EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON:

Saturday Evening—Oct: 25, 1828.

BEWARE

In the last desperate efforts of the Jackson party, that party which aims at placing a Military Despot over the United States for a Chief Magistrate, we hear, that the noted Jonathan Russel (who, in an officious and impudent attempt to join the Opposition and put forth his tales against President Adams, was blown "sky high" by him in one single letter of reply) has picked up the scattered fragments of his fame and courage, and is endeavouring to tack together a parcel of odds and ends which are sent out as "secrets worth knowing" that occurred at Ghent, to shew how Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay did not love each other as Mr. Russel loved them both.

When such a man as Jonathan Russel comes out as "Story Teller" for a party, it would be well for him o remember the "Duke of Bassano" and all the stories in relati n to the old French Decrees of Napoleon. Strange, that in the last resort, all things else seeming to fail, a main dependence should be put upon the testimony and tales of such a man as Jonathan Russel who as "American Charge des Affairs" in France, before our last war, was supposed to have kept back, or stifled, the intelligence given him by the Minister in France respecting the repeal of the French Decrees, for it was a fact asserted by the French Minister himself that he had made such communications to Mr. Russel —and who has some time ago been accused of giving secret intelligence to a Commercial House in England of what was going on at Ghent at the time he the said Russel was one of the American Commissioners to make a treaty of peace. To say the least of Mr. Russel he is a suspected witness—he may be in the refinement of the law a competent witness, but there is, and long have been, a great body of honest and able men in this country who were not satisfied of his credibility.

It seems Mr. Russel has made an escape in the late trial of Seth Hunt for a libel in saying, "that while a Commissioner at Ghent, he entered into a secret arrangement with a Mercantile House in London to furnish information for the purpose of speculation—a corrupt agreement entered into between Mr. Russel and that House to share in the profits of the speculations." The corrupt agreement was not (we learn) satisfactorily proved, nor the *secret* arrangements to share in the speculation. Mr. Mullet, of the British House, in his letter to Mr. Russel says—"It cannot be long before you know whether the Olive Branch is to flourish or the torch of war to blaze—when you feel at liberty *to give me a hint* on the subject, let me know." Mr. Russel in reply says, expressing a hope that Mr. Mullet might live to see the return of peace, "if this prayer is heard and answered, you will have some chance of living to a good old age" We ask, if Mr. Russel could have given Mr. Mullett a stronger or more emphatical hint to answer his purpose?

[From the Baltimore Patriot.]

LOOK AT THIS!!—New Hampshire and Maine have again & again proclaimed their voice for the Administration, and yet their Senators in Congress, Chandler, Paris, and Woodbury array themselves against the Administration. We now have for the second time the voice of Delaware, and yet her Senators, McLane and Ridgely, array themselves against the Administration.—Three fourths of the People of New York are for the Administration, and yet her crafty calculating Senators Van Buren and Sanford, array themselves *against* the Administration. And Maryland too stout and firm for the Administration, yet one of her Senators, General Smith, arrays himself *against* the Administration,—and had it not been for the resignation of Col. Lloyd in a luckless moment for him and a lucky one for the State, we should have him also arrayed *against* the Administration, actively, perhaps, as he displayed himself in Talbot at the recent election, and where he met with a most graceless defeat. Let these States be fairly represented, *according to the will of the People*, and the Administration would be as powerful in the Senate of the Union, as Mr. Jefferson's in his best days. This will soon come to pass,—Chandler, Paris and Woodbury, will be dismissed by the respective Legislatures just elected, and the rest will share their fate as soon as they can be reached by the votes of an abused and indignant People. MADISON.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

To the States which have already given earnest of a GLORIOUS TRIUMPH to the Friends of Civil Liberty, may now be added the Patriotic State of NEW-JERSEY.

