him about ten minutes since, to whom he communicated the fact;—should a second edition be published by any of the Newspapers previous to the coach leaving for Portsmouth, I will send you a copy.

I am gentlemen,
Your's very truly,
JAMES DAVIES.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Evening, June 23.

Strong proof.—If any thing could shew the inconsistency of pretending to couple the price of grain with the state of manufactures in the Country, in stronger colours than the reflecting good sense of every dispassionate man would paint it, the occurrences of the day would do it. We have been taught to believe, by the advocates of the manufacturers, that low as the price of grain has been, it would have been much lower if it had not been for the great many manufactories that were set agoing, which took so many people off from agriculture and set them to manufactures to be consumers—now what do we see? The question of "modifying the high tariff of duties on imported manufactures" has been for some few months agitated in Congress, since January last. When they began to agitate this question of modification, corn was about 36 cents per bushel clear of freight, and wheat was from 70 to 95 cts. a bushel. We were told by the manufacturers and their advocates that as soon as they talked seriously in Congress of modifying the tariff, that the manufactories would decline—manufacturers would discharge their hands, and economise every thing to save themselves—and as a necessary consequence, that Bread stuffs would fall to nothing and farmers would suffer also. Well, this was foretelling, or rather scare-crowing—What do we see? Why as soon as the plan of modifying the Tariff of duties had time to be circulated through the Country for the information of all, so far from corn and wheat falling in price, they began to rise—and now when wool is down to a shilling or fifteen cents a pound, the manufacturers all up in arms, corn is sixty-two and a half, and was last week seventy cents a bushel and wheat from a dollar twenty-five to a dollar thirty-five cents a bushel. Now we are not so silly nor yet so wickedly designing as to pretend to induce any body to believe, that a "modification of the present tariff of high duties" is in any degree the cause of this rise in the price of grain—but we do intend most strenuously to insist that it is irrefragable proof, that the prosperity or decline of manufactories in our Country have not the slightest connexion with or influence upon the price of grain. For while this modification of the tariff is under discussion, while the raw material, wool, is depressed either by the despondency or the stratagem of the manufacturers, and the manufacturers are fast working up to rebellion, like the Nullifiers of the South, wheat & corn have both risen and now are at good prices. Let men fling away prejudice as a sin as destructive to man as ambition was to angels, reflect upon these matters rightly.

General, President, Jackson.—Some people, in some parts, think him a great Tariff man—some people, in some other parts, want to make him out an anti-tariff man—and then another or third set of folks, your people that are slippery and go easily betwixt and between things, spread him out as a JUDICIOUS TARIFF man, and that is to suit North, South, East and West—for the judicious Tariff that the Grooms at the Palace have tacked on upon the Royal tongue, like old General Dearborns "*more or less*" reports, means any thing or nothing, and is intended to be used as occasion may require. But so it is, whatever they may have converted the old General into by the cookery of his new Cabinet, he went full up for the tariff when in Congress—and he talks now just what is given unto him to say—and it is laughable—it is ridiculous—nay it is worse, it is censurable to see and hear tariff and anti-tariff men talking and argueing about General Jackson being for or against the Tariff, when they, who know him best, know full well, that it is a subject he never did understand—it is a subject he really knows nothing about—and that it is a subject on which he talks nothing but what is given him to say—and all is for affect. The Country and people may shift for themselves.

In speaking of an event so highly interesting to all, as the next presidential election, it would be unpardonable to hold out false lights—it is therefore, we say, *nothing in the future is more uncertain than the result of that important matter.* We have never been able, upon any probable data, to calculate General Jackson's re-election as certain—we think that just and honest calculation puts him ahead of Mr. Clay, leaving an undisposed of, because uncertain, residuum adequate to the election of either of them. With this residuum we know that Mr. Clay is growing in favour, and the General declining—at what point this change will stop; or how this uncommitted residuum will be cast, we defer to say—for we will not talk at random upon this serious point, and we will not attempt to deceive. As the friend of Mr. Clay we feel encouragement all around. Prejudice and self-interest, with the means they adopt, are alone his powerful adversaries—But reason begins to triumph and General Jackson proportionably declines. His increasing imbecility from age and infirmities—the mastery cunningly acquired and adroitly exercised over him by venal wretches, who, for adequate personal consideration, would be to-morow as impudently opposed, as to-day they are submissively humble in his eye. The frequent resort to ruffian violence to be revenged of exposures of corruption, intrigue and frauds. The desperate resorts that a daring, terrified cabal have recourse to—and the bold designs to destroy the best institutions and the best men of the country, whilst Law, Constitution and Judicial Decrees are contemptuously defied by those, the reigning dynasty desire to propitiate, are all too palpable, too glaring not to be seen—and being seen, are too monstrous not to be condemned and constitutionally resisted.

