Easton Gazette.

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY EVENING, AUG. 11.

THE DEFENCE

Of Mr. Clay at Lexington appears in our columns of to day, and we request every candid man who is anxious to form a correct judgement with regard to public men to give it an attentive perusal.

The frequent and bold attempts which have been made of late to criminate the Secretary, are evidences of the desperation of his opponents, though we are glad to say, that there are many men of the opposition who consider these attempts against Mr. Clay as altogether indefensible and unjust. But the attempts have been made, circulated, and are by some professed to be believed—If such are not too hardened in determinate opposition to listen to the 'still small voice of reason' we would ask it as a favour, that, discarding prejudice, they would read Mr. Clay's Speech at Lexington with fair and generous minds, susceptible of those impressions which facts and circumstances and arguments and sound evidence are wont to produce.

As a defence, we consider Mr. Clay's speech unanswerable—and as an exposition of views and incidents from which just conclusions are drawn, we have seen nothing clearer.

The persecutions which have been directed against the Secretary are enough to enlist the sympathies of the world in his behalf, and the magnanimity and candor with which he meets them, and the fairness with which he subverts them, must draw to him the good feeling of all who have not an interest in his downfall. Political party cannot, we would hope, become again so maddened in our country as to destroy all that it opposes, or to devestate what it cannot enjoy. We have heretofore seen much from party feuds that we cannot but deplore, it will be patriotism as well as wisdom to prevent the recurrence of such scenes—all that a friend to the Republic can ask is, let us be more just to our country, more true to ourselves.

THE EXAMINATION.

On Thursday next the examination of the Scholars of the Easton Academy will commence at 10 o'clock, when it is hoped that the friends of public instruction throughout the county and town of Easton will make it a point to attend, and witness the examination throughout.

It is in vain to have public examinations to prove the ability and fidelity of Teachers and the progress of Scholars, if the citizens will not attend—The object is that these matters should be made public—that parents and guardians should see for themselves, and that all others should have an opportunity of knowing the advantages to be derived from public schools.

All are invited and we hope to see a public spirited expression of feeling by all who wish well to the cause of Learning & the rising generation.

The following gentlemen were on Monday elected Directors of the Branch Bank at Easton.

FOR EASTON AND TALBOT COUNTY.

Wm. W. Moore	Wm. H. Groome
Samuel Groome	Henry Hollyday
John Leeds Kerr	William Hughlett.

FOR CECIL COUNTY.

Henry Chamberlaine.

FOR KENT COUNTY,

Isaac Spencer.

FOR QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY.

William Carmichael.

FOR CAROLINE COUNTY.

Henry Nicols.

FOR DORCHESTER COUNTY.

John C. Henry.

FOR SOMERSET COUNTY.

John C. Wilson, Jun.

FOR WORCESTER COUNTY.

Ephraim K. Wilson.

The President of the United States has gone on to Massachusetts. The Secretary of the Navy has gone on a visit to the white Sulpher springs, North Carolina.

The British Minister has paid over to Mr. Clay, the last instalment of the consideration payable for the slaves taken from our waters, at the close of the late war.

The last Lancaster Journal published at the residence of the Hon. James Buchanan, a Jackson member of Congress from Pennsylvania, publishes the following under the authority of Mr. Buchanan himself.

From the Lancaster Journal, Friday July 24.

It was with some *surprise*, and much *regret*, that we observed an editorial article in the last U. S. Telegraph, in which it is assumed as a fact, and so stated, that Mr. Buchanan is the person to whom General Jackson alluded, in his letter to Mr. Beverly, of the 5th ult. We have authority for saying that Mr. Buchanan will not act on the presumption that he is the person. He cannot consent to become a volunteer in this business. Should it hereafter become necessary to make any statement upon the subject, Mr. Buchanan will then immediately publish, in detail, the only conversation which he ever held with Gen. Jackson concerning the last Presidential election, prior to its termination. In the mean time we think it right to state, that, what we believe to have been the premature introduction of Mr. B's. name in the Telegraph, has been without his authority, and against his consent.

GEN. JACKSON'S LETTER.

The Nashville Republican, contains the following letter, received by last nights Steam Boat.

TO THE PUBLIC.

