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. XI. EASTON, MARYLAND, SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 9, 1828. NO. 29.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY EVENING
BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM,
At TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS Per Annum, payable half yearly in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS
Not exceeding a square inserted three times for ONE DOLLAR; and TWENTY FIVE CENTS for every subsequent insertion.

Phœnix Lottery & Exchange Office
South West Corner of Balt. & Gay Sts. Baltimore.

THE Subscriber grateful for past favors, respectfully calls the attention of the citizens of Easton and Talbot county to the following brilliant scheme of Maryland State Lottery, No. 4, to be drawn in this city in about three weeks; all orders will be faithfully executed and the cash advanced for prizes as soon as drawn.

Maryland State Lottery,
No. 4.
TO BE DRAWN IN THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

SCHEME:

1 prize				of	$10,000
1 do.				of	2,000
1 do.				of	1,000
2 do.	of	500	is		1,000
10 do.	of	100	is		1,000
10 do.	of	50	is		500
30 do.	of	20	is		600
100 do.	of	10	is		1,000
100 do.	of	5	is		500
100 do	of	4	is		400
6000 do.	of	3	is		18,000

To be drawn on the ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM, where the holder of two Tickets is sure of one prize and may draw three.

WHOLE TICKETS, $4 00 | QUARTERS, $1 00
HALVES, 2 00 | EIGHTHS, 50

For Tickets and shares in great variety, apply at the PHŒNIX OFFICE, south west corner of Gay and Baltimore streets
Baltimore, July 12. td THOS. PHENIX.

TALBOT COUNTY, To Wit:

ON application to me the Subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of the County aforesaid by Petition in writing of Joseph C. Wright, an Insolvent Petitioner, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the Act of Assembly, passed at November Session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said Acts —and the said Joseph C. Wright having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Joseph C. Wright be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Talbot county Court on the first Saturday of November Term next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct, the same time is appointed for the Creditors of the said Joseph C. Wright to attend and shew cause if any they have, why the said Joseph C. Wright, should not have the benefit of the said Acts of Assembly. Given under my hand this 17th day of July, 1828

LAMBERT REARDON, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of T. county.
July 26

TALBOT COUNTY, TO WIT:

ON APPLICATION to me the Subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of the County aforesaid by Petition in writing of JAMES DENNY, an *Insolvent Petitioner*, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the Act of Assembly, passed at November Session, eighteen hundred an five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the several Supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said Acts—and the said James Denny having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Jas. Denny be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Talbot County Court on the first Saturday of November Term next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct, the same time is appointed for the Creditors of the said James Denny to attend, and show cause if any they have, why the said James Denny, Insolvent Petitioner should not have the benefit of the said Acts of Assembly. Given under my Hand this 16th day of July 1828.

LAMBERT REARDON one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court for Talbot co.
July 19

MARYLAND, sct.
CAROLINE COUNTY, To Wit:

ON application to me the subscriber one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, by petition in writing of John Waddel, of the county aforesaid, praying the benefit of the act of Assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto on the terms mentioned in the said act a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors as also of the debts due and owing to him on oath being annexed to his petition, and I having appointed a trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said John Waddell who has bonded agreeably to law for to complete the trust reposed in him, and the said trustee has certified to me that he has received all of the property mentioned in the said schedule, and he being in confinement for debt only, I have appointed Tuesday after the second Monday of October next, for the said John Waddell to be at the Court House in Denton, before the Judges thereof, to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his creditors. I do therefore adjudge and order that the said John Waddell be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in a newspaper published at Easton, four successive weeks, at least three months before the said day, and a copy thereof to be set up at the Court House door, and also at one of the Taverns in Denton, to appear before the said Court at the time at the place aforesaid, to shew if any they have why the said petitioner should not have a final discharge from all of his debts. Given under my hand this eighth day of April eighteen hundred and twenty eight.

True copy, PETER WILLIS.
Test JO. RICHARDSON, Clerk.
July 5. 4w

Magistrate's Blanks
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

EASTON ACADEMY.

