

This step on his part has, of course, removed the delicacy which I at first felt, and which prevented me from addressing you.

The part I took in the cabinet deliberation was dictated by a sense of duty, uninfluenced by either the feelings of friendship or enmity.

That General Jackson transcended his orders in taking St. Marks and Pensacola, I have never doubted, then or since. In my opinion, the Executive neither did or could constitutionally give orders to take either of those places, or any other Spanish post.

Having thus concurred in the final decision of the cabinet, I gave it faithful support, without however abandoning the correctness of my first conceptions.

I make this preliminary statement in order that you may perceive why my inquiry should be directed only to what might seem a mere collateral circumstance, whether the letter of General Jackson to Mr. Monroe, in which allusion is made to John Ray, was before the cabinet, which, though not calculated to affect the question of the correctness of my course, however decided, from the prospect that Mr. Crawford has given it, has assumed no small degree of importance in the correspondence.

He, in his letter to Mr. Forsyth, says: "Indeed my own views on the subject had undergone a material change after the cabinet had been convened. Mr. Calhoun made some allusion to a letter, the General had written the President, who had forgotten that he had received such a letter, but said, if he had received such an one, he would find it, and went directly to his cabinet, and brought the letter out."

In this morning's Whig, we complete the publication of the correspondence, as originally submitted to the public by the Vice President. In addition to the pamphlet of Mr. Calhoun, we have received the letter of Mr. Crawford, which had been rejected by Mr. Calhoun; Mr. Hamilton's statement of his agency in the matter, and Mr. Calhoun's second statement, or review of the whole controversy.

yourself, for Norfolk, by the way of Annapolis on the 28th May, 1818. Now, sir, I do not pretend to know one word of what was said or done at any subsequent meeting; and I do therefore disclaim and say that my letter in answer to Mr. Crawford must not be interpreted so as to affirm or deny any cabinet transactions which took place after I left the cabinet.

It is difficult for me to account how I could have blended other things, so as to connect them with events of which I could know nothing. It is a long time since those things occurred, and memory is treacherous; and that I beg you to believe, is the only reason of the misapprehension on my part.

I am, with high consideration,  
Your obedient servant,  
B. W. CROWNSHIELD.  
J. C. CALHOUN, Vice-President.

**EASTON'S WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.**

**EASTON, MD.**  
TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1831.

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We have found it impracticable to publish the list of names passed at the late session of the Legislature of Maryland, to-day.

The second session of the twenty-first Congress closed, by limitation, on Thursday evening last, 3d March.

The advices from Europe of the rise in price of Grain and American Flour, as stated by the Baltimore American, "have effectually unsettled the Baltimore Flour market; while some holders demand a considerable advance on previous rates, others are unwilling to operate at all."

The opposition presses have for some time contended, against all reason, we aver, that General Jackson could not consistently with his previous declarations consent to serve another term. The subjoined letter, however, shows that this venerable patriot does not permit these objections to interrupt his views, or to regulate his actions.

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The following letter from General Jackson, in reply to that of the members of the Pennsylvania Legislature, on the subject of his being a candidate for re-election, will be read with satisfaction by every friend to the democracy of our country.

Washington, City February 9, 1831.  
Gentlemen:—Your communication of the 3d instant, reached me yesterday. The kind and complete cessation of hostilities, cannot allow on the part of his majesty the continuation of any measure bearing a hostile character, and that this character being that of the measures which obstruct the navigation of the Scheldt, the five Powers are obliged, for the last time, to demand their respect.

"The delegates shall add, that if the Belgian troops have not returned to their positions by the 20th of January, the five Powers will regard the rejection of their demand on this point as an act of hostility against them, and reserve to themselves the adoption of such measures as they shall deem proper to cause the engagements entered into with them to be respected and executed."

"This protocol was produced, it seems, by the refusal of the King of the Netherlands to raise the blockade of Scheldt, and the consequent retaliatory hostilities of the Belgians upon Maestricht."

