EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON.....Md.

SATURDAY EVENING—MAY 10, 1828.

Mark the horrors that arise when desperate men, exercising desperate means are aiming to overturn Administrations to get themselves into power!

CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL.

Mr. Marshall when engaged in political life was pre-eminently distinguished by his greatness above others, and such was the course of his whole life that he escaped much of the harsh ribaldry and attack of the day, because of his extraordinary ability and correctness.

When placed in the Chief Justice's seat, his character was more and more unfolded, and his characteristics as a Judge have been almost universally conceded to be "incorruptible integrity and unerring wisdom." John Marshall's decisions upon constitutional questions have fixed the construction finally—and although he has established many constitutional doctrines that had been warmly and zealously contested, such was the strength of his reasoning and the confidence given by all to his virtue, that the political party against which he gave his decisions, properly yielded the point, and adopted his construction—Shew a stronger example of the goodness and wisdom of a man—Shew a stronger instance of the confidence and approbation of a people.

When the Legislature of Virginia in 1798, (we believe) goaded on by fiery party spirit, resolved to change the mode in Virginia of electing Electors of President & Vice President from Districts, as we now choose them in Maryland, to a general Ticket, by which the voice of a minority should be hushed and not allowed to be heard—and the voice of a majority in a district should be controlled by the aid of other districts called in to suppress it: John Marshall was opposed to it upon many grounds, and among others he was opposed to it, as a sudden party change to answer party ends—and secondly, he opposed it, as unjust and unfair to deprive, intentionally, whole districts of the voice of a majority to suit the wishes of other districts that differed with them. Mr. Marshall contended, that the district system was the fairest, the best calculated to give effect to the popular voice, and as the change would be unfair and would frustrate a full and free expression of the sentiments of a known majority, as had been practised from the adoption of the Government in the primitive purity of our institutions, before the Gorgon of party had mislead us, considering himself one of those whose voice was suppressed, he was disposed no longer to exercise the mere formality of a sacred right, the substance of which he had been robbed of—nor did he wish to appear, by any act or submission on his own part, to shew the slightest semblance of acquiescence in a wrong so injuriously, so capriciously, and so arrogantly inflicted upon thousands of the independent freemen of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Chatting in a private company on these old affairs of days gone by, the Chief Justice Marshall remarked, that although he had all along objected to vote under this general ticket system, for reasons already assigned, *yet the strong sense he felt of the injustice of the charge of corruption against President Adams & Secretary Clay* might probably induce him to depart from his determination in this instance. For this remark in a private circle you cannot call it an absolute determination, for the Chief Justice's words are *"I might probably depart from my resolution."*—yes, for this remark, uttered in the innocent way it was, we see the Opposition press of the city of Washington, the Grand Engine to root Mr. Adams out and to lift Gen. Jackson into power, thus slandering and abusing a man who in the estimation of the world is unquestionably the greatest and the purest man within the American Republic.

Read and feel indignant at the insult to our country by the slander against its most distinguished citizen, and by the contempt shewn to the opinion of the People.

From the United States Telegraph.

Having in vain invoked to their aid the names of Messrs. Jefferson, Madison Monroe and Crawford, the Coalition have at length hit upon that of Chief Justice Marshall. It is not our wish to deprive them of it. We had long since taken it for granted, that Mr. Marshall was in favor of the re-election of Mr. Adams. Before his appointment as Chief Justice, he was the zealous and able advocate of the elder Adams. He was decided in his denunciation and opposition to Mr. Jefferson. And it is said that although, as Chief Justice of the United States, he administered the oath of office to Mr. Jefferson, so strong were his partisan feelings, that he turned his back upon that distinguished statesman upon that occasion. It is well known that under the reign of terror, the Chief Justice was the leader of the administration party in the House; and that he was to the elder Adams what Mr. Webster has been to the younger. None have been more violent in their opposition to the Marshall family and federal influence than Mr. Clay; and so sensible was John Quincy Adams that the Chief Justice was unpopular with the republican party, that, after having, as the first act of his *pretended* apostacy, charged the federalists of the east with a *treasonable* negotiation with the Governor of Canada, he sought to confirm himself in the confidence of Mr. Jefferson, of Mr. Giles, and his *new* associates of the republican party, by procuring the impeachment of Mr. Marshall, for favoring the alleged treason of Aaron Burr.*

For our own part we are gratified to find that Mr. Marshall has resolved to vote for Mr. Adams, and we confess our obligation to those partisans, who, by slandering Gen. Jackson, have drawn forth this letter—especially as it enables us to fix the reasons for his preference and characterises the party with whom he acts.