A PUBLIC EXAMINATION of the Scholars belonging to this Institution will be held on Thursday and Friday the 14th and 15th of August next at the Academy; at which the Parents and Guardians of the Pupils, and the friends of Education, are respectfully invited to attend.—There will be Public Speaking in the afternoon of each day.

After the Examination the Summer Vacation will commence; and the Schools be again opened on Monday the 6th of October.

By the Board,
NS: HAMMOND, Pres't.
Easton, July 26 1828 —3w

FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a Decree of the Judges of Talbot county Court, passed the second day of June last, will be exposed to sale, and sold on TUESDAY the 12th day of August next, between the hours of eleven o'clock in the morning, and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, all the Real Estate of Tench Tilghman, dec'd. or such part thereof as may be necessary to satisfy & pay the debts due by the said Tench Tilghman, (dec'd.) as follows, viz: A part of a tract of land called Partnership, containing 480 acres, about 300 of which are cleared and now divided into two fields, one at present in Corn, which may be put in small grain by the purchaser.

The arable land lies in a compact oblong body and may be divided into four fields with good Springs of water in three of them, affording an eligible site for improvements in the Centre, from whence the whole may be overlooked, surrounded on three sides by first quality timber of almost every description produced in our forests.

ALSO a lot of ground near the town of Easton, on the Bay-Side road opposite to Mr Wm. Clarke's lot, containing about three acres of land

ALSO another lot of ground, situated in Oxford-Neck being a part of a well known tract called Anderton, containing 100¾ acres, 80 of which is arable and under a good fence, about one half now in Corn, between the lands of Mrs. Bowdle & Mrs. Jonathan Spencer—with wood land adjacent, sufficient for the use of the cleared land

Also another lot of Land called Jack's Point containing 51 acres within the inclosure of Mrs. Anna Maria Tilghman and adjoining the Town of Oxford; part of this land is in cultivation & part thickly covered with a young and thriving growth of pine timber.

The whole will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with good and approved security to the trustee for the payment of the purchase money within twelve months from the day of Sale, with interest threon from the day of Sale. On the Sales being ratified by the Court and the purchase money paid and satisfied, the lands will be conveyed by the Trustee to the purchaser or purchasers thereof.

Other particulars will be made known and attendance given by the subscriber. Persons wishing to purchase are particularly invited to view the lands which will be pointed out by

WM. H. TILGHMAN Trustee.
July 12

N. B. The creditors of Tench Tilghman, (deceased) are hereby notified to exhibit their claims and vouchers properly authenticated, to the Clerk of Talbot County Court, within six months from the day of *Sale*. (8)

MARYLAND:
Talbot County, Orphans' Court.
10th day of July, A. D. 1828.

On application of George Dudley, Adm'r. of John Dudley, 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 one 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 10th day of July, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twenty eight.

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 obtianed from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Dudley, late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby requested to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the Office of the Register of Wills, on or before the 1st day of February next, (1829,) they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 10th day of July A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty-eight.

GEORGE DUDLEY, Adm'r.
of John Dudley, dec'd.
July 19—3w—

Barren Creek Springs.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that this *Salutary watering-place* is now open for the reception of Visitors. An anxious solicitude to promote the comfort of those who may leave their avocations or the abodes of lingering disease, and resort to this fount of Chalybeate purity, has induced him to make such arrangements as will promote the invigoration of the indisposed, or the happiness of those who are in search of pleasure.

When we reflect on the trifling investment necessary for a visit to this place, and the beneficial effects likely to be produced, we are induced to believe that such as are solicitous to avoid the Autumnal diseases of our Climate, will repair to the Springs, for the double purpose of promoting health, and preventing disease.

Such as feel inclined to visit this place, may also feel assured that the charges shall be moderately suited to the times.

The Public's humble serv't.
CHARLES LEARY.
July 19—3t eow

LOOK ON THIS.

[From the Nashville Banner and Whig.]
TO THE PUBLIC.