The General Election for members of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey took place on Tuesday. This State, be it recollected, has been very generally claimed by the Jacksonians, for the General, and where it has not been claimed for him, has been set down among the "doubtfuls." New Jersey was never "doubtful" when the cause of free Republican principles was at stake. The New-Jersey *Blues* and the Old Maryland Line ever stood their ground in the day of their country's peril; and their sons have shown that they are not unworthy of their illustrious sires. The forces of the Combination have been completely routed in this contest, as will be seen by the following returns, being all that have reached us:

Majorities for the Administration in New-Jersey.

In Burlington county, about	1000
Gloucester,	300
Cape May,	300
Salem,	120
Cumberland,	96
Middlesex,	600
Essex,	900
Morris,	200
	3,516

Somerset and Bergen counties have also given majorities for the Administration, the precise extent of which is not reported. Hunterdon county alone, in which an overwhelming majority was claimed for the Jackson Ticket, has given a majority for it: 300 votes. The whole majority of the Administration tickets, will, it is supposed, amount to *Five Thousand Votes!*! Well done, Jersey Blues!!!!

THE EFFECT OF THIS ELECTION.

Let us pause for a moment, and take a survey of the ground by the lights afforded by the elections which have already taken place. It is now almost certain that the Administration Electors will be chosen, next month, from the following States, to the number following, viz:—

Louisiana	5
Kentucky	14
Maryland	10
Indiana	5
Delaware	3
New-Jersey	8
New-England	51
Ascertained	96
To these add, as being nearly certain	
From Ohio	16
New-York	24
	136

And we have 136 votes, without either Virginia, (which Mr. VAN BUREN supposes that he has got in his breeches pocket;) or North Carolina, who is claimed as a vassal of the Richmond Junta; or Illinois, whom we believe that we might appropriate to the *Good Cause*—for tho' she has re-elected a Jacksonian Member of Congress, he is personally so clever a man that she could not well help it.

But suppose we obtain the vote, in addition, of these States, concerning which public opinion is in suspense, or even any material part of them, we may yet see the present able & honest Administration sustained by something like two-thirds of the Electoral votes. The Opposition, to keep their spirits up, are making a great rout about the result of the late Election in the State of Pennsylvania, which has always been for Jackson!

From the Richmond Whig, Oct. 15.

DELAWARE.—The election, as far as the people are concerned, is over in Delaware and the administration has completely triumphed.

Mr. JOHNS, the administration Candidate, is re-elected to Congress, by a majority of 421 over Mr. Bayard.

This signal triumph was achieved in the face of Mr. McLane, who traversed the whole State and harrangued the people.

Quere as to Mr. McLane—In his late electioneering tour through Delaware, he made the "bargain," the theme of his declamation. Did he not two years after the election, declare his disbelief in the "bargain?" Was he not conspicuous among those personal friends, who advised Mr. Clay TO ACCEPT THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE TENDERED HIM by Mr. Adams? If these facts are not true Mr. McLane has been much misrepresented. If they are true, how will Mr. McLane reconcile them with his present denunciation of Mr. Clay on the score of the bargain. Mr. McLane's praises have been loudly sounded as a talented high-minded & chivalrous man. The world will judge whether his conduct in the premises has been high minded and chivalrous, or time serving & treacherous. If the facts embraced in the interrogatories above are true as we believe them to be, there can scarcely be a difference of opinion.

From the Pennsylvania Gazette.

"Poor little Delaware" is treated with overwhelming indignity by the New York Enquirer, who in consoling his readers for the loss of Maryland and Delaware says on Monday last:—

"The Adams men betray the weakness of their cause most conclusively by their marked exultation and joy, at the returns from little Delaware and Maryland. In the magnitude of our undeniable calculations, we have scarcely thought of that minute speck on the map that can only be found with the aid of a microscope, denominated Delaware. We have some time since placed it in our breeches pocket and lost it, with an old toothpick, and a piece of waste paper, we know not when, and had forgotten it, until reminded by the tower guns of the Adams party.—*Noah.*

[From the Boston Patriot.]

