EASTON GAZETTE
EASTON, (MD.)
Saturday Evening, Aug. 18.

National Republican Meetings.

The National Republicans of Talbot County are requested to meet in their respective election districts, on Saturday the 25th inst. to elect five committeemen in each district, who are requested to meet in Easton the Tuesday following, the 28th, to select four Candidates to the next General Assembly of Maryland; and also to select a candidate as Commissioner for the Chappel district.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Alexandria Gazette, dated

BUCKLAND, (Va.) Aug. 1, 1832.

Dear Sir—I must steal a few moments from the hours of happiness I am enjoying in this delightful neighborhood, among some of the most excellent and agreeable friends I ever met with, to give you a brief account of some of the sayings and doings of "The Greatest and Best," alias, "The Born to Command." He passed through this place, last Tuesday in great state, stopping to take breakfast. While here, some of his friends called on him and had some conversation with him in the tavern porch—(the tavern porch, by the by, was once we are informed a favorite haunt of his and the theatre of many of his exploits)—on which occasion he held forth most luminously, among other matters relating to his Administration, upon the Bank of the United States. *He said, that, if it had not been vetoed, the liberty of our country would not be worth a copper: that he had no doubt it would be discovered, if sufficient investigation were made that many of its prominent advocates in Congress were bribed for their support: that it had lent Mr. Webster $10,000 a short time since* (implying a charge of bribery, otherwise the fact was not worth mentioning:) *that it had accepted him as Gales & Seaton's endorser for the same amount, though he was worth nothing; and that it had, in our county,* (in Tennessee I think) *taken mortgages, as securities, to the number of hundreds in one day*; I forget the precise number.—*He spoke, also, of the bribes it administers in the shape of fat fees to counsel.—Mr. Clay, too, came in for his share of the denunciation and abuse of the Hero.* The fees he once received from the Bank, as counsel, were remembered and brought forth in most magnanimous inuendos.

You will no doubt, agree with me that such conduct is exceedingly candid and high minded. Thus publicly to charge honorable & eminent men, acting under a solemn oath, upon mere suspicion, in the form of supposition, with being influenced by bribes in the discharge of their official duties, is a stretch of magnanimity far beyond the conception of ordinary folks, and peculiarly becoming in our Chief Magistrate.

Your's truly.

After reading the above letter the first inquiry that suggests itself is, *can this statement respecting President Jackson's remarks concerning the Bank and those who opposed the Bank, possibly be true?* If not true, the author of the letter like the author of the infamous East-room letter, and the abandoned, suborned, and perjured anti-Bank witness and memorialist, ought to be consigned to everlasting degradation and contempt among men. But if true, then does that Chief Magistrate who uttered such gross and premeditated slanders merit all the scorn and odium that a moral people, justly appreciating their own character could heap upon him.

We never had a very high opinion of President Jackson's sense of decorum—much less of his prudence—but we have had a belief that he had more decency of conduct and conversation than this letter indicates. That he who is the Chief Magistrate of this great nation should publicly or any where declare or hold out the belief to others, that two of the most elevated and most distinguished men in this country, unsurpassed perhaps by any in the known world as statesmen, constitutional Lawyers, and patriots, were bribed by the Bank of the United States to give their aid to the bill for a renewal of its charter under certain modifications, is so great an outrage against every thing that appertains to a gentleman, a man of honor, a man of common decency or of common sense, that one may well hesitate to believe it.

That "The Court or Palace newspaper" edited by desperadoes in fortune and in fame, the mere scullions of the Kitchen Cabinet should slander the ablest and most distinguished men of the country who will not worship the idol that they worship, is not to be wondered at, inasmuch as vermin live on corruption. Nor is it strange that calumnies, thus originating, should be caught at and retailed by the subaltern political huxters who manage and fill up the execrable little papers that circulate in neighbourhoods, the sources of poison and delusion to all who misspend their time by reading them exclusively. In general, such Editors know no better—but sometimes where there is a little less ignorance there is a little more depravity, which tempts them to publish what they know to be false, thinking that it may serve their party with the ignorant, and give themselves claims to rewards from their masters. The influence of such men, if you can call them men, and of such papers upon popular opinion is like the action upon the healthy of that desolating effluvia which is found in and near the fœtid habitations of wretched mendicants perishing in their own filth and putrescence. They are the sources of all contagion noxious to the mind—their indecencies and excesses are a sort of spasmodic affection, characterising the great political cholera that has been pervading and sickening and destroying our Country for the last three years past.

