annual election for delegates to the general assembly, when a person shall be elected, a resident within the said election district where such commissioner so dying, resigning, refusing, neglecting to qualify, or removing from the county as aforesaid, was elected, shall vote in like manner as at first provided by this act, for another person with like qualifications, to serve for the residue of his term."

This Section directs the voters to vote, throughout the county, and the judges are directed to make their returns, and the person having the highest number of votes in the district, are elected—this applies alone to the residence, of the person voted for. I think common sense can give it no other interpretation,—will any man say if the Bill had intended to

confine the voters, to the districts alone where they reside, the bill would have said—the voters qualified to vote, in St. Michael's district, shall elect one,—Easton district two, the Chappel district one, the Trappe district one. So far as I had any agency in the business it was my intention and meaning, that the election should be by general Ticket, and those having the highest number of votes in the district, was to apply to the residence of the commissioners alone, for instance five candidates might have the highest number of votes, none of which resided in the Easton district,—well the meaning is—the two Candidates resident in the Easton district having the highest number of votes throughout the county, over their opponents, in the same district are elected to the exclusion of those with a greater number of votes, who do not reside in the district. In my opinion, this is the true sense, the true intent and meaning of the law.

WM. HUGHLETT.

Galloway, Sept. 22d 1831.

Commotion in North Carolina.

The following letter to the editors of the National Intelligencer furnishes the latest intelligence relative to the movements among the Slaves in North Carolina:—

RALPH, N. C. Sept. 15, 1831.

"As I promised, I write again to-day, and am glad that I am able to say, that our excitement has in a great measure subsided. We learn, from Fayetteville, that there have been disturbances in Sampson and Duplin, but cannot ascertain particulars. It is even how doubtful whether any white family has been killed, though the statement, current yesterday, that seventeen families were murdered, was communicated to the Governor by an official despatch from General Whitfield of Lenoir. The Newbern stage this evening, will give us the particulars we expect. In the mean time, we keep up, at night, a vigilant watch. Business has resumed its usual course, and several families of the country which flocked in here, have returned. Things look so well that, unless some additional information is received this evening, I shall not think it necessary to write again to-morrow, but leave you to infer good news from the absence of all intelligence.

"Yesterday, every free negro in the city, without exception, was arrested, and underwent an examination before the Committee of Vigilance constituted at our town meeting. Those who could not give a satisfactory account of their mode of subsistence, were either imprisoned for the moment, or ordered to leave the place forthwith. Every kitchen in the town was diligently searched, and I am happy to say, that nothing was found on any one, likely to bring them into trouble."

Observer Office, Fayetteville, Sept. 14, 3 P. M.

Two of the gentlemen who went from this place to Clinton on Monday night, have this moment returned, there being no danger, though the existence of the plot is clearly established. We have procured from one of them the following statement, drawn up by himself yesterday at Clinton. It is worthy of entire reliance.

On Sunday, the 4th inst. the first information of the contemplated rising of the blacks was sent from South Washington. The disclosure was made by a free mulatto man to Mr. Usher, of Washington, who sent the information to Mr. Kelly of Duplin. It appears from the mulatto's testimony, that Dave, a slave belonging to Mr. Morrissey, of Sampson applied to him to join the conspirators; stated, that the negroes in Sampson, Duplin, and New Hanover, were regularly organized and prepared to rise on the 4th of October. Dave was taken up, and on this testimony convicted. After his conviction, he made a confession of the above to his master and, in addition, gave the names of the four principal ringleaders in Sampson and Duplin, and several in Wilmington named several families that they intended to murder. Their object was to march by two routes to Wilmington, spreading destruction and murder on their way. At Wilmington they expected to be reinforced by 2000, to supply themselves with arms and ammunition, and then return. Three of the ringleaders in Duplin have been taken, and Dave and Jim executed.

