OODS.
CHEAPER.
Stevens
PHILADELPHIA,
OF GOODS,
season, which will
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Their friends and
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J. & S.
ADY.
Chalybeate
NGS.
ELEGANT HOUSE
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RLES STANLEY.
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Caroline,
June 19th, 1827.
ven to the Stockhold-
hat there will be an
urt House in Denton,
of August next, for
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d 4 o'clock, P. M.
OHN BOON, Agent
late Bank of Caroline.
(S)
Burial Ground.
ormed that the Lot of
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Mr. Wm. H. Groome,
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ENTED
OF JANUARY NEXT,
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e after the first of July.
GOLDSBOROUGH.
3 tf.
TED
, for which a liberal
iven.
JOSEPH CHAIN.
f
& SHOES
having lately returned
with a complete assort-
s line, most respectfully
the public generally to
w his assortment—Gen-
made can have them at
the most fashionable
materials that could be
of Baltimore. He also
ortment of Ladies Stuff,
Shoes of his own man-
ll sell low for Cash.
ient servant,
JOHN WRIGHT.
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espectfully informs his
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on hand an assortment,
nd Yellow Pine Plank of
tling and Shingles, Oak
f which he will sell on
Cash at Easton Point, or
n, if requested so to do
rchase are requested to
rtment, all orders will be
o.
bedient Servant,
WILLIAM BARNETT.
EYING.
offers his services to the
—He may be found at
Street, or at his dwel-
Star office, in Easton.
LIAM FARLOW.
TES' BLANKS
R THIS OFFICE

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. X. EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 14, 1827. NO. 28.

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EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,

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Advertisements not exceeding a square inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty five cents for every subsequent insertion.

GENERAL JACKSON & MR. CLAY

From the United States Telegraph.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Beverly to the Editor of the U. S. Telegraph.

WHEELING, Va. 25th June, 1827.

SIR:—The public mind having been, for months extremely agitated, in consequence in a letter of mine to a friend in Fayetteville, N. C. in March last published in the paper of that place; I take pleasure indeed of gratifying them with a full communication of all the circumstances developed to me by Gen. Jackson, which gave rise to the letter from me in reference to it.

It will be seen that his communication embraces infinitely more subject, than was contained in my letter, and indeed, it goes more fundamentally into the whole train of matter, connected with the subject. After being variously attacked by these detestable hireling, scurrilous printers of the west, in various directions, subservient as they are to Mr. Clay and Executive purposes, this letter from the General may be supposed a relief to me. I feel, indeed, highly gratified in receiving it. And, although it has not taken the course I exactly calculated upon, yet, as the public anxiety is great to reach the truth in this case, I avail myself of the opportunity given me of drawing it ere long to both point and termination.—I have written on to Gen Jackson informing him precisely of the course and bearing of the subject Mr Clay having peremptorily and positively denied the whole, both as regards himself and his friends, will, of course, bring the circumstance fully and fairly out. I cannot, myself, have the smallest possible doubt about the issue. You will be pleased to publish the short correspondence I had with Mr. Noah Zane, of this place, and his note to me, with the certificate respecting Mr. Clay's denial.* I beg that the whole may be at once published. Mr. Clay having gotten a copy of Gen. Jackson's letter to me, without any expectation or approbation at all, I deem it proper that there should be no delay in its publication by me. The course pursued to obtain the copy taken by Mr. Clay with him, is, in my opinion, altogether incorrect and improper, and I endeavored to arrest it before the copy was made out: but as will be seen by the enclosed certificate, my letter was withheld, and denied to me until the whole was completed: and not only one, but two copies taken of it.

I am, respectfully,
Your ob't serv't,
CARTER BEVERLEY.

Gen. Duff Green.

From Mr Beverley to Mr. Zane.

WHEELING, Sunday Morning, 24th June, 1827

DEAR SIR: The very high respect I have for you, and your political character, added to the great zeal and interest I feel for the honor and welfare of our country, induced me to announce to you the receipt last night from General Jackson, of a letter, dated the 5th inst. from his residence in Tennessee. He most unequivocally confirms all I have said regarding the overture made to him, pending the last Presidential election; and asserts a great deal more than he told me, going most circumstantially and minutely into the business. It was always his intention, he says, that if Mr. Clay ever denied the facts, to give him up his authority. It is of the first character and order in our Government and country. It only awaits Mr Clay's denial when the whole subject will be brought to issue before the public. I make this communication to you on many accounts—but, especially, as I understand Mr. Clay is to call on you this morning and pass an hour or two with you on his way down the river from Pittsburgh My friend, Mr. Hollingsworth, of this place, has seen the General's letter. He will bear to me any communication from you which as it is all a public matter, I shall be glad may be made in writing

I am, dear Sir, most respectfully your obedient servant,

CARTER BEVERLEY.