That Mr. Webster is an endorser for Messrs. Gales and Seaton is a gross falsehood, so declared by Gales & Seaton themselves, and may be proved to be a falsehood satisfactorily to any one, who will enquire and examine at the Bank—for which examination the parties will give full permission—yet General Jackson is stated to have uttered this deliberate falsehood.

Every man who has been an advocate for Gen. Jackson and has not yet withdrawn from him, ought now diligently to seek into the truth of this conversation detailed in this letter—and if he finds it true, he ought to desert Jackson, his cause, and all who persevere in being his adherents. A sense of duty requires this of him—a sacred regard for his own character demands it of him.

EASTON ACADEMY.

The usual annual examination at this institution was held on Thursday and Friday last, and we have again to lament, as we have often lamented before, that there were so few of our citizens attending this important and interesting public exhibition. The cause of education one would think, would have more friends than appear upon these occasions, & the peculiar interest of the community within which the institution is placed ought to be more alive to this highly important concern.

The examination on Thursday was confined to the higher school, under the care of Mr. Getty, in which are taught the Classics and Mathematics. In the Classical Department the scholars acquitted themselves well. In the Mathematical branches they were particularly prompt and intelligent, and those who attended were highly gratified to see the duties of the seminary so happily discharged. It was extremely pleasing to see such a collection of fine youths so distinguished by every mark of health, good deportment and intelligence.

The examination was continued on Friday in the English department under the care of the Messrs. Pearsons, where we had a fine display of lively, smart little fellows. In this department are taught all the branches of a good English education, viz: Reading, writing, cyphering and the lower branches of Mathematics as far as Surveying with Geography.

The scholars acquitted themselves well, creditably to themselves and their teachers, and proved this to be a useful department for education where the duties are well administered. It is a peculiarly pleasing reflection that the worthy professors in this Department are scholars reared up and made at this institution.

We find the following article in the Baltimore Republican of yesterday—

The Annapolis Republican of Tuesday says: "Letters have been received in this city announcing the unpleasant intelligence that the colored population of Queen Anns and Talbot counties, on the Eastern Shore, are suffering severely from disease. Report says that Gov. Lloyd had lost twelve, and Mr. Paca several of his colored people."

It is an old saying and a true one, "if you want to hear news, you must go from home." We do not receive the Annapolis Republican, in these times of reform, until some days after, formerly we received it on the day of its publication. We have no doubt the editor of that respectable print stated what he considered to be the fact, & will be highly gratified when we assure him, that the citizens of Talbot county never enjoyed better health at any season of the year than at present; that neither White nor Black are suffering severely from disease; that Gov. Lloyd has not lost twelve of his coloured people; that we are in the habit of conversing with Gov. Lloyd's family Physician almost daily and he assures us that Mr. L. has lost but two of his coloured people out of a family of upwards of five hundred, for the last 3 months, one by Cholera Morbus & the other from Congestion of the brain, and that at present all his family white and black are in good health.—The Physicians of this county complain of its being *distressingly healthy*, and we hope not to be considered churlish or illiberal when we say it would be pleasing to hear the same complaint from them for years to come.

With great reluctance we state that we have been informed by letters from Baltimore, that the Cholera has made its appearance there. We hope the proper authorities will follow the laudable example set them by New York & Philadelphia & keep the public informed of its progress, that those believing it to be contagious may have an opportunity of avoiding unnecessary risks.

