G. P. left at Havana 2d instant, ship United States, of Philadelphia, from Cadiz, uncertain and brig Claudio, Meyer, for New York, in a few days, besides a number of other American vessels. The brig Valona, Russell, of and for Baltimore, sailed the day previous.


# Easton Gazette.

*EASTON, MD.*

SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 20.


## MR. EATON.

*Major John H. Eaton, U. S. Senator from Tennesse, the colleague, the friend, and the biographer of Gen. Jackson,* has come out with the promised publication in reply to Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Clay, friend and foe—in which Mr. Senator Eaton makes but a small figure. Whatever Mr. Eaton believes or thinks he says, and it is not from such a man as Major Eaton (a man of very moderate fame) that great views of things can be expected. As an evidence, as far as his knowledge goes, he is respectable—but as for his reasonings, deductions and views of things, we should be little inclined to rely greatly on them.

The interpretation he gives to Mr. Clay's speech at Lexington relative to the letter which appeared in the "Columbian Observer" at Philadelphia, is entirely erroneous, completely in violation of the obvious or the intended meaning of the sentence, and contrary to every rule of fair grammatical construction. The sentence is this, viz:—"before the election, an attempt was made by an abusive letter published in the Columbian Observer at Philadelphia, a paper which, as has since transpired, was sustained by Mr. Senator Eaton the colleague, the friend and the biographer of General Jackson, to assail my motives and to deter me in the exercise of my duty." Mr. Eaton construes this to say, that *the paper was sustained to assail* motives and to deter from the exercise of duty—whereas it is obviously the meaning of the sentence, that an attempt was made by an abusive letter (published in that paper) to assail motives and deter from the exercise of duty. If there is fault any where it is in the printing—the words "a paper which, as has since transpired, was sustained by Mr. Senator Eaton the colleague, the friend and the biographer of Gen. Jackson" ought to have been marked as a parenthesis, then no person however unskilled could have doubted—as it is, we scarcely believe that any reader of newspapers would have fallen upon the unhappy and unnatural construction of Mr. Senator Eaton.

This is noticed to show first, the disposition to view in the worst light, all Mr. Clay says—and secondly to prove that no great stress ought to be placed on Mr. Senator Eaton's reasonings and constructions.

The connexion of Mr. Senator Eaton with the Columbian Observer is managed but weakly by him. Mr. Eaton acknowledges that this paper was 'assisted' with a loan of money by him, though not "sustained"—Mr. Eaton confesses that a twelvemonth before he loaned the Editors money he knew that the Columbian Observer had been warm and zealous in the cause of Gen. Jackson—what then is the inference?—That Mr. Senator Eaton sustained by money (as far as his loan would go) the paper called the Columbian Observer, in which paper the abusive letter appeared that attempted to assail the motives of Mr. Clay and to deter him in the exercise of his duty. The very identical assertion made by Mr. Clay in his speech, which is word for word corroborated by the confessions and acknowledgements of Mr. Eaton.

Mr. Senator Eaton's attempt to fritter away *the differences* which he admits "he can perceive between the statements of Gen. Jackson and Mr. Buchanan" is a hard undertaking—'subtantially (says, Mr. Eaton) there is accord"—How we ask? Gen. Jackson, says,' 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 be seldom or ever thus disposed to act—an intelligent one never.'—Mr. Buchanan says 'I called upon Gen. Jackson, solely as his friend, *upon my individual responsibility and not as the agent of Mr. Clay or any other person.* I never have been the political friend of Mr. Clay since he became a candidate for the office of President.'—Gen. Jackson says, and so does Mr. Eaton that Mr Buchanan declared to him 'that he was of opinion that it was right to fight such intriguers with their own weapons.'—Mr. Buchanan says, 'until I saw General Jackson's letter to Mr. Beverly of the fifth ult. the conception never entered my mind that he (Gen. J.) believed me to have been *the agent of Mr. Clay or of his friends*' or that I had intended to have proposed to him terms of any kind from them, *or that he (Gen. J) could have supposed me capable of expressing the opinion, 'that it was right to fight such intriguers with their own weapons.'* These palpable contradictions, on which the whole calumny of bargain against Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams rests, are the 'some differences' that Mr. Senator Eaton can perceive—truly he may 'perceive' them, and a less jaundiced eye and a more intelligent mind would see in them irreconcileable, differences as plain as the light of the sun in a cloudless day.