Noah Zane, Esq Wheeling.

Mr. Zane's Answer.

To Carter Beverley, Esq: I have received your note of this morning, by Mr. John Hollingsworth, I request the favor of you to send me General Jackson's letter.—I pledge myself to return it to you.

NOAH ZANE.

Sunday morning 24th June, 1827.

Copy of a letter to Noah Zane.

WHEELING, Sunday Morning, June 24, 1827.

DEAR SIR: From what my friend, Mr. Hollingsworth told me, after bearing my first letter to you of this morning, announcing to you the receipt last night of Gen. Jackson's letter to me, under date of the 5th inst. (and from your subsequent message by him to me, requesting a view of the letter,) I fully calculated upon a meeting with Mr Clay at your house.

It appears however that he is gone; and from what you since said to Mr. H. that he denies the whole of the charges alledged in the General's letter against Mr. Adams and himself. It did not at all occur to me, upon your application for the letter that a copy would be taken of it without my special concurrence. It appears however that you have taken one.

I hope you do not propose to make any use of it, contrary to the usual and established custom in such cases. It is a document of my own; loaned to you in the most perfect confidence; and therefore I presume ought to be so regarded. You will oblige me by returning the letter by Mr. Hollingsworth; and agreeably to usage, I trust Mr. Clay's denial to you will be communicated to me in writing, under your own signature. The whole will now be made immediately public. This, I conceive, is due to General Jackson and myself and is called for by the respect we all owe to the community.

I am, dear Sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

CARTER BEVERLEY.

Noah Zane, Esq. Wheeling.

Mr. Hollingsworth's certificate.

I do hereby certify, that Mr Carter Beverley, now at this place, called upon me and asked the favor of me to wait upon Noah Zane, Esq. of this place, yesterday morning, with a letter from him, announcing his having received, the night before a letter from General Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, confirming the substance of his letter, published in Fayetteville, N. C. I accordingly waited on Mr. Zane and delivered Mr Beverley's letter. Mr. Zane then wrote a note to Mr. Beverley by me, requesting the loan of Gen. Jackson's letter. Mr Beverley hesitated, but delivered me the letter, which I handed over to Mr. Zane. Mr. Zane took the letter and left his house. Mr. Beverley, after some time, knowing that Mr. Clay was there, apprehended that they were copying his letter, as it had been kept so long from him; he then requested me to go to Mr. Zane & avert such a progress. I did so; but Mr. Zane refused to restore the letter until he had copied it. Two copies were taken; one of which Mr. Clay got and the other was retained by Mr Clay's friends in this place.

Given under my hand, this 25th of June 1827, at Wheeling, Va.

JNO HOLLINGSWORTH.

Mr. Zane's Answer.

To Carter Beverley, Esq: I have received your note of this morning, by Mr. John Hollingsworth, I request the favor of you to send me General Jackson's letter.—I pledge myself to return it to you.

NOAH ZANE.

Sunday morning 24th June, 1827.

*Mr. Beverly enclosed a certificate of a gentleman, stating that he heard Mr. Clay assert that so far as it respected himself, there was, in truth, no foundation for the statement contained in those letters. And that so far as he knew, or believed, there was no foundation for the statements contained in those letters respecting his friends.

This must be the certificate referred to but inasmuch as it concludes with declaring that "This statement is furnished in compliance with your request, but not for publication; not desiring to figure as a volunteer in the public Journals." We have not inserted it.

GEN. JACKSON'S LETTER.

Hermitage June 6, 1827.

DEAR SIR—

Your letter of the 15th ult. from Louisville, (Ky.) is just received, and in conformity with your request, address my answer to Wheeling, (Va.) Your inquiries relative to the propositions of bargain made through Mr. Clay's friends to some of mine, concerning the then pending presidential election, were answered freely and frankly at the time, but without any calculation that they were to be thrown into the public journals—but *facts* cannot be altered, and as your letter seems not to have been written for publication, I can assure you, that having no concealment myself, nor any dread arising from what I may have said on the occasion and subject alluded to, my feelings toward you are not the least changed. I always intended, should Mr. Clay come out over his own name, & deny having any knowledge of the communication made by his friends to my friends, and to me, that I would give him the name of the gentleman through whom that communication came.