There are 23 negroes in jail in Duplin county, all of them no doubt concerned in the conspiracy. Several have been whipped, and some released. In Sampson 25 are in jail, all concerned directly or indirectly in the plot. The excitement among the people in Sampson is very great, and increasing; they are taking effectual measures to arrest all suspected persons. A very intelligent negro preacher named David, was put on his trial to day, and clearly convicted by the testimony of another negro. The people were so much enraged, that they scarcely could be prevented from shooting him, on his passage from the Court house to the jail. All the confessions made induce the belief that the conspirators were well organized, and their plans well understood in Duplin, Sampson, Wayne, New Hanover, and Lenoir. Nothing had transpired to raise even a suspicion that they extended into Cumberland or Bladen except that Jim confessed that Nat. Col. Wright's negro, (who has been missing since the discovery of the plot,) had gone to Bryant Wright's, in the neighborhood of Fayetteville, to raise a company. A large force has together are seen no doubt bands have believed that a prebended will constantly on such rigorous fenders. The ample force.

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ville, to raise a company to join the conspirators. The rumors respecting a large force having been collected together are unfounded, though there seems no doubt but that small armed bands have been seen. I cannot believe that any danger is to be apprehended where the citizens are so constantly on the watch, and pursue such rigorous measures towards the offenders. The militia are assembled in ample force.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday, Evening Sept. 24.

CAUTION.

FARMERS take care of your Guns and Pistols—see that they are safe and in good order, and that you have a sufficient supply of ammunition. CIVIS.

Sept. 24th, 1831.

National Republican Nomination.

At a meeting of the Committees from the several Election Districts of this county, called for the purpose of recommending a Candidate for the General Assembly of Maryland to supply the place of Colonel Hughlett, who had withdrawn from the ticket of the National Republican party: it was unanimously resolved, no other person being in nomination, that JOHN STEVENS, be recommended to the voters of the National Republican party of Talbot county, as a candidate for the General Assembly of Maryland.

ANNAPOLIS, Sept. 20.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

The whole of the members of the Electoral College, except Mr. Edelen of Prince Georges, and Mr. Comegys of Kent county, assembled in the Senate Room at an early hour yesterday morning.

On motion, the members attending came to order.

On motion of Mr. Claude, Mr. Kent of Prince Georges (former Governor), was appointed President of the College.

Joseph H. Nicholson, Esq. was appointed Clerk, Andrew Slicer, Messenger and Samuel Peaco, Door-keeper.

On motion the members proceeded to qualify according to the Constitution, before Charles Thompson, Esq.

On motion of Mr. Chapman, the President appointed Messrs. Chapman, Poole, Heath, Dickinson and Spence, a committee on elections.

Some conversation occurred as to the period to which the College should adjourn.

Nine o'clock this morning was proposed and negatived.

Mr. Thomas, of Cecil, proposed 4 o'clock P. M. of yesterday.

Mr. Heath questioned whether the committee on elections could examine the twenty one several returns which were referred to them, with sufficient deliberation to be able to report by that hour. He was in favor of 10 o'clock to-morrow, (this morning,) which on reference was found to have been the hour to which previous Colleges had adjourned.

Mr. Thomas withdrew his motion.

Mr. Steele suggested the anxiety of gentlemen from the Eastern Shore, to be able if they could with due regard to a proper performance of their duties to embrace the opportunity, which this day's steam boat would afford to return to their several homes.

Mr. Heath, in order to accommodate the disposition for as early an adjournment as possible, proposed half past 8 o'clock this morning as the hour of meeting, to which hour the College then adjourned.

*Both of whom we regret to learn are detained by indisposition.

ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

Annapolis, Sept. 20, 1831.

The College met at half past eight o'clock, agreeable to adjournment.

Mr. Heath, from the Committee of Elections, reported in the usual form, confirming the seats of the attending members. The report was adopted.

On motion, the College proceeded to ballot for a Senate.

The following is the result of the ballot.

FOR THE WESTERN SHORE.

John G. Chapman, of Charles county.

B. S. Forrest, of Montgomery county.

Octavius G. Tacey, of Calvert county.

Wm. T. Wooton, of Prince George's county.

Dr. Dennis Claude, of Annapolis.

Charles F. Mayer, of the City of Baltimore.

Thomas Sappington, of Frederick county.

Dr. James Montgomery, of Harford county.

Bene S. Pigman, of Allegany county.

FOR THE EASTERN SHORE.

Samuel G. Osborne, of Kent county.

George Reed, of Caroline county.

