good was to consider the most important duty, that of selecting a man to be nominated as a candidate for Congress. I learn that but two persons were put in nomination—a third name, I hear, was mentioned, but mentioned only to be put aside. Of the two names proposed and acted on, mine was one of them, and I was rejected, after discussion, in comparison with one, who, at the last Congressional election forced himself as a candidate upon you and your party, prevented you from taking a candidate of your own, and was then permitted by you and your party to fall before the candidate of the adversary party, when you and they could easily have elected him, because you and they considered him politically unsound, unfaithful, and untrue; and no truth is more generally accepted, than that one third, at least, of all the votes he did get, were given grudgingly and most reluctantly—rather to resist a Jackson man than to favor him to whom they were given. What then is the obvious inference, when my name is put in competition with such a man and rejected, but that I am less fit to be a candidate for Congress, less likely to conciliate the approbation and support of the National Republican party, than a man notoriously discarded at the last election by that party as a political intriguer & tergiversator from whom they withheld their votes & confidence although they could easily have elected him? Is not this the obvious, the irresistible influence? I appeal to you, gentlemen, and to men of all parties, friendly and adversary, if this is a just and fair representation of my political character. I appeal, not to my friends, I will not vex them with the question, but to my political opponent, and my personal enemies, if they ever heard, in all that has been essayed against me, of my being doubtful, or that I was ever held by any man, for thirty years past, as wanting in zeal and fidelity to the party I professed to serve. Yet your decision, Gentlemen, has tended to stamp this imputation upon me, and *I* am held up by you to the National Republican party and to the world, in your solemn and deliberate opinion, as inferior to a cast off political trimmer, a less worthy of the confidence and support of the party to which *I* belong. Can we look for the justification of this your opinion in the reform which the individual, brought into competition with me, may be supposed to have undergone in the last two years? what are the evidences of reformation—of his superior fitness and worthiness of favour and confidence? *It* is painful to be forced into historical facts but shall we find them in the unsuccessful industry with which he has sought every office that was open to his reach in that time—or shall we find them in the reasons assigned by those who recommended him for the place of Attorney General a few weeks past, the last office he sought? reasons known to the Executive Council, and which are too disgusting to detail Or shall we find them in that species of devotion to his party and their cause indicated by the fact, that whilst he was busily engaged in untiring exertions to cause himself to be brought out for Congress, he was at the same time, so actively employed in trying to get into a high office of considerable pecuniary profit?—and pardon me, gentlemen, for enquiring, but were you all, who composed the majority of the Committee that preferred the man brought into competition with me, quite sure to a man that you were quite confiding in his political fidelity & devotion to your party, and that there was no reason to fear, under a contrary decision, that he might have set himself to give your party some trouble? If such was the newness of your confidence, it was greatly different, as I am informed from the sentiment generally expressed by the startling wonder with which the nomination was everywhere received

I am persuaded that *I* cannot be contradicted in saying that in my whole political life I have never given any demonstrations by applications, pretensions or asking through others for office of any sort, that can justify the belief or the charge, that I am mortified at the loss of a station that I desired. In this matter before your committee, gentlemen, if my name had not been mentioned at all, *I* should have had no right to complain and I should have been silent—because to be overlooked, omitted or even neglected does not necessarily imply opprobrium - Or had my name been weighed & compared with a man, known as uniformly true & faithful to the party to which he professed to belong in that case, I could not have complained, for there would have still been no imputation upon my political probity of character—and as for any other person being adjudged by you to possess superior talents, learning and statesman like knowledge, I am, as I ought to be, the last man in the Universe to object to it But when you compare me with a man that you and your party (to which party I belong) cast off and repudiated as unworthy of your and their confidence—as a man doubted, distrusted, and condemned—and deliberately say, that I am even less trustworthy, less likely to command the favour and support of the party than such a discarded man, you really degrade and humble me, gentlemen, in a manner that I do not believe I merit at your hands, and that I cannot sanction by my silent acquiescence.

If you did not mean to say, that I was politically faithless or if you really did believe me sound and worthy of confidence—had your decision been the reverse of what it is, would any aspersion have been cast upon him who was put in competition with me? If not, the conclusion is that the sacrifice of myself was disregarded, and you threw your protection around one who might have needed it, and who could not have been worsted.