I have not seen your letter alluded to as having been published in the Telegraph, although that paper, as I am informed, is regularly mailed for me at Washington, still I receive it very irregularly, and that containing your letter has not come to hand; of course, I cannot say whether your statement is substantially correct or not. I will repeat however, again the occurrence, and to which my reply to you must have conformed and from which, if there has been any variation, you can correct it. It is this:—Early in January, 1825, a member of Congress of high respectability, visited me one morning and observed, that he had a communication he was desirous to make to me; that he was informed there was a great intrigue going on, and thought it was right I should be informed of it; that he came as a friend, and let me receive the communication as I might, the friendly motives through which it was made, be hoped, would prevent any change of friendship or feeling with regard to him. To which I replied, from his high standing as a gentleman and member of Congress, and from his uniform friendly and gentlemanly conduct towards myself, I could not suppose that he would make any communication to me which he supposed was improper, therefore, his motives being pure, let me think as I might of the communication, my feelings towards him would remain unaltered. The gentleman proceeded: He said he had been informed by the friends of Mr Clay, that the friends of Mr. Adams had made overtures to them, saying, if Mr. Clay and his friends, would unite in aid of the election of Mr. Adams, Mr. Clay should be secretary of state —That the friends of Mr. Adams were urging as a reason to induce the friends of Mr. Clay to accede to their propositions that if I was elected president, Mr. Adams would be continued secretary of state, (inuendo—there would be no room for Kentucky.) That the friends of Mr Clay stated, the west did not wish to separate from the west, and if I would say, or permit any of my confidential friends to say, that in case I was elected president, Mr. Adams should not be continued secretary of state, by a complete union of Mr. Clay and his friends, they would put an end to the presidential contest in one hour; and he was of opinion it was right to fight such intriguers with their own weapons. To which in substance I replied: that in politics, as in every thing else, my guide was principle; and contrary to the expressed and unbiassed will of the people, or their constituted agents, I never would step into the presidential chair—and requested to say to Mr. Clay and his friends, (for I did suppose that he had come from Mr Clay, although he used the term "Mr. Clay's friends,") that, before I would reach the presidential chair by such means of bargain and corruption, I would see the earth open and swallow both Mr. Clay and his friends, and myself with them. If they had not confidence in me to believe if I was elected, that I would call to my aid in the cabinet, men of the first virtue, talents and integrity, not to vote for me The second day after this communication and reply, it was announced in the newspapers that Mr Clay had come out and openly and avowedly in favor of Mr. Adams. It may be proper to observe, that in the supposition that Mr Clay was privy to the proposition stated, I may have done injustice to him, if so, the gentleman informing me can explain.

I am very respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,
ANDREW JACKSON.

Mr. Carter Beverly.

From the Wheeling Gazette.

We publish in our paper to-day, a copy of a letter from Gen Jackson to Carter Beverly, Esq. who is now in this place, and received by him in reply to a letter which he addressed to the General requesting a confirmation of the statements, which were first published in the Fayetteville Observer, in the form of an anonymous letter, of which Mr. Beverly is now the avowed author. This letter from Gen. Jackson was by permission of Mr. Beverly, put into the hands of Mr. Clay on his arrival in this town on the 21st inst. Mr. Clay, in the presence of a large number of gentlemen, declared in the most solemn and positive manner, that the statements contained in the letter so far as it concerned himself had no foundation in truth, and so far as his knowledge authorised him to speak in behalf of his friends, he could pronounce it equally false and unfounded.

To those who are anxious to see this matter more fully developed, this letter from Gen. Jackson will be deemed a valuable acquisition. The affair has now assumed such a character, that it will admit of a thorough and ample investigation. An issue can now be made up, that will test the true merits of the case. Mr. Clay has never shrunk from the most rigid scrutiny into his public character—he now professes his readiness, as well as the highest satisfaction at the opportunity which is afforded him, to meet this reiterated and degrading attack upon his political honour and integrity. He will deem it a duty which he owes to himself and to the public, to stand forth and vindicate his character from a foul and odious charge, emanating as it does from so distinguished a personage as Gen. Jackson. The name of the hero's respectable informer must now be given up, and he must come forward, and substantiate satisfactorily the truth of his statements, or be prepared to take his station by the side of a kindred accuser, who cried aloud and spared not, until the day of trial. The confidence of Mr. Clay's friends, in his political honesty, is not to be disturbed by vague and indefinite reports, even although Gen. Jackson himself propogates their circulation. He must offer something more than his own conjectures and suppositions to persuade them that Mr. Clay is an unprincipled and profligate politician.—They will call for proofs—undeniable proofs, in the place of unauthorized inferences, & inuendoes.—So much gross and palpable misrepresentation has been thrown upon the public conduct of Mr. Clay by his political enemies, it cannot be expected that any new charge against him will be received with ready credulity. He has been visited with a measure of calumny and abuse which rarely falls to the lot of any man His public and private character has been assaulted in every shape which it was possible for political animosity to suggest. He has withstood the storm of the most violent and merciless persecution—firm and undaunted he has braved its fury—and we feel perfect security in our belief that he will come forth uninjured by this threatening blast from the pretended tranquil region of the "Hermitage."