In the present state of political excitement, it is difficult for any man to escape censure, or avoid the attacks of partisan editors, their aiders and abettors. In common with many others, I have come in for a share. Justice to myself, therefore, demands, that I should ask the attention of the public for a few moments, whilst I submit a plain, brief statement of facts in relation to the transaction spoken of in the last Republican, leaving the public to draw their own conclusions.

During the last year, a charge of *negro trading* was preferred against Gen. Jackson in one of the Kentucky papers. This charge, the editors of the Republican, in their usual temperate style, pronounced an *infamous falsehood*. A few days subsequent to this denial, I was informed by a gentleman of this place of some circumstances which tended to establish the fact, and a short time after, whilst looking over some old bank books, which had been laying in the Nashville bank unnoticed for twelve or fifteen years, I laid my hands on one belonging to Gen Jackson, in which his account with the bank had been made up and settled, and which had been left there before I went into the bank. I am not aware that it was left in the bank under any other than ordinary circumstances, that is, for settlement, and after being written up, was never called for. In the first page of this book was a memorandum, of the character alluded to in the Republican, the tenor of which satisfied me of the fact, that the General was concerned with Coleman and Green in trading in negroes. This memorandum I did "exhibit" to five or six persons, amongst whom was a firm and decided friend of Gen. Jackson. The exhibition of this paper or memorandum, was not made with any design of injuring Gen. Jackson in public estimation, or of producing any effect whatever upon the approaching election; but for the purpose of showing to those few individuals, that the editors of the Republican, in their great zeal to serve their friend and patron, had been too hasty in their denial, and that there were some grounds at least for the charge.—If I had intended, (as charged by the Republican) to have used this memorandum to the prejudice of the General, why did I show it to one of his particular friends? to one with whom he had freely conversed a short time before, on the subject of this very charge against him of negro trading? Why did I not furnish it in reply to various letters, which have been written me from other states, asking for information on this subject? To these letters I have never replied.

The charge of conniving at its publicity in any shape whatever, either here or elsewhere, I positivel deny. On the contrary I have endeavored to prevent its publication. Part of the information contained in the memorandum alluded to, has been given to the public. How the person giving it publicity, obtained it, I know not but it was certainly published without my "connivance," knowledge or consent, and against my wishes. However ardently I may espouse the cause of Mr. Adams, and however opposed I may be to the election of Gen. Jackson, I have never been disposed to resort to unfair means to attain the desired end.—Those who know me, and are willing to do me justice, notwithstanding political feelings and prejudices, will not believe me capable of *intentionally* violating either public or private confidence, to promote the political views, or aid in the elevation of any man, however my feelings may be enlisted in his behalf.

WILKINS TANNEHILL.

TO GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON.

SIR—It may appear presumptuous in me, a humble private citizen, devoted to a profession which necessarily circumscribes my operations within a limited sphere, and scarcely known perhaps beyond the immediate vicinity in which I live, thus publicly to address a fortunate and successful "military chieftain," whose fame has resounded throughout the union, and who is now an aspirant to the most exalted station in the civilized world. But, sir, the time was, & that not very far distant, when you would have thought it the extreme of arrogance and folly to dream in your most self-complacent moments of the possibility of attaining, by any efforts or achievements of yours, a distinction so elevated. And much as circumstances may have changed with you, I do not admit any right possessed by you, any more than any other citizen directly or indirectly, in vindicating yourself, or in the attempt to diminish the effects of your own injudicious and unfortunate conduct, to cast unfounded imputations upon the actions and motives of others. My reputation, sir humble, and unaspiring as I am, is as dear to me as yours can be to yourself or to your sycophants. And I assure you I am too much of a republican to submit to the idea, that any man, however great or powerful, should be permitted to assail my character without calling forth from me at least a decided and fearless effort to protect and sustain it. The necessity of resorting to this course is, however, as unexpected by me, as it probably will be by you. Until a very short time since, had hoped that the present canvass for the presidency might have passed by without my name being brought before the public in connexion with it. And had it not so happened, that, acting upon the principle avowed by yourself, and so much eulogised by your friends of either seeking nor declining office, I had yielded to the solicitations of my friends, and permitted myself to be announced, contrary to my wishes, as a candidate for elector in this district, I should never probably have been assailed in a public print in such a manner as to call forth a reply from me. I felt well convinced that I am indebted to this little circumstance for the consequence you have attempted to give me and for the scurrilous manner in which I have been assailed, a regard therefore, not only to my own reputation, but to the feelings of those kind friends who have nominated me as the organ for expressing their wishes, prompts me to submit to a few plain remarks in my own vindication.

