Adam's letter, it will be seen that Mr. Crawford has given a garbled statement, omitting the most material point because it confirmed the statement of Mr. Calhoun.

It will be seen that Mr. Crawford endeavours to sustain his breach of confidence in disclosing the proceedings of the cabinet, by *precedent*. Among these, he relies upon the case of Edmund Randolph but unfortunately for him, no stronger instance could be quoted against him. Mr. Randolph, although laboring under the most serious charges did not feel himself at liberty, even in self defence, to attempt to vindicate himself by a disclosure of the proceedings of the cabinet, without applying to and obtaining the consent of President Washington. The other instances of precedents alluded to by Mr Crawford, are irrelevant, and give not the slightest justification for his conduct.

It will be seen from the notes, that in numerous instances Mr. Crawford's memory is not to be relied upon in the plainest particulars. He states for instance, that he never saw the confidential letter from General Jackson to Mr. Monroe, until the consultation of the cabinet, when it is proved by *Mr.* Monroe's letter, to Mr. Calhoun, that it was shown to and read by him, when it was received—five months before. He also states in order to prove that Mr. Calhoun favored Mr. Adams instead of Gen. Jackson, that in 1824 he received for Vice President all the electoral votes of the former, when in fact he did not receive the eight votes of Connecticut, nor did he receive all of the votes of New Hampshire, which were given to *Mr.* Adams. Thus showing that even in a recent event and of such publicity, his statements are not to be relied upon. Many other instances might be pointed out; but we forbear to notice them here.

The reader will perceive one striking fact, that in Mr. Crawford's statement as given to Mr. Hamilton by Mr. Forsyth, not the slightest allusion is made to the confidential letter of General Jackson to Mr. Monroe, on which letter he now rests the justification of what he asserts to have been his course. For a full view of the errors of Mr. Crawford, we refer the reader to our notes upon his letter.

In conclusion it must be apparent to all that Mr. Crawford's statements are not to be relied upon, whatever may be the cause, and we know not how those of his friends who brought him out on the present occasion, to exhibit him before the world with all his weakness, can possibly justify their course. It is hard to say whether it is most cruel to Mr. Crawford, or most unjust to Mr. Calhoun.—Why they should publish his statement, it would seem to us difficult to explain.—They must see that the confession of Mr. Crowninshield that he was not present, and the statement of Mr. Adams that the confidential letter was not produced, take away the whole basis of Mr. Crawford's argument, and that his numerous errors render perfectly impotent his attack upon *Mr.* Calhoun. Was it supposed that Mr Crawford's statement would be read by many who would not have the means of detecting his errors, and thereby be led to form false conclusions?

As to his general abuse of Mr. Calhoun, and suggestions against his character, we feel confident he cannot make the slighest impression The cause of the former is no doubt to be found in his long cherished enmity; and if his statement of notorious and public facts are not to be relied upon, as we have shown it is not possible that his mere insinuations or suggestions can have any effect.

From the U. S. Telegraph, Feb. 25.

We publish to day a statement from the Vice President, supplemental to the correspondence with the President, made necessary by the publication of a letter of Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Hamilton.—Tho' much shorter, it is not less interesting than the correspondence itself, and will doubtless attract universal attention. It places in darker shades, than did the preceding publication, the base political intrigue which has caused the controversy between the two highest officers of the Government. The second link in the chain of operations against Mr. Calhoun at Nashville, has been traced by the Vice President with clearness, and feelings which must bring conviction home to every mind. The art and profligacy which characterize the movement, has no parallel in this country, and, to find a match we must go to the works of fiction.

The statement clearly shows, that the arrangements for the accomplishment of the plot, if not conceived, were at least consummated in this city, in 1827 and 1828. The agent was the district attorney for the southern district of N. York. The public may be curious to know who he is, and what are his political associations. He is James A. Hamilton, of N. York, the confidential friend and associate of a prominent officer of the Government in whose place he acted as Secretary of State pro. tem. and who has been appointed, by the influence of his principal, to the office he now holds.