The advocates of Mr. Clay, notwithstanding their enthusiastic devotion to him and his cause, and their present implicit belief in the rectitude and purity of his principles, however painful may be the sacrifice, are nevertheless prepared to yield him up to public indignation and scorn, if General Jackson or his political associates shall convict him of bargain, intrigue and corruption. They ask but the same measure of justice to be dealt out to his accusers, if they should fail in their proof of the charges —if nothing should be found to authorize their assertions, let them be visited with the infamy and contempt which the enormity of their slander merits from an insulted and outraged community Mr. Clay's friends are willing to abide the issue of the investigation which will undoubtedly be instituted by the production of this letter from General Jackson. It is not our purpose to express an opinion at this time, as to the motives which may have actuated Gen. Jackson in propagating statements so derogatory to the public character of Mr. Clay, and sustained by testimony, apparently of a loose and uncertain description—nor is it for us to say, what kind or quantity of evidence, might be sufficient to produce an irresistable conclusion in the mind of the General, that a great political rival would descend to use the basest means for the promotion of his own ambitious purposes. The letter speaks for itself, and we recommend an attentive perusal of it to our readers, as it will certainly lead to a course of inquiry attended with important results.

CUBA IN 1827.

From the New York Daily Advertiser.

LETTER VI

The diversions of the inhabitants of the Havana are fewer than those of most cities of the United States; and this fact may in some degree be ascribed to the nature of the government, as well as to the state of society. The scenes of dissipation are much fewer than those which New York, Philadelphia or Boston furnish Cuba has no drunkards; and when an evil of such magnitude is taken away, society in one point has lost a curse.

The most prominent exhibition for and of the ladies of Havana is to be found in a ride of about three quarters of a mile in length running parallel with the wall of the city, which separates it from the suburbs. It is called the *paseo*, literally *walk*. It is a smooth level road, kept in the most perfect order, for the sole object of displaying Cuban belles and beauty. On each side of it are two walks for the spectators, each shaded by a double row of trees, such as oranges, limes, cocoanuts, &c. planted with the most perfect regularity. To separate the walk from the road is a small stone wall, about two and a half feet high, and one foot in thickness. In the eye of a Cuban there is nothing like the paseo. The theatre Alameda, plaza de armas are here entirely eclipsed. 'The pazeo, the pazeo, have you seen the pazeo?' is the question which a foreigner must answer fifty times the first week of his arrival; and if the enquirer be met with a negative, he will tell you that you have not yet seen Cuba. In short, he will feel like the citizen of a much greater city of Europe, represented in the play when he exclaims, that 'if you have not seen Paris, then you have seen *nothing*.' As far as the ladies of Havana are concerned, this opinion is not unfounded. On the holidays, at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, forth from the cities comes the volants and quitras, crowd after crowd. Foot passengers also are eagerly, and at some hazard endeavouring to get out all bound for the pazeo.

A volant is a vehicle like the gig, except that it is much larger, the wheels heavy & set wide apart, the body brought much farther forward, and wide enough to contain three persons. The quitra differs only in this particular that the top falls down at the will of the rider: the volant top is permanent. Havana contains an immense number of these vehicles, public and private. It is however, considered beneath a lady to ride in a public volant; hence all that appear at the pazeo are owned by families, and consequently are remarkable for their elegance and costliness. No person is allowed to use reins in driving at Havana—the streets are too narrow. Each horse is therefore mounted by a driver (*cabisero*) always dressed in livery. There is as may be expected, a clashing in the press, for the pazeo. The Virgin Mary finds her name abused and invoked—with all the addition of 'santissima,' 'purisima,' &c. connected with other words not quite so respectful, in the midst of locked wheels and broken harnesses. But the pazeo once gained, all trouble is over. On each side of the road are ranged close to the wall the volants and quitras pass and from one end to the other at a slow walk, and now commences the display.