It was announced at Belgium on the 16th that Maestricht was on the point of surrendering. In Poland the most active preparations are making for the defence of the country against Russia. Great liberality and public spirit is manifested in the contributions to the necessities of the State.

A Bordeaux paper gives the following from Madrid:—"The Government has just discovered a conspiracy formed by the students of Toledo, A. La, Sa, and Madrid, to bring about a revolution. Forty of the conspirators have been arrested. The garrison troops of Madrid have been on foot two days and two nights."

It appears from the following article that the decision of the King of Holland, in relation to the boundary dispute between Great Britain and the United States, is in favour of this country. The settlement of this question was on all accounts to be desired, and the manner in which it has been decided affords great additional cause for congratulation.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.  
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be "embarrassed by a written communication from his friends in the Pennsylvania legislature, expressive of their approbation of the course of his administration, and of their wish to treat him as a candidate for re-election."

Mr. Donelson to Mr. Kupper,  
January 29, 1831.

Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 25th instant reached me yesterday. In a statement in the Globe, published about a week since, you will perceive that the President stands on his old ground in relation to the question of his being again a candidate for the suffrages of the people. I cannot, therefore, see any impropriety in the steps which you intimate are about to be taken by a committee of the Pennsylvania Legislature, for the purpose of obtaining a declaration of its sentiments. The President would, no doubt, feel it a most grateful compliment to be thus assured that the course of his administration has not disappointed the wishes of Pennsylvania, to whose partiality and early support he is so much indebted.

Believe me, with great respect,  
Your obedient servant,  
ANDREW J. DONELSON.  
A true copy of the original in my hands,  
Feb. 7, 1831. JAMES S. KUPPER.

Mr. Van Buren having been elected, that private agency in producing the unhappy difference just disclosed, between some of our most distinguished fellow-citizens, authorized the following publication:—

From the U. S. Telegraph.  
Mr. Van Buren desires us, in relation to the correspondence between the Vice President and various other persons, which has recently appeared, to use the following statement in his behalf.

He observes that an impression is attempted to be made upon the public mind, that certain applications by James A. Hamilton, Esq. of New York, to Mr. Forsyth, the one in February 7, 1828, and the other last winter, and a similar one to the Vice President, for information in regard to certain cabinet transactions during the administration of Mr. Monroe, and which are referred to by the latter gentleman, were so made by Mr. Van Buren's advice or procurement. Leaving the motives and objects of those applications, to those who may deem it necessary to notice them, Mr. Van Buren avers that they, and each of them, were not only made without agency of any description on his part, but also without his knowledge; and that he has, at no period, taken any part in the matters connected with them.

He desires us further to say, that every assertion, or insinuation, which has for its object to impute to him any participation in attempts, supposed to have been made in the years 1827, and 1828, to prejudice the President in the good opinion of General Jackson, or at any time, is alike untrue and unjust. He desires us to notice, that the course pursued by the President in relation to the correspondence between the Vice President and various other persons, which has recently appeared, to use the following statement in his behalf.

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LONDON, Jan. 30.—It is calculated that the hasty decision of the King of Holland, relative to the long pending boundary question between this country and the United States, will transfer from Great Britain to the Americans at least six millions of acres. Of this vast extent of country nearly 4700 belong to the county of Hertford and upwards of a million to the county of Devon, two of the nearest counties to the city of Quebec, the capital of the Canadas. It is also calculated that the United States boundary will be brought for 13 miles of the River St. Lawrence for the distance of 60 miles; and that about 100 miles of the River St. John, along the banks of which runs the old and direct communication between Quebec and New Brunswick, Halifax and Nova Scotia, will be given as the United States boundary. But this is not all; we understand that four other proposed roads to different parts of our lower provinces will be henceforth within the United States territory. As has been observed, "His Orange Majesty must have rather ideas of space than of time."

England and France, it is understood, are authorized to clear the Scheldt of the Dutch men of war, if the blockade be not immediately raised.