It is useless to disguise suspicions, which have been from the first entertained, and which are now so strongly confirmed by the circumstances now disclosed, that the prominent friend of Mr. Hamilton is the author of the intrigue, and the person intended to be benefitted by its successful accomplishment. It is due to the individual to whom we refer that he should be made acquainted with the belief so generally entertained, in order that he may take steps, if in his power, to free himself from the odium which otherwise must attach to him.

We hope that Mr. Forsyth will feel it proper to lay before the public the letter of Mr. Hamilton to him, to which his letter of the 8th of February, 1828, is an answer, and also his letter to Mr. Crawford to which Mr. Crawford's letter to him, which may be considered the proximate cause of the present unhappy state of things was a reply.

It may be inferred from Mr. Hamilton's correspondence with Mr. Calhoun, that he was at the same time in correspondence with Major Lewis on the same subject. This correspondence could not fail to throw much light upon the intrigue and we trust that Major Lewis will feel it to be his indispensable duty to place it before the public. The people, have a right to know all the circumstances of this dark transaction, and will demand to know them.

Mr. Van Buren's paper, the Globe, comes out with a *blazer* against Mr. Calhoun, for daring to issue his pamphlet. We extract the following from an article in that paper of the 19th ult. of nearly three columns, all of similar import.

"What have the public to do with Gen. Jackson's and Mr. Calhoun's opinion of each other? Are they called upon to decide whether Mr. Calhoun was guilty of duplicity or not? Gen. Jackson says *he was.* He says he *was not.* Whether he was or was not, does not now concern the public. Mr. Calhoun's publication, therefore, was wholly uncalled for. *It is a* FIREBRAND *wantonly thrown into the republican party.* Mr. Calhoun will be held *responsible* for all the mischiefs which may follow."

The Editor closes his review as follows:

"It was rumored, before the appearance of this publication, that it would not be an attack on the President. But it is impossible we think, to view it in any other light. The President and Mr. Calhoun were directly at issue in a private correspondence. That issue the latter has carried before the public with the avowed object of seeking the verdict of the people. *If this be not arraignment of the President at the bar of public opinion* it has no motive or meaning. We have treated it as we understand it. It is only so far as it affects the President that we feel any interest about it."

The National Intelligencer represents the *Globe* as the organ of the personal friends of the President, and indeed his particular paper. The Globe has lectured Gongress, and even the Jackson majority, in a truly magisterial and angry style. The Calhouns, the Haynes, the M'Duffies, are treated, in an editorial article, in the following terms:

"Some gentlemen of the South who have been building up a pre-eminence upon their exclusive devotion to that section, and who attempt, by inflammatory harrangues in Congress, to excite their constituents, while at the same time they make demands so extravagant, and upon principles so absurd, that they know cannot be admitted, are contributing most effectually to the purpose of Mr. Clay.—although hostile to each other, these politicians have a common design. It is self-aggrandizement. An over-strained Tariff is equally essential to the importance of Mr. Clay and the Nullifiers. Mr. Clay will not therefore abate an item of his American System, nor would the Southern ultras, we imagine, be satisfied with the repeal of the whole revenue system, unless accompanied with the concession of the right of nullification—a right which is to enable certain great men who, like Cæsar, would rather reign in a village, than be second in Rome, to rule a section, if they cannot rule the whole Union. We should not be astonished if a common interest in a *Tariff excitement* should bring the *ultra Politicians*, who advocate the opposite extremes of the question, to act together, however widely they may differ theoretically. *It is an old saying, that extremes comes together.*

From the Md. Republican of Feb. 26.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

The session of the Legislature closed on Thursday evening. A list of the titles of all the acts passed, will be found in this paper. As we have parted with them we may be excused for speaking of them with a freedom which we could not have done whilst they remained, without incurring the imputation of flattery. As a body, they gave us no individual occasion to be over grateful for favours to this press, that we should see merits where none were, or paint them larger than they were. We are just in the humor to speak plain truth of them, yet we speak it in honest sincerity, because we conscientiously believe they deserve it.