Mr. Senator Eaton then goes on to smooth matters with Mr. Buchanan. Softly Sir—We do not know Mr. Buchanan but we have heard of him through good report. Mr. Buchanan is honestly disposed to prefer Gen. Jackson to Mr. Adams.—He has acted throughout as the fair, honourable political friend of Gen. Jackson—but Gen. Jackson and his friends have intruded severely and unkindly upon Mr. Buchanan. They have misconstrued him—they have misrepresented him—they have to say the least, wholy misunderstood him. In their zeal to criminate Mr. Clay they have been regardless of the point of light in which they viewed Mr. Buchanan.—To answer their object against Mr. Clay they had well nigh run down Mr. Buchanan.—But Mr. Buchanan must not, and we believe, cannot be run down. Mr. Buchanan speaks for himself and gives his own interpretation to his own discourse—this he has a right to do—and from Mr. Buchanan's standing at home and abroad, we are bound to believe him as to the meaning of what he says, rather than to let that meaning be twisted about by General Jackson's implacable hatred to Mr. Clay, or by Mr. Senator Eaton's devotion to General Jackson.

Mr. Senator Eaton further goes on to say (alluding to Mr. Clay's letter to Judge Brook of Virginia) 'thus to a particular friend, on the 28th January, (1825) and *not earlier*, was a declaration made of the course he (Mr. Clay) had concluded to take.' How unfortunate is Mr. Senator Eaton's recollection! Dr. Daniel Drake of Lexington Kentucky, in a letter to the Editor of the National Intelligencer of March 21 1825, says, 'at different times before Mr. Clay left this place for Washington last fall (1824) I had conversations with him on the subject of the choice of President by the House of Representatives. In all of them he expressed himself, as having, long before, decided in favour of Mr. Adams, in case the contest should lie between that Gentleman and Gen. Jackson. My last interview with him was I think the day before his departure (for Congress) when he was still more explicit, as it was then certain that the election would be transferred to that tribunal, and highly probable that he (Mr. Clay) would not be among the number returned. In the course of conversation I took occasion to express my sentiments, with respect to the delicate and difficult circumstances under which he (Mr. Clay) would be placed—on which Mr. Clay remarked, that he (Doct. Drake) could not more fully apprehend them than he did himself, but that nothing should deter him from the duty of giving his vote, and that no state of things could arise that would justify him (Mr. Clay) in prefering Gen. Jackson to Mr. Adams. Thus Mr. Clay's determination to vote for Mr. Adams in preference to Gen. Jackson was unalterably fixed in 1824 before he went to Congress—yet Mr. Senator Eaton says that on the 28th January 1825, *and not earlier*, did Mr Clay make a declaration in his letter to Judge Brooke of the course he meant to take in reference to a choice of President.

What attention can we give to the publications of a man who is so deficient in facts, circumstance and correct reasoning? Mr. Senator Eaton had better write no more.

The little matter about Senator Eaton and Gen. J. coming from the Capitol and Mr. Clay's *passing them diagonally* down a flight of steps where his attention was first called to them and salutations, passing, with the tete a tete of the General and the Major, is wonderously illustrative and is certainly one of the strongest points in Mr. Senator Eaton's statement.—But Mr. Senator Eaton thinks it proves that Mr. Clay was never thus distant with Gen. Jackson before, *'well knowing from* our *'near proximity' that it was improbable Mr. Clay should not have observed us.'*—We would ask, if Mr. Senator Eaton was in the room when Mr. Clay waited upon Gen. Jackson, upon his first visit to Washington after the Seminole War and the victory at Orleans (when it was said the General threatened to cut off the ears of the members of Congress who were opposed to him) and after Mr. Clay had so boldly and eloquently disapproved of parts of Gen. Jackson's conduct in the Seminole War, when after a short mornings complimentary call Mr. Clay retired, and the door was closed Gen. Jackson exclaimed to his suite around him 'd——d hypocrite!!!—this denunciation was heard through Washington the next day, and we mention it here to show the long standing feelings of vengeance entertained by Gen. Jackson against Mr. Clay.