Mr. Marshall says, I admit having said in private "though I had not voted since the establishment of the general ticket system, and had believed that I never should vote during its continuance, I might probably depart from my resolution in this instance, from the strong sense I felt of the injustice of the charge of corruption against the President and Secretary of State."

We do not know at what time this declaration was made; we do not know whether Mr. Marshall has examined all the proofs of bargain. (We cannot suppose that he can believe the parties guilty of the bargain and innocent of corruption.) That is a question which it becomes every citizen to examine for himself, and the late developements, and those yet to make, will leave no peg to hang a doubt upon. We therefore come to the cause assigned by him for the relinquishment of the most invaluable right as a citizen.

We have been taught to venerate the character of the Chief Justice as a man, and to respect him as a Judge, and we must admit that we regret to find that age, experience and his intercourse with the republican party, have not removed those deep seated prejudices and strong antipathies, which, although germinated in the vigor of his youthful intellect, and nurtured by the passion of party violence, should have been regulated by age, if not exterminated by the exercise of his official duty as Chief Justice of the United States. Josiah Quincy exclaimed: "Those who fell with the first Adams have risen with the second;" and John Marshall declares that, although in the mortification which followed the defeat of the elder Adams, he had said that he would relinquish his highest right as a citizen, yet when called upon to support the son he will resume it.

Upon this point we wish to be well understood. It will be recollected that the elder Adams was elected President by a vote given by one of the Virginia Electors. To prevent a similar triumph of federal principles, the Republicans of Virginia united their strength. Mr. Madison went into the Legislature of the State, and his celebrated resolutions, which rank next to the Declaration of Independence itself, and a change of the electoral law from the district to the general ticket system were adopted. In consequence, Mr. Jefferson was elected President, and Judge Marshall, then a zealous leader of the federal party, in the mortification of defeat, declared that so long as that system, by which his party lost its power, prevailed, he would not vote at an election.

Can any Republican longer doubt, which is the republican candidate for the Presidency, when they see the same man coming forward now, in support of the re-election of John Quincy Adams? We think not. Who can believe that Mr. Marshall is impelled to the support of Mr. Adams, by the charge of corruption against the President and Secretary of State? Admit that he believes them to be innocent of the charge, can he pretend that there is not strong presumption of guilt? and if it be a slander what comparison is there between the abuse which has been published against Mr. Adams, and that with which the administration press teems, against Gen Jackson?

Judge Marshall, having, as he says, withdrawn from political strife, we are induced to believe, has not examined the proofs of bargain which have been published. When John Quincy Adams was before the public as a candidate of the Republican party, he was indifferent to his election; but no sooner does he find, by his intercourse with Mr. Webster and the measures of Mr. Adams' Administration, that Mr. Adams is the federal candidate, than all his youthful sympathies for the old federal party are revived, and he leaves the retirement into which he had been driven by the success of the Republican party, and again enters the list as partisan of the FEDERAL candidate. The inducements which are to operate upon Mr. Marshall, are, if possible, more powerful than those which led him to support the elder Adams. It is certain that no ordinary inducement could lead him to forget the apostacy, or to forgive the high injury which Mr. Adams meditated against himself.

Those inducements are associated with the feelings of his youth, and the political aspirations of a numerous and talented offspring, who believe that they have been kept in the back ground, by the political association of the Chief Justice.

Hence, they have hailed the fulfilment of the declaration of Mr. Quincy, as the certain removal of the only barrier which, in in their opinion, has impeded their elevation to office and distinction.

We say, that we rejoice that this letter has been drawn from Judge Marshall, it will explain to the republican party, that as those who fell with the first Adams, have risen with the second, they, as a party, must unite upon Andrew Jackson, as their candidate, or be forever fallen.