Thus disparaged and discarded, I am left to the hope of gathering consolation in the supposition, that you did not *intend* to stigmatize or to injure me—I can have no wish to believe otherwise—but what will it avail me? an injury or wrong is not less so, because it did not spring from a bad motive. Death by chance-medley is as complete as by willful, deliberate assassination. The injury inflicted cannot be denied, as an appeal to facts must prove it

It is as notorious as the past election, that the individual brought into competition with me, did attempt to force himself upon your party two years ago—that of the votes he did receive, a large portion was reluctantly given him—that he was permitted to fail in his election, although the party had the power to elect him, because they had no confidence in him, because they regarded him as politically equivocal—that you now after a full discussion in committee, weighed and compared this man with me, and finally determined, that in your opinion he was more fit, and more likely to gain the confidence and support of the party than *I* was. These facts then, which are undeniable, place me before the world as inferior and less worthy in the estimation of the party, whose organ you are, than a man rejected and cast off for political equivocation. What is the next thing? Five or six weeks after this decision of yours, the people are called upon, in pursuance of party discipline, to approve and ratify your condemnation of me by voting your nomination. They vote your nomination, and they add their condemnation to yours, banishing me from the party as unfit & unworthy. Already the question has been earnestly asked me, "*what have you done so to offend your old friends?*" I reply, with conscious rectitude, nothing, but that *I* have fearlessly, and faithfully and openly, and annually served them with my best exertions for the last thirty years Thus the opinion is gone abroad that *I* am condemned, whether intentionally or not—and whether justly or without cause, is only to be learned from the gentlemen of the Committee who pronounced against me.

In looking around for some palliation of this grievous act of injustice, it has occurred to me Gentlemen that it might be said that you did not design to give opinions as to political standing or charter, but that you acted from policy alone—and what was that policy? *That I had been an uniform federalist in the old parties, and therefore it was impolitic to to take me*—a denounced, equivocal, and doubtful man was preferable.—This was avowed in the committee, and a majority assented to it. I ask, is it more unbecoming in the National Republican party to take men indiscriminately from both the old parties who belong to them, than it is in the Jackson party? The people of the Jackson party vote in old firm federalists with perfect ardor and success, without any qualms of conscience or fear of consequences from the ghosts and hobgoblins of old party charges and disputes. President Jackson with his advisers, put in two old federalists into his first cabinet, and at least three if not four old federalists into his second cabinet—some of whom have manfully stood forth even within a few years past and defended in debate on the Senate floor the whole policy and acts of the old federal party—for which, instead of being denounced they have been honored and confided in on account of their fidelity. Is it more impolitic to take federal men in your party for some high stations, than for other high stations? What, Gentlemen, do you call the man you have nominated—was he a federalist or not, or what was he? Is it because a man of your party was known to be decided and undeviating as a federalist long tried, that it is more politic to cast him aside and to take one considered less firm and always more equivocal? thus declaring, that firmness, zeal, and long tried fidelity are reasons for condemning a man in a politic view, but that wavering and uncertainty are qualifications in another man that make it better policy to recommend him? In fine Gentlemen, do you mean to justify or to establish the policy of discarding and denouncing men of undeviating good faith to their party and their cause (who are of your own party) because they were known as honest and decided federalists in the old party times?

Let the world understand you upon this subject of supposed policy, that the national republican party may decide, whether they will adopt this policy, this proscription against their own friends I am aware that any appeal to old parties at this time of day is appealing in effect to the dry bones of the departed—fancy may dictate it, some little ineffectual semblances may seem to countenance it, but what is the practical view of this matter? practically we find our opponents relying with good success upon distinguished old federalists—practically we see long and tried old federalists, distinguished in that party, hitherto supported here and every where by National Republicans, and many are now in high offices in the state. If then these phantom fears are reasoned up, we must reason them down again—and I entreat you Gentlemen, as you regard the union and harmony of the National Republican party, never cherish the idea of such distinctions, much less attempt to act on them to propitiate popular favor.