Col. Thomas Emory, of Queen Anne's county.

Col. Wm. Hughlett, of Talbot county.

Henry Page, of Dorchester county.

Littleton P. Dennis, of Somerset county.

Who were accordingly declared duly elected members of the Senate of Maryland for the five ensuing years.

No other persons were nominated—there were ten blank ballots.

From the Nat. Intelligencer.

LETTER FROM MR. BERRIEN.

WASHINGTON, 15th Sept. 1831.

Gentlemen:

The misrepresentations contained in the article under the signature of John H. Eaton, published in the Globe of this morning will require correction. For the purpose of doing this, so far as I am concerned, I will, with your permission, shortly avail myself of the use of your columns. You will oblige me, in the mean time, by giving publicity to this note. I am, very respectfully, Gentlemen,

Your obdt. serv't

JNO. M. BERRIEN.

To Messrs. Gales & Seaton.

The City Bank Robbery.—It will be recollected that a part of the money robbed from the City Bank some time since, was deposited by Messrs. S. & M. Allen.

Yesterday forenoon a man applied at their office in Wall street with about three hundred dollars in Vermont Bank notes for exchange, which they at once recognized or believed to be a part of the identical notes thus deposited and robbed. The man was detained and after undergoing an examination at the Police Office, was committed for further examination. We understand this individual is Wm. Parkinson, a carver and gilder, who kept a shop at 143 William street, a brother of the wife of Smith, one of the robbers of the City Bank. About 5000 dollars in gold, silver, & bank notes were found on the person and in the house of Parkinson.—N. Y. Mer. Adv.

The report of the occupation and burning of Wilmington by the blacks, is quite improbable. Mr. Sanderson of the Coffee House, states that he has seen a gentleman who left Wilmington on the evening of the 11th—that the inhabitants were well armed and prepared for any event of the kind. The distance from Wilmington to Raleigh is 15 miles.—Philad. Sen.

Singular occurrence.—On Sunday evening the 3rd inst. a man who called himself Daniel Shaffer, voluntarily came before Michael Baltzell, Esq. a magistrate of this city, and requested to be committed to prison, alleging that he had committed a murder during the last winter, in Marietta, Penn. (Ivania, and that the reproaches of his conscience had become so severe that he was unable any longer to endure them. His narrative being perfectly coherent, and he himself appearing entirely sane, the magistrate complied with his request and committed him. Since that time, under his direction, communication has been had with the proper authorities in Marietta, and such intelligence received as confirms this horrid tale. His story is that during the deep snow of last winter, he, whilst in a state of intoxication entered the house of a widow named Bowers, then living in Marietta, and after violating her person, put her to death by strangling her. The fact of such a person having been found dead in her house, about the time stated is fully substantiated by the accounts received from Marietta—and the whole demeanor of the prisoner, since his confinement, as well as his positive declarations, has induced a general belief in the truth of his singular confession.—Frederick Md. Ex.

We derive the following from a correspondent, deserving implicit credence, and publish it for the benefit of Mr. Calhoun and his friends if they desire the information.—Rich. Whig.

"There was much allusion made in the correspondence between Gen. Jackson and Mr. Calhoun, to a letter, supposed to be purloined from the latter and transmitted to the former. I remember, in the summer of 1829, in passing down the Mississippi, to have heard some conversation relative to an anticipated misunderstanding between the President and Vice President: an epistolary communication intercepted or accidentally found, was the cause of it. Governor Houston can tell all about it; how it was received and how and by whom, it was forwarded. Gov. Pope might, if cross-examined, also disclose some particulars, which he heard from others."

The following anecdote of the personal interference of Jackson, in the Florida elections is copied from the Pennsylvania Whig, and is highly deserving the public attention. We hope Mr. White will enlighten the people on this interesting subject, and furnish them with the positive evidence, by giving them another sample of Jackson's literature and dissimulation.

From the Whig.

Executive influence in Elections.