The dress of the ladies is almost invariably white of the most costly kind. A wreath of roses in the hair, and sometimes a veil hanging from the comb, so as to cover only about half of the head, and none of the face, is all the head dress which they wear. The small wall is lined with gentlemen who station themselves there to gaze at the ladies; and the ladies in turn pass by to gaze at the gentlemen. It may be called a staring match The number of vehicles sometimes amount to 500, in which case the ride is extended beyond the pazeo. The ladies amount to more than one thousand. From end to end they pass for about three hours, to see and be seen. At dusk the same confusion is observable in returning, as at entering the city. The sign of recognition is a shake of the hand to the acquaintance on the walk, and consequently there is a perpetual waving of handkerchiefs, fans, and hands.

On the subject of female beauty of Havana, it may be said that about the usual proportion of females are pretty. Not indeed, if we make our northern standard the test, for no Cuba beauty possess lips and cheeks, of which

"They tell,
Outshine the beauty of the sea,
White foam and crimson shell!"

But if regularity of features—smoothness of skin—dark eyes—dark hair, and beautiful teeth, give any claims—then the Habeneras may come in for their share. Byron's description of the Grecian maids is not applicable to them.

Caution to a young man in search of a wife.—Be on your guard against the advice and interference of notorious match-makers. There are such persons in every community. They are your forward, sanguine, and often well-meaning busy bodies, who have a wife or a husband ready for almost every unmarried individual of their acquaintance, and who appear always willing to incur the responsibility of being the knowing contrivers of a match. Never court the assistance or put yourself in the power of such a pestiferous race. They may sometimes indeed amidst many failures be instrumental in forming a happy connexion. But trust them not. Never put yourself implicitly under their guidance. Nay, more if you are not extremely vigilant, they will be apt to entrap you before you are aware of it, into a situation from which you will find it difficult to retreat. Of this I have known some of the most striking and melancholy examples. Let no single individual dictate to you on such a subject.—*Miller's Letters.*

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—An insolvent a short time since was discharged under the insolvent act. A few days afterwards an officer who called at his house to serve a subpœna upon him, was informed that the gentleman had gone with his family to take his recreation at the *springs*.

Another.—An insolvent some time since discharged under the fifty dollar act, went home in a dashing carriage, to the surprise and doubtless the infinite admiration of the creditors, who *walked* home shortly afterwards, having paid the costs of a fruitless opposition.

Another.—Some months since, a certain adroit personage obtained his discharge under the insolvent act in the course of which process he assigned according to law, all his estate, real and personal, including the debts due him, to one of his friends. Within three months afterwards the same friend had also occasion to apply for the benefit of the insolvent act, and by way of rewarding a good turn, made an assignment of his effects to the first insolvent, so they were assigned to each other. The parties then interchanged powers of attorney, and each insolvent was thus enabled to collect the debts due himself before his failure, which they did very promptly, leaving their creditors in the mean time, to enjoy the pleasure of anticipating a dividend which was not very likely to come to their hands.

Evening Post.

Eloquence of the U. States.—E. B Williston, A. M. Professor of the Greek and Latin Languages, and Literature, in the American Literary, Scientific, and Military Academy, proposes to publish by subscription, a work under this title, compiled from the most approved specimens of American deliberative, forensic & popular eloquence. Under the first head will be the most celebrated Speeches delivered in Congress & in the several State Conventions called for adopting the Federal Constitution, as Patrick Henry's, Mr. Madison's, General Hamilton's, &c. Under the Forensics head, some of the most eloquent arguments before the Supreme and Circuit Courts of the U. States, as General Hamilton's, Gov. Randolph's, Mr. Wilson's, Mr Wickham's, Mr. Pinkney's, Mr. West's, Mr. Webster's, &c. Under the last head Orations of Richard Henry Lee, Fisher Ames, Gov. Clinton, Mr. Webster, Mr. Everett, &c.

The work is patronized by many of the most celebrated names in the United States; and its utility in a historical and didactic point of view, no less than a literary, cannot be questioned. An agent is in this part of the country, soliciting subscriptions, and we commend the proposals of Mr. Williston to public attention. Gov. Giles has expressed, we understand, high approbation of the contemplated work —

Richmond Whig.

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