But why resort to this policy when you have, as you know you had, a considerable majority in the district?—Did you believe that the National Republican party of this district would object to vote for a man known to them from first to last as true & undeviating in their cause, because he might be attacked by his opponents, a minority, for having been a decided federalist in old times, when those opponents were running famous old federalists themselves at the same time? You know you did not need a Jackson vote to elect your candidate, & the object was to draw out and excite your friends. Are the National Republicans more likely to be rouzed up and drawn forth in support of a man whom they rejected as equivocal, and the uncertainty of whose political opinions and attachments have brought him into disrepute with the grave, and rendered him the sportive remark of the gay politicians of the day?—or of a man known and tried as faithful and never doubted? I should think of the latter, and I should think, any thing that looked like the assertion of a contrary opinion, would not be very acceptable to the manly and independent sentiments of National Republicans

But suppose you had needed Jackson votes, could you have thought that you would have succeeded better with a man your party had denounced as equivocal than with an unequivocal man? No, Gentlemen, your adversaries are never going to take up an equivocal man and run him for you—they might, in a desperate case, adopt the dangerous policy of taking up and supporting an equivocal man on your side and running him *as their own*, as some of the Jackson men threatened to do with your nomination if they had a chance, to draw him from you and to disappoint you—but they will never help you to fix a doubtful character on your side. Besides, I can assure you, whatever may be the notions of individuals, that the great body of the people of all parties prefer fair dealing and frankness in every man, friend or foe—and that their honest maxim is, *A firm friend always*—and they have more respect for a decided, candid opponent, than for a doubted or pretended friend. And believe me further, that nothing breaks in upon the union and ardor of a party so much as to make use of its honors and its confidence to propitiate and fix fickle politicians, to the exclusion of old and well tried friends. We laugh at the Jacksonians for their falling off in making idols of eleventh hour men.

This review of the first act of the committee prepares us to understand the second, viz: my appointment by the committee as the representative of this district to the General National Republican Convention to be held in Baltimore in December next.

If my political character and standing were such in your opinion, Gentlemen, that you would not recommend me to the National Republican party of the district for Congress, estimating me inferior to, and preferring such a politician as has been before described, I am at a loss to know how you could have undertaken to appoint me as the representative of that body of the people to the convention. If you thought my political standing such as to make it impolitic to bring me before the people as their representative in Congress, would not that same grade of political standing render it improper for you to make me their representative in the convention? Whether then you were governed by an unworthy opinion of me, or by a sense of policy, or by any doubt of risking me before the people, in refusing to nominate me, in comparison with the other, for Congress; the same unworthy opinion, the same sense of policy, the same doubt of risking me before the people ought to have forbidden you to make me the people's representative in the convention—for if you thought there was a doubt that I would be acceptable in the first instance, why had you no doubt that I would be acceptable in the other? You did not resolve to take up these two names in preference to all others and assign one to one station and the other to another—no Gentlemen, you took up the question for Congress first, and independently of all other questions—on that point you *discussed* the fitness of the person drawn into competition with me and myself—then grounds of possible or probable exception as a federalist were alleged against me—and although you were told by the deputation from Talbot, that the man in competition with me had not the confidence of the party in Talbot, but that I had, and Talbot being the county where you had reason alone to expect the decisive majority, you decided in behalf of the other. Having done this, you then appoint me to the convention. In all probability the most important act to be done by the next Congress will be the election of a President by the H of Representatives—for it is now universally believed that the question will not be decided by the people, and will come before the House of Representatives of the United States.

The duty of the Convention to be held in Baltimore is solely to consult and to select the most fit and proper Candidate for the Presidency to be recommended to the support of the People of the United States who are opposed to the re-election of Gen. Jackson.

If, Gentlemen, you had doubts or fears that I would not be so acceptable to the people as a discarded man, for Congress, seeing that the most important subject to come before the House of Representatives, was in the opinion of all, most probably the election of a President of the U. States—I fear, according to your own doctrines, you have been a little inconsistent in appointing me at once to the Convention to do a similar thing with that, which you have expressed a doubt whether the people would like me so well as another to do for them. If my acceptableness with the people was in your opinion questionable to appoint a President of the U. States in Congress, why should it be less questionable to select a President in Convention?