Judge White, the delegate from Florida, having occasion to call upon the President on public business, Gen. Jackson demanded that he would give up to him a certain correspondence that had passed between himself and Dr. Bronaugh. Gen. J. with great violence of manner and gesture, observed, "I know, sir, how you obtained that correspondence. You got it from Walton, (late Secretary of Florida,) who was as villainous as Calhoun himself." To this requisition and remark Judge White replied, that he would not give up the correspondence, as Gen. Jackson was not entitled to it. The General maintained that he was entitled to it, as it was a private correspondence between himself & a deceased friend: "and I understand, sir," he continued, "that you intend to publish it!" To this Judge White answered—"General, you would be much less pleased if I were to publish another correspondence, which I have in my possession?" "What correspondence is that, sir?" demanded the President. "A correspondence, sir, which proves your improper interference in the late election contest between Col. Gadsden and myself." "By the way," exclaimed the President, "I never interfered in your election?" "By you did interfere, sir," answered the Judge. "By I did not, sir," retorted the President. Then Judge White, placing his hand on his coat pocket, said—"this pocket, sir, contains evidence by your letters, from which I can prove your interference—and you know it." The "roaring lion" fell into a rage, and the judge took his departure.

The above we have from a gentleman of undoubted honor and acknowledged responsibility.

*The purport of this correspondence went to show, that Gen. Jackson had enlisted Messrs. John Q. Adams, Henry Clay and John C. Calhoun as the most worthy patriots that had ever flourished in this republic!

Minister to England.—We learn from various quarters, that the determination to reject Mr. Van Buren's nomination as Minister to England, is becoming stronger and stronger. There are ample grounds for taking this measure, which justice alike to the individual, and the country require. There are an abundance of reasons for the measure. 1st. Mr. Van Buren was the first to introduce party politics on the floor of the Senate, as a reason for rejecting the President's nominations. 2d. Mr. Van Buren opposed the nomination of Mr. Sergeant to the Panama mission. 3d. His instructions to Mr. McLane, respecting the West India trade, are of themselves a sufficient reason for his rejection. If it be said that the theory of our government supposes that the instructions to our foreign ministers proceed from the President, then as a patriotic American, he should have resigned office, rather than disgraced his country by signing such instructions. So also, Mr. McLane should have resigned rather than have acted under such degrading instructions. 4th. Mr. Van Buren should be rejected because of the disgraceful scenes which he was so actively engaged in producing at Washington, and which resulted in blowing up the cabinet! 5th. The negligence which has marked his administration of the State Department, and the slovenly manner in which he left its affairs. (All these without reference to his unfitness for the station, are simple reasons for his rejection and recall.—N. Y. Com.

The commendable caution of the newspaper editors in Raleigh, has, no doubt, prevented the statement of the particulars of the "serious reports of a revolt of the slaves in Wilmington," mentioned in the following paragraph, which confirms the account contained in a letter that we published yesterday.

Balt. Gaz.

From the Raleigh Star of the 15th Sept.

The Edenton Gazette states, upon information received from an undoubted source, that there have been killed in Southampton county upwards of one hundred negroes, consequent upon the late insurrection in that county. Fourteen of the thoughtless, savage wretches have been tried, of whom, thirteen were convicted, and are to be hung during the present week—there are thirty more now in the Jail at Jerusalem yet to be tried, besides others in jail at Bellfield.

On Tuesday evening, certain intelligence from various sources reached us of an insurrection having occurred on Sunday night last in a part of Sampson and Duplin counties. Its extent or the damage done is unknown to us. But, as the militia have been called out in the adjacent counties, we flatter ourselves that it will be speedily suppressed, and that the deluded wretches who are concerned in the diabolical attempt will be made to suffer severely for their temerity.

We understand that about 21 negroes have been committed to jail in Edenton, on a charge of having been concerned in concerting a project of rebellion. A slave has also been arrested and imprisoned in Duplin county, upon a similar allegation. He had communicated his knowledge of the scheme in agitation to a free man of color, who gave immediate information to the whites. Serious reports in relation to a revolt of the slaves in Wilmington and Sampson county, reached this city, by the way of Smithfield, on Monday night and Tuesday morning last.

On the same evening, a meeting of our citizens took place, when energetic measures were adopted for the security of our city. In addition to the Volunteer and Militia companies of the city, a company, composed of persons, legally exempted from military duty, was organized; to which the following gentlemen were appointed officers Capt. Thos. G. Scott, Captain; Capt. D. H. Bingham, 1st Lieutenant; Mr. E. C. Bullock, 2d Lieutenant.