ELECTORAL RETURNS.—The Friends of the Administration should be aware that the returns of the votes of the several electoral colleges at the ensuing election will be scrutinized by their inveterate foes. The returns are opened by the President of the United States Senate, in a convention of the Senate and House of Representatives, and examined by a committee appointed by the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House, the great leaders of the Opposition. It behoves the friends of the Administration, therefore, throughout the country, to have the returns of the votes of the electoral colleges so accurate, that not a vote can be lost by any informality. With a view to insuring this result, as well as a uniformity of returns, we have procured from our Secretary of State's office a correct official copy of the return made by the electoral college of Massachusetts in 1824, which return was drafted with great care, and may be relied on as accurate. We hope the Administration newspapers in the various parts of the Union will give this return a place in their respective columns, in order that every electoral college may have in its possession the form of a return that is beyond doubt accurate. After having fairly achieved the victory, it would be most mortifying to be robbed of its fruits by any irregularity in the details of our proceedings. It therefore behoves the friends of the Administration to have their returns so accurate as to defy the sternest scrutiny of their most vigilant opponents. At the last election most of the returns were very defective and irregular That of Massachusetts, drafted by one of her most distinguished citizens, was complimented for its accuracy. This is our reason for presenting it to the public as a "safe precedent."

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

We, whose names are mentioned in the annexed certificate of appointment, having, pursuant to the Constitution and Laws of the United States of America, and in the manner directed by the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, been appointed electors of President and Vice President of the United States of America, and having assembled in the State House in Boston, in the State aforesaid, being the place appointed by the Legislature of said State for that purpose, on the first Wednesday of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, being the first day of said month, and in the forty-ninth year of the Independence of the United States of America; have voted by ballot for President and Vice President, having named in our ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President, and in the same ballots there were fifteen votes for President of the United States of America; all of which were for the Honorable JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, of the State of Massachusetts, now Secretary of the Department of State of the United States, and no other person was voted for as President of the United States

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands on the first Wednesday in December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four.

Wm. Gray,	Jonathan Davis,
Levi Lincoln,	Cornelius Grinnel,
Thomas L. Winthrop,	Augustus Tower,
Nath'l. Silsbee,	Hezh. Barnard,
Joseph Kittredge,	William Walker,
John Endicott,	Oliver Smith,
Thomas Weston,	Enos Foote.
Edmund Cushing.	

Annexed to this certificate was a similar one of the votes for Vice President; also the Governor's certificate of the choice and names of the Electors, and a copy of the Electoral Law There were four complete sets of these papers, one delivered to the agent one forwarded by mail to the President of the United States Senate, one delivered to the U. S. District Judge, and one filed in the Secretary's Office of the Commonwealth.

From the National Intelligencer of the 23d inst.

THE ELECTIONS IN OHIO.

The Western mail, which arrived about midnight last night furnishes but scanty returns in addition to those already received. The following are the only certain results which have yet reached us of the Congressional Election:

In the District represented by Mr. Wright, the Opposition Candidate has succeeded by a majority of about two hundred votes. [This result has been anticipated for three or four weeks past, and was predicted by us, in general terms, as long ago as that.]

In the District represented by Mr. Davenport (Administration) the result yet remains doubtful; but he is supposed to be re elected.

General Vance, (Administration,) is re-elected by a majority of from 1,800 to 2,500 votes.

Mr. Creighton, (Administration,) is certainly re-elected, by what majority is not known.

Mr. Finlay, (Jackson,) is re-elected; supposed to be by a large majority.

Mr. Sloane (Administration) has a majority over his opponent of 500 votes in the only county we have heard from.

Mr. Stanbery (Jackson) is supposed, from the complexion of the returns received, to have been defeated in his election.

In the district represented by Mr. Woods, (Administration) he is beaten by a large majority.

Mr Beecher (Administration) is reported to have lost his election by what majority is not known.