KENTUCKY.—We refer to the Extra from the office of the Lexington Observer and Reporter, for the result of the first days voting in fifteen counties. From these it will be seen that Mr. Buckner's (National Republican) majority is 2,132. To this we may add the majority in Mason county (first day) which we find in the National Intelligencer of yesterday—302—total 2,434. Comparing this statement with some returns we have before us, of the Kentucky election four years ago, when General Metcalfe was elected, we infer that Mr. Buckner is elected by a majority of six or seven thousand votes. In Fayette, for instance, where Metcalfe's majority was 201—Buckner's is 584; in Bourbon, Metcalfe's majority, 230,—Buckner's is 452, &c. Mr. Buckner is said not to be a popular man in Kentucky, on account of his having voted, while in Congress, for stopping the Sabbath mail. His election will therefore show how completely prostrate Jacksonism is in Kentucky—and that the election of Clay Electors, by a majority of ten or fifteen thousand, is certain.

Del. Jour. Aug. 14.

LOOK OUT!—We find the following in the Maryland Republican of Saturday. This 'Globe' has not yet been as freely circulated in this state as in some others; but as the elections will soon be over in the west, we may look out for an inundation in Maryland. Therefore, be on your Guard!

"We are told that the party in possession of the administration of the General Government have arranged to have one hundred thousand extra copies of their official paper, 'The Globe' regularly pressed off and sent by the mail from this until the election is decided, to such direction as may be designated by the controlling committees."

The people will naturally ask, who pays for this enormous distribution? When such bankrupts in moral and political honesty as Barry, Kendall and Blair are placed so near the Treasury, it is not difficult to determine from whence the money comes.—[Freemans Banner.'

[COMMUNICATED.]

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN MEETING.

Pursuant to public notice the committees from the several election districts of Caroline county, convened in general committee at Mr. A. Griffith's Tavern in Denton on Tuesday 14th inst. for the purpose of nominating four gentlemen to represent this county in the next General Assembly of Maryland, George Reed, Esq. was called to the chair and W. T. Purnell appointed Secretary.

On motion, the names of the committee from each district were called, when the following gentlemen were present and answered to their names, viz:

From the Upper District, George Reed, Wm. Thawley, Hutchings H. Smith, Aquilla Star, John Boon, Jr. Isaac Mason, Abraham Jump, Jr, Joshua R. Batwick and Stephen Bradley.

Middle district,—Joseph P. W. Richardson, Seth H. Evitts, John Collins, James Hignitt, Edward B Hardcastle, Dr. M. Keene, Solomon D. Cranor and W. J Purnell.

Lower district—Caleb P. Davis, Foster Willis, James Davis, Levin Stack, Samuel Chambers, Joseph Mobary, Caleb Bowdel, Joseph Alford and Wm. H. Parrott.

Agreeably to a Resolution, passed at the general meeting of the National Republicans of Caroline county, held at the court house in Denton 24th ult The committee from each district withdrew for a short time, for the purpose of nominating one gentleman from their respective districts, as a Delegate to the next General Assembly of Maryland—and after a recess of half an hour, returned and severally reported the following gentlemen—

From the Upper District—Abraham Jump, Jr.—Middle District—Thomas S. Carter, and Lower District—Jacob Charles, Esq'rs.

The whole committee jointly, then proceeded to choose by ballot the fourth candidate, when Jos. P W. Richardson, Esq. having received the highest number of votes was declared duly elected.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the following gentlemen be reported by the committee, and recommended to the firm and undivided support of the voters of Caroline county, as Delegates to the next General Assembly of Maryland viz—

JACOB CHARLES,
THOS. S. CARTER,
ABRAHAM JUMP, Jr.
J. P. W. RICHARDSON, Esqrs.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman, and attested by the Secretary and published in the Easton Gazette.

GEO. REED, Chairman,
W. T. PURNELL, Sec'ry.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN MEETING.

At a meeting of the National Republicans of Worcester county, held at Snow Hill, on Friday the 3d of August, 1832, for the purpose of selecting three Delegates to attend a Convention to be held at Easton, on the 29th inst. to nominate three candidates as Electors of President and V. President of the U States, for the District composed of the Eastern Shore and Harford county, Irving Spence, Esq. was called to the chair and James H. Milbourne, Esq. appointed Secretary.