The miserably deluded and fiendish band in Southampton have paid dearly for their stupidity and atrocious wickedness; and such will inevitably be the fate of all who may ever be so silly and de-

praved as to imitate their example. But there are some, it seems, reckless enough to attempt it. Vigilance, therefore, becomes necessary for perfect security.

National Republican Ticket.

FOR TALBOT COUNTY

For Congress.—JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Delegates to the General Assembly.

Gen. Sol. Dickinson George Dudley, Joseph Bruff, John Stevens.

For the Levy Court.

John Edmondson, M. H. Tilghman, Jeremiah Valiant, George Stevens.

FOR CAROLINE COUNTY.

For Delegates to the General Assembly

Wm. M. Hardcastle, William Jones, William Orrell, Jacob Charles Esqs.

FOR QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY.

For Delegates to the General Assembly.

James Merrick, John Brown, Henry E. Wright, E. G. Bourke, Esq.

For the Levy Court.

Matthias George, Francis A. Rochester, John Davis, William Reed, Esq.

FOR KENT COUNTY.

Delegates to the General Assembly.

Wm. Browne, Macall M. Rasin, Ebenezer Welch, James A. Pearce.

To a CORRESPONDENT—"Cato" has been received and would have been published had a responsible name been given.

PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 22.

GRAIN.—There is but little variation in the prices of Grain to day from those which we quoted last week. White wheat, of good quality, sold to day at \$1 15 a 1 20, red do at \$1 10. Corn—To day sales have been made at 53 a 55c. Rye—Sales at 68c, and Oats at 35 a 35c.

DIED.

Deceased this life on Saturday morning last in Caroline county, near Hillsborough, after a short illness, Henry Nicols, Esq. long a member of the M. E. Church.

On the 1st inst. Miss Mary youngest daughter of Robt. Orrell, Esq. of Caroline County.

On the 1st inst. Mr. Wm. Read, Merchant of Greensborough, Caroline county.

In Greensborough Caroline county on Saturday morning 17th inst. after a short but severe illness, Thomas George, only son of Mr. David West, Merchant of that place, aged two years and six months.

On Sunday last Jas. Chambers, Esq. of this county.

In this county on Saturday the 10th inst. in the twenty fourth year of her age, after a severe and painful illness, which she bore with christian fortitude and resignation, Mary Ellen, daughter of Jacob Bromwell, in the thirteenth year of her age, she embraced the religion of the Lord Jesus Christ, and from that period until her death, she manifested to all who knew her, by her pious walk and Godly conversation that there was a divine reality in the religion which she professed, and in that awful and decisive moment, when soul and body were about to be disunited, she still retained an unshaken confidence in God, and was enabled to exclaim with the psalmist, "though I walk through the valley and shadow of death, I will fear no evil, for thou Lord art with me;" and in her expiring moments, sweet Jesus was her theme.

Departed this life on Wednesday last, at the Farms, after a short illness, Mary CARRARA, daughter of the late Reuben P. Emmons, Esq. aged 4 years, 6 months and 5 days.

FEMALE ACADEMY.

MISS M. G. NICOLS will again resume the duties of her profession on Monday the 19th inst. Grateful for the liberal patronage she has received in the year past, she solicits a continuance of the favors of her friends and the public generally—assisted by her brother Mr. T. C. Nicols she flatters herself that she will be enabled to give general satisfaction.

TERMS.

Boarding and tuition \$100 per annum
Spelling reading and writing 3.00 per qr.
The above with arithmetic
English Grammar, Geography, &c. 4.00

A part of each day will be allotted to needle work for which no extra charge will be made.
Sept. 17 3w (W)

CABINET WARE.

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

A general assortment of

Cabinet Furniture,

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

JOHN MECONEKIN.

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

Easton, Sept. 24

BOOTS & SHOES.

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

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

SHOES & BOOTS

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

BOOTS AND SHOES

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

Sept. 24. 3w (S&W)

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

P. T.

"Branch Bank at Potosi."

September 14. 1831.

