EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, (Md.)

Saturday Evening, Oct. 24.

Our reflections upon the result of the late elections, we find, are misrepresented or entirely misunderstood. Whether this wrong is owing to gross ignorance or foul pretence, it is not our part to determine.

If any man will point out a paragraph, or syllable, or letter in our reflections of last week upon the elections, that, fairly construed, wears the semblance of humiliating entreaty, he will show more than we have seen or ever intended. The truth is, and we say it without fear of criticism from that class of men whose criticism is alone to be regarded, that the remarks offered by us and now alluded to, are sound and unanswerable, and will bear the test of time---they are founded upon a knowledge of the history of past events, they were induced from a desire to rescue the character of Maryland from one opprobrium treading upon the heels of another, that would indicate that her course was heedless, and that experience neither added to her stock of knowledge nor guided her councils. Whatever good feelings we entertain for Gov. Martin personally, to serve him was the last thought in our recent remarks---individuals, favourites, selfish views, are not the objects that direct us---our respect for the State of Maryland, a desire to see her character and course, which had been once degraded, elevated above suspicion and reproach by disregarding party precedents and party cravings, and adhering to the fair and equitable principles of the constitution, were our only objects.

If any man of sense and character will dare to undertake to controvert the principles laid down in our remarks of last week, we shall defend them with no fear of discomfiture. No man of character will risk himself seriously to attack them, and as for the brawlers, the petty tribes of place seekers, and that noisy restless set, who would not understand them if they could, we must give them the licence of tiring themselves out with the indulgence of their own peculiar nonsense and vulgarity.

We again state, that removals of the Governor before the expiration of his time (without malversation in office) is a violation of the true intent and meaning of the constitution, and is an act which has once been done by party violence & universally censured, afterwards by all parties---that the election of a new Governor under such circumstances implies corruption on the part of the electors and connivance on the part of the elected ---that men who understand their duty and feel a proper sense of its obligation, would disdain to make such changes---that no honorable man could at this time of day take the Governor's chair under such circumstances---and in fine, that the tranquility of the State and its prosperity ought to be the objects of our care. Principles and not men---If a candid appeal to the good sense of the Legislature and the people upon a matter vitally interesting to the public weal, deprecating a repetition of violent acts that have met with universal condemnation, is unbecoming entreaty, then, and then alone have we been guilty of using that supplicating tone.

We have heard that our reflections have been the subject of much conversation, this further exposition of our views may be necessary.

VIRGINIA CONVENTION.---*Basis of representation.*—The Richmond Whig of Saturday says: The vote of the legislative committee on Friday in favor of founding Representation in the House of Delegates on white population, displaying more strength than the friends of the principle had counted on, and the previous *certainty*, that 48 members at least of the Convention were its steadfast and unchangeable friends, leave no doubt as to the fate of that question hitherto considered highly critical and uncertain. There is now a moral certainty, that representation in the popular branch of the Legislature, if not in the Senate, will be apportioned upon the *free white population* of the State.

"General Jackson will cleanse the Augean Stable." So said his partisans before the election. He has pardoned three criminals, who had severally been convicted of stealing letters, stealing money from letters in a Post Office, and robbing the mail; and one of his rewarded friends has already been detected in robbing a Post Office. How long will it take the General to cleanse the Augean Stables?

Nat. Jour.

DUEL.—The following was endorsed upon the Western Post Bill received last night:—

On the 9th inst. Mr. Trotter, editor of the Kentucky Gazette, and Charles Wickliffe fought a duel at Lexington at eight paces—on the second fire W. fell and died in three hours.

It will be recollected that Mr. Trotter is the successor of Mr. Benning former editor of the Kentucky Gazette, who was killed by Mr. Wickliffe, the person who has fallen in the duel above mentioned.

