Easton Gazette.

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 2.

Jackson Convention and Manifesto.

We have received the address, or manifesto, of the Jackson Convention in Baltimore, but are unable to give it a place this week. It is somewhat long & rather loud in its character, but upon the whole, as temperate as could have been expected. Knowing several of the members who went from this shore, as well as some from the other, we had every reason to confide in the temperance of the course that they would desire to pursue; and it is to such men that public bodies are indebted for the wisdom and the discretion which mark their proceedings.

This manifesto is ingeniously enough put together and is somewhat imposing at the first glance. Upon carefully reviewing and reflecting upon its parts, it will be found to contain much erroneous doctrine and false politics. Indefensible, or rather, unnecessary as we consider the opposition to the Administration, we do not think, & we say it with due deference, that the Convention has made the most of their case—but as we cannot, with any sort of justice, make the slightest impeachment of their understandings, so we cannot with clear conscience doubt their zeal, and it is quite as possible that the defects in our own judgement may multiply to our eyes those of the manifesto.

The whole doctrine and position of this manifesto is familiar to us—nor do we repudiate it on that account, because a subject which has been rendered so interesting, and has been so universally and so frequently handled, was not very susceptible of new views—On such a subject, at such a time, all that can be asked is the embodying with skill & cogency the strong points, and the adapting them to the taste and comprehension of the people by an engageing style. The argument here put forth is known to be the avowed doctrine of Mr. Calhoun—*the present-time* position of Mr. Van Buren—the echo of Mr. McDuffie's speech and a good deal the same as Mr. Maxcy's late address to his constituents, on the occasion, we believe, of his retiring from the contest with Mr. Weems. We are therefore not at liberty to believe otherwise, than that after the maturest deliberation and most scrupulous examination of the different grounds which opposition has assumed, the convention has put forth those in its address which they consider soundest and most tenable; and the people of Maryland are called on to oppose the existing Administration upon those grounds.

We have neither room nor time to go into an examination of these points—we can only state them to be somewhat as follows, viz: *that a Constitutional election of a President is an outrage upon the People—that instructions are despotically supreme—That the present President of the United States must be held accountable for what they are pleased to call a bad & defective part of the Constitution—and he should be turned out because he has not had that part of the Constitution altered which has existed under every President since the commencement of our Goverment.*

In this enlightened age we did not expect to see such doctrines gravely put forth—when for the noble purpose of Catholic Emancipation in another Country, we have just witnessed the disavowal of the antiquated doctrine of the temporal supremacy of the Pope, we thought the doctrines of checks and Balances, of Constitutional construction and Representative responsibility were too well understood and established here to have permitted any countenance to be given to such doctrines as are to be found in this Manifesto.

JACKSONISM.

The following extract from the Frankfort Argus (handed us by a great Jacksonian in sort of triumph) was crowded out till now by matter previously obtained & more important—If such publications are to do the Jackson cause good in the opinion of the people, Heaven have mercy upon our wretched condition!!!

From the Frankfort (Ky.) Argus.

GENERAL JACKSON.

Much has been said of General Jackson's disposition to disregard the laws of his country, when they thwart his purposes There is one scene of his life which his enemies studiously conceal. It is the Court scene in New Orleans, where Judge Hall imposed upon him a fine of 1000 dollars for contempt.

To save the city, he had found it necessary to resort to martial law. Although rumours of peace had reached him, he knew not but they were put forth by the enemy for the purpose of lulling him to security; for, though dreadfully defeated, they were still bovering on the coast with a force much stronger than his. He deemed it necessary to maintain all his precautions until those rumors were confirmed by the most authentic intelligence. He had arrested a French man for a violation of martial law, and Judge Hall of the United States' Court, issued a writ of *habeas corpus* and attempted to rescue him from custody. The general had himself arrested, and sent beyond his lines.