The President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of 3 per cent, on the stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the first Monday in October next.

By order, JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.

Sept. 24

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS

REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 17th inst., from the Subscriber, living in Cambridge, Dorchester county, Md. negro



ISAAC,

CALLING HIMSELF

ISAAC HILL.

23 years of age, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, in company with a handsome bright mulatto lad, about 17 years old, and near 6 feet high, belonging to James Dixon, Esq. of this Town, who authorized me to say, he will pay for the apprehension and possession of his slave, the same sums, and charges, herein stated for mine.

Isaac is a small straight active black fellow, rather likely, possessing a most extraordinary high round forehead; is uncommonly intelligent, artful, and capable without hesitation, of making a plausible tale, and can read and write. He has taken with him it is believed sundry clothes, among which are a brown broad cloth frock coat, with velvet collar, black silk vest, black casimere pantaloons, and leather cap, of the best quality, originally his young master's. They are no doubt making for Jersey, Philadelphia, or New York. Whoever will apprehend and lodge him in the Jail of this County, if taken in the county, or the adjacent counties, shall receive 50 dollars, and the above Reward if taken out of the state, so that I get him again, and all reasonable charges paid by

JOHN CRAIG.

Cambridge, Sept. 24 3w

DISSOLUTION.

The Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Rhodes, Kennard and Loveday in Easton was on the 15th inst. dissolved by mutual consent.

The Subscribers having purchased the interest of Mr. Robert H. Rhodes, in the business of the late firm, will in future conduct the Mercantile Business in all its variety at the old stand under the firm of Kennard and Loveday, who are authorized to settle up the business of the late firm.

They respectfully solicit a Continuation of the dealings of the Customers of the late firm, and the public generally.

ROBERT W. KENNARD,
WILLIAM LOVEDAY.

Sept. 17 (S & W)

LEATHER.

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

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

LEATHER,

consisting of Coarse upper, Kips, Calf-Skins, Horse Leather, Lining Skins, Sols, Leather, &c.

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

HENRY E. BATEMAN, & Co.

Sept. 17 (S&W)

Two Journeymen Tailors Wanted

IMMEDIATELY.

TWO Journeymen Tailors may find employment and liberal wages, by applying to

JAMES L. SMITH.

Easton, Sept. 17 3w (W)

N. B. Two boys from 12 to 13 years of age will be taken as apprentices to the tailoring business by the subscriber.

J. L. S.

PUBLIC SALE.

ON Wednesday the 28th of September inst. will be offered at public Sale, by order of the Orphans Court, at the late residence of John R. Plater, dec'd. on a credit of 9 months, all the household goods, and furniture, (including a small library of valuable books) Farming utensils, a four wheeled carriage in good repair, together with the stock of Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Horses, and a pair of young well broke work mules, late the property of the said deceased. Among the Horses is a young full bred mare 5 years old last spring, bred in St. Mary's county, of good size form and colour. The Purchaser will be required to give note, and satisfactory security, bearing interest from the day of Sale, and payable in 9 months to the administrator for all property the amount of which shall exceed five dollars and for all of & under that amount the money must be paid before delivery of the articles sold.

Sale to begin at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. M. PLATER, Adm'r.

Sept. 17

SECOND NOTICE.

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

Sept. 17 JNO. G. STEVENS.

To Rent, for the ensuing year.

THE BRICK HOUSE.

and premises nearly opposite the Bank, now occupied by Mr. John W. Jenkins, the situation is Central and the House is decidedly the best, and more comfortable and convenient than any other for Rent in Town, the Dwelling apartment will be rented either with or without the Store Room or stable.

Easton Sept. 17. if WM. CLARK.

NEGROES WANTED.

About 10 or 20 young

NEGROES,

of both sexes

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

Sept. 17. JOHN B. BRESLEY.

Just published and for sale at this office
"ELEMENTS OF RHETORIC."
Exhibiting a methodical arrangement of
all the important ideas of the Ancient
and Modern Rhetorical writers, designed
for the use of Colleges, Academies,
and Schools.

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

RECOMMENDATIONS.

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

To Mr. E. Littell:

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

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

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

St. Mary's College, Balt. June 28th 1831.