Under such circumstances, Gentlemen, I cannot in duty to myself, or in justice to the National Republicans accept that seat. The doubts and policy you have exhibited in relation to me, to say nothing of the evidences of disparagement of me that you have given, alone oblige me to decline the seat, which under different and happier circumstances, I should most cheerfully have accepted at your hands—gratified as I should be to hold a seat in the Convention, to whose object I have given no inconsiderable attention, I am not so lusting after that or any other station as to accept it, when I have any doubt that my acceptance would be regarded as the smallest compromise with my honor, or where there could be the least blush of a suspicion that I would not be acceptable to the party I serve. Before I can take that seat the party I have served must express their will.—

The gentlemen of the Committee who suggested my name & to all who desired to shield my fame from the imputations that were cast on it, I tender my gratitude—their confidence in me entitles them to my lasting & highest esteem—to the majority who have done me the wrong, I say may you never be politically allied to a less zealous or less faithful partizan than the one whom your act has tended to render an exile from your party, pressed with accumulated contumely.

Your Committee, Gentleman, constituted a convention whose proceedings all have a right to canvass, because they are supposed to be held before the world as the convention in Baltimore will be, and as all such conventions in a popular Representive Government ought to be—there can therefore be not the slightest impropriety in speaking of the grounds and reasonings assigned by the members of the body as the guide of their opinions—the people ought to know them.

I am deeply mortified, Gentlemen, that I should be under the obligation of addressing this letter to you. I would have avoided it if I could—my duty not my will consents to it. If too I have touched upon incidental matters, I have done so, no further, than was absolutely necessary to the true exposition of my case—the necessity under which I have been placed and they who laid it upon me are wholy responsible for the results. I have done no deed, have uttered no word, have entertained no thought that could tend to the painful dilemma to which I am reduced, of silently summitting to dishonor, or firmly to remonstrate and protest against it The course I have adopted, however reluctantly, must be approved by every man capable of estimating the jewel, reputation—and I do not hesitate to believe that I shall stand justified in the eyes of the Committee and of the world, and that they will regard me, upon this developement, as a wronged and injured man, justly resisting an unmeritted fate.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obt. serv't,
ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Sept. 15th, 1831.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday, Evening Sept. 17.

The National Republican Committees of the several districts of Talbot county, are requested to meet at the Court House in Easton on Tuesday the 20th inst. at 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of selecting a Candidate for the *House* of Delegates, in the place of Col. Wm. Hughlett, who has declined standing a poll at the ensuing October election.

The Executive Council will meet on Monday, the 19 inst.

Alleganey County.—Alleganey county, it will be seen, returns two Anti-Jackson electors. The Electoral College will therefore consist of 28 Anti-Jackson and 12 Jackson members. The Electors meet on Monday in Annapolis to elect a Senate for the ensuing five years.

Jackson.		*Anti Jackson.*	
Swan,	668	Ridgely,	688
McMahon,	664	Shaw,	669

Kentucky Election.—The Louisville Journal of Aug. 25, presents a list of the names of the successful candidates for Congress, State, Senate, and House of Representatives, at the recent election. It exhibits the following result, as to the relative strength of parties, in these several bodies:

	Jackson	Clay.
Congress,	8	4
State Senate,	17	21
H. of Rep's.	44	55

*M*ajority for Clay on joint ballot, fifteen.

The celebrated Dr. Samuel L. Mitchell, of New York, is no more. He died on the 7th instant.

The Washington Globe of Thursday last, has its four pages occupied with "Mr. Eaton's reply to Messrs. Ingham, Branch and Berrien, on the dissolution of the late Cabinet."

We learn from the Norfolk Herald that *ten* of the negroes concerned in the late insurrection in Southampton, Va. have been tried and executed. Another was to have been executed on Tuesday last; the punishment of two others has been commuted to transportation; and five have been recommended to mercy. About thirty more remain to be tried.

The match race between Bachelor and Rat Catcher, four miles and repeat, for $1000, was run for over the Hamilton Course, near Lancaster, on Tuesday, the 13th inst. and won with ease in two heats by the former.

National Republican Ticket.

FOR TALBOT COUNTY!

For Congress.—JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Delegates to the General Assembly.

Gen. Sol. Dickinson George Dudley,
Joseph Bruff.

Levy Court.

John Edmondson, Wm. H. Tilghman,
Jeremiah Valiant, George Stevens,
Wm. Beany, Jr.

PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 15.

GRAIN.—The abundant supplies this week have exceeded the demand, and a decline in prices have taken place. Sales of Wheat (white,) have been made at $1 15 a 1 20; Red ditto; at 1 00 a 1 04. Corn, sales from 54 to 58c. according to quality. Rye 67 70c. Corn meal at $3.50 per bbl

Two Journeymen Tailors Wanted IMMEDIATELY.