From the other five districts we have no returns.

[From the Pittsburg Gazette, October 17.]

The Election in this county has resulted in the success of the Jackson ticket for Assembly, by a small majority. The members elect are Ross, Wilkins, James Patterson, James Powers, of Alleghany, & James M'Kee, of Butler. John Patterson, the Administration candidate is elected commissioner, and Wm. Caven, the Jackson candidate, sheriff of this county.

Our returns of this county are incomplete, but the additional returns cannot effect the result we have stated.

Alleghany, Beaver, Butler and Armstrong counties form the Congressional district, & elect two members.

John Gilmore of Butler, one of the regularly nominated Jackson delegate candidates, has been elected to Congress from this district.—James S. Stevenson, of this city, the other regular Jackson delegate candidate, and the one for whom the greatest exertions were made, has probably lost his election, and been succeeded by Judge Wilkins of this city, who has a majority over him in this county of above 200 votes.

From Butler, we learn that returns from nine townships gave Wilkins 348 votes, Stevenson 448, Gilmore, 819, Moore 320. Four townships to be heard from.

Nine townships in Beaver county gave Moore 1069—Gilmore 422. Wilkins 946, Stevenson 514. Four townships to be heard from.

A report from Buffalo, in Armstrong county, states that Judge Wilkins had a considerable majority over Stevenson in that township.

The attention of our readers will, of course, be attracted by the following letter, of which a copy has been furnished for publication:

WASHINGTON, 15th October, 1828.

My Dear Doctor: I observe that some of the Jackson party in Kentucky, for the purpose of withdrawing public attention from the alleged connexion between General Jackson & Colonel Burr, have gotten up a charge against me, of participation in the schemes of the latter. I have not, myself, thought it necessary to notice this new and groundless accusation, but, prompted by the opinions of some of my friends, and actuated, also, by the desire to vindicate the memory of an inestimable but departed friend, who fell in the military service of his country, I communicate the following statement, which you are at liberty to publish:—

Public prosecutions were commenced in the Federal Court of Kentucky against Col. Burr, in the fall of 1806. He applied to me, and I engaged as his counsel, in conjunction with the late Col. John Allen, to defend him. The prosecutions were conducted by the late Col. Joseph Hamilton Daviess, a man of genius, but of strong prejudices who was such an admirer of Col. Hamilton, that after he had attained full age, he (Col. D.) adopted a part of his name as his own. Both Col. Allen and myself believed that there was no ground for the prosecutions, and that Col. Daviess was chiefly moved to institute them by his admiration of Col Hamilton and his hatred of Col. Burr. Such was our conviction of the innocence of the accused that, when he sent us a considerable fee, we resolved to decline accepting it, and accordingly returned it. We said to each other, Col Burr has been an eminent member of the profession, has been Attorney General of the State of New York, is prosecuted without cause, in a distant State, and we ought not to regard him in the light of an ordinary culprit. The first prosecution entirely failed. A second was shortly afterwards instituted. Between the two, I was appointed a Senator of the United States. In consequence of that relation to the General Government, Col. Burr, who still wished me to appear for him, addressed the note to me of which a copy is herewith transmitted. I accordingly again appeared for him, with Colonel Allen; and when the Grand Jury returned the bill of indictment not true, a scene was presented in the Court Room which I had never before witnessed in Kentucky. There were shouts of applause from an audience, not one of whom, I am persuaded, would have hesitated to level a rifle against Col. Burr, if he believed that he aimed to dismember the Union, or sought to violate its peace, or overturn its Constitution.

It is not true that the professional services of either Col. Allen or myself were volunteered, although they were gratuitous. Neither of us was acquainted with any illegal designs whatever of Col. Burr. Both of us were fully convinced of his innocence. A better or braver man, or a more ardent and sincere patriot, than Col. John Allen, never lived. The disastrous field of Raisin, on which he fell, attests his devotion to his country.