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

I am, with great respect,
Your obedient servant.

SAM'L. ECCLESTON.

Mr. E. Littell.

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

Carlisle, June 21, 1831.

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

Very respectfully, yours,
SAMUEL B. HOW.

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

Carlisle, June 26th 1831.

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

WM. NEILL.

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

Philadelphia, June 21st, 1831.

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

With great respect, I remain yours, &c.

E. LITTELL, Esq. EDWARD RUTLEDGE.

Philad. June 23, 1831.

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

Philadelphia, June 21st, 1831.

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

Yours, with respect &c.

ROBERT ADRAIN.

Mr. E. Littell.

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

Philadelphia, July 23d 1831.

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

Very respectfully yours, &c.

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

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

Mr. E. Littell:

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

Very respectfully,

W. T. BRANTLY.

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

Baltimore, June 29th, 1831.

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

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

I am, respectfully, yours,

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

From the Rev. Francis Waters D. D.
Baltimore, June 28th 1831.

Rev. Dr. Jennings:

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

Very truly and respectfully,

F. WATERS.

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

Rev. Dr. Jennings:

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

Respectfully, your obt. servt.

M. POWER.

Balt. June 29th, 1831.

FALL GOODS.

WILLIAM CLARK

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

Handsome Calicoes, Ginghams,

Muslins, Silks, Pungees,

Crapes, &c.

Also—A variety of articles intended for

Early Fall Demand.—Consisting of

Superfine and Common Cloths,

Cassimets, Flannels, Bombazetts, Bom-

bazines, Merinoes, Worsted Hosiery,

&c.—Also,

AN ADDITIONAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES;

Among which are

Cheap Brown Sugars and nice

White Preserving do.

Which added to his former late supplies, ren-
ders his assortment very extensive and com-
plete—all of which will be offered on the most
favorable terms.

aug 27 weow3

A Classical Teacher Wanted.

A person well acquainted with the Classics &
who can procure satisfactory proof of his ex-
pertise, &c. will hear of an eligible situation by
applying at this office.

Aug. 27

M. E. MYNARTS,

Portrait and Miniature Painter,

TENDERS his professional service to the
Ladies and Gentlemen of Eastern and vicinity.
A specimen of his painting may be seen at the
Eastern Hotel.

Aug 27

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

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

BENNETT BRACCO, Collector.

Sept. 10

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

THE Subscribers, in part for his own ac-
commodation, has recently purchased

A drove of 32 Mules,

from 2 to 3 years old last spring

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

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.

Aug 27

For Rent for the ensuing year,

That large and convenient three

story

BRICK DWELLING,

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

JOSEPH CALDWELL.

Aug. 27

For Rent the ensuing year.

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

E. N. HAMBLETON.

Aug. 27.

JOHN OF ROANOKE.

NOW in fine condition, has commenced a
fall season, to end the latter part of Octo-
ber next.—Terms as advertised in the Spring.

He is at one of the subscribers, Nicholas Golds-
borough's farm, near Easton, Mares from a dis-
tance, if left, will be well taken care of on re-
nable terms, but no responsibility for acci-
dents or escapes.

N. GOLDSBOROUGH,

RICHARD SPENCER,

E. N. HAMBLETON.

Aug. 27

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas,
issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me
directed and delivered, by the clerk thereof,
at the suit of Joseph Martin against Nancy
James, will be sold at public sale for cash, at
the front door of the Court House in the town
of Easton, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of Octo-
ber next, between the hours of 10 o'clock
A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following prop-
erty to wit, all the estate right, title, interest
and claim, of her said Nancy James, of, in &
to, that tract or parcel of land, called Barton
Cox's addition, and part of Samuel's Begun-
situated on Island Creek, in Talbot county con-
taining the quantity of 128 acres of land, more
or less, taken to satisfy the said venditioni
exponas, and the interest and costs due a-
to become due thereon.

Attendance given by

WM. TOWNSEND, late Shff.

Sept. 10

BANKING HOUSE OF
J. I. Coen, Jr. & Brothers,
NO. 114 BALTIMORE STREET.