I have been charged in a public print, published, sir, as I shall presently show, with your sanction, and by your authority, with hypocritically refusing to exhibit your bank book, at the very moment that I knew it had been exhibited, and that too with *my connivance*.—It is vain, sir, for you to attempt to cast the responsibility of this publication on the irresponsible youth who is ostensibly the editor of the paper in which it appeared. Did it come from him alone, it would be far beneath my slightest notice. Every part of the article carries with it evidence of your agency in its composition. It is very probable that in this instance, as you have been accustomed to do in others, you may have availed yourself of the assistance of some clerk more accustomed to the use of the pen than yourself, but as references are made to your private transactions, to written contracts of old date, only to be found in your own possession, and even to your *intentions* and *designs* at the date of the occurrences, which took place in the infancy of the editor of the Republican, I am fully authorised in regarding you as its real author. No man who peruses it, can doubt for a moment that it was written at your suggestion, and approved and sanctioned by you. If, in thus holding you responsible for it, I have done you injustice, I have only to say, in your own language, "*the gentleman can explain.*" If, indeed, the article does not contain what you are ready to vouch for and adhere to in all its details, you owe it to truth, to justice and to your own honor, promptly and unequivocally to disclaim and contradict it. It will not do, in the present state of controversy, to wrap yourself up in the mantle of imaginary dignity, and to suffer your starlings to cry out, unreproved, in whatever language of insolence and vulgarity may be most familiar to them.—No, sir, you very readily came forth from the retreat of your fireside, at the call of Carter Beverly, when you thought you might injure a conspicuous rival. You cannot, therefore, consistently, shrink from the public gaze, when called out to vindicate your own reputation.

In the article in the Republican I find the following pathetic and eloquent sentence, well calculated to excite the sympathy of the public for the unfortunate, betrayed, and persecuted hero, and rouse their indignation against those, by whose connivance it is said he has been so fatally exposed.

"A war-worn soldier, on the eve of his departure to meet and conquer the enemies of his country, deposites his private books and papers in a bank as a place of trust and security, and 10 or 12 years after their contents are published *by the connivance of the President and Cashier*, for the purpose of injuring him in the estimation of his countrymen."

Now, sir, this assertion, thus boldly & broadly made, so far at least as it refers to myself as the President of the Nashville Bank, I unhesitatingly and unequivocally pronounce to be infamously false. I have never directly nor indirectly, aided in, consented to, nor connived at, the publication of the contents of any of your private books or papers, with a view to your injury or any other purpose whatever. Nor does it appear except we may infer it from your own admission, whether the memorandum published by Col. Erwin was contained in a book or paper deposited by you in bank, or found among Joseph Coleman's papers, or obtained by him from some other source. Perhaps it may turn out that you have made more than one memorandum on the subject, and that the one published by Col. Erwin was never deposited in the bank at all.