A rumour which was current in town this morning, of a duel between two distinguished persons in Washington, probably originated from the report of the above unfortunate circumstance.—*Gaz.*

Death of Gov. Lincoln, of Maine.—We learn from the Gardiner Chronicle that Hon. ENOCH LINCOLN, Governor of Maine, died at Augusta on the 8th inst. The disease is not mentioned, but it must have been of a violent kind, for the same paper that announces his death, contains an account of his address, then just pronounced, on the occasion of an examination of Coney Academy at Augusta.—Gov. Lincoln was the son of the late Levi Lincoln, of Worcester, Attorney General of the U. S., and Lt. Governor of this State, and was brother of our present Chief Magistrate. He was a sound republican, a good citizen, a true patriot and a fine scholar. At his death he was yet a young man, in the prime of life.

Boston Patriot.

Celebration at Niagara.—A gentleman who witnessed the performances at the Falls, on the 6th inst. has communicated to us the following particulars:

About 3 o'clock the schooner *Superior* appeared in sight, towed by a small oar boat. When within a short distance of the rapids the small boat made for the shore. The Superior came down in the centre of the channel, between Goat Island and the Canada shore. On the first plunge into the rapids, the masts of the schooner fell overboard, with a crash—she then dragged down a few rods, and stuck fast on a rock, to the great disappointment of the many thousand spectators who crowded the banks of these mighty waters. There is no doubt the vessel would have reached the great cataract without any other injury than the loss of the masts, had she not unfortunately come down the shallowest part of the channel. We also learn that on the next day, Mr. Patch jumped down a distance of a hundred feet, but we are not informed from what point.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

We are just informed, says the New York Evening Post, by a gentleman who saw and conversed with Mr. Beaufort T. Watts, the American Secretary of Legation at the Court of St. Petersburgh, who arrived here in the packet ship Cambria, which left Portsmouth on the 16th September, that just before he left St. Petersburg, about the end of July, the Emperor Nicholas had a personal interview with Lord Heytesbury, the British Ambassador at his Lordship's office. In this interview, the Emperor assured Lord Heytesbury, that negociation, to avert the fate of Constantinople was useless for that the Russian army were at that moment at Constantinople. Of course this was meant only as a strong expression of the Emperor's confidence in the success and progress of his armies. Mr. Watts proceeds to Washington, with despatches for our government.

FIRE AND DESTRUCTION OF HUMAN LIFE.

Extract from a letter to the Editors, dated

DOVER, Tenn. October 2d 1829.

The jail of this county, (Stewart,) was discoveed last night to be on fire & what is indeed most shocking, the alarm was given by a poor negro who was confined in it. The alarm soon spread, the citizens generally repaired thither and every exertion was made to rescue the poor fellow from the fate which threatened him. He was confined below, and the jail was on fire in that apartment. The smoke rendered it impossible to get the trap door open which commuicated with the dungeon in which he was---and after various attempts from many of the citizens he was abandoned to his fate. His cries were now most heart-rending, but human efforts were of no avail, and the all-devouring element soon put a period to his existence. He was a runaway slave called his name Jack, said he belonged to Mr. Nathan Johnson in the vicinity of Huntsville, Alabama. We have no doubt the jail was set on fire by some person from the out side, but who it was is yet to be found out. The jail was entirely consumed.—*Nash. Whig.*

The N. Y. Mercantile publishes the following extract of a letter from a respectable merchant at Havre, dated Sept. 20th "I have just received two letters from Paris of yesterday's date the one says: "*Peace has been made in the East.*"—The other, Government is apprised by telegraph of peace having been made between the Russians and Turks.

Another letter of the same date says: "*A treaty of Peace was signed at Adrianople on the 29th of August.*"

The New York Daily Advertiser, in allusion to the foregoing letters, says:—

"Since writing the above, we have learnt that intelligence has been received through a most unquestionable channel, corroborating that contained in the extracts of the letters we publish, and giving it an aspect of more importance. In the haste of preparing the latest news for a packet just departing, an unfounded report may be despatched before there is time for inquiry; but an official communication is less exposed to the errors of haste. We place the fullest reliance on the statement that news had been brought to Paris by telegraph, of the conclusion of peace. The only doubt that remains therefore, grows out of our ignorance of the source whence it was derived; and to a similar doubt all telegraphic channels are subject."

[For the Easton Gazette.]