But authentic news of peace was received two days after, and martial law abolished. The judge returned and resumed his functions. He immediately summoned Jackson to appear before him, to answer for contempt in not obeying the writ and for imprisoning the Judge. The General prepared a statement of facts in vindication, which the Judge refused to hear, but made the rule absolute. It was returnable on the 31st of January. The people were much excited in favor of their heroic leader, and crowded the hall of justice. How did Gen. Jackson behave? Did he go to the court at the head of his victorious army menacing the judicial authorities of his country? Did he go at the head of his officers, in the pride and pomp of war? Did he with his sword and epauletts, in the proud gait of an exulting conqueror? No; every thing military is laid aside; he comes unattended, in the garb of a plain citizen, and has almost penetrated the crowd and reached the bar of the Court before he is discovered. At once, the hall rings with the acclamation of a thousand voices. Does the General avail himself of this enthusiasm, to drag the judge from his bench and trample on the ermine of justice? Does he even smile on the assembled multitude, or give them the least encouragement to insult the judge or arrest him in the discharge of his functions? Far from it. He mounts a bench, and with earnest entreaty, begs them to desist, and for his sake, for their own and their country's sake, not to interrupt the administration and execution of those laws, and that constitution for which they had toiled and bled. The judge, alarmed, at the popular fervor, tells the marshal it is not safe to proceed, and directs him to adjourn the Court. Jackson turns to him and bids him to proceed *"There is no danger here,"* says he, *"there shall be none, the same arm which protected this city against the invaders of our country, will shield and protect this court or perish in the attempt"*

Is there any thing more sublime in history? See a military chieftain, at the head of a victorious army, surrounded by a devoted people, shielding from insult and outrage, the very judge who is passing sentence of condemnation on his acts and punishing him for saving his country! Was this man regardless of the constitution and laws, when after having freed his country from a ruthless invasion, he offered *himself* as the voluntary victim of their violated majesty?

The judge being thus enabled to proceed under the protection of Jackson's arm, imposed on him by whose sufferance alone he could act, a fine of 1000 dollars, for contempt of his authority!

A burst of popular enthusiasm again rings through the halls of justice. Jackson is seized by the people, hurried out of the hall, placed in a carriage and drawn to the coffee-house. Does he direct the fury of the assembled multitude against the Judge, for a sentence so extraordinary and under circumstances so peculiar. No: he again addresses them; again begs them to repress their enthusiasm, to submit to the laws, to respect the person of the judge, to show by their conduct that they are worthy of the free institutions for which they have fought. He tells them, he suspended the laws only to save them and the country; that he glories in seeing their supremacy restored through his instrumentality, although he is made the first victim. Thus by his entreaties and his submission to the blow which was aimed at him by the judicial arm, which he could have arrested in a moment, the people are induced to return peaceably to their homes, and the reign of the law is again restored. Yet we are told this man acts in utter disregard of the laws of his country!

Jackson paid the fine. But the citizens of N. Orleans immediately subscribed the sum, and placed it to his credit in one of the banks, gave him notice that it was at his disposal. Did he accept it, and then turn and taunt the judicial power of his country with its impotency? No: he refuses to accept the proffered bounty; but at his suggestion, it is given to *those whose relatives had fallen in defence of the city.* When, in the progress of ages; has there been a more glorious example of submission to the laws, in one who was their master? Is there any thing to equal it in Greek or Roman history? Is there any thing to equal it in modern free governments? When has a citizen general, at the head of a victorious army, and surrounded by a devoted people been summoned to the bar of justice to answer for the violation of the constitution and laws of his country in the means he has successfully adopted to save them from destruction? When has a man so situated, not only protected the hand which was raised to inflict the blow, but refused to let his friends repair the injury or avert the punishment?