At all events, Sir, I repeat my unequivocal declaration that I never did aid, sanction, nor connive at, the publication of any memorandum of yours, whether deposited in bank, or obtained from any other source, and any assertion charging me with such hypocritical and dishonorable conduct, I pronounce a base and unfounded slander. Is it not strange, however, that so much should be said about the exposure of any of your books and papers? I had thought Sir, that it was the arrogant boast of all your partizans and supporters, that you were *above concealment*, that you were always ready to expose to the view of your countrymen and the world every act of your life, and every thought of your pure and spotless mind. Is it possible, after you and your friends have been prying into every corner for the private confidential letters of Mr. Clay, that you can be found flinching when brought to a similar test? Has it not been the exulting cry of your partizans, that Mr. Clay *was bound*, so soon as a suspicion was intimated of his having made some important confessions, in a private familiar correspondence with F. P. Blair, Esq promptly to exhibit the whole of that correspondence private as it was, confidentially written & entrusted to the keeping of a friend, that it was unequivocal proof of guilt for him to withhold it from the inspection of his bitter and relentless enemies? Has it not been the uniform, noisy and triumphant declaration of your friends, that you had no concealment, and that, under similar circumstances, you would instantly remove all the obligations of secrecy and submit the whole of your private writings and doings to the gaze of the world? Now, Sir, the test has come. An opportunity has been afforded to demonstrate your fearless scorn for concealment, and, at the bare suggestion of some improper memorandum among your bank books or papers, promptly and magnanimously to remove the veil by which they are concealed and to exhibit them, without apprehension & without reserve, to the inspection of your country. The moment has arrived when you might put to the blush the cautious reserve of Mr. Clay, who has only consented to the exhibition of his letters in private circles of either party, without permitting them to be issued from the press. Is it not strange then, passing strange, that on the slightest intimation, that an old bank book, relating only to accounts long since settled, which had been tossing about for fifteen years among accumulating rubbish of a bank, containing something *written by yourself*, calculated to injure you if exposed, you should instantly repair to the bank, and instead of producing the book in question with all its memoranda for the inspection of friends and foes, should carefully put it into your pocket, and then turn round and accuse the officers of the Bank of connivance at its exposure with a view to injure the war-worn soldier in the estimation of his countrymen?

I have already denied any agency, direct or indirect, on my part, in the publication or exposure of any memorandum or paper of yours, nor do I believe that the Cashier of the bank, with whose predecessor your book was left, has ever lent his aid to a similar object. But, Sir as you have yourself alluded to the existence of such a memorandum and sanctioned the idea that its exposure would tend to your injury, I shall take the liberty to examine, a little of the doctrine of bank secrecy, by which you endeavor to withdraw attention from the facts in relation to yourself and to excite indignation at the manner of their discovery. It is indeed the duty of a bank officer, to conceal the private transactions of individuals with the bank, and it would be a breach of fidelity and honor on his part, to expose any paper confidentially entrusted to him for safekeeping in its vaults. But when, as was doubtless the case in the present instance, the particular dealings in question have long since terminated, accounts are settled & closed, & the books & papers carelessly thrown into the vault among old rubbish, as never likely to be of any further value, when twelve or fifteen years have elapsed and their existence is probably forgotten, when new officers have repeatedly been elected to supply the place of those long since deceased or resigned, is it to be contended that all the papers which they may find, in searching their old piles of rubbish, are sacred bank secrets. And can it seriously be argued, that it is a breach of honor to look at their contents, or, in case they throw light upon a disputed fact, to speak of & exhibit them? Neither myself nor the present cashier had ever been entrusted with your old books or papers, and when they were accidentally found among the articles left there by the former cashier, were we bound to regard them as *secrets* which it would be dishonorable to divulge? I put these questions, not because their solution is material to the decision of the point now really at issue, but because you and your friends have made such a bluster about the violation of bank secrecy, in a case very different from that of a recent and ordinary bank negotiation. How often indeed, are bank books of our merchants thrown upon the counter and left there for several days at a time, without the least apprehension of any danger from the inspection of casual visiters? But, Sir, I once more call your attention to the fact, that I have never aided nor connived at the publication of any memorandum of yours—and I trust neither you nor the public will forget, that, in your extreme solicitude to make an attack upon others, you yourself impliedly admit, that your bank book contains something, which, if exposed, is calculated to injure you. I repeat it, Col. Erwin had only called for the inspection of your bank books and papers, but he had never said that the memorandum he published was contained in any of them.