The affidavit of a Mr. John Downing has been procured and published to prove that I advised him to enlist with Col. Burr, and that I told him, I was going with him myself. There is not one word of truth in it, so far as it relates to me. The ridiculous tale will be credited by no one who knows both of us. The certificate of some highly respectable men has been procured as to his character. This affidavit bears date on the 3d, and the certificate, on a detached paper, on the 4th instant. I have no doubt that it was obtained on false pretences, and with an entire concealment of its object. I was, at the period of the last prosecution, preparing to attend the Senate of the United States, at the seat of Government, many hundred miles in an opposite direction from that in which it afterwards appeared Col. Burr was bound. So far from my having sent any message to Mr. Downing, when I was last in Lexington, I did not then even dream that the malignity of party spirit could fabricate such a charge as has been since put forth against me. It is not true that I was at the ball given to Col. Burr in Frankfort. I was at the time in Lexington. It is not true that he ever partook of the hospitality of my house. It was at that time a matter of regret with me, that my professional engagements, and those connected with my departure for Washington, did not allow me to extend to him the hospitality with which it was always my wish to treat strangers. He never was in my house, according to my recollection, but once; and that was the night before I started to this city, when, being myself a stranger in this place, he delivered me some letters of introduction, which I never presented.

On my arrival here, in December, 1806, I became satisfied, from the letter, in cypher, of Col. Burr to General Wilkinson, and from other information, communicated to me by Mr. Jefferson, that Col. Burr had entertained illegal designs. At the request of Mr. Jefferson I delivered to him the original note from Col. Burr to me, of which a copy is now forwarded, and I presume it is yet among Mr. Jefferson's papers I was furnished with a copy of it, in the hand writing of Col Coles, his private Secretary, which is with my papers in Kentucky.

This, my dear Doctor, is a true and faithful account of *my connexion* with Col. Burr.

I am, ever, your faithful friend,

Dr. R. PINDELL. H. CLAY.

"*Frankfort*, Dec. 1st. 1806.

"Sir: I have no design, nor have I taken any measure to promote a dissolution of the Union, or a separation of any one or more States from the residue. I have neither published a line on this subject, nor has any one through my agency, or with my knowledge. I have no design to intermeddle with the Government, or to disturb the tranquility of the United States, or of its territories, or any part of them. I have neither issued nor signed, nor promised a commission to any person, for any purpose. I do not own a musket nor a bayonet, nor any single article of military stores, nor does any person for me, by my authority, or with my knowledge.

"My views have been fully explained to, and approved by, several of the principal officers of Government, and I believe are well understood by the Administration, and seen by it with complacency; they are such as every man of honor, and every good citizen, must approve.

"Considering the high station you now fill in our National Councils, I have thought these explanations proper, as well to counteract the chimerical tales, which malevolent persons have so industriously circulated, as to satisfy you that you have not espoused the cause of a man in any way unfriendly to the laws, the Government, or the interests of his country

"Respectfully, your ob't. serv't.

A. BURR.

"The Hon. H. CLAY.

CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL.

We are much gratified to learn, from an authentic source, that this splendid work is rapidly approaching its completion. A few days more and the water will be let into the eastern division, which extends from the river Delaware to the west of the summit bridge. The western division will shortly experience the same happy issue—the major part of it having been finished for some months, and little remaining to be accomplished.

We further understand that immense quantities of lumber, and other articles, are already preparing on the Susquehanna to take advantage of the first opening of this canal. Arrangements are also making to pass two lines of steamboats between Baltimore and Philadelphia, by the same route.