Mr. Graham:

I remarked the piece inserted at the request of your distant friend in last Saturday's Gazette, and having seen it quoted in some of the Jackson prints for some time before, I wondered at the tardiness of your correspondent as he seemed to be intent upon reforming the minds of old Federalists. I rather suppose the old Federalists of the Eastern Shore understand too well the Pennsylvania politics to let the passing changes of her devotees to popularity influence their minds. Your Mr. Miners and Mr. Buchanans and such gentlemen are no models for the upright yeomanry and intelligent citizens of the Eastern Shore---as for the pretended cant of the former to get round into a majority, right or wrong, he may find advocates possessing similar views with his own any where---and as the latter gentleman was so adhesive to the General that he would not be shook off by all the cold disdain that the "greatest & the best of men" could heap upon him, we shall expect to see *him* served up as an example for imitation to his old federal brethren of the Eastern Shore.

The two or three special appointments selected by Mr. Miner out of hundreds of others, as evidences that the old Federalists are "set free" may be as fairly construed as evidence of other things; the appointment of Mr. McLane to London, *had like not to have been*, and was any thing but an intended compliment to the Federal party; Mr. Harper's appointment was to produce a political effect in Maryland through the instrumentality of the name of his worthy Grandfather, the last survivor of that body that proclaimed our country independent; Mr. Irving's politics I dare say were never thought of in the appointment, or if at all, they were thought of by Mr. Van Buren who used to be intimate with Mr. Irving in New York when they were both "*old Federalists*" together. Mr. Irving is known at home and abroad as a literary Gentleman, who has been for some time residing in Europe, and if a compliment was intended by his appointment, it was to New York State, and not to the Federalists of that State. In truth Gen. Jackson has had as little to do with these appointments as with others—Mr. Van Buren plays the game and the General holds the cards, and if federalists or any other persons suffer themselves to be gulled by the manoeuvres of Mr. Van Buren, all I can say is, that they sin with their eyes open.---Old federalists know a little too much for the tergiversating paragraphs of Mr. Miner, and the republication of such things serve only to shew, how poorly those who insert them rate their understanding of federalists.

How perverse men can be in error---Gen. Jackson's celebrated letter to Mr. Munroe is the great object of certain men's eulogy— They insist the General has acted up to his letter and "set the Federalists free"---a phrase quite coarse enough to suffer reform; but it is not true in any degree that Gen. Jackson has acted up to the plain meaning of his letter to President Munroe; in that letter he recommended to Mr. Munroe to disregard all party, to select from all parties for office, and to be the President of the United States not the President of a party---How far the General has done this, is best answered by the remark, that he has in no instance appointed any man from the ranks of his opponents---and that instead of being the President of the Union, his course of conduct marks him, more emphatically than any of his predecessors, as the mere President of a party, devoted to party in every thing, his motto being "to punish his opponents & to reward his adherents."

Z.

From the Washington Correspondent of the U. S. Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.

You will have heard the rumors of changes in the Administration, such as the alienation from the Cabinet, of Mr. Eaton and Mr. Branch, and the transplanting into the soil of honor, of Mr. Jas. Hamilton, Jr. and Commodore Porter. I cannot vouch for the truth of these specific reforms, although I have no doubt that changes have been determined on. It was supposed that either General Jackson would sacrifice Mr. Eaton as a peace offering, to conciliate the other members of the Cabinet, or, on the other hand, that Mr. Eaton would be retained and Mr. Branch and Mr. Ingham would be permitted to resign, and if they evinced any extraordinary reluctance in availing themselves of such permission, would perhaps receive such hints as would have the effect of quickening their movements. The only ground on which I can account for the rumoured removal of Mr. Branch, now that Mr. Eaton is said to be quitting the Cabinet is, that General Jackson has perhaps, been moved by the dissatisfaction which the Navy has not been backward in exhibiting, at the head which he had been graciously pleased to place over the profession. Should Mr. Branch have to surrender the sweets of office, before he has scarcely sipped them he may take a new view of the qualifications of General Jackson, and instead of deeming him "the greatest and best of men," may discover other phrases of a different import which he may deem more applicable to his character.