Some of the Jackson presses themselves, withdrawing from an idolatry that sickens, and which others practice with such slavish servility, ingeneously speak of Mr Clay in meritted terms of eulogy; as a man of brilliant career; of eminent endowments; of untarnished honor; of generous social character. Let the public experience go on and let the public voice be heard—infatuation cannot, must not last. Worth, and the want of it, must be distinguished. Our country must be sustained by the services of her best men, not our worst men supported by the offices of our country.

State Concerns.—The Chronicle and Marylander, (Baltimore,) of June 13th says: The apathy in the National Republican party, of this state, on the subject of the approaching elections is so great, that we are tempted to ask the question whether they design to yield the state, without a struggle, to the Jackson party? If this be the intention we have nothing more to say---but if there is to be a contest, it is high time that some movement should be made to produce a united effort. It is an easy matter to give Mr Clay seven of the electoral votes of Maryland, *on paper*, but it may be difficult to produce the same result at the polls. We speak advisedly when we say, that if the present indifference in our ranks should be continued, Gen. Jackson must obtain a majority of the electors. Whilst every Jackson leg in this state is in motion, our party, generally, sit in perfect tranquility, and apparently asleep. Such apathy does not exist when a distribution of offices is to be made. Men then find their legs and their lungs too. Could the presidential question remain unaffected by the result of the October election, we should be content to deposit our pen in the inkstand, & "cease from our labors" But we cannot indulge in a nap whilst there is danger of re-electing Gen Jackson.

We must exempt Frederick, Anne Arundel and some other counties from the above censure. They have moved, but for the want of proper concert, have named different times and places for the meeting of the convention to nominate electoral candidates. But what has Baltimore done, or what does she mean to do? If disarmed, we can at all events raise our voices to cheer those who fight the battle. Let us then pipe, if we cannot participate in the dance.

Alexandria, D. C. June 19.

We have a painful duty to perform in announcing the death, by accidental drowning, of the Hon. C. C. JOHNSON, a member of the House of Representatives from Virginia.

Mr. Johnson spent the evening in this town on Sunday, and intended to return to Washington in the steamboat Sydney, which arrives here at about 9 o'clock.

The night was dark and rainy, and Mr. Johnson must have, in walking along the wharves, accidentally fallen in. His body was found yesterday evening. Sincere sorrow was expressed by our citizens at this unfortunate and melancholy occurrence.

The Baltimore Patriot observes,—"There is no doubt the unfavourableness of the weather during the past spring, has, from exciting apprehensions of a failure in the crops, had a tendency to advance the price of Flour and Grain. The great changes which has taken place within a few days past, justifies the belief, however, that results will be much more favorable to the coming crops than anticipated. A gentleman who has just returned from a tour through Virginia and some parts of Maryland, informs us that the Wheat in the lower part of Virginia never looked better; in some parts of Maryland, it is true, the prospect was not so flattering; but upon the whole, the crop promises to be a good one. The weather now is quite favorable also to the growth of Indian Corn."

A Mr. Wakefield announces that out 94 cases of Cholera on the continent of Europe he had cured 91 by the use of Soda and Seidlitz powders.

The bill authorising the President to raise a body of Mounted Volunteers for the defence of the North Western Frontier, has passed both Houses of Congress.

The Health Officer at Philadelphia has imprisoned two individuals for twenty days for a violation of the quarantine law in visiting a vessel there, without permission.

The Courier and Enquirer of Tuesday has the following:

The CHOLERA.—Highly Important.

Dr. McLEAN, who is well known to our fellow citizens, called upon us yesterday with a pamphlet, the contents of which he was greatly desirous of placing before the public as soon as possible, and which in consequence, he took to the Evening Post to be published last evening, but it probably was received too late for insertion. It appears by the report of a Committee of eminent Physicians sent from Edinburgh to Sunderland, to investigate the character of the Cholera, and also by the discoveries of the justly celebrated Dr. ABERCOMBIE, that the Cholera is *entirely within the control of medicine* AND EASILY CURED, if its *premonitory* symptoms are observed. They say that no case of Cholera has ever occurred so far as they have been able to ascertain, which has not been preceded by a *buzzing in the ears and a loosness of the bowels*, and that a powerful *cathartic* taken at this stage of the disease, is a *certain and infallible cure*. If these symptoms are not attended to, and the remedy applied, then, and then only, does the disease become in a measure incurable.

If this be so, and we are disposed to believe it, then will this scourge of the human race pass by us without its track being marked by desolation and death.

WASHINGTON, MONDAY June 18.

The sittings of Congress, or rather, of the House of Representatives, are becoming exceedingly laborious and fatiguing. During the last week the House has sat, upon an average, each day, near nine hours; and yet, on Saturday evening, after eleven hours' sitting, were obliged to adjourn without having arrived at a decision upon any material point concerning the Tariff question. We think however, that the House is wearied to such a degree, that they will insist upon voting, instead of debating, after the first or second day of this week, and that some definite result, as to the Tariff bill, will be arrived at before the close of this week.