Among the many advantages which our city is destined to experience from the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, not the least is that of a copious and seasonable supply of pine and other wood. The immense demand occasioned by the steamboats, has caused the destruction of most of the forests bordering on the Delaware, and the price of pine wood has accordingly advanced to $3 75 and even $4 per cord, while on the extensive shores of the vast Chesapeake the supplies are of an extent scarcely to be calculated, and the article so cheap that it can be purchased, deliverable at the western tide lock, at $2 1-8. It is believed, by gentlemen conversant with the subject, that from 80,000 to 100,000 cords of this useful fuel will annually pass through the canal for the Philadelphia market affording a handsome revenue to the stockholders—for supposing the company to charge no more than fifty cents a cord for toll, a rate which it is apparent owners can well afford to pay, the revenue to the canal from this scource alone will be from $40,000 to $50,000 a year.—*Philad. Aurora.*

[From the Baltimore American.]

BY THE GENERAL COMMITTEE

Of the Friends of the National Administration.

FRANKLIN HALL,
October 15th 1828.

Whereas the People of the States of Louisiana, Indiana, Kentucky, Delaware and Maryland have proclaimed by the results of the late elections, and in a voice not to be misunderstood their deliberate and decided opinion that the elevation of mere military prowess in the person of Gen. Andrew Jackson to the Presidency of these United States, would be an event greatly to be deplored, as threatening the extinction of the cardinal maxim in politics that in every good government the civil authority should be supreme, and the military subordinate to it—And whereas our Revolutionary struggle displays in every stage of it a practical illustration, as beautiful as it is striking, of this great principal: And whereas it is the opinion of this General Committee, and of the great body of the friends of the National Administration whom they represent that the recent recognition of this principal by the people of the several States abovementioned, should be commemorated by some public manifestation of their joy, on a day consecrated to the occasion—And whereas any one day which our History singles out from the rest as witnessing and asserting that grand safeguard of public liberty and human happiness, ought to be hailed by every American and cherished as consolatory & refreshing to his hopes of the perpetuity of our free institutions, and such a day presents itself in the third of November, 1783 when in obedience to a Resolution of Congress, the great depository of the civil power of the country, a patriot army, laid down its arms and returned to the employments of peace and the pursuits of civil life—And whereas it is deemed expedient and proper at the present crisis of our country, that the friends of Civil Order—of the Constitution—and of the present enlightened Administration, whose policy it is to perpetuate peace, should commemorate the next return of so blessed a day by some signal demonstration of their joy, therefore.

1. Be it unanimously Resolved. That Monday, the 3d day of Nov. next shall be celebrated in the city of Baltimore by the friends of the National Administration, and that the friends of the Administration who are residents in the Fourth Electoral District, compose of the cities of Baltimore and Annapolis, and of the County of Anne Arundel, be and they are hereby cordially requested to unite in the celebration in such manner as they may deem proper.

2. RESOLVED. That the Committee of Nine be requested to carry the preceding resolution into effect.

3. RESOLVED. That the Editors of all the newspapers in the State of Maryland (and elsewhere if they deem it expedient) who are friendly to the present virtuous and enlightened Administration of the National Government be, and they are hereby requested to publish these proceedings & all other proceedings which may grow out of them, in their respective newspapers.

MARRIED

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Lott Warfield, Mr. CHARLES GARDINER to Miss ANN RATHELL, all of this county.

ELECTORAL CANDIDATES

FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE U. S.

For the State of Maryland.

ADAMS.	JACKSON
JOHN Q. ADAMS,	ANDREW JACKSON,
AND	AND
RICHARD RUSH.	JOHN C. CALHOUN.

First District—St. Mary's, Charles and Calvert Counties:
Henry Brawner, C. C. Joseph Stone, S. M.

Second District—Prince George's and Montgomery:
Benj. S. Forrest, M. John C. Herbert, P. G.

Third District—Frederick, Washington and Allegany:
George Beltzer, F. William Tyler, F.
William Price, W. Wm. Fitzhugh, jr. W.

Fourth District—Baltimore City and Anne Arundel County:
James Boyle, A. A. Benj Howard, B. City,
Wm. Stewart, B. City. John S. Sellman, A. A.