Mr. Senator Eaton then talks of a meeting of Mr. Clay and his friends on a Saturday—a leisure evening—of what happened then, he says, he has a letter from some secret hand (all former friends of Mr. Clay now turned, but no names given) which letter states, that Mr. Clay said to his friends, "that in case General J. should be elected, he believed the administration with its weight would be opposed to him, to prostrate him—that should Mr. Adams be elected, he felt satisfied it would not be so—but that he hoped no personal considerations for him would induce them to act contrary to their desire"—This, whether true or false we know not, Mr. Senator Eaton calls Mark Anthony over again—now suppose it true—what does it amount to? We have seen from Dr. Drake's letter that Mr. Clay's own course was decided before he set out to Congress—his friends, those who wished him to be President, failing in that, resolved to meet together and to consult Mr. Clay what he thought was the best course to be pursued—and Mr. Clay told them honestly, he thought (and he had good reason to think so) that the administration of Jackson would be directed to prostrate him, but he believed that of Mr. Adams would not,—but he most generously and magnanimously advised his friends if they thought it best for the interest of the Country, to vote for Jackson, and to let no considerations of a personal nature towards him influence them. Called to give his opinion by friends, faithful and true, he was obliged to give his honest opinion, and after giving it, he said if they did not like it, he begged that no personal considerations towards him would induce them to act against their own opinion of what was right.—We ask, could a man do more? could any man act more fairly or more generously?

But says Mr. Senator Eaton one third of the Senate opposed the nomination of Mr. Clay. What does this indicate, after the reasons assigned by Mr. Eaton for concurring in the nomination of a Cabinet Minister, but a factious, a determined opposition? If Mr. Clay had acted improperly in voting for Mr. Adams, Mr. Adams was equally to blame—yet General Jackson, who it is said is always honest and never dissembles, greeted Mr. Adams at the first Drawing Room he met him after his election in the most ardent manner, giving him his hand, and apologizing for not giving him both hands, as one was gallantly engaged in sustaining a fair lady. The opposition to Mr. Clay's nomination in Senate was a forlorn hope—it was the last snap of the dying adder, and that which was all venom, Mr. Senator Eaton would make us believe, was lofty sentiment, indignant patriotism.

Thus explodes the last Tennessee Blunderbus which has done more injury in the recoil than in the aim, and Mr. Senator Eaton and his friend the General, must betake themselves to some other course than invalidating the statements of Mr. Buchanan, or attacking Mr. Clay if they hope for any success in their great undertaking.

Can any thing be more apparent, after all this interference, that the real object of Jackson and his immediate partizans who plan the opposition (we do not mean the general advocates) is to destroy Mr. Clay alone. They, the immediate planners of the opposition, would be perfectly contented to let Mr. Adams serve out another four years, if it would answer their purpose as well—they have really no fault to find with Mr. Adams, but they think, if Mr. Adams is continued, that Mr. Clay will probably succeed him, and that prostrates all their hopes, frustrates their plans, and puts their expectations of office and elevation at a remote, perhaps a returnless distance. No, Mr. Clay must be broken down, right or wrong—*"If the Administration is as pure as that of angels it must be put down"* in order that the way may be cleared to gratify the ambition and the wishes of a select few. And this is the true secret of all this pother to lift up Jackson to supplant Adams.

At the burial of the Deputy Manuel, which caused so much excitement lately in Paris, after M. Lafitte had addressed the multitude, it appears that General Lafayette, advancing to the edge of the grave, thus addressed the immense assemblage, in a voice solemn and full of feeling. We translate the remarks from the printed process verbal of the ceremony, which we received by the last packet, and of which, by the bye, the sale had been obstructed in Paris.—*N. Y. Amer.*