Now what does all this amount to? that after the victory at Orleans, when the enemy were driven on board their shipping again, a judge in the exercise of his official duties, regularly issues a "habeas corpus" to have a man brought up before him to enquire into the cause of his imprisonment—for this legal and official procedure on the part of the Judge, General Jackson instantly arrests the judge and banishes him from his home and from the district of his duties. When the Judge is restored to his power and his district, General Jackson is called before him to answer for the violence and contempt committed by him. Jackson appears and submits to the laws, and the Frankfort Argus gives him immortal credit for so doing, instead of calling his army to his aid and contemning the authority of the civil power—Does General Jackson deserve any credit for this? What else could he do? If he had any sense he knew, that to entrench himself behind his soldiers' bayonets, (if he could have got those bayonets to have served him in such a cause) would have blasted all the fame he had acquired in the military defence of New Orleans—and conscious as he and every man must have been, that his arrest of the Judge Hale, at the time and under the circumstances it was made, was an act highly condemned in the opinion of all, yet that that condemnation was a little smothered in consequence of the recent victory with which all were overjoyed, General Jackson saw no other mode of salving over his fault than by an apparent magnanimous submission—he made a merit of necessity and dexterously acted his part in the affair; and this is called "the most sublime thing in history"—and for this dexterous piece of address in getting out of a hobble with the aid of some high sounding sentences, the people are called upon to make General Jackson President—If such conduct can procure such honor for any man, we mourn over the lot and fate of our country.

But General Jackson is fined a thousand dollars for his contempt of the civil authority and civil magistrate, and the populace at New Orleans agree to pay it for him, because they were then fresh under the influence of the General's victory.—Jackson being rich, refuses to accept it from the people for himself, but gives it to the relatives of the sufferers in the late engagement—here is more address to make amends for his bad conduct, and it was well done—the only thing that is gratifying in this is, that General Jackson saw that it was necessary to make those peace offerings, and to adopt this management to sustain himself in the good opinion of the people after the monstrous violence he had committed against the law and the civil officer of the state. Notwithstanding his victory, the wounded majesty of the peoples power demanded this offering for the high handed wrong done to the civil authority, and without these propitiations, public indignation would not have slept—For the American People, whilst they are ever ready generously to applaud and properly to reward a fellow citizen for distinguished services of any sort, will never suffer even their best and most favourite citizen to trample on the law and defy their power in the presence of their Civil Magistrate with impunity—and whoever does this, let him be ever so great a favourite before, must make the proper and ample amends before his mal-conduct can be passed over—If he makes the amends, his misconduct may be forgiven and forgotten—but such things can never be brought up as good reasons for conferring upon such a citizen the highest civil honor in the republic—nor are the men who commit such acts that require such amends, the most safe and worthy to be trusted with chief powers.

The Frankfort Argus also gives General Jackson great credit, when he was brought up before Court, for not tearing the Judge off the bench and trampling upon him and his authority—If a culprit, standing before a court, charged with a violation of the law, is to have credit for not committing another act still more atrocious, we are at a loss to tell for what a man ought to be censured or condemned—But it seems to us to be a queer sort of reasoning, that where a military general has arrogantly violated the civil law, the civil magistrate, and personal rights, and when brought up to court to answer for it, because he does not go up and kick the Judge off the Bench and thus insult the state and people, he must be said to surpass all that lives in History and deserves to be made President of the United States From such men and from such doctrines may Heaven preserve us!

John B. Gibson, Esq has been appointed Chief Justice of the State of Pennsylvania in the room of William Tilghman, Esq. deceased.

Horace Binney, Esq one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, in the room of J. B. Gibson, Esq. promoted.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29.

HORACE BINNEY, Esq it is reported, has declined accepting the office of a Judge of the Supreme Court, conferred on him by Governor Shulze.

HAGERSTOWN, May 24.

Many farmers in this county have ploughed up their wheat fields and put in corn. It is supposed that the best field will afford but little more than half of a common crop We have the most melancholy accounts from different parts of the country, of the ravages of the fly.

The money lately stolen from the Ohio state treasury has been all recovered, and it is believed that all the persons concerned in the theft have been arrested.

Waters, a tenant, has recovered in the Baltimore court, $200 damages of Garden, his landlord, for excessive distress. The landlord entered the premises with his Bailiff, attached every article of furniture one bed and a cradle, in which was an infant, excepted, and these the officer refused to touch—the landlord drew from the fire a skillet in which was the breakfast of the children, poured its contents on the floor, and took the article—the debt was $27.

ANNAPOLIS, May 18.