Mr. O'Connell, on account of the active part he has taken in the meetings got up in Ireland in relation to the dissolution of the union, has been arrested, and given bail.

The markets have improved for grain.

STILL LATER.—By the packet ship Silas Richards, Captain Holdrege, arrived yesterday from Liverpool, the editors of the Courier and Enquirer have received their files of London papers to the 23d (containing Paris dates to the 23d) and Liverpool of the 26th Jan. inclusive.

The manifesto of the Poles cannot be read without heart-stirring emotions; it is at once spirited and moderate, eloquent and just. The Russian Army is at length upon its march and a short period will probably bring us accounts of actual operations. The Poles seem ready to meet the Autocrat of Russia with a gallantry and order worthy of their cause.

The King of Holland has made an important communication to the States General in relation to the affairs of Belgium. He enters by renounces in it his rights and those of his house over that country. Says that he has consented to the opening of the Scheldt. That he will abstain from all measures of aggression. In Belgium the last accounts report the further proceedings of the Congress respecting the election of a King. The Duke de Leuchtenberg, son of Prince Eugene, seems now to be the favourite candidate, and the young Prince has announced his willingness to serve. The disposition of the Allied Powers and particularly of France, has an altered aspect, the members from expressing their views on the subject of Belgium, from among which the Duke de Leuchtenberg is named.

and villages, of what kind, and of what value, of what shall or may hereafter be given, granted, sold, bequeathed, or devised unto them, or either of them, as Trustees of the said Assizes, by any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, capable of holding such grant, and to dispose of the same: Provided, The clear annual income of property to be acquired by said corporation shall, at no time, exceed the sum of five thousand dollars.

sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said corporation, by the name and style aforesaid, be, and shall be hereafter, capable, in law and equity, to sue and be sued, to plead and be pleaded, within the District of Columbia and elsewhere, in as effectual a manner as other persons or corporations can sue or be sued; and that they shall adopt and use a common seal, and the same to use, alter, or exchange at pleasure; that they may appoint such officers as they shall deem necessary and proper, to assign them their duties, and regulate their compensation, and to remove any or all of them, and appoint others, as often as they shall think fit; and the said corporation shall make such laws as may be useful to the government of the said village, or villages.

In the Senate yesterday, the bill for the punishment of crimes in the District of Columbia was passed. After having been modified by striking out the clause making the act of duelling punishable by confinement in the penitentiary. The unfinished business was resumed, being the general appropriation bill for the support of the government during the current year. The question was on Mr. Tazewell's motion to strike that part making an appropriation for paying the commissioners who negotiated the Turkish treaty. Mr. Tyler submitted the following proviso to be added to the obnoxious clause of the bill: "Provided always, that nothing in this act contained shall be construed as sanctioning, or in any way approving of the appointment of these persons by the President alone, during the recess of the Senate, and without their advice or consent, as commissioners to negotiate a treaty with the Ottoman Porte." In the House of Representatives, the bill making appropriations by surveys and for other purposes of internal improvement was debated, and finally ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Saturday February 26, 1831.  
In the Senate, yesterday, the bill authorizing the legislature of Ohio to take charge of and keep in repair the part of the Cumberland road in that State, was taken up, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

In the House of Representatives, the Speaker then laid before the House communications from the Post Office and War Departments, from the Governor of Michigan, and from a Parisian gentleman, M. Fontaine, on the subject of the culture of silk; the whole of which were deposited on the table. The bill making appropriations for the improvement of harbors, and for making surveys.

Monday February 28, 1831.  
In the Senate, on Saturday, the various amendments to the general appropriation bill were discussed. The amendment making an appropriation for the salary of a Charge d'Affaires and Drogonma was adopted, after striking out the provision of fifteen hundred dollars for the salary of a student of languages. The amendment appropriating fifteen thousand dollars for the compensation of the persons who negotiated the Turkish treaty, was also adopted, together with the proviso, inserted on motion of Mr. Tyler, after inserting an amendment, providing compensation for certain extra clerks employed in the Post Office Department, the bill was ordered to a third reading. The resolution submitted by Mr. Haynes, of Georgia, for the reduction of the duties on

foreign sugar imported into the U. S. was taken up and discussed.