On motion of Mr. James Derickson, it was

Resolved, That a committee of 5 be appointed by the Chair, to recommend three persons to attend said Convention—Messrs. James Derickson, James Powell, and Ebenezer Hearn, were appointed said committee.

The committee having retired for a short time, appeared and reported, that in their opinion Messrs Edward Forman, Ebenezer Hearn and David K Hopkins were proper persons to represent Worcester county in the said Convention, which report was adopted by the Meeting.

On motion of Mr George Bishop it was

Resolved, That the persons appointed to attend the contemplated National Republican Convention, be empowered to supply the place of any one of their number who may be unable to attend the said convention.

On motion of Mr. John Cottingham, it was

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and published in the Snow Hill Messenger, Village Herald, Easton Gazette and such other papers on the Eastern Shore and Harford county as may be pleased to insert the same.

IRVING SPENCE, Chairman.
James H. Milbourne, Secretary.

The National Republican Convention of Delaware met at Dover, on Tuesday last, and nominated Dr. A. Naudain for the office of governor and John J. Milligan for Congress.

ITEMS OF POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.—Gen. Solomon G. Krepps, a member of the Pennsylvania Senate, to whom a letter, *franked* by the President, was addressed, soliciting a re-nomination of General Jackson by Pennsylvania, has abandoned the solicitor's cause from the conviction of its hostility to the great interests of that State. His influence is considerable, and will, it is thought, produce great changes in the western counties.

The New York Courier and Enquirer still stands mute as to the Veto Message, and its Jackson compeers are watching with much dread for indications of its future course.

The administration prints, which are unwilling to doubt the course of the naturalized Irish that have hitherto supported "the General," are equally prompt to denounce and abuse them on any indications of hostility.

The New Orleans Argus states that one of the conditions of holding office there, is subscription for the Globe. We hope reading it is not also made a condition; that were the worst tyranny of the two.—Balt. Pat.

Extract of a Letter to the Editor of the Village Herald, dated

WHITE-HAVEN, Aug. 12th 1832.

Dear Sir—I take up my pen to communicate to you intelligence of the unhappy fate of 3 persons who have died with the Asiatic Cholera. I say the *Asiatic* Cholera because it has been so pronounced by the attending physicians. A vessel belonging to Capt. Marcellus Jones returned from Baltimore to this place last Thursday. The Captain, Mr. David Conway, was attacked the same evening after his arrival, and died next morning before the sun had risen. It may be necessary to state that before his attack he eat a very hearty meal of crabs. I have been informed, however, that he complained of being unwell previous to his feast. The general impression seems to be that he acquired the disease in Baltimore, and that his eating the crabs only acted as the *exciting* cause. The two negroes—one the property of Captain Jones, the other of Capt. Jesse Hughes—were attacked in a similar manner.—They all belonged to the same vessel, and within the space of a few days, though blessed with health and vigorous constitutions, have been numbered with the dead. It is said that the negroes also eat of the crabs, and I have understood that a boy, belonging to the same vessel, who did not participate in the feast, has escaped the dreadful disease. It is deemed necessary to state this fact in order that your readers may be in the possession of all the incidents and circumstances to form their conjectures upon. The physicians, however, are thoroughly impressed with the opinion that it is the *Asiatic* Cholera.

P. S.—One of the negroes belonged to Josiah Bayly, Esq. instead of Capt. Marcellus Jones. He was hired by the latter. The vessel, called the Washington, belonged to Capts. J. Hughes and M. Jones. From the time the Captain was taken they were all dead in the space of 52 hours. There was only an hour's difference in the death of the last two men.

☞We learn verbally that since the above was written there have been two new cases, and one death—a person of color.

The following Report to the Board of Health of New York was made on the 8th inst. by the Medical council:—

Your council observe with great regret that their frequent admonitions to their fellow citizens are still fatally disregarded. In the reports of cases this day there are eight or ten persons, who are mentioned by the physicians of the ward stations as having died in consequence of a neglected diarrhœa, purging, or looseness of the bowels, while others are reported to have died from eating unripe fruit.