On Wednesday last while the Steam Boat Maryland was receiving on board a horse one of the hands (a black man) was accidently precipitated in the dock, and the planks giving way at the same time, threw the animal directly upon the man. At this critical moment, when assistance was necessary to rescue him, the crowd stood appalled, when Capt. TAYLOR, of the Maryland, to his great praise be it spoken, gallantly threw himself (clothes and all on) into the dock, and by his own exertions saved the man, then in the last agonies of death The horse was swam to the upper end of the dock and taken out without injury.—*Carrolltonian.*

Mr. Carter, of the New York Statesman proposes to collect, revise and publish in two volumes, such parts of his Letters from Europe, as he thinks worthy of preservation. About one third of the proposed work has never been given to the public in any form.

From the New York Post, May 26.

THE RACES.—The match race between the Southern Sir Hal colt, *Resolution*, and the Nothern Duroc colt, *Splendid* brother on the dam's side to Lance and Ariel, (3 years old,) 1 mile heat and repeat took place yesterday, on the Union course. The race was well contested, and considering the state of the course from the rain, the performance was not in bad time. The Southern horse was conqueror. 1 mile 1st heat 2 minutes; 2d heat, 1 minute, 58 seconds.

BALTIMORE, June 1.

PRICES CURRENT.

Flour—Baltimore best family, 5 00 a 5 12; Susquehanna, 4 87 1-2; 5 00 Howard street, 5 00 a 5 12 1-2; *Wheat*, best white, 95 a 98; good red, 85a90; inferior 70 a 85; *Corn*, 43 a 44; *Rye*, 63 a 65; *Oats*, 41 a 43; *Flaxseed* 90 a 95; *Barley*, 1 00; *Clover seed*, red, (unseasonable) 4 00 a 4,50---*Timothy* seed 3,00---*Herds's grass*, 3,50 a 4,50---*Millet*, 1,00 a 1,50---IRISH POTATOES, (for seed) 37½ a 50---CORN MEAL, per bbl, 2,75---Whiskey, in bbls. 29 a 30 do. in hhds. 32---PLASTER, per bbl. 1.12 1-2 a 1,25---do per ton, 3,75---BACON Baltimore hams, 9,00 a 10,00---do hog round, 6 00 a 7,00---do country, 5 1-2---BUTTER, best fresh, 25---do. in kegs, No. 1 to 3 per cwt. 8 00 a 15.00---LARD, do 8,50 a 10,00---COTTON Virginia, selling, 9,00 a 10,00 a 11; Upland, fair, 10,00 a 11 00; Louisiana, 11,00 a 13,00; FISH, Herrings, per bbl, 2,50; Mackerel, No. 1, 6,00; do. No 2, 5 50; do. No 3, 4,50; FEATHERS per lb. 29 a 30; LIVE STOCK; Beef, good, on the hoof, 5,50 a 6,00; *Hogs* good pork, 4,00 a 4,50.

MARRIED

On the evening of the 23d ult. at the house of John Tingle Esq. in Worcester county, by the Rev. Mr. Stratton; Mr. John L. Stevenson to Miss Harriet G. H. Tingle, both of the above county.

——— On the evening of the 24th ult. at Snow *Hill*, by the Rev, Mr. Stratton, Mr, Edward M, Smith of Dorchester county, to Miss Julia Ann M. Farrow, eldest daughter of Mr, Charles Farrow of the place first named,

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IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT,
SITTING AS A COURT OF EQUITY,
May Term, 1827.

Ordered by the Court that the sale of the lands made to Nicholas Thomas by Nicholas Goldsborough, trustee, and reported by him, in the cause of Nicholas Goldsborough administrator D. B. N. with the will annexed of John Singleton, deceased, Thomas Bayne and Ann Caroline Bayne his wife and others complainants against James Dickinson Singleton, defendant be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the second Monday in November next, provided a copy of this ordrr be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers published in Easton, in Talbot county, before the tenth day of July, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty seven.

The report of the trustee states the amount of sales to be $3802 30.

RICH'D T. EARLE.
LEM'L PURNELL.
P. B. HOPPER.

Attest, J. LOOCKERMAN, Clk.
True copy,
Test, J. LOOCKERMAN Clk.
June 2. 3w

UNION BANK OF MARYLAND,
May 19, 1827.