The public will hear, with infinite surprise, that on Friday last, Mr. *John Adams*, before the committee of the House of Representatives, appointed to inquire into the outrage committed on his person by *Russell Jarvis*, was subjected to a cross examination, of two hours and a half, by *Duff Green*, affecting to act as counsel for Jarvis. This is indeed capping the climax of insult to the people by treating with contumely their public agents!!—*Dem. Press.*

[COMMUNICATED.]

TREMENDOUS HAIL STORM.

On Tuesday, the 6th inst. between 7 and 8 o'clock, P. M. the wind from the S. W. in the direction of Baily's Neck, accompanied with a torrent of rain, hail stones of an extraordinary size, and vivid flashes of lightning, blew, for several minutes a perfect hurricane. The extent of damage by this awful visitation is not yet ascertained; but the farms of R Trippe, T. Hayward, W. H. Hayward, S. Banning and I. Rhodes, have, to all appearance, sustained the greatest injury:—Crops partly or wholly destroyed, trees blown up by the roots, fences levelled to the earth, windows shattered, &c. are its direful effects.

Thus in a few minutes, the fairest prospects are destroyed! and the industrious husbandman, surrounded by his affectionate and dependant children, and straightened by the pressure of the times, is bowed down by new and unexpected burdens!

But we know that all things are under the control of an all-wise and gracious Providence.—The winds and the waves obey His mandate, and are the ministers of His pleasure:—He says to the ocean, "Thus far shalt thou go, and no farther; and here shall thy proud waves be staid."

Let man, therefore, learn wisdom by the scourges which he suffers; bow in humble submission to every dispensation of Divine Providence; and say, with the Patriarch of old, 'Shall we receive good at the hand of God, and shall we not receive evil?'

"The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away:—blessed be the name of the Lord"

And however dark and inscrutable the operations of Deity may appear, let us recollect the import of the interrogatory of 'the Father of the faithful,'—Shall not the Judge of all the earth do right?"

A SPECTATOR.

[COMMUNICATED.]

DESTRUCTIVE HAIL STORM.

On Thursday last about the setting of the Sun the most destructive hail storm took place in this county ever before experienced in this section of the country! Fortunately it was partial in its course, commencing in Ferry Neck a little to the west of Plain Dealing on Ford Haven Creek, crossing a small branch of that Creek through Capt. Robert Banning's farm, and then over the main Creek in Bailey's Neck keeping a serpentine direction, then over Peach Blossom Farm embracing partially Mr. Samuel Kennard's farm, then up the river of Great Choptank, crossing, and recrossing that river as far up as Gilpin's Point, the residence of Capt. W. Richardson, where, probably it ceased its destructive career, after destroying in its course the finest wheat crop, which has been known for many years in Talbot County; levelling fencing to the ground, blowing down trees of every kind, as well as many houses and breaking thousands of panes of window glass. In Bailey's Neck more especially the greatest destruction has been experienced, entirely blasting the pleasing prospects of Captain Richard Trippe, Mr. Thomas Hayward's more partially, a part of Mr. W. H. Hayward's wheat, more especially his fine early wheat, and all his rye, Mr. Hale's wheat field entirely, and Mr. Ignatius Rhodes' delightful prospects for a large crop are almost entirely blasted.

The thing is done! What alternative can be devised to remedy apparently, so great an evil? The ways of Providence are past finding out! We would fain hope, if every thing is taken into *submissive* consideration that it is not too late to put these waste fields into the cultivation of *Cotton* or at least into that of *Corn*, which may become more profitable than a precarious wheat crop, which may yet meet with some disaster as great as that of a hail storm at a period too late in the season to embrace any alterative.

AMICUS.

Talbot County, May 9th 1828.

MR. BURGES.—The following brief description of this gentleman and his manner of speaking is given in a letter to the New York Commercial Advertiser, dated

WASHINGTON, April 21.