A letter addressed by me to Mr. Carter Beverly of Virginia, has lately, without any consent, agency, or wish on my part, found its way into the newspapers, accompanied by a statement over the signature of H. Clay, contradicting and denying, not any thing I have written, but that which he himself makes me to say. It is not the interpretation given by him to my letter, but my own language and my own statement, that I am called upon to defend and expect to vindicate.

To explain the manner in which my opinions have found their way into the journals of the day, seems in the first place, to be due both to the public and myself. Mr. Beverly, being on a visit to my house, requested to know of me, other gentlemen being present, whether the overtures heretofore imputed to Mr. Clay were well founded, and if I had a knowledge of any of the facts myself. I answered him candidly, being unable, as unwilling, to refuse telling things I had heard and knew to be true. A letter detailing our conversation, shortly afterwards obtained publicity in the "North Carolina Journal," printed at Fayetteville. On the 15th of May last, from Louisville, Kentucky, a communication was addressed to me by Mr. Beverly, stating, what before I had not known, that he was the writer of this Fayetteville letter. He explained the reasons for his having repeated the conversation, and requested to be informed, if in any thing he had mis-quoted or mis conceived my meaning.

Under such circumstances, concealment and silence might have seemed mere affectation, or indeed something of a different and even worse character. Publicity having been given to the conversation, and an appeal made to me for its accuracy, I felt it to be due to Mr. Beverly, that nothing of fabrication should be imputed to him, and to myself, that what I had stated should be correctly understood. Accordingly, on the 6th of June, and in reply to his of the 15th of May, I addressed him a letter of which the public are already possessed. How, and by what means, it found its way into the columns of a newspaper, Mr. Beverly has explained; he states to me, that he gave it into the hands of Mr. Noah Zane, of Wheeling, Virginia, at his earnest request, for perusal, under a pledge of honor, that it should be returned; and with no expectation that any copy of it was to be retained. That on his applying for and demanding the letter, it was refused to be restored, until two copies should be made.—He proceeds to say.

"Mr. Zane, an old and most respectable gentleman asked the loan of your letter as a favor; and contrary to all custom and propriety in such cases, he, in conjunction with Mr. Clay and his friends, took copies of it, without my knowledge or privity in any way, and without asking my leave to do so. Soon as I understood that such was the use they were making of it, I demanded of Mr. Zane the letter, & remonstrated against the unprecedented course they were taking. He refused to restore it to me, most peremptorily, until they had satisfied themselves by furnishing to Mr. Clay one copy, and reserving another for their own use."

The original conversation referred to, and the above extract of a letter from Mr. Beverly at Wheeling, dated 25th of May 1827, are presented to show that I have not, as is charged, 'placed myself in the attitude of a public accuser,' and that whatever publicity has been given to this transaction, has arisen from no agency or procurement of mine; and that Mr. Clay, in fact, has himself held the matter up to public gaze. In doing this, he should have quoted what I had written accurately & fairly; for then, the text and his commentary would have suited together; at present his contradiction is a something suggested by himself, and is not contained in my letter.

The statement contained in my letter to Mr. Beverly, is this: That, in January 1825, a member of Congress of high respectability, visited me one morning and observed—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 this proposition, 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."

This disclosure was made to me by Mr. James Buchanan, a member of Congress, from Pennsylvania, a gentleman of the first respectability and intelligence. The evening before, he had communicated substantially, the same proposition to Major Eaton, my Colleague in the Senate, with a desire warmly manifested that he should communicate with me, and ascertain my views on the subject. This he declined doing, suggesting to Mr. Buchanan that he as well as himself, could converse with me and ascertain my opinion on the matter; though, from his knowledge of me he thought he could well conjecture my answer—that I would enter into no engagements whatever. It was the morning succeeding this interview, after Major Eaton had objected to converse with me on the subject, and before I had set out from my lodgings for the capitol, that Mr. Buchanan came to visit me, and when the conversation I have stated took place. The answer returned, has already been published, and need not be here repeated.

To be thus approached by a gentleman of Mr. Buchanan's high character and standing, with an apology proffered at the time for what he was about to remark to me—one who, as I understood, had always, to that moment been on familiar and friendly terms with Mr. Clay assuring me that on certain terms & conditions being assented to on my part, then 'by a union of Mr. Clay & his friends, they would put an end to the presidential contest in one hour,' what other conclusion or inference was to be made, than that he spoke by authority, either of Mr. Clay himself, or some of his confidential friends. The character of Mr. Buchanan with me forbids the idea that he was acting on his own responsibility, or that under any circumstances he could have been induced to propose an arrangement unless possessed of satisfactory assurances, that, if accepted, it would be carried fully into effect. A weak mind would seldom or ever be thus disposed to act, an intelligent one never.