Fifth District—Baltimore County:
J. H. M'Culloch, B. Co. Elias Brown, B. Co.

Sixth District—Hartford and Cecil:
James Sewell, C. Thos. M. Foreman, C.

Seventh District—Kent and Queen Ann's:
Thomas Emory, Q. A. John T. Reese, K.

Eighth District—Talbot, Caroline and the First Election District of Dorchester:
T. B. Loockerman, T. James Sangston, C.

Ninth District—Rest of Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester Counties:
Littleton Dennis, S. Thos. K. Carroll, S.

BENNETT R. JONES,

Clock and Watch Maker,

RETURNS his grateful thanks to the Public for the liberal patronage he has received and informs them that he still continues the above business at the old stand next door to the Bank, where he is prepared with a good assortment of Materials to meet all orders in his line. He assures the Public that his work shall be done in a workman-like manner, and Warranted for 12 months. Persons who have Clocks to repair or clean may be waited on at their residence or otherwise, as they may see proper.

N. B. B. R. J. has on hand and wishes to dispose of an elegant 8 day Brass Clock of superior workmanship, for which, he will take Cash or good Paper.

Easton, Oct. 25 1828—tf

BOARDING.

MRS. M. TAYLOR, begs leave to inform the citizens of Baltimore and the Eastern Shore in general, that she has taken that very convenient and commodious House in McClellan's street, No. 8, near Beltzhoover, Indian Queen Tavern, where she is prepared to receive BOARDERS by the *day week, month or year.* Families can be accommodated with private rooms on the most reasonable terms.

Baltimore, Oct. 25.

PRIVATE SALE.

The subscriber intending to discontinue farming, offers at private sale, to those who may wish to purchase, his farming utensils, stock of young Horses, young Cattle, and Hogs, &c. &c. —They will all be sold very low and on accommodating terms.

SAMUEL BANNING.

Baley's Neck, Talbot Co.
Oct. 25, 1828.

TO RENT

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,—That neat & Convenient Framed DWELLING-HOUSE, with Garden & Stables &c. situate on Goldsborough street, at present in the occupancy of Mr. WM. E. SHANAHAN.—To a good Tenant the terms will be liberal.—Apply at this office, or to

WILLIAM BARNETT,

Easton Point, Oct. 25 1828—tf

MARYLAND:

Caroline County Orphans' Court.

14th day of Oct. A. D. 1828.

ON application of Cannon Charles Adm'r. of Peter Andrew 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 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 and faithfully copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and the public seal of my office affixed, this 14th day of October, A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty eight.

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 said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Peter Andrew late of Caroline county, deceased. 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 25th day of April next, they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 14th day of October, A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty-eight.

CANNON CHARLES, Adm'r.
of Peter Andrew dec'd.

Oct. 25.—3w

BIBLE SOCIETY.

THE MEMBERS of the Talbot County Bible Society, are particularly invited to attend a meeting of that body, on Tuesday, the 28th day of October, at the Court-House, in Easton, at 12 o'clock M.

AGENTS, who have undertaken to ascertain the number of BIBLES wanted in their respective districts are earnestly requested to make their returns immediately, to the respective Gentlemen appointed to receive them, that they may be laid before the Society at its next meeting—these returns are essential to the completion of the great object of the Society.

Per Order GEO: W. NABB, Sec'ry.
Oct 18—2w (8)

HOUSES &c. TO RENT.

TO BE RENTED for the next year, the following Houses in and about Easton, to wit:

The House and Premises on the East Side of Washington Street, where George F. Thompson now lives, a few doors above the Store of Mr. Jas. Wilson.

The Houses & Gardens at the White Chimnies, near the Eastern limits of the town, on the road to Dover Bridge.

The House where Mrs. Russel now lives on Washington street near Camper's Carriage shop.

The House & Garden at Easton Point, where Wm. Barnett lives.

The House & Lot, at Woodenhawk's Bridge, where William Bending lately lived, and a small Farm near it.—For terms apply to

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.