The discussion of the Tariff bill was continued to-day. Mr. Burges, of Rhode Island, obtained the floor about 12 o'clock and kept it till after 5. It was a speech of great power and interest. It was the only speech of the same length made on the subject which has not wearied the hearers. He commanded general & silent attention from the commencement to the end of his oration. The principles of political economy, and the interests of the United States, as they bear on the American system, were treated in a masterly manner. He then showed that this bill was hostile to the American system. In his reply to the arguments of those who preceded him, he was, as usual, very happy, and now and then severe. Never was there heard, in any legislative body, such a philippick as he uttered against Randolph. It was on the score of the phrase "*delenda est Cartago*," which Randolph used, or was supposed to use, in reference to New England. Among a thousand words of bitterness, he said, after speaking with great force and feeling on this monstrous doctrine—'I thank God, that, by an irreversible law of nature, monsters can not perpetuate their species!' Pursuing the same idea, he said, 'that even the Father of *Lies* was not the Father of *Liars!*' Upon some of the Pennsylvania and Kentucky members, however, who had sneered at "Yankee notions," he was still more severe. He carried the war into Kentucky and Pennsylvania. Every moment, while on this topic, he electrified the House with flashes of wit and satire. In some passages of the speech, he rose to the most lofty and commanding eloquence. At the close, Mr Burges declared his intention to vote for the bill, even as it was. It had an antitude for much evil and little good. But as it promised good, and as many in the North and West, some in the East, and some in the South, wished for it, he would not, by his vote, aid in defeating their wishes. Mr. Burges is one of the most accomplished scholars and orators of this country. In some points—particularly in sharpness and readiness of wit—he is not surpassed. He is spoken of as a very old man." His appearance indicates great age: the crown of his head is bald, and his scattered hair is grey. He also, in speaking, has a habit of bending forward. But notwithstanding these appearances of age, he is only fifty eight years old. On a near approach, and close perusal, you perceive in his face, none of the features or expressions of old age. His voice is strong, clear, and well modulated. He speaks deliberately and emphatically; and his cadence, unlike that of most of our modern orators, is very pleasing and perfectly audible. He gesticulates a great deal; and his gestures are graceful and striking. On the whole, he is one of the most agreeable and expressive speakers we ever had. His eloquence will form an era in our Congressional history.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the Packetship Helen, Capt. Cobb, which sailed from Havre on the 27th March the Editors of the New York Commercial Advertiser, have received files of Papers to the 25th March inclusive. We have given below the most recent intelligence which they contain.

The Augsburgh Gazette gives the following intelligence, of the 12th March from Vienna—"M. de Taitscheff is said to have received despatches, in which the court of Russia expresses its views relative to the Hatti Scheriff of December 20, and the deplorable events that have lately taken place at Constantinople. It is said that these despatches are of the most pacific nature, and the Emperor repeats his declaration that, according to the Convention of July 6, and in accord with the allies, further measures for the execution of the Treaty and the maintenance of the peace of Europe ought in truth to be executed; but that the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh is desirous of waiting for the opinion of France and England upon the late events.

The Augsburgh Gazette contains the following intelligence dated Bucharest, March 1:—"We have Letters from Constantinople to the 15th of February. It seems that a final effort has been attempted by the Ministers of Austria and Prussia to induce the Porte to accept the intervention. The Dragomans received from the Reis-Effendi a refusal in the most energetic terms. In the capital there is nothing new."

Neither the Post from Constantinople of the 11th February, nor that of the 25th, had arrived at Vienna on the 15th March.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.—Official news from St. Petersburg of the 8th March, received at Paris on the 24th announces that at the moment when Gen. Paskewitch was preparing to recommence hostilities, the Schah addressed him a communication with the most prompt despatch to assure him of his pacific disposition, and announcing that the sums were on their way, destined for the payment of the pecuniary indemnity. The Schah at the same time invited in the most pressing manner the intercession of the Abas Mirza, to bring to a conclusion the work of pacification; authorizing to remit the sums agreed upon, one half of which had already arrived at Miana near Tauris. When the courier departed, a place was about to be fixed upon, where the respective Plenipotentiaries were again to meet, for the definitive signature of the treaty of peace.