"You have just heard the touching and patriotic accents of public grief and private friendship. Penetrated with the same sentiments it is with the deepest emotion that I approach this tomb about to close on the eloquent defender of the national liberties. Around me are those monuments so intimately associated in every heart, with great misfortunes, noble recollections, sublime talent and illustrious victims. Here, on this spot sleep two honourable friends and colleagues—the brave and generous *Foy*, equally brilliant in political debate and the field of battle—the genuine model of French honour—and the frank and courageous Girardin, who in the Chamber of Deputies pointed out the violations of the Royal Charter, as in 1792 he defended the constitutional laws which the sovereignty of the French people had enacted. We saw these three lending one another in the discussions of the Chamber, a mutual, a patriotic, a disinterested support. History will preserve the recollections of the life of Manuel. When even a boy, in the wonderful campaigns of the republican army of Italy he linked himself inseparably with the surpassing glory of the tri colored flag.—When later, in the crisis of the Hundred Days, in the Chamber of Representatives he won rapidly admiration, esteem and the general confidence. When at the tribune of the Chamber of Deputies he delivered those speeches now engraven in the memory and heart of every patriot.—But let me dwell a moment on that 4th of March, when the most flagrant injustice that ever consigned to insignificance a deliberate assembly, was visited on him.—When we saw him so firm, so calm, so faithful to his trust—a day not less honourable for the National Guard of Paris—that fortunate establishment of '89 always devoted to the cause of liberty, equality, and public order—whose remarkable services interrupted at three signal periods are a sure guaranty of its future revival, and a perfect return to the principles of its primitive organization. You have been told, and every friend of Manuel will confirm the declaration, that from the day of his retirement, to the last day of his existence, he desired, hoped, longed for, the liberty of his country.

"As for us, citizens, here among the tombs of the faithful servants of the people, we have only to strengthen more and more our respect for, and devotion to, imprescriptible rights—to regard them as the objects of our most fervent and virtuous aspirations—the most important of our interests, and the most sacred of our duties."

### MARRIED;

In this county on Thursday evening last by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. William Gardner to Miss Mary Pinkind.


## New Fall Goods.

*WM. H. GROOME*

HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with a very large supply of

**GOODS**

Adapted to Fall Sales, which being added to his former Stock renders his assortment unusually extensive and complete.—His customers and the public generally are invited to call and see them.

Easton, 20th October, 1827 tf

*NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS*

## Samuel Groome

Has received and is now opening his supply of *Fall and Winter Goods,*

Consisting of a large and very general assortment of the various descriptions of

*Dry Goods, Groceries, Liquors, Ironmongry, Cutlery, Castings, Stone Ware, Queens'-Ware, Glass, &c.*

All of which will be offered at a small advance for Cash or in exchange for Brandy, Kersey, Linsey, Feathers, Meal, &c. &c.

Easton, Oct 20 6w

## A CARD.

WILLIAM CLARE begs leave to inform his Friends and Customers, that he has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with an Elegant assortment of

**Fall Goods,**

Embracing every desirable article in the Staple and Fancy line, which he is now opening, and will offer at very reduced prices for CASH.

He respectfully invites his Customers and the Public generally to give him an early call and view the assortment.

Easton, Oct. 20, tf

*GERARD T. HOPKINS & MOORE,*

HAVE now on hand, at their old stand, No. 1, LIGHT-STREET WHARF, a supply of

*GROCERIES,*

Suited to Country Dealers, which they will sell on the most moderate terms to good customers.

*They have also just received,*

40 BUSHELS of first quality ORCHARD GRASS SEED.

10th mo. 20 3w

*The FIFTH Volume of the*

Lady of the Manor,

By Mrs. Sherwood;

FATHER CLEMENT—*A Roman Catholic Story,* by the author of Decision—just published, and for sale at this office.

Oct. 20.

## Clock and Watch MAKING.

THE subscriber feels grateful for the past favours of his friends, his customers and the public in general, for the very liberal encouragement he has received since his commencement in business, and now begs leave to inform them that he has just returned from the City of Baltimore with a new and elegant assortment of materials selected with care & attention by himself; all of which he is now prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice & on more reasonable terms than ever before; he has also on hand a beautiful assortment of

JEWELRY—*Such as*

| | |
|---|---|
| *Gold Breast Pins,* | *Steel chains & seals,* |
| *Do. Ear Rings,* | *Plaid Ribbons and Gilt Seals,* |
| *Gold Lockets,* | *Steel Purses,* |
| *Gold Finger Rings,* | *Steel Key Rings,* |
| *Gold Seals,* | *Hooks and Eyes,* |
| *Ditto Keys,* | *Black Snaps,* |
| *Silver Pencils,* | *Ditto Gilt,* |
| *Silver Thimbles,* | |

And a variety of other articles, all of which he particularly invites his friends, his customers and the public in general to call and view his assortment—Nothing on my part shall be wanting to please a generous public.