The debates on this subject have been exceedingly able, and have been listened to by the House, though worn down with fatigue, with more attention than we have ever known so many long speeches to have been. As no newspaper can ever publish the whole of these speeches, we are glad to learn that they will, many of them, be put in pamphlet form, and in that manner reach the Public. We shall insert in our columns such of the Speeches as may give our readers a full and fair view of all sides of the question, (for it is a quadrangular one at least,) though our selection will probably not include a fourth of the whole. Great care will be taken to collect and preserve them all for the Register of Debates, for which they will furnish most valuable materials.

Nat. Intel.

BALTIMORE, June 19.

Violent Squall in the Patapsco River.

We regret to state that a sudden and very violent gale of wind was experienced at the mouth of the river Patapsco yesterday afternoon about half past one o'clock. The Steamboat Carroll of Carrollton, then on her way from Frenchtown to Baltimore, reached the mouth of the river soon after the blow, and immediately went to the assistance of the brig Catalina, captain Drebert, bound from this port for the West Indies, laden with flour, lying on her beam ends, and in a very dangerous situation. The captain, perceiving the approach of the squall, had taken in all sail, and was fully prepared when the accident occurred. The lanyards were instantly cut away in hopes that she would right but she remained in that situation until the timely arrival of the steamboat. Four men and the pilot were taken off, leaving five of the crew upon her side, with the long boat at hand, waiting assistance from the city.

After having rendered all necessary relief to the Catalina, the steamboat proceeded to the schooner Lighthouse, of Boston, Ryder, master, loaded with corn and flour for an eastern port, lying on her beam ends. The captain and two hands were taken off. The schooner was left lying on her side, and it was feared her cargo of corn would sink her.

She next proceeded to the schooner China, of Vienna, Del. from Old Point Comfort, bound to Baltimore, lying bottom upwards, and took off the captain and three hands. The C. was in ballast.

The course of the steamboat was then directed towards a bay schooner, name unknown, lying bottom upwards. There were four men upon her cutting a hole for the purpose of rescuing a female who was in the cabin at the time of the accident. They succeeded in finding her dead body after it had been about two hours in that situation. The crew, after she was upset, swam to a small vessel which happened to be near, which they reached in safety. Four men, belonging to the latter vessel, instantly departed in their boat with an axe, and were engaged when the steam boat came up. The above particulars were communicated to us by a passenger in the steamboat, and by the pilot of the Catalina.—Great praise is due to Captain Chaytor for his prompt and active personal exertions in rendering assistance to the crews of the several vessels, and for the humane treatment extended to them when on board of his boat.

The steamboat Pocahontas, which took the place of the George Washington in the Citizen's Union Line, experienced a heavy squall on Sunday night, when in about the same place in the Patapsco River. No other damage was experienced than the carrying away of the railing on the upper deck.

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Graham:

As this is the season for clipping the fleece, my thoughts have been some weeks engaged in a sort of wool gathering (methinks I here some caustic poet wit exclaim, "a fit occupation for such brains") and reflecting upon the prices of wool in various years—and by association they have been drawn to manufacturers. The price of wool this season is as low as it ever was known to be in any year of the life of the oldest inhabitant now above ground--last year the price was good—what makes the difference? one of two causes, or possibly both combined viz: either the present Tariff of excessive high duties is defective and fails to do what was promised —or, it is the collusion of the woolen Manufacturers and their adherents to depress the price of wool, just at this time, when the question of a "modification of the Tariff" is pending before Congress, for the purpose of creating and getting up a factitious excitement in behalf of keeping on the high duties to serve the Woollen Manufacturer's interest alone.—Last year when a good and fair price was given for wool after several years of low prices, we were told by the Manufacturers & their friends that this was the effect of the high tariff—well, it had its effect, & the poor depressed farmers who could get little or nothing for their grain, were glad enough to get a good price for a little wool, and many, without much reflection, were inclined to think that may-be the high tariff was well enough. But now, wool is down to nothing again—can this be fair play? Can it be right to build up such a system of things as shall place the wool growers in the hands and at the mercy of the Manufacturers? What do we see before us? If you will give the Manufacturers the monopoly of your market, prevent your people by law from buying any thing from abroad, and subject them to such prices as the manufacturers choose to ask for their woollen cloths, why then the manufacturers will give you, as long as they please, a pretty good price for wool. The price of grain being low and stationary, farmers will be induced to increase their flocks of sheep—as soon as the Manufacturers encourage them to do that—down they knock the price of wool to nothing, and tell you, having you, your wool, the supplying you with woollen cloths, and all in their power, that the wool growing is "*overdone*"—just as millers and others have told the farmers that grain growing was "*overdone*" which the manufacturers caught at and pressed them to turn their attention to sheep and join in with them and grow wool. Thus the poor farmers are, in one instance, the sport and victims of of the gulling Grain Purchasers and speculators—and in another, the tools & victims of the gulling Manufacturers.—This is the result of passionate pursuit, of running things to death, forcing up one interest by law at the hazard of every other.