The recent removals in the post office, department have revived the expectation of other removals, not in that department only but in the other Executive departments; & the consequence of this renewed expectation, is, that there has been a revival of all that mutual distrust & reserve among our citizens, which appeared soon after the commencement of the proscription system, but which had recently begun, in some degree, to disappear. No man can gain any information from the public departments, unless he belong to the right creed. A stranger entering the rooms, finds himself at once chilled by the icy coldness with which he is brought into contact. Only a week or two since, a gentleman having business to transact entered one of the public offices, and was astonished and displeased to find himself at once an object of suspicion. His attempts at conversation were all baffled, and his enquiries produced no information. It appeared as if the desks were occupied by some of Maelzel's men appearing to have the use of every faculty except their tongues. At length having produced a letter of introduction to the chief officer, in which he was set forth as a go the whole Jacksonian, the officer turned to his subordinates, and presenting him, added, "He is one of us, gentlemen." The art of magic could not have devised a more sudden and effectual cure for dumbness. At the signal, all coldness vanished, questions were answered, palms pressed, books, opened, anecdotes related General Jackson extolled, and the opposition abused according to the newest and most approved style.

A single illustrative fact speaks more than pages of mere assertion. From this instance a tolerable judgment may be formed of the state of our country.---What with the difficulties into which our whole society is placed to determine who shall be visited, and who shall be sent to Coventry, and with the fears of those in office lest they should be discovered in association with political parties, there is likely to be considerable interruption of our social harmony during the coming winter.

General Jackson seems much improved in his health, since his return from his last trip down the Potomac, and speaks unreservedly about the immense mass of business he has to go through, and the enormous fatigues which he is obliged to undergo for the public good.

REFORM.

It was but yesterday we published an account of a robbery of the mail by Mr. Ira Woodman, the newly appointed Post Master at Bethlehem, and we are called upon to-day to copy what follows. If such are to be the fruits of Reform, it must certainly disgust even its most clamorous advocates.

"The recently appointed post master at New London, is said to have absconded for an atrocious offence.

It would also seem from the account given by the Vermont Republican, that a Mr. Williams who had been lately "reformed" in the office of Postmaster in the town of Woodstock Vt. died on Wednesday morning last in a fit of intoxication.

Candour must allow that it would be unjust to hold the administration responsible for every deviation from moral rectitude in all its official agents. But when we see no less than 46 individuals in a State so small as that of N. Hampshire, displaced from office, without any apparent reason, other than the preference entertained by the incumbents for a former administration, and when we see such repeated and mortifying delinquencies by those who have been appointed in their stead, it is difficult to suppress the apprehension that selections have been made unadvisedly, and without sufficient reference to the test propounded by Mr. Jefferson---"Is he honest? Is he capable? Is he a friend to the constitution?"

From the New York Gazette.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

We are indebted to a passenger who arrived here last evening in the packet ship Erie, Capt. Funck from Havre, for Paris papers to the 19th and London to the 14th of September, inclusive. Owing to the late hour at which they were received, we are only enabled to give a brief summary of their contents.

The U. S. frigate Constellation, Capt. Wadsworth, which sailed from this port on the 17th of Aug. with Messrs. M'Lane and Rives, our ministers at London and Paris, arrived at Cowes on the 13th September.

The Brighton Gazette of the 17th Sept. says, "We have just learned, from a private source, the unexpected news of a serious misunderstanding, which has just taken place between the English and French Governments. Our information may not be well founded, but it is, at the same time, derived from a high source."

The London Star of the 12th ult. states that the cabinet had determined on declaring war against Russia, and was only waiting to sound the intentions of Austria and be assured of succour from France. The Duke of Wellington it was said had held conferences with the principal capitalists for the purpose of engaging the necessary means.

The Russian army entered Adrianople on the 20th of Aug. the Commander in chief at their head. The force which took possession of the place amounted to 56,000 men, of whom only 5,000 men were kept in the city; the rest were disposed of in several directions, and a corps was sent ten leagues in advance, on the road to Constantinople.