Easton, Sept. 13 tf

P. S. A Farm in Banbury, & Mrs. Harwoods Farm near Hook-town, are also to be rented for next year.

—A vagrant Jacksonite' on the other day, used as r of voting for the Hero, motive of policy, inasmuch n case of his election, vish retributive justice for manner allied to that with ed the venerable Mr. La- ed States Senate. Truly, argument, pregnant with of it, as we would of the t.

n some obscure part of the ia, observed during the last on, that if it should be ne- ion of General Jackson, his n out and put him in at ayonet. Another Jackson bserved that were a mon- the views of the hero, after uld possibly establish it. do not soberly regard these the smallest degree of re- ut advert to them, to show of those People's minds, has made mad. But 'tis ough lucid intervals some- mid the paroxysms of their xpect to hear some such Gaz.

man has recommended the d certain remedy for a sease among children. He are threatened with an at- chealis (*Croupe*) I direct a h dry Scotch snuff varying the age of the patient, to across the top of the throat, ill all the symptoms disap- is found to be always effec- h the first and second sta- The plaster is made by linen and covering it with

rly arrangement for im- the correspondence with President must superin- the ministers of foreign rnment. We need only ations of Washington, or n, to understand the diffi- s duty. With all these im, the President must, year, stand ready to di- made to the calls of the ess, on every imaginable egislation, but of inquiry. eceive applications & re- ery office within his nom- metimes, it is believed, undreds for one office.— visits, and attend to the ns of every citizen of the airs to Washington with e Chief Magistrate has, or control. And he must mous amount of work, ; than devolves on any) under the knowledge, rsed, at every step, by an scrupulous and unprinci- which every way he de- the ablest men and most country will be instantly at he ought to have done If the experience of the w the nature of the office United States must also far from being permitted life, and the relaxation hich wearied nature de- aan in the country, whose , and that every step he he utters, will be search- een as the blood-hound's; which innocence cannot train; nor indulgence sa- and fearlessly appeal to to say, whether General qual fications for such an nowledge of the constitu- actice under them, of the in all its parts, of its inter- e infinite variety of ques- cision arising out of them; s and our foreign politics? re, at this moment, an in- ed States, who, with na- t order, has devoted more nd more industry, to the rehended within this great ent Chief Magistrate, or ce and a more familiar ac- affairs? Nay more. Is s whole country, whether our Chief Magistrate, who ortune were at stake, in a n any one of these great s, would not rather sub- Adams, than to his oppo-

, by the English Govern- land wishes the election of hy? Does England wish ncreased and our numbers she wish to pay a compli- New Orleans? Assuredly to see the principles on overnment rests, proved to ishes to hold up the libe- country and on the conti- America, removing from ng tried, faithful and expe- d putting a victorious Gen- ral fixed, in his place. She ch an occurrence, that in a the path to promotion; nor isite for office. It is for this f it is called for, 'to expend promoting Gen. Jackson's that her citizens, resident nlisted in his cause. The is, that General Jackson, facturing system, and that ion, the fabrics of America and to this colouring too een given, by his partisans e country. But a deeper master spirits in England; selves in the British Cabi- arliament, on the side of y fly at higher game than It is not the manufacture that they have so much at facture of republics, which on the American continent ning to the hereditary gov- . And we hesitate not to military achievement is to chair of State, to a citizen friends in point of qualifi- an immeasurable distance gerous blow is struck at the liberty, than if Spain and by overwhelming power, ole continent. Such a ca- e as it would be transient. uld revive; and the yoke as soon as it was re-impos- in the bosom of the repub- ration of the civil principle ere can be no remedy.— ry election as worse than a The latter, as we see in south, awakens the resist- But if the people of their e highest civil trust of the ng bauble to be worn by champion, on the field of plunge the country in the nt administration of its af- y the only hope of a rem-

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2940_scm11029-0800.jpg