We feel constrained again & again to assure our fellow citizens through your honorable board, that the neglect of any looseness or any other complaint of the bowels at the present time, will subject the person guilty of it to imminent danger or to sudden death.

We must also repeat that it is our firm conviction, that the use of fruits, at other times wholesome, is, at the present time, in the highest degree dangerous.

We therefore entreat our friends, as they value their own lives or the lives of their children, to attend to our oft repeated warning, before it is too late.

We repeat it—that no pain or looseness of the bowels can be neglected with impunity.

Green Fruit.—In noticing the lamented death of Chief Justice Ewing, at Trenton, the editor of the Salem Messenger remarks: "He died of the Cholera at that place on Sunday—having, on Saturday, as we hear, eaten a hearty dinner of the good things of the season—including *green corn;* a sudden attack of diarrhœa ensued, followed by cholera, collapse and death." We presume this statement would not have been made without some foundation in truth; though Judge Ewing was a temperate man in all things. It is the season for green corn, and though we believe it is forbidden to be sold in the market, do not doubt plenty of it is offered: Those who choose to eat it, should remember that they assume by so doing the risk of committing suicide.

From the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.

CURE FOR THE CHOLERA.

One tea spoonfull of Salt—one table spoonfull Vinegar, one tea cup Boiling Water, put together and taken hot as possible, and repeat the dose if required. The above prescription has been tested in five cases of the Cholera in the families of the subscribers, and in many other families in the City.

WM. & GEO. BOND.

The efficacy of the above simple prescription has been tested by a gentleman in this place, whose female servant was seized on Saturday last, with severe pains in the bowels, attended with vomiting. We are assured that she was entirely relieved in less than half an hour.

Eds. Norfolk Beacon.

Cholera in the South.—The great mortality of the cholera among the blacks in Virginia is alarming. This pestilence has now made a secure lodgement there, and we may expect to see it spread rapidly over the whole south.

The Cholera continues to prevail with much violence in Norfolk chiefly among the colored people. On the 5th thirty four new cases and fourteen deaths were reported, all colored people. On the 6th, thirty one cases, seven deaths.

In Portsmouth, on Monday, fifteen new cases five deaths.

From the National Gazette.

Extract of a letter from a lady in New York to the Chairman of the Sanitory Committee:

"It is with the deepest concern that I find that my native cleanly city is visited by the same dire disease that has already thinned the inhabitants of New York. Yet it is with unspeakable satisfaction that I inform you that the German mode of treating Cholera, with minute doses of camphor, introduced here by Drs. Channing and Grain (men of the first talents and science,) has proved a specific for every stage of the disease. Many hundreds of their patients have been restored—numbers of them from a state of collapse. How wonderful, that a few drops of camphor should dissipate an evil so insidiously malignant! Yet this fact is demonstrated daily, and I am myself an evidence of its efficacy, and a witness of its saving power in the cases of numbers; among whom was the son of Mr. P., who was attacked at midnight with violent cramp of the stomach, accompanied by rice-water diarrhœa and incessant vomiting. His stomach and bowels were immediately bathed with camphor, rubbed on with a flannel, and half a teaspoonful of spirits of camphor stirred into a tumbler of water, and a teaspoonful of this mixture given every half hour. In a few hours the diarrhœa ceased, and by 7 in the morning the vomiting also; and having been laid in a bed and covered with a blanket (even the hands) he fell into a profuse perspiration, which was kept up that day by no other means than an occasional spoonful of the camphor water—and next day he was playing about as usual in perfect health. Now, this child of 8 years when he was attacked was nearly four miles from a physician, and it is more than probable that by the time one could have arrived, it would have been too late to save. Four other persons seized with diarrhœa and vomiting were put in bed and the camphor alone administered as I have described, and fed frequently next day with steaks of beef and mutton and wheat bread, with drink of a table spoonful of brandy, to a tumbler of water (for the craving for something to fill up the indescribable sinking hollowness of the body is insatiable.) and were restored to health.