Tuesday, March 1.  
In the Senate yesterday, before the reading of the journal.

Mr. Hendricks announced the death of his colleague, Mr. Noble, in terms highly complementary to his memory. The Senate then, on motion of Mr. Burnet, adopted two resolutions: the first that they would, at half past eleven o'clock, attend the funeral and the second, that they would go into mourning in the usual manner, by wearing crape on the arm for thirty days; after which, the corpse was brought into the Senate Chamber, and the President of the United States, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the members of the House of Representatives, the members of the Speaker and Clerk, having entered and taken the seats assigned them, divine service was performed. Mr. Johns, the Chaplain of the Senate, delivered an appropriate address; and Mr. Garley, the Chaplain of the House, addressed the throne of grace in an impressive prayer. The procession then moved to the public burying ground on the eastern branch of the Potomac.

At half past one o'clock the Senate again met. Mr. Webster moved to take up the report of the select committee on the subject of reducing the duties on iron, which had been laid on the table some days ago at this instance. The motion having been agreed to, Mr. Dickenson said he was prepared with a counter report, expressing the views entertained with regard to the subject by the minority of the committee, which he wished to be printed and laid on the table, in order that the Senate might proceed with the general appropriation bill, which was then read the third time and passed. The Senate adjourned until 8 o'clock, P. M.

Evening Session.  
A message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Donelson, his Secretary, transmitting a report from the Secretary of War, in answer to Mr. Poindeux's resolution of Saturday, in relation to the expenditure of appropriations for the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, which was referred and ordered to be printed. After the second reading and passage of a number of House and Senate bills, the Senate adjourned till eleven o'clock to-day. The Senate, previous to adjournment, spent a short time in secret session.

Wednesday, March 2.  
In the Senate yesterday, among other important bills ordered to a third reading, was the bill from the House of Representatives for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States. At four o'clock the Senate adjourned for two hours, and met again at six o'clock, in the absence of the Vice President, they proceeded to ballot for a President. On a third ballot, the votes for Mr. Cass were 21, Mr. Taylor 20, and Mr. Fillmore 19. Mr. Taylor was then declared elected, and the bill for the relief of insolvent debtors, which gentleman, most of the time, has been an eminent member of the Senate, and a distinguished lawyer, was then taken up and read the third time, and passed. The bill for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States, which gentleman, most of the time, has been an eminent member of the Senate, and a distinguished lawyer, was then taken up and read the third time, and passed.

Thursday, March 3.  
In the Senate yesterday, the bill extending the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Appeals, was read the third time and passed. Mr. Webster, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported an amendment to the bill for the relief of insolvent debtors, which was agreed to, and the bill was subsequently, as amended, read the third time, and passed; the bill allowing the duties on merchandise imported into Pittsburgh, Louisville, St. Louis, &c. to be secured and paid at those places, was also read the third time, and passed. The bill to effect certain Indian treaties, the bill authorizing a subscription to Gales & Seaton's compilation of public documents, the bill for the relief of James Monroe, and a number of private bills were also passed. After spending about two hours in secret session, the Senate adjourned from four until seven o'clock.

Friday, March 4.  
The Senate met again at seven o'clock, pursuant to adjournment. In the course of the evening a great deal of business was transacted, among which was passing the bill for the improvement of certain harbors, and removing obstructions at the mouths of certain rivers; the bill to regulate the coasting trade on the northern, north-western, and north-western frontiers; the bill making appropriations for opening certain roads, for carrying on certain works of internal improvement, and for other purposes.

On Monday evening last, William son of the Rev. Reuben T. Boyd, of this town. On Saturday last, Mrs. Nicols, consort of Mr. James Nicols of this town.