Under all the circumstances, appearing at the time, I did not resist the impression that Mr. Buchanan had approached me on the cautiously submitted proposition of some authorized person; and, therefore in giving him my answer, did request him 'to say to Mr. Clay and his friends,' what that answer had been. Whether the communication was made to Mr. Clay & his friends, I know not; this, though, I do know, that while the opinions and course of Mr. Clay as to the election, were but matter of conjecture with many, at and before this time very shortly after this conversation took place, his, and his friends' opinions became forthwith, matter of certainty and general knowledge. Still I have not said, nor do I now say that the proposal made to me was *'with the privity and consent,'* of Mr. Clay, nor either have I said that his *friends in congress made propositions to me.*

These are Mr. Clay's interpretations of my letter to Mr. Beverly, and not what my letter itself contains. What I have stated are the facts of a conversation between myself and a member of congress of high respectability. The conclusions and inferences from that conversation—the time—manner—and all the circumstances satisfied my mind that it was not *unauthorized*—So I have thought and so I still think; and yet I again repeat that in this supposition I may have possibly done Mr. Clay injustice—If he shall be able to sustain the averments he has made, and acquit himself of any participation and agency in the matter, I beg leave to assure him that so far from affording me pain, it will give me pleasure—I certainly can have no desire that the character of my country through the acts of a prominent citizen, shall rest under any serious imputation for the honor of that country, I should greatly prefer that any inference I have made may turn out to be ill-founded.

Mr. Clay declares his great satisfaction that this matter has at last been brought to light, and to public consideration. He feels rejoiced 'that a specific accusation by a responsible accuser, has at length appeared.' To this a passing notice is due.

It must be recollected, that in consequence of a letter from Mr. George Kremer, in January, 1825, an inquiry was set on foot in Congress, upon the application of Mr. Clay himself.

On this memorable occasion, of guilt imputed on the one hand, and innocence maintained on the other, Mr. M'Duffie, it will be recollected, submitted for consideration to the House of Representatives, as matter of instruction to the committee, the following resolution.

"That the said committee be instructed to inquire whether the friends of Mr Clay have hinted that they would fight for those who would pay best, or any thing to that effect; and whether overtures were said to have been made by the friends of Mr. Adams to the friends of Mr. Clay, offering him the appointment of Secretary of State for his aid to elect Adams; and whether the friends of Clay gave this information to the friends of Jackson, and hinted that if his friends would offer the same price they would close with them; and whether Henry Clay has transferred or resolved to transfer his interest to John Q. Adams; and whether it was said and believed, that, as a consideration for this abandonment of duty to his constituents, Clay was to be appointed Secretary of State, and that the said committee be authorized to send for persons and papers, and to compel the persons so sent for to answer upon oath."

Now here is a resolution, officially submitted, covering more than the ground of my communication to Mr. Beverley; and resting in connexion with an accusation publicly charged in the newspapers; and yet, Mr. Clay at this late period, professes to be rejoiced, that "a specific accusation by a responsible accuser, has at length appeared." Certainly more than two years ago, an accuser respectable, and an accusation specific were both before him, were both within his reach, and might have been met, had he been at all disposed to the interview, or rejoiced at the prospect of meeting an accuser. Had Mr. McDuffie believed the charge groundless and untrue, he is a man of too high sense of honor to have pressed upon the consideration of the committee, an instruction clothed in the pointed phraseology that this is; nor can it be inferred, that in a matter so serious, the friends of Mr. Clay would have voted against extending this asked for power to the committee.—an innocent man, before an impartial tribunal, fears not to meet the exercise of any power that competent authority gives; and far less should he distrust that exercise, when in the hands of correct and honorable men.

Innocence never seeks for safety through covert ways and hidden ambuscades; she fights by day and in the open plain, and proud in her own strength meets her enemy fearlessly. In the proposition submitted by Mr. McDuffie, there was nothing to alarm, nothing that innocence should have doubted about; it was neither more nor less, than a call of the attention of the committee to particular inquiries, with an application for power to ferret out the truth, thro' an appeal to the oath of those who might be called upon to depose before them.