"By this simple means many of the poor who have no one at hand to send for a physician could overcome the destroyer while stepping over their humble threshold. The proper mode of preparing the camphor is dissolving an ounce of the gum in half a pint of alcohol."

From the Wilmington (Del.) Gazette.

THE CHOLERA.—This dreadful disease has at length made its appearance among us; and with it, it is to be feared will come a depression in trade, which may in some instances, be almost, if not quite as deleterious to our citizens, as the disease itself. All communication between this place and Philadelphia, is now closed; a circumstance which will doubtless have a pernicious tendency, not only on our own citizens, but those who reside some distance from the place. No doubt the City Council will be much censured for this act, but they cannot be with any justice, while they continue to use all their energies for the public weal.

BURGUNDY PITCH.—A day or two ago, we published a letter stating that the Prussian and Austrian Governments had issued proclamations recommending the use of Burgundy Pitch plasters, as a preventative of Cholera.—The Washington Telegraph on the authority of a correspondent, makes the following remarks on the effect of this preventive.

Burgundy pitch plasters produce moderate inflammation, and a slight flow of serum, without separating the cuticle as blisters do; and hence, when applied to the abdomen, they give tone and healthy condition to its viscera by occasioning a deprivation of the morbid action. It is in this manner that the Burgundy Pitch plasters counteract the tendency to cholera.

"Within the last four or five days, (it is believed,) nearly a thousand of the citizens of Washington have fortified themselves with this simple preventive. They are, like Channing's prescription of camphor very innocent; and if they do no good, they cannot possibly do any harm. The facts stated in the letter of a gentleman from Glasgow, are certainly worthy of attention."

From the St. Louis, (Missouri) Times, July 28.

Senator Benton and President Jackson.—It will be seen by the account of the proceedings of the Senate, that Col Benton has, at last, peremptorily disavowed the expressions, that have been so often attributed to him, said to have been uttered before the election of General Jackson and when Col. Benton was the adherent and supporter of Henry Clay, in which he gave the probable character of the present administration. The expression imputed to the Colonel, as our readers know, were, in substance, that if Gen. Jackson should be made President, members of Congress would have to legislate with pistols in their belts. These expressions with the imputed author's name, have gone the rounds of three fourths of the newspapers in the United States, but not until after they had been heard and believed by half the people of the Senator's own State. A few weeks since, Col. Lawless, a friend of Mr Benton, appeared in a newspaper in this city, with an elaborate argument, intended to prove by circumstances that the charge of authorship was not just; the gentleman's argument was ingenious, and did credit to his dialectic powers, but unfortunately for its effect it was only an argument on presumptions opposed to direct statements of fact. We did not think it necessary to take notice of Mr. Lawless's volunteer defence of the Senator—we waited for the explicit denial of the principal.

Col. Benton has made that denial; and we now offer to prove, if the opportunity shall be afforded to coerce the production of testimony, that Thomas H Benton, then and now a Senator of Missouri, did, some time in the year 1823 and 1824, at different places and in the presence of many persons in the State of Missouri, say, in substance, that if Gen. Jackson should be elected President of the United States that Members of Congress would have to legislate armed. We know the names and the persons of the witnesses, by whom the charge can, and in the mode referred to, will be sustained. Our offer is, of necessity, at this time confined to the production of evidence in the mode pointed out. The general reluctance of private citizens to appear in the public prints as witnesses is the only cause that makes us thus guarded but it may, and we hope will be in our power to dispense with the condition that we are now obliged to make. Our intention is to fulfil our pledges at all times, and therefore we give them warily.

CHOLERA IN PHILADELPHIA.

REPORT OF THE
BOARD OF HEALTH.

Aug. 9	New cases	154	Deaths	58
10	do do	142	do	39
11	do do	126	do	33
12	do do	110	do	31
13	do do	130	do	49
14	do do	111	do	37
15	do do	73	do	23

NEW YORK.

Aug. 13	New cases	105	Deaths	23
14	do do	42	do	15
15	do do	75	do	26

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