Such a legislative body we have never before seen in Annapolis. The wholesome spirit of a real, though unpretended *reform*, arrived with the members. From the moment the session commenced, in the arrangement of their boarding rooms, in the habits of their firesides, in the parades of their tables, it was at once manifest that different habits and different manners were to supercede those that had so long held a sovereign and deleterious sway over the society of our legislatures, and tainting the very character of a trip to the seat of government, with the idea of a latitude of living too freely. The session has passed over, and without exception we have heard it spoken of as being composed of men of the most exemplary habits, and of the strictest attention to business, that have sat here for forty years.

The effect was as obvious in the Halls of the Legislature as in the rooms of the members. Business was done with that regularity and system which rendered every thing easy and pleasant, and which enabled them to do well what they have done. In the House of Delegates, for ten days before the session closed, the desk of the Speaker, was every day cleared of whatever was for the deliberation of the House. We must not be understood as implying that the Senate were chargeable with delaying the session unnecessarily after that period. On the contrary we believe the time was indispensable to their duly deliberating upon the business before them.

No small credit is due to the ability of the Clerks they had employed, and it should be told to their honour, that they kept the whole of the writing regularly up, and for the first time for a great number of years the session was completely closed without requiring the aid of an additional clerk. Last year $309 were paid for the services of additional clerks. It has been customary to vote additional pay to the regular clerks, where they have performed extra duty. No such consideration was made the clerks this year.

A spirit of cordiality and good fellowship pervaded the assembly. Less of personal bickering, and far less of political controversy than usual to a Maryland Legislature, characterised the session.

Much of the facility with which business can be transacted will always depend upon the presiding officer. In that respect the House was fortunate. Mr. Thomas was as much at home in that chair as we have ever seen any man.—The deep sensibility with which the members received his parting remarks, in acknowledgement of the unanimous vote of thanks returned to him for his services as Speaker, was the strongest proof of their respect. Our endeavours to obtain a copy of either the resolution or of his reply thereto, for insertion did not succeed.

The session is the shortest that has occurred for perhaps twenty years. The Journal of accounts is proportionally reduced of course, and is several thousand dollars less than that of last year.

Amongst the most prominent of the public acts are those abolishing imprisonment for debt, and the one for the construction of a rail road from Baltimore to Washington city.

AN ACT TO ABOLISH IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT ON CERTAIN JUDGMENTS ISSUED BY JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, PASSED AT DECEMBER SESSION, 1830.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the FOURTH DAY OF JULY NEXT, it shall not be lawful for any Justice of the Peace, or Court of Justice, on the affirmance of any judgment of a Justice of the Peace, to issue a *capias ad satisfaciendum*, or execution against the body of any debtor who may have been a *bona fide* resident of the State one year, and of the County where the judgment may have been rendered four months, on any judgment rendered by a Justice of the Peace for any debt not exceeding Thirty Dollars, contracted after the date aforesaid: Provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the imprisonment of any person, against whom fraud has been alleged and proved.

By the arrival of the British packet ship Rinaldo, at Halifax, from Falmouth in 28 days, news to the 6th January from Paris, states that all was tranquil. Earl Grey had submitted a system of Parliamentary reform to the King of England. It was rumoured that the Emperor of Austria was dead!

BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT.

FRIDAY, Feb. 25.

FLOUR	$5 62½ a 5 75
WHEAT,	1 20 a 1 25
CLOVERSEED	5 a 5 25
FLAXSEED	1 18 a 1 20

CORN, RYE and OATS,—Except in trifling parcels by retail, there is nothing doing.

DIED

On Monday evening last, William, son of the Rev. Reuben T. Boyd, of this town.

On Saturday last, Mrs. Nicols, consort of Mr. James Nicols of this town.

NOTICE.

The Levy Court of Talbot county, will meet on SATURDAY the 12th March inst. to appoint Constables for the several election districts of said county. Applicants are requested to be prepared with their securities on that day.