The Public's Ob't. Serv't.

JAMES BENNY.

Easton, Oct. 20.

## Bennett R. Jones

### Clock & Watch Maker.

BEGS leave to inform the Public, that he has commenced the above business in Easton, in the shop lately, and for many years occupied by Mr. Benjamin Willmott deceased, next door to the Bank; where he flatters himself from having served a regular time at the business with the above dec'd. that he will be able to execute his work in as good style as elsewhere. He has now on hand and intends constantly keeping, a good assortment of *Materials,* and he hopes from his punctuality, and attention to business, to obtain a share of Patronage.

N. B. The friends and customers of the late Willmott are particularly requested to give him a call. B. R. J.

Easton Oct. 20, 1827. tf


### *AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.*

By the Board of Trustees, October, 18, 1827.

Ordered that the Friends of *Agriculture* who liberally subscribed to the Association entered into for the support of Cattle Shows at Easton for the term of five years be notified and requested to pay their Subscriptions for the years 1826 and 1827 to William K. Lambdin Esquire, the Treasurer of the Society, on or before the 31st. day of October instant; the same being necessary towards defraying the Expenses of the approaching Exhibition.

RICHARD SPENCER, Sec'ry.

Sep. 15 2w

### MARYLAND

*Caroline County, Orphan's Court.*

Tuesday, 9th day of October, 1827.

On application of Henry T. Dean, administrator of Charles E. Dean, late of Caroline 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 the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly and faithfully copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphan's Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the public seal of my office affixed. this 9th day of October, *A. D.* 1827.

Test, JAS. SANGSTON, Reg'r. of Wills for Caroline County

*In Compliance with the above Order,*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Caroline county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county in *Maryland* letters of administration on the personal estate of Charles E. Dean, late of Caroline county deceasad, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 20th day of April next, or they may otherwise by law; be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 9th day of October, *A. D.* 1827.

HENRY T. DEAN, Adm'r. of Charles E. Dean, dec'd.

Oct 20 3w

### *SHERIFF'S SALE.*

By virtue of 2 several writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court and to me directed, to wit: one at the suit of Samuel Sneed use of James McDonald against Fayette Gibson, and one at the suit of Samuel Y. Garey use of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, against Edward R. Gibson, Executor of Jacob, Fayette Gibson & John Y. Garey, will be sold at public Vendue on Monday the 12th day of November next, on the Court House Green in the town of Easton, between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock *A. M.* the Farm on which the said Fayette Gibson now resides, called "Maringo" situate on the waters of Miles-River, containing five hundred and thirty acres of land more or less; also four head of Horses, twenty head of Cattle, twenty head of sheep Seized and taken as the goods and chattles lands and tenements of the said Fayette Gibson, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs of venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, late Sheriff of Talbot county.

Oct, 20

## Trustee's Sale.

Samuel Harrison, ag't. vs. William Skinner. } By virtue of a decree of the Honourable Judges of Talbot county Court. I will sell at public sale, on Saturday the 10th day of November, at the Store of Mr. Thomas Auld. in the Town of St. Michaels, between the hours of 2 & 4 o'clock, all that FARM or PLANTATION, the late residence of William Skinner, near St. Michaels; being part of a tract of land called Rays Point, part of a tract called Advantage, and part of a tract called Skinner's Discovery, containing one hundred and sixty-one acres and three-fourths of an acre.—The Terms of Sale is Cash. On the payment of the purchase money & ratification of the sale by the Court, the Trustee will execute a good and sufficient deed to the purchaser, free, clear, and discharged, from all claims of the complainant, or of the defendant, or those claiming under them, or either of them.

SAMUEL HARRISON Trustee

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