The Reverend CHARLES W. JACOBS, may be expected to preach in the Methodist Protestant Church this evening at 7 o'clock.—8th march 1831.

NOTICE.  
The Levy Court of Talbot county, will meet on SATURDAY the 12th March inst. to appoint Constables for the several election districts of said county. Applications are requested to be prepared with their securities on that day.

By order of the court.  
J. LOOKKERMAN, Clk.  
March 8

FOR SALE.  
An elegant Stud Horse, five years old next May, sired by an imported Horse, out of a blooded mare. Apply to THOS. COWARD, near Easton.  
March 8

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

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

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

TO THE PUBLIC.  
As we are measurably strangers to the people of Talbot county, we take the liberty of thus communicating our wishes and propositions to them. Our VESSELS are now in complete order for the reception of GRAIN, or other articles, on freight to Baltimore, on the following terms, viz:

Wheat 6 cts. Flaxseed 6 cts.  
Corn 6 cts. Oats 5 cts.  
Rye 6 cts. per bushel.  
And in order to guarantee to the shipper, at all times, the highest price for his produce, we intend to consign the same to an old established commission merchant, and will pay at our own expense the commission and measure. We will also bring to our freighters, all articles they may wish, free of Freight—Shingles, Bricks, Plank, and similar heavy articles excepted, which shall be moderate.

The public may most positively be assured that our commission merchant shall be vigilant in obtaining strict justice, and facilitate their interests, in whatever business they may feel disposed to entrust us with.

We therefore, respectfully ask them for a small trial at first, as "deeds speak louder than words." As we have been in the shipping business for six years, from one place, we beg leave to refer you to the respectable gentlemen whose names are inserted below. Our Granaries, at Kingston and Dover bridge, shall be in good order, and bags left for the use of the freighters with the Granary keeper, Mr. Tiltman Chance, at Kingston. The receipts of deposits by Mr. James Meloney, at the same place, who will also take memorandums, for all goods, that may be ordered, by the freighters from Baltimore, and receive the funds or proceeds of the produce so freighted, and pay them over when demanded. Also Captain Thomas Case, whose integrity, steady habits and obliging turn are well known by the undersigned gentleman, will take grain on board from any of the landings, on Talbot side, from Tuckahoe Creek to Oxford, and the proceeds (if the shippers reside contiguous to the water) returning to them, or depositing in Easton according to their advice.

The public's obedient servant,  
JOHN R. WRIGHT, Agent.  
Kingston, Talbot Co. march 8 3m

NOTICE.  
The subscriber begs leave to announce to the public generally, that he has commenced the Hatting Business, at the late well known and long established stand of George T. Millington, Esq. where he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches. Having a good stock of furs and trimmings, well selected, together with some of the best journeymen that can be selected and his own unremitted attention to business, will, he hopes entitle him to a generous share of public patronage.  
FOSTER HOOPER.  
Denton, Caroline county, MARCH 8

RUNAWAY.  
WAS committed to the Easton Jail in Talbot county, on Tuesday the 1st day of March inst. by Henry Thomas, esq. a justice of the Peace, a negro man by the name of JACOB HOWARD, (but since called himself Jacob Waters) as a runaway.—Jacob is five feet, six and a quarter inches high, about 35 years of age, has a scar on the right side of his forehead, and a stout hair mole on his left cheek. Had on when committed, a black cloth coat and vest, Marten skin cap, corduroy pantaloons and old boots—he says he is a Blacksmith by trade, that he served his time with a certain Mr. Isaac Spangler, (who is now foreman at Old Point Comfort in the State of Virginia), in the city of Baltimore, at the corner of Liberty and Fayette Streets, and has been travelling with Mr. Richard Whitney, to sell his Patent Right of making Screws of Iron and other metals, and has with him Mr. Whitney's Patent, granted the 10th day of April, 1830. He says he was free born, and his father and mother lives in Baltimore. The owner of the above described negro man, requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.  
J. M. FAULKNER, Sheriff.  
Easton, Talbot Co. March 8