By order of the court

J. LOOCKERMAN, Clk.

March 5 (S & W)

FOR SALE

An elegant Stud Horse, five years old next May, sired by an imported Horse, out a full blooded mare. Apply to THOS. COWARD, near Easton.

March 5 3w

☞The Cambridge Chronicle & Centreville Times, will insert the above 3 times & forward their accounts for collection.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the Commissioners of the tax for Talbot County, will meet at their office in the Court House in the Town of Easton, on Tuesday the 22nd and Friday the 25th days of the present month (February) at 11 o'clock A. M. and will continue to meet on the same days in each succeeding week for the space and term of twenty days, for the purpose of hearing and determining appeals, and making such alterations and alleviations in the assessment of property, as they may deem necessary and proper according to law.

By Order

JOHN STEVENS, Clerk to the Commisioners of the Tax for Talbot County.

Feb. 19

Magistrate's Blanks

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

TO THE PUBLIC.

AS we are measurably strangers to the people of Talbot county, we take the liberty of thus communicating our wishes and propositions to them. Our VESSELS are now in complete order for the reception of GRAIN, or other articles, on freight to Baltimore, on the following terms, viz:

Wheat.....6 cts	Flaxseed.....6 cts.
Corn.....6	Oats.....5 cts.
Rye.....6	per bushel.

And in order to guarantee to the shipper, at all times, the highest price for his produce, we intend to consign the same to an old established COMMISSION MERCHANT, and will pay at our own expense the commission and measurage. We will also bring to our freighters, all articles they may wish, *free of freight*—Hogsheads, Bricks, Plank, and similar heavy articles excepted, which shall be moderate.

The public may most positively be assured that our unremitting endeavors shall be evinced to do them strict justice, and facilitate their interest, in whatever business they may feel disposed to entrust us with.

We therefore, respectfully ask them for a small trial at first, as "deeds speak louder than words." As we have been in the shalloping business for six years, from one place, we beg leave to refer you to the respectable gentlemen whose names are inserted below. Our Granaries, at Kingston and Dover bridge, shall be in good order, and bags left for the use of the freighters with the Granary keeper, Mr. Tilghman Chance, at Kingston. The receipts of deposites by Mr. James Meloney, at the same place, who will also take memorandums, for all goods, that may be ordered by the freighters from Baltimore & receive the funds or proceeds of the produce so freighted, & pay them over when demanded. Also Captain Thomas Case, whose integrity, steady habits and obliging turn is well known by the undersigned gentlemen; will take grain on board from any of the landings, on Talbot Side, from Tuckahoe Creek to Oxford, and the proceeds (if the shippers resides contiguous to the water,) returned to them, or deposited in Easton according to their advice.

The Public's Obedient Servant,

JOHN R. WRIGHT, Agent.

Kingston, Talbot Co. March 5 3m (W)

REFERENCES.

Bonnalls Martin, Jr.	James B. Rumbold
John Rumbold,	Aaron Clarke,
Jacob Leverton,	Andrew Mason,
James Turner,	Benj. Whiteley,
Abel Gootee,	

COUNCIL CHAMBER,

ANNAPOLIS, *February* 22, 1831.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until the first Monday of April next, for delivering the Laws and Votes and Proceedings of the present session of the General Assembly and other documents required to be distributed by the Executive, to the clerks of the several counties of this State.

The agent or agents whose proposal or proposals may be accepted, will be required to give bond, with approved security, for the performance of the duty required, within twenty days from the time of receiving the said Laws, Votes and Proceedings, &c.

TH: CULBRETH, Clerk of the Council.