You have been charged, but not by me, for I expressly disavow any agenc in the matter—with having been engaged, in one or more instances, in NEGRO TRADING—with having employed your capital and credit in the purchase & sale of slaves, for the sake of pecuniary profit. Is this charge true, or is it not? If it be true, why do you not magnanimously and heroically admit it, and defend yourself upon the ground, that the habits prevalent in the country and the peculiar state of our society, in a community where slavery unfortunately exists, justified such speculations? But I have already said that you are responsible for the statements of facts contained in the article in the Republican of the 11th inst. and permit me to tell you, that it was indeed an evil hour for you, when you suffered it to be sent forth from your official press.—You have there admitted too much, and yet you presumed too much upon the supposed "profound ignorance" of your accusers and the imagined weakness of their proofs. Before you venture again to make a public statement on the subject, I advise you carefully to review all those books and papers, which you have now so snugly concealed, but the contents of which may, perhaps, at some future day, be made to rise up in judgment against you. But I repeat it, you have admitted too much, and I now quote a sentence from this, your labored defence, as most conclusive against you.

"On the 18th May, 1811, Joseph Coleman, Horace Green and ANDREW JACKSON entered into articles of agreement with R. Apperson, for the purchase of a number of negroes. The terms of payment were $2030 in hand, $4000 at the expiration of six, and $4000 more at the expiration of twelve months —For the payment of the two last mentioned sums, Coleman, Green and Jackson were to give their bills on a house in Philadelphia, and for further security in case the bills were dishonored, they gave their notes for similar sums, payment in the Bank of Nashville. These are the provisions of the contract, on which the charge of negro trading has been preferred against Gen. Jackson."

Here, sir, is your own confession, and what more is required to fix upon you conclusively, the correctness of the charge! It is no longer necessary to search for old bank books, or papers, or secret memoranda. Here is your own statement published to the world, and founded on a copy of the original agreement, deposited with your printers. You did then, in company with two other persons, enter into a written agreement for the purchase of negroes, amounting to $10,050, and you gave your notes, and drew your bills—in the name of the firm, I suppose, "Coleman, Green and Jackson"—for the payment of the purchase money. It is not pretended that these negroes were bought for the permanent use of either of the partners. Neither yourself, nor Coleman, nor Green intended to keep them. The avowed object of the purchase was a sale for profit. Here then the matter is at rest. You were, according to your own admission, concerned in NEGRO TRADING. You were a partner to a contract—a deliberate written contract,—for the purchase of negroes amounting to $10,050, which negroes were bought solely for the purpose of being sold again for the sake of profit. It surely then is not necessary to argue further on this subject, nor to search among old rubbish for private papers, to prove the charge. You have yourself publicly admitted it. I am not about to inquire into the degree of criminality or impropriety; if any, attendant on such a transaction: The fact is all I have now to do with. Whether it be right or wrong to deal in human flesh with a view to gain, to buy up and transport to a distant market, like so many cattle, unfortunate fellow creatures, who happen to be of a different color from ourselves, is a question which I leave for every man to settle for himself. But that you, Andrew Jackson, were once a partner to a speculation of that kind, cannot now be denied, for it has been admitted by yourself, and is proved by the written contract deposited by you in the hands of your printers.

But it is still said, you were not a principal in the speculation—*you were only a security*. I will presently examine the strength of this amusing and shallow apology, but I must in the first place, express my admiration of the conclusive and able argument by which it is attempted to estsblish the fact of your securityship from the contract itself. The following is an extract from your defence.

"The very face of the agreement indeed, would be sufficient to convince a man of business of this fact. Gen. Jackson was known to be a man of property and credit. Green was a young man just commencing business, without fortune, and Coleman's circumstances any thing but flourishing. If then it had been the understanding of the parties, that Gen. Jackson was a principal in the transaction, would not his name have been put first in the contract? Would it not have been Jackson, Coleman and Green, instead of Coleman, Green and Jackson? This consideration of itself *is sufficient* to rebut the supposition, that he was a principal in the transaction."

Whether this argument were original with your amanuensis, or were suggested by yourself or some of your *council of war*, I cannot say; but it is a specimen of logic worthy the brain of a profound attorney at law, a judge of the supreme court, senator in congress, and aspirant to the Presidency! The man, whose name is now placed *last* in the style of a firm, if he happens to