The National Intelligencer of Saturday announces the death, on Friday last, of the Hon. THOMAS TUDOR TUCKER, Treasurer of the United States, in the 84th year of his age. "He was a patriot of the purest character, tested in the ordeal of the Revolution, and approved in the political trials which followed it. He was a Representative from the State of South Carolina, in the 1st Congress of the United States, and for some time afterwards, deservedly enjoying the respect of those with whom he was associated in the important duty of putting this Government into operation. He had, for many years previous to his decease, filled with fidelity the duties of the office which he held at the time of his death; and, in his public as well as private life, was the model of a gentleman, and an example to all around him." The funeral of the deceased took place on Saturday.

MAIL ROBBERY.—On the 12th instant, a robbery was committed on the great Western Mail, between this place and West Union, Ohio. The robbery was not discovered until the 16th, when two individuals, who have since been apprehended, were observed some distance from the road in such a situation as to create suspicion. A stump near where they were seen, was afterwards discovered on fire, and on a close examination, several parts of letters were found—among them, one addressed to the Hon. Richard A. Buckner, member of Congress from Kentucky. One of the men was, at the time, engaged in carrying the mail the other is a mechanic of the village of Aberdeen, opposite this place. The sum of $835 was found upon the post rider, who was committed to the jail of Brown county, Ohio. The other individual gave bail.—*Maysville Eagle.*

HARRISBURG, May 5.

Susquehanna Trade.—Within the memory of the oldest inhabitants so much lumber as has descended the Susquehanna during the last two weeks, has not before descended in one season. Flour, wheat, whiskey, bar iron, and almost every imaginable article of country produce, have descended to a very great amount. The Union Canal arrests much of the trade at Middletown, and the transportation upon it is uninterrupted. The number of canal boats is nothing like equal to the demand.

A large number of counterfeit $100 notes, of the Farmer's Bank of Reading, was found last week in a ship yard at Philadelphia.

Mr. CARTER, senior editor of the New York Statesman, announces to his patrons and friends, "that after a long absence from his post in pursuit of health, he has again resumed his editorial labors, and will use his best efforts to merit that liberal support, which has hitherto been extended to the Statesman."

The *General Conference* of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, is now in session at Pittsburg.

Two persons have been arraigned in Upper Canada, on a charge of MURDER in the second degree, having been seconds in a duel which proved fatal to one of the parties. This is the proper course to pursue, if it be intended to arrest the criminal practice of duelling.

The powder mill of Hoyt & Ingersoll, in South Lee, (Mass.) containing about eight thousand pounds of powder, was blown up, with much injury to the buildings in the neighbouring village.

Wheelwright's Fellow Turner.—Messrs. Sutton and Black, of South Carolina, have just obtained a patent, for a machine, for the purpose of turning the rims of wheels for carriages, by which they can be finished more correctly, and with much greater facility than by the old method of dressing by hand. Two or three wheels, of different sizes, may, also, be cut out of the same plank in this lathe.

Extract of a letter from Washington.

Mr. Randolph, as you will have seen, has left the House for the remainder of the session. On the passage of the Tariff Bill, he was seized with a sudden illness. Previous to his leave, he conducted Edward Livingston to his seat with all his papers and packages—there he installed him as the occupant, and putting his right hand on his left breast, bid him an adieu—most affectionately and imposingly, as I might say.

N Y Enq.

MARRIED

On Thursday morning last, by the Rev. Mr. Dorgan, Mr. John Leonard, to Miss Henrietta Hall, all of this county.

DIED

At Easton Point, on Tuesday last, after a short illness, Mr FRISBY KIRBY.

—— In this town on Thursday last, Mrs. CHRISTIANA SETH.

Died in Baltimore on Friday, in the 77th year of his age, THOMAS L. EMORY, a native of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and for the last eighteen years an inhabitant of Baltimore.

CHEAP SPRING GOODS.

LAMBERT REARDON

Has just received and is now opening, a fresh supply of

GOODS,

Adapted to the season; which he offers at very reduced prices for *Cash, Wool Feathers, Hydes* or *Tan Bark;* and invites his friends and customers to call and examine them.

Easton, May 10—tf

FOR RENT.