March 5 3w

RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the Easton Jail in Talbot county, on Tuesday the 1st day of March inst. by Henry Thomas, esq, a justice of the Peace, a negro man by the name of

JACOB HOWARD,

(but since calls himself Jacob Waters) as a runaway.—Jacob is five feet, six and a quarter inches high, about 35 years of age, has a scar on the right side of his forehead, and a stout hair mole on his left cheek. Had on when committed, a black cloth coat and vest, Marten skin cap, corduroy pantaloons and old boots—he says he is a Blacksmith by trade, that he served his time with a certain Mr. Isaac Spangler, (who is now foreman at Old Point Comfort in the State of Virginia,) in the city of Baltimore, at the corner of Liberty and Fayette Streets, and has been travelling with Mr. Richard Whitney, to sell his Patent Right for making Screws of Iron and other metals, and has with him Mr. Whitney's Patent Granted the 10th day of April, 1830.—He says he was free born, and his father and mother lives in Baltimore. The owner of the above described negro man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

Easton, Talbot Co. March 5

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Frederick county as a Runaway, on the 5th day of February last a negro man who calls himself

Prosper Jackson.

He is about 5 feet 4 inches high, a dark mulatto, and about 33 or 34 years of age—had on when committed, a blue cloth coat and fustian pantaloons, black fur hat, and coarse shoes. Says he was set free by William Dawson, of Baltimore.

The owner if any, is requested to come forward and have him released, or he will be discharged as the law directs.

PETER BRENGLE, Sh'ff.

March 5. 8t

Improved Agricultural Implements

The Subscribers have completed the different sizes from 6 to 12 inch of their new Improved Plough of which they last fall had a few sizes.

The 6 inch, a small seed plough price $4 50
7 Inch, a full sized 1 horse plough 5
and 8 Inch a light and easy running two horse plough, 6

will be found well adapted to the lands of the Eastern shore of Maryland,—Also on hand a full supply of the self Sharpening ploughs, McCormicks' Improved ploughs, Woods Barshears, cast Cary &c. cultivators, Harrows, corn shellers, Improved straw cutters, steel Hay and manure forks, cast steel axes, shovels, Picks, hoes, &c. The liberal encouragement given for our IMPROVED WHEAT FANS, during the last year, has induced us to prepare a full supply which enables us to furnish them at instant notice. Clover Seed, Timothy, Herds, Orchard grass, tall meadow oat grass and Lucerne seeds.

Garden Seeds, a complete assortment of the growth of 1830. Also Fruit Trees and shrubs.

SINCLAIR & MOORE,
Pratts street wharf, Baltimore.

Feb. 26 4t

☞A constant supply of the above mentioned Ploughs, will be kept for sale at the Store of Wm. Clark, our agent in Easton.

S. & M.

THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND,

THE Trustees of the Steam Boat, Maryland, early in the year 1830 resolved, that it would be expedient to elect annually a Captain for the Boat, notice therefore is hereby given to all persons concerned, that in conformity to this Resolution, the Board will proceed to elect or appoint a Captain on THURSDAY, 10th day of March ensuing.

By order,

THOS. H. DAWSON, Treasurer.

Easton, Feb. 19.

GARDEN SEEDS.

A SUPPLY OF FRESH

GARDEN SEEDS

is expected to be received by the first arrival from Baltimore.

Feb. 25. 3t T. H. DAWSON.

JOHN RICHARDS.

The celebrated and splendid Horse JOHN RICHARDS will stand at Centreville and Easton the ensuing spring.

The prices upon which the services of John Richards will be rendered are the following: 20 dollars the season and $25 to ensure a mare to be in foal. The ensurance money to be paid by the 25th day of January 1832. The money of the season to be paid at the time of service. Mares ensured and parted with before it is ascertained they are with foal, the persons putting such mares to the horse will be held accountable for the ensurance. One dollar to the Groom in every instance to be paid at the time of service.