Without documents, and unacquainted with the number of Mr. Clay's friends in the House, I cannot assert that they were in opposition to Mr. McDuffie's resolution. Yet it is obvious that the influence he possessed, would have been amply sufficient to produce a different result had Mr. Clay been at all desirous that a different one should have been produced. The resolution contained strong imputations, and serious charges—Mr. Clay and his friends were both implicated. Can it be presumed, that, if Mr. Clay desired it, he could not have found present and at hand, some friend to ask in his behalf, that the resolution should be adopted and full powers extended to the committee! And moreover, can it be thought, than such an indulgence, if desired by Mr. Clay, or any of his friends, could or would have been denied? And yet, it was denied; inasmuch as the resolution was rejected, and the power asked for refused to the committee.

A solicitude to find "a specific accusation, by a responsible accuser," could not have been so seriously entertained then, as it is earnestly expressed now, or else so excellent an opportunity being afforded to encounter both, both could not have been so carelessly regarded—so contemned, and so thrown away. A controversy with me can no more disclose or render apparent Mr. Clay's innocence, than could the controversy placed within his reach two and a half years ago; and yet, while the one was avoided, or at any rate not embraced with a zeal corresponding with the necessity of the occasion, at the prospects presented by the other, exceeding joy seems to be manifested. Then, as now *a specific accusation*, was before him.

One further remark and I am done, with a hope that, on this subject, I may not be under the necessity of again appearing in the newspapers. In saying what I have, all the circumstances considered, I have felt it was due to myself and to the public. My wish would have been, to avoid having any thing to say or to do in this matter, from an apprehension well conceived, that persons will not be wanting, who may charge whatever is done; to a desire to effect others and benefit myself. My own feelings, though, are of a higher importance and value to me, than the opinion of those who impose censure where it is believed not to be deserved. I have been actuated by no such design, nor governed by any such consideration. The origin—the beginning of this matter, was at my own house and fireside; where surely a freeman may be permitted to speak on public topics, without having ascribed to him improper designs. I have not gone into the highways and market places to proclaim my opinions, and in this, feel that I have differed from some, who, even at public dinner tables, have not scrupled to consider me as a legitimate subject for a speech, and the entertainment of the company. Yet, for this, who has heard me complain? No one. Trusting to the justice of an intelligent people, I have been content to rely for security on their decision, against the countless assaults and slanders, which are sought so repeatedly to be palmed upon them, without seeking to present myself in my own defence, and still less to become, "the responsible accuser" of Mr. Clay, or any other person.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Hermitage, July 18th, 1827.

CANDIDATES

For the General Assembly of Maryland.

Robert Banning,
Horatio L. Edmondson,
Stephen Reyner,
Spry Denny,
John D. Green,
James Murray Lloyd,
Levin Millis,
Robert B. A. Tate,
Thomas Martin,
Dr. Samuel S. Dickinson,
Nicholas Martin,
William Gist,
William P. Ridgaway.

DIED

On the 4th inst. at the residence of Dr. Edw'd Harris of Queen-Ann's Miss RETTA TEACKLE, formerly of this town.

——, In this town, on Thursday evening last, after a short illness, PETER, son of the late Nicholas Valiant.

—— In this town on Friday last, *Samuel T.* son of Mr. William K. *Austin.*

—— In this town yesterday, Miss *Mary Ann Smith.*

For Rent.

The farm called Mount Pleasant, late the property of Lloyd Nicols, Esquire—For terms apply to

ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Aug. 11

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

6th, day of August, A. D. 1827.

On application of Edward N. Hamilton, administrator of Allen Bowie, 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 Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 6th day of August, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twenty seven.

Test, JAS. 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 Allen Bowie Esq. late of Talbot county dec'd. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to file the same, with the proper vouchers thereto, with the Register of Wills for Talbot county, on or before the 14th day of February next, preparatory to striking a dividend on the said deceased's estate: they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of August 1827.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, Adm'r.
of Allen Bowie, dec'd.

Aug. 11 3w

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING, YEAR, The FARM on which Mr. Thomas Duling now resides, situate near Dover Bridge.