THAT VALUABLE Establishment late the property of James M. Lambdin, situated next door to the Post Office and is one of the most valuable business stands in Easton. The property can be divided or Rented all together to suit Tenants. Apply to

GEORGE W. NABB.

Easton, May 10.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of two writs of fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Appeals for the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and to me directed against Samuel Roberts, to wit: one at the suit of Robert Moore, and the other at the suit of William Dickinson, will be sold on Saturday the 31st instant, at the Court House Door in the Town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit: All the estate, right, title, interest and claim, of him the said Samuel Roberts, of, in and to the following tracts and parts of tracts of land, viz: Part of Daniel's Rest, Daniel's Addition, Fishing Bay and Walker's Tooth, containing the quantity of 223¼ acres of land more or less—also a tract of land called Spring Field, containing the quantity of 28¼ acres of land more or less, situate on Miles River, and on which the said Roberts at present resides. Taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above fieri facias, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance by

WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.

May 10.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Appeals for the Eastern Shore of Maryland and to me directed against Wm. Ferguson, at the suit of George W. Nabb, use of Thomas Henrix, will be sold at Public Sale on Saturday the 31st of May inst. at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit: all the estate, right, title, interest and claim of him the said William Ferguson, of in and to the several tracts and parts of tracts of Land as follows, viz: Garland's Purchase, containing the quantity of 267 acres of land more or less—Bucks Range, and Warners Discovery, containing 105 acres more or less, Strawberry Hill and Strawberry Hill addition, containing 50 acres & one eighth of an acre more or less, also Kirby's Venture, containing 12¾ acres more or less, also 50 acres of land which said Ferguson purchased of James Nabb, Esq. more or less, taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid fi. fa. and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.—Attendance by

WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.

May 3---ts

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act.—Cut a couple of cards circle of about 2 inches in diameter one of these at the fix it on the top of a tube, say quill. Make the other card e concave, and place it over orifice of the tube being thus di- & almost in contact with the e card. Try to blow off the You will find it impossible.— and that the cause that counteffect at first expected at this nomenon has lately puzzled all of the Royal Society. A medal ed guineas are said to be the e successful discoverer. We the ingenious reader to find it r *Alfred.*—We have just tried ent, & to our no small surprize at is stated in the preceding s quite true.—*Editors Merc.*

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*Mr. Randolph in his late speech upon Retrenchment, speaking of this subject said:

"Sir, who persecuted the name of Hamilton while living, and followed him beyond the grave? The father and the son. Who were the persecutors of Fisher Ames, whose very grave was haunted as if by vampyres! Both father and son. Who attempted to libel the present Chief Justice, and procure his impeachment—making the seat of John Smith, of Ohio, the peg to hang the impeachment on? The son, I, as one of the grand jury, and my colleague, Mr. GARNETT, were called upon by the Chairman of the committee of the Senate in Smiths case (Mr. Adams,) to testify in that case. Sir, do you remember a committee raised at the same time in this House, to inquire whether the failure of Burr's prosecution grew out of the evidence, the law, or *the administration of the law?*' For my sins, I suppose I was put upon that committee. *The plain object was, the impeachment of the Judge who presided on the trial.* This was one of the early oblations (the first was the writ of habess corpus) of the present incumbent on the altar of his new political church. Who accused his former federal associates in New England of a traitorous conspiracy with the British authorities in Canada, to dismember the Union? The present incumbent. Yet all is forgiven him—Hamilton, Ames, Marshall, themselves accused of treason—all is forgiven; and these men, with one exception now support him; and for what?"

*Extract from Mr. Randolph's letter to the Freeholders of his district 7th Jan. 1815

"Let them (the people) bear in mind, that from their present institutions, there is no change but to *military despotism;* and that there is none more easy."

In another extract from Mr. Randolph's letter to the people of Charlotte in 1822, he says, "The election of General Jackson to the presidency, is not to be dreaded, as it can in no event, possibly occur—the people of the United States have not yet become *so corrupted as to choose a man of military talents to govern the national councils,* in opposition to Mr. Crawford, or indeed to any other good man in the Country."