He is 11 years old this spring; a beautiful blood bay colour, with black legs, mane and tail; 16 hands high, of a remarkably fine, indeed faultless figure; abounding in bone and sinew, with a full bold chest; and in point of strength, unexcelled by any horse in the U. States—he has proved himself a safe and sure foal getter. At three years of age this beautiful racer, beat the noted horse Washington, at Warrenton, North Carolina, at three 2 mile heats. Washington after travelling 80 miles to Petersburg in the two weeks following, beat at four two mile heats, several of the finest blood horses in Virginia, among whom was Mr. Long's famous HENRY, who afterwards ran that splendid race on Long Island against Eclipse. To contend in this great match for 40,000 dollars, John Richards, (as will be seen by the following letter from William R. Johnson Esq. a member of the Senate of Virginia,) was originally selected, AFTER TRIAL, from all the best horses of the South, but having accidently injured one of his fore feet, it became necessary to substitute Henry in his place. The ensuing fall, John Richards having partially recovered from his lameness, beat several Horses, among whom was his full sister, the famous mare Betsey Richards, 4 mile heats, winning the Jockey Club purse at Petersburg. He however was never effectually cured of his lameness until he came into possession of the present proprietor.

Richmond, Va. January 9th 1826.

I am glad that you have got safe home with John Richards, & much pleased that you are the owner of so fine a horse although I most sincerely wish he could have remained in Virginia one season that I might have put my mares to him; John Richards got injured so early, and when so young, that the public has not had an opportunity of forming an opinion of his excellence as a racer. I have had a fair and full way of judging of him; having trained him with many others, in order to make a selection to run the great and celebrated match with Eclipse, and I hesitate not to say, that he was decidedly my choice, and that had he remained sound he would most unquestionably have run the match; as from a trial made at New-market, a day or two before my departure for Long Island, he certainly was the best in my stable. this fact, together with his appearance, size and blood makes him, in my opinion, a valuable stallion; wishing, you success with him, I am respectfully your most obedient,

WM. R JOHNSTON.

PEDIGREE

Of the Race Horse John Richards.

JOHN RICHARDS was gotten by Sir Archie, his dam by Rattler, Rattler was esteemed in this country, no less as a race horse than a stallion. He was several times winner in this state, (North Carolina) when a colt, and subsequently in South Carolina, particularly at Charleston. He was gotten by the old imported horse Shark—his dam the celebrated race mare, Lady Legs, who was also the dam of the unequalled race horse Collector—she was gotten by the imported horse Centinel, her dam by the imported horse Fearnaught, out of a mare that was imported by Mr. Randolph, of Virginia—his (JOHN RICHARDS' grandam,) by the old imported horse Medley his g. grandam by old Wild Air, his g. g. grandam by Nonpareil out of an imported mare. Sir Archie, (JOHN RICHARDS' sire) was gotten by the imported horse Diomede, out of the imported mare Castinira, she by Rockingham, out of Tabitha, Rockingham by High Flyer, out of Purity, sister to Pumpkin, Purity by Matchem, out of the old Squirt mare who produced seventeen colts, three were never trained, two died young, and the other twelve were good runners.—The above is, in my opinion, a correct Pedigree of John Richards. For further information refer to the Stud Book.

I do hereby certify, that the bay horse John Richards, was raised by me, that he was gotten by Sir Archie, his dam by Rattler, his grandam by old Medley, his g. grandam by Wild Air, his g. g. grandam by Nonpareil, out of an imported mare and he is full brother to Betsey Richards.

LITTLETON C. RICHARDS.

February 15, 1827.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, HALIFAX COUNTY, 15th, Nov. 1827. I hereby certify, that in the year 1801, the celebrated horse Rattler, by Shark, out of Mr. Brownrig's mare Lady Legs, by Centinel, and who was also the dam of Collector, stood at my house during the season, Mr. William Richards of Northampton put his Medley mare, her produce from that season, was the dam of John Richards, as witness my signature and date as above.

D. DAY.

WITNESS.—A. J. DAVIE.

☞Good pasture provided for mares from a distance, and every attention paid them, but not accountable for accidents or escapes.

BELA BADGER.

Feb. 12

NOTICE.

The Subscriber having declined business in Easton, and removed to an adjoining county has placed his accounts in the hands of Mr. Wm Barnett for collection. He therefore requests all those indebted to him to call on Mr. Barnett and make immediate payment.

THOMAS S. COOK.

Jan. 15

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