I alledge all this to the improper practices and plans of Manufacturers—it is not the fair result of things—it is the result of their schemes. I am a decided friend to Manufacturers in my own country—I would promote them with all my heart, rationally and fairly and securely—but I never would let any particular set of interested men direct me how much tax I should lay upon the People at large to serve such interested men's plans. I would give the manufacturer of America a decided preference, by superadding upon the necessary costs and charges of introducing the foreign article the amount of duty that would most enrich the National Treasury, that whilst I encouraged Manufacturers, I would provide the means of bearing all the expenses of the Government and of improving the country—I would grant a monopoly to no man or set of men. I would be faithful to that wise and just Constitutional principle, "monopolies are odious and ought never to be granted."

Yours A FARMER.

PRICES CURRENT.

Baltimore June 21.

WHEAT.—Wagon wheat comes in but by small loads and find purchasers at from $1 15 to 1.25 Eastern and Western Shore Wheat ranges from $1.20 to 1.25, but little afloat, and on the whole not as brisk as per last quotations.

CORN.—Yellow and white would not now bring more than from 60 to 62½c per bushel owing to large quantities having come to market, beyond what was anticipated since last quotations, when it was up to from 66 to 70c. We understand that it is still looking down, and the quoted prices difficult to obtain.

DIED

In this county, on the 17th inst. after a short illness Mrs. Rebecca, consort of Mr. William Hoxter, in the 28th year of her age.

COTILLION PARTY.

MR F. D. MALLET has the honor to inform his friends that he will have a Cotillion Party on Friday evening next, 29th inst. at half past 7 o'clock, at Mr. Lowe's assembly room. Subscription paper at Mr. S. Lowe's.

June 23

C. HAYDEN,

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional Services to the Ladies and gentlemen of Easton and its vicinity—he is at the Easton Hotel.

June 23

HARVEST GOODS.

SAMUEL MACKEY would respectfully beg leave to inform his customers and the public in general, that he has just returned from Baltimore, with an assortment of

HARVEST GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Rum, Whiskey, Molasses & Rice.

ALSO AN ADDITIONAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

in part, DOMESTIC MUSLIN, COTTON YARN, CALICOES, GINGHAMS & BLACK ITALIAN LUTESTRING

(of superior quality,) all of which will be offered at a very small advance for Cash, Wool, Feathers or Rags.

June 23 3w

Milch Cows For Sale.

TWO MILCH COWS now in full milk.—enquire at this office.

June 23.

An Overseer wanted for next year.

A single man of approved good character—none need apply but such as are personally known to the person wanting, or who have good certificates from responsible men.—Enquire at this office.

June 23, 1832.

MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

June Term, A. D. 1832.

ON application of Robert H. Rhodes, administrator of Jas. Cain, late of Talbot County deceased,—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton, and also in one of the newspapers printed in the City of Baltimore.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 22nd day of June A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty two.

Test, JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.
of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance to the above order

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Subscriber of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of James Cain, late of Talbot 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 20th day of February next, or they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate —Given under my hand this 22nd day of June A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty two.

ROBERT H. RHODES, adm'r.
of James Cain, deceased.

June 23

UNION BANK OF MARYLAND, May 14, 1832.—The Stockholders in this Institution are hereby notified that a general meeting will be held at their Banking House, in the city of Baltimore, on MONDAY the 2d day of July next, from 10 o'clock A. M., till 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing sixteen Directors for the ensuing year.

By order R. MICKLE, Cashier.

By the Act of Incorporation, not more than eleven of the present Board, are eligible for the ensuing year.

June 9 6w

NOTICE.

THE creditors of Edward S. Winder, Esqr. are respectfully requested to furnish the subscriber with the date and amount of their several claims so soon as conveniently may be. It being desirable to ascertain the amount of said claims with a view to their adjustment.

WM. HAYWARD, jr. agent
for E. S. Winder.

June 16

HOUSE & LOT FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Sale on 7th day the 7th of the 7th Month (July) at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at the Court house door in Easton, the House and Lot on the landing road, adjoining the House & lot formerly the property of Tristram Bowdle. The premises may be viewed by applying to Mary Kersey who lives in the house. A credit of nine months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale, & on the payment of the whole of the purchase money and interest thereon, a good and sufficient deed in fee simple will be given by the subscriber. WM. NEEDLES.

Easton 6th Mo. 9th.

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