The advices from the theatre of war are to the 23d of Aug. at which time Gen. Roth had advanced as far as Rodosto.—The commander in chief was marching towards Araba Bergas, on his way to Constantinople, and kept up a regular communication with the army under Gen. Roth. The fleet was daily obtaining advantages, and Admiral Greig had captured Imada, situated on the Black Sea, and whence they could reach Constantinople very easily. It was said that Vice Adm. Ricord, was stationed before Tenedos, had received orders to assist the operations of the army, and as soon as he was advised of the arrival of Gen. Roth at Rodosto, he was to attempt the passage of the Dardanelles. It was supposed that this would be very easy, as the Turkish fleet was shut up in the port of Bujukdere.

According to advices from Odessa to the 30th August, negotiations were about to be opened, from which favorable results were anticipated, as the Porte had no farther means of resistance in Europe and General Paskewitsch was capturing one after the other of his provinces in Asia. Notwithstanding, the Sultan was making exertions to terminate the war with as little discredit to himself as possible. He was exercising every means in his power to excite the populace against Russia, and was, at the same time, requesting an armistice of Gen. Deibitsch. The populace, however, remained quiet and Deibitsch was following up his successes. It was said that he had frequently informed the Grand Vizier, who had demanded an armistice and the opening of negotiations at Constantinople, that the Porte was already aware of the sentiments of his sovereign—that he knew on what terms they could treat, and that the fulfilling of the necessary conditions would put an end to hostilities.

The Duke of Wellington had summoned the Editors of the Morning Journal before the Grand Jury of Middlesex for a libel.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 22.

BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT

Corrected Weekly

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

by James Corner & Son.

MARYLAND WHARF, October 22.

Wheat, best white	1 00 a 1 05
do do red	93 a 1 00
Corn,	48 a 49
Rye,	50
Flour, Howard St.	5 50 a 5 75
Do City Mills,	5 25 a 5 50

PUBLIC SALE.

THE Subscriber will offer for Sale at HOPE, in Miles River Neck, on THURSDAY 5th November next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, the Stock on hand, consisting of

Cattle, Sheep and Hogs,

and a variety of farming implements—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over ten dollars, the purchaser or purchasers, giving a note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of Sale, for all sums of ten dollars and under the cash will be required Attendance given by

WM. H. TILGHMAN, Agent
for Henrietta M. Tilghman

Oct, 24 1829 ts

Baltimore Carpet & Linsey

MANUFACTORY,

Corner of Park and Mulberry Streets.

THE Subscriber having re-commenced the manufactory of the above description of goods will keep a constant supply of them on hand, manufactured of the best materials and in the most faithful manner. He will sell them at the most reasonable prices, and solicits a share of public patronage. Wool or Cotton Yarn will be received in barter for Carpets or Linseys. JOHN WILSON.

Baltimore, Oct. 24 4t

CHANCERY SALE.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Justices of Caroline County Court to me directed, dated the 17th of this Inst., I will sell on the premises, to the highest bidder, at public Vendue, on the 14th day of November next; that Valuable Mill seat, called the HOG CREEK MILLS, formerly the property of Garitson Blades; there is on this property, a GRIST AND SAWMILL, with about Twenty Acres of land and several buildings, of different kinds. The trustee deems it unnecessary to give a further description of the premises, as it is well known to be one of the most valuable Mill seats, in this part of the County, and a good Stand for business; any person inclining to purchase, who will take the trouble to call on Mr. Thos. Blades, on the premises, who will show, the same to them, and will give them any necessary information that they may want. This property is situated in Caroline County, on the East side of great Choptank River, about one mile from the River, and within six or seven miles of Easton. The terms of Sale will be, that the purchaser will have to pay one third of the purchase money on the day of Sale, and the other two thirds, at the end of one year from the day of Sale, with interest for the same, to be secured by giving bond, with security to be approved of, by the trustee.

WM. POTTER, Trustee.

Oct. 24, 1829 ts

COTTON YARN, &c.

THE subscribers have just received 2000 lbs. of COTTON YARN of the most approved factories, from No. 4 to 24; also

Powder, Shot and Flour,

All of which are offered at the lowest prices.

ON HAND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HARD-WARE,

GROCERIES, &c.

WM. H. & P. GROOME.

Easton, Oct. 10 3t

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