ALSO

The STORE ROOM and GRANARY, near the Bridge, at this time in the possession of Mr. John Arringdale,

And the HOUSE and GARDEN near the Bridge at present occupied by Mr. Richard Austin.

WILLIAM H. HAYWARD.

Talbot county, Aug. 11 w

An Overseer.

A young Man of sobriety, good conduct, & industry, may hear of a good birth by application at this office.

Aug. 11

Lands for Sale.

By virtue of an Order of Dorchester County Court, passed at the October Term eighteen hundred and twenty six, the subscribers will sell at Public Sale on Monday the 10th day of September next, in the town of Cambridge, and at the tavern of Sarah Bradshaw, between the hours of ten and four o'clock, the real estate of Rebecca Orem, late of Dorchester county deceased, on the following terms to wit:—One half of the purchase money to be paid in twelve months with interest from the day of sale, and the remaining half of the purchase money to be paid in eighteen months, with interest from the day of sale—The purchaser or purchasers to give bonds with approved security to the several heirs of the said Rebecca Orem—The real estate lies adjoining the lands of the late Robert Dennis, and will be shown to any person by making application to Mr. Edward Rawley.

JAS. THOMPSON,
WM. CRAFT,
WM. NEWTON. } Commissioners.

August 11 3w

Easton Academy.

A Public Examination of the Scholars in this Institution, will be held at the Academy on Thursday and Friday, the 16th and 17th days of August next; at which the parents and Guardians of the pupils, and the Friends of the Seminary are invited to attend. The Summer Vacation will commence on the Saturday following; and the schools be again opened on the first Monday of October.

By the Board,
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Secry.

Easton, July 21 5w

N. B. There will be public speaking in the departments of the Academy on the afternoons of the days assigned for their examination; at which the Ladies connected with the families of the pupils will be admitted with pleasure as well as their parents, guardians and friends.

Permitted at the request of the Students.

J. G. Sec'ry.

August 11.

To Rent

For the ensuing year two VALUABLE FARMS near the Trappe, the property of Colonel Dickinson of Baltimore. Apply to

N. MARTIN.

August 11 w

To be Rented

FOR NEXT YEAR.—The small farm at present occupied by William Berry, near the Hole in the Wall.

N. B. For a good tenant taking a lease, the houses and fences will be put in complete repair.

ALSO—The Store, with the dwelling and lot on Washington Street, now occupied by Edward Lucas.

ALSO—The dwelling house on Washington Street, fronting the Point road.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Easton August 11.

To Rent.

For the ensuing year the Farm near the three-bridges, now in the occupation of Isaac B. Parrott—Also the Farm near Easton, occupied by Nathan Jones.

SAM'L. T. KENNARD.

Easton Aug. 11 3w

I will sell a great Bargain, in a WIND MILL, now standing at St. Michaels, which can be removed, and put up at a small expense.

To Rent

For the next year, a Farm and Fishery, at present occupied by Mr. W L. Fountain, and a farm about four miles from Easton, at present occupied by Mr. James Leonard. A two story Brick Dwelling House and Garden, near the Steam Mill at St. Michaels; and several other small Houses and Gardens; a house and about four acres of Land on the deep Neck road.

For terms apply to SAM'L. HARRISON.

Canton, Aug. 11 tf

Valuable Farms.

TO be rented for one or more years the two Farms belonging to Mrs. Isabella Smyth on Choptank River called DOVER and BARKERS-LANDING now occupied by Mr. William Snow and Mr. Seth Carmain. For terms apply to SAMUEL GROOME.

August 4 4w

To Rent

For the ensuing year, the House and Black-Smith shop, situate at the Oak, on the bay side road, about 4 miles from St. Michaels—now in the occupation of Mr. Plummer; it is an excellent stand for business, and one of the most desirable situations in the county as respects health—for terms apply to

A BANNING.

WANTED, for the ensuing year, a single man as an Overseer, an elderly man would be preferred—apply as above.

July 28 tf

Farms for Rent.

To rent for the ensuing year, the farm on which Nathaniel Perry now resides, situated in Caroline county.

Also, the farm on which Thomas Reese now resides, situated in Caroline county.

WILLIAM H. HAYWARD.

N. B. To Hire for the ensuing year a Negro Girl, about 18 years of age—also a negro boy about 15 years of age.

July 28

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2940_scm11029-0548.jpg