TWO Journeymen Tailors may find employment and liberal wages, by applying to
JAMES L. SMITH.
Easton, Sept. 17 3w (W)

N. B. Two boys from 12 to 15 years of age will be taken as apprentices to the tailoring business by the subscriber J. L. S.

LEATHER.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have now on hand at the Saddlery Shop of Mr Higgins formerly Mr. John G. Stevens'

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

LEATHER,

consisting of Coarse upper, Kips, Calf-Skins, Horse Leather, Lining Skins, Sole Leather, &c.

which they offer for sale on pleasing terms for cash, Hides & country produce generally We wish to purchase Hides and Skins, of all descriptions for which cash and the market price will be given. Also, Hides taned on Shares and the Leather returned in 12 months.

HENRY F. BATEMAN & Co.
Sept 17

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Rhodes, Kennard and Loveday in Easton was on the 15th inst. dissolved by mutual consent.

The Subscribers having purchased the interest of Mr. Robert H. Rhodes, in the business of the late firm, will in future conduct the Mercantile Business in all its variety at the old stand under the firm of Kennard and Loveday, who are authorised to settle up the business of the late firm

They respectfully solicit a Continuation of the dealings of the Customers of the late firm, and the public generally.

ROBERT W. KENNARD,
WILLIAM LOVEDAY.
Sept 17 tf (S & W)

PUBLIC SALE.

ON Wednesday the 28th of September inst. will be offered at public Sale, by order of the Orphans Court, at the late residence of John R. Plater, decd. on a credit of 9 months, all the household goods, and furniture, (including a small library of valuable books) Farming utensils, a four wheeled carriage in good repair, together with the stock of Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Horses, and a pair of young well broke work mules, late the property of the said deceased. Among the Horses is a young full bred mare 5 years old last spring, bred in St. Mary's county, of good size form and colour. The Purchaser will be required to give note, and satisfactory security, bearing interest from the day of Sale, and payable in 9 months to the administratrix for all property the amount of which shall exceed five dollars and for all & under that amount the money must be paid before delivery of the articles sold.

Sale to begin at 10 o'clock A. M.
C. M PLATER, Adm'rx.
Sept. 17

SECOND NOTICE.

I am again under the necessity of calling the attention of those who stand indebted to me, and regret they paid no respect to my first notice, I therefore have lengthened out the credit to the first day of October next & inform all those who are found delinquent on that day that their accounts will be placed in an officers hands for collection without respect to persons.

Sept. 17 JNO. G. STEVENS.

NEGROES WANTED.

About 10 or 20 young

NEGROES,

of both sexes

wanted, for which the highest cash price will be given. Enquire at the Easton Hotel

Sept. 17. JOHN B. BOSLEY.

ALTERATION.

ON and after TUESDAY the 4th of October next, the Steam Boat Maryland will, for the remainder of the season, stop at the Company's wharf at Castle-Haven, instead of going to Cambridge. All baggage, packages &c. at the risk of the owners thereof.

L. G. TAYLOR.
Sept. 17 eow6w.

To Rent, for the ensuing year.

THE BRICK HOUSE

and premises nearly opposite the Bank, now occupied by Mr. John W. Jenkins, the situation is Central and the House is decidedly the best, and more comfortable and convenient than any other for Rent in Town, the Dwelling apartment will be rented either with or without the Store Room or stable.

Easton Sept 17. tf WM. CLARK.

$50 REWARD.

AWAY on Sunday the 1st instant, a negro boy named

ISAAC,

about 15 or 16 years of age, 4 feet 10 or 11 inches high, and well made he is glib on the tongue, and drawls his words when spoken to. The clothing he had on when he left Mr. John Satchell, near Buck Town, in whose employ he was, was country made linen and trowsers, &c. If the said boy be apprehended in the county and secured in Cambridge jail, I will give forty dollars; or, $60 if taken out of the county and in the State and lodged in any jail; or, the above reward if taken out of the State—provided, in either case, that I get him again. I do hereby forwarn all persons from harboring or employing said negro, as well as from facilitating his escape, and particularly all captains of vessels and the keeper of the Draw Bridge.

JOHN STAPLEFORT.
Little Black-water Bridge
Dorchester county, Md. Aug 20 tf.

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