The Stockholders in this institution are hereby notified that a general meeting will be held at their Banking House, in the city of Baltimore, on MONDAY, the 2d day of July next, between the hours of 1o o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of electing Sixteen Directors for the ensuing year.

By order, J. PINKNEY, Jr. Cash'r.

By the act of Incorporation not more than eleven of the present Board are eligible for the year ensuing.

June 2 6w

NOTICE.

In obedience to the law and the order of the Honorable Orphans' court of Dorchester county, this is to give notice, that the subscriber of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county in Maryland letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Lockerman, late of said county, deceased—all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 11th day of December 1827, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 30th day of May, A. D 1827.

ROBERT WALLACE, Adm'r.
with the Will annexed of
Thomas Lockerman, dec'd.

June 2 3w

Notice.

The Citizens of Talbot friendly to the Administration of the General Government are invited to meet at the Court House in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 12th inst. at 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of adopting such measures as they may deem proper to secure the re-election of the present Chief Magistrate of the United States, and also to determine on the propriety of sending Delegates to the Convention proposed to be held in the City of Baltimore on the 23d July next.

VOTERS.

June 2 S

NOTICE.

The Citizens of Caroline county, friendly to the present Administration, and to the re-election of John Q. Adams as President of the United States, are requested to meet at the Court house in Denton on the second Tuesday in June next, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of selecting such number of persons as may be thought necessary, to meet in a convention to be held in the City of Baltimore on the fourth Monday of July next ensuing, being the 23d day of said month, the object of which said convention, is to consider, and adopt such measures as shall appear needful, to bring out a full and fair expression of the will of the people of Maryland, and sustain the administration of the United States.

Friends to the Administration.

June 2 2w (8)

Public Sale.

WE will offer at public sale at the Court House door in Easton, on Tuesday the 26th of June next, between the hours of 1 & 4 o'clock in the afternoon, one tract, or parcel of woodland near Lewistown in Talbot county, containing twenty five acres more or less—Terms made known on the day of sale, and attendance given by the subscribers.

FRANCES TURNER.
ELIZABETH N. TURNER.
JAMES S. TURNER.

June 2

MARYLAND:

Talbot county Orphan's Court,
30th day of May, A. D. 1827.

On application of James Sangston, Adm'r. of Matthew *Driver*, late of Talbot county, deceased---It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in both of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphan's Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 30th day of May in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twenty seven.

Test, JAMES PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

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

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Matthew *Driver*, late of Talbot county deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the *Register's* Office of Talbot county on or before the 10th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of May, A. D. 1827.

JAMES SANGSTON, Adm'r.
of Matthew *Driver*, dec'd.

June 2 3w S

Notice.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Worcester county, notice is hereby given that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Worcester county letters of administration on the personal estate of Dr. Rufus K. Mitchell, late of said county, deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the first day of January next, they may otherwise be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate—Given under my hand this first day of June, A. D. 1827.

THOS. N. WILLIAMS, Adm'r.
of Rufus C. Mitchell, dec'd.

June 2 3w

Notice.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Worcester county, in Maryland, notice is hereby given that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Worcester county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of William McGrigor late of said county deceased—all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the first day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this first day of June, A. D. 1827.

THOS. N. WILLIAMS, Ex'r.
of Wm. McGrigor, dec'd.

June 2 3w

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society, will hold their next meeting at the seat of Colonel Daniel Martin on THURSDAY the 14th June; at which the members are respectfully requested to attend at the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M.

By order,
RICHARD SPENCER, Sec'ry.

June 2

BOOTS & SHOES.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Talbot county that he has taken the shop lately occupied by Mr. William Kemp in Easton nearly opposite Mr. Lowe's tavern and a few doors from the Bank where he carries on the BOOT & SHOE-MAKING business in all its various branches—he has now on hand a good assortment of prime materials and is prepared to manufacture Boots or Shoes in the best manner, in the most fashionable style and at moderate prices—He solicits a share of the Public patronage, and assures those who may favour him with their custom that no pains on his part will be wanting to give general satisfaction. THOMAS S. COOK.

Easton May 26 tf

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