DEPOSITS will be received, at the follow-
ing rate of interest per annum, viz:

On Deposits subject to be drawn for 3 per ct.
at the pleasure of the depositor

On deposits subject to 30 days notice 4 per ct.

On deposits made for a period not
less than one year, or subject to
90 days notice. 5 per ct.

Certificates will be issued for all special de-
posits

Baltimore, August 20.

CLARK'S OFFICE, Baltimore, Sept. 1, 1831
Report of the Drawing of the Maryland
State Lottery, No. 6, for 1831.

No. 3,467 old No. the capital prize of \$10,000

*14,325 prize of 2,000

17007 do 1,000

18226 do 600

*17363 do 400

*17677 do 300

9249 do 200

4139 16920 *17669 } 100

*14566 *3618

5489 *8575 *19600

*14477 *4679 17169

*11126 *7651 8098

11970

With 20 prizes of \$20, 50 of 10, 200 of 3, and
10,000 of \$1 50 cents each.

No. 3467, an odd number, having drawn
the Capital Prize; agreeably to the Scheme
therefore, all the odd numbers being those
ending with 1, 3, 5, 7 or 9, are each entitled to
one dollar and fifty cents in addition to what-
ever prizes they may have drawn besides.

On hand at Clarks.

All marked thus (*) sold at Clarks.

NEXT SCHEME.

ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM.

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

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, No. 7, for
1831, on THURSDAY, September 29.

HIGHEST PRIZE

6,000 DOLLARS.

5000

1 prize of \$8,000 4 prizes of \$100

1 2000 5 50

1 1000 10 20

1 500 20 10

1 300 100 5

1 200 150 3

10,000 of \$2

Half Tickets, One dollar.—Quarters, fifty cents

To be had at

CLARK'S OFFICES,

N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert.

N. W. corner of Baltimore and Gay, and

N. E. corner of Baltimore & Charles sts

Where the Highest Prizes in the State
Lotteries have been often sold, than at any
other office.

Orders either by mail, post paid, or pri-
vate conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes,
will meet the same prompt and punctual atten-
tion as if on personal application.

Address to JOHN CLARK,
Lottery Vender, Baltimore

Sept. 3

COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE subscriber being located on Light St.
what, No. 20 Baltimore, respectfully ten-
ders his services in the above line of business,
for the Selling of Wheat, Corn, Rye, Oats,
Staves and other articles—and solicits the fa-
vor of his county acquaintances, and fellow-cit-
izens in general, for a Share of their business.

He flatters himself that he will be able to give
entire satisfaction, to those that may call on him
He has made an arrangement, also to furnish
the articles of Ground Plaster (from a horse
power mill) and bricks at the manufacturing
press—having become the agent for one of the
most extensive Houses in the City, of the first
article—all orders for groceries shall be
furnished at the lowest Cash prices. Any busi-
ness requiring an agency to be attended to, or
settled in the city, if placed to his charge, shall
meet with prompt attention at moderate charges.

THOMAS DENNY.

Balt. Aug 27.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

THE Subscribers, in part for his own ac-
commodation, has recently purchased

A drove of 32 Mules,

from 2 to 3 years old last spring

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my Waterloo Farm, will show them to any
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tance, if left, will be well taken care of on re-
nable terms, but no responsibility for acci-
dents or escapes.

N. GOLDSBOROUGH,

RICHARD SPENCER,

E. N. HAMBLETON.

Aug. 27

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 ELEC-
TORS to 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 dis-
trict, four Delegates to the next General
Assembly of Maryland, and five County Com-
missioners.

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

of Talbot county.

Easton, August 20th, 1831.

NOTICE.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY by a gentleman
in Easton, a negro woman, who can be
recommended for honesty and cleanliness.
She is wanted as a cook, and a liberal price
will be given either for the hire or purchase
of her. Applications to be left at the office of
the Easton Gazette.

Easton, July 2

SERIFF'S NOTICE.

THE Subscribers being very desirous of clos-
ing the collection of Officers' Fees now
due for the present year, within the time pre-
scribed by law, respectfully requests all per-
sons 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 can-
not 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 Lawyers, Clerks, Registrars, &c.
generally expect punctual payments, which
makes a speedy collection necessary.

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

May 28

NOTICE.

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