"You sir," says he, "you better take care of your P's and Q's, or I'll fetch you before an Alderman." "That's jest what I wants," says Eli. "I guess he'll take care of the peas himself." "Come come Eli," says I, "let's be civil." "Mister" says I, "my lawyer says as how I have a right to ride my vegitables all over town, all day and all night, with their tops and pods on." Up jumps Eli.—Says he, "Mister I knows for sartin, you be a great lawyer, because you say you be one of the city authorities. I wants to know if them Roxbury folks will repeal their Burling and Mylang decrees, will the Mare give up the orders in Council, and this here right o' search?" "I *guess* you'll smart for this, you saucy bumpkin," says he of the city, "Saucy pumpkin!" says Eli, "I *guess* I dos'nt see the wit o' that, but I *guess* I could fetch your right skylight with this here turnip." "Come, Eli," says I, "I *guess* we better be going." Just then the thrill horse, bitten by the flies, kicked the man on the shin bone. "Dickens," says Eli, "I *guess* the old mare kicked ye, did'nt she?" "I *guess* she did," said he, and sat down on a log. "I *guess* we we'll go," said I. "I *guess* we will," says Eli The crowd all said they *guessed* we better. So we shot ahead, leaving the "*excise*" man to *divest* his leg of the *useless parts*, preparatory to the dressing of his wound.

HORSE RADDISH.

Latest from England.

New York September 4.

Our news schooner Eclipse boarded yesterday afternoon, the Liverpool packet ship Pacific, Captain Waite. She sailed on the 1st August.

The editor of the Courier and Enquirer has received by her London papers to 31st July, and Liverpool to the 1st August, inclusive.

The accounts from Portugal contain nothing definite as to the result of Don Pedro's expedition. There is a report of a battle a little to the southward of Oporto between a division of Don Miguel's troops & Don Pedro's, in which the latter were eminently successful. Another account states Don Pedro to be in possession of Coimbra, but it is evident there is no intelligence from Portugal on which any reliance is to be placed. The papers before us contain numerous decrees issued by Miguel on learning that his brother was in possession of Oporto, and serve at least to show that Miguel is not inclined to succumb without a struggle.

The accounts from Holland are of a more warlike character. On the one hand they represent the Belgians as more inclined to hostilities, and on the other the King of Holland as persevering in his determination to make no concession.

The reply of the King of Holland, received but yesterday, says the Times, "stirs not an inch, as we are informed towards any definite arrangement of the question respecting Belgium. Of course not.—We said he would not move He has got his pipe in his mouth, his lugger fast and the cheeses in dispute in his hold and the devil a bit will he stir, any more than the heaviest Dutch skipper that ever cheated.

The decrees of the Diet of the Germanic Confederation still occupy in a great decree, public attention. The States of Hanover, Cassel and Baden, have evinced a determination to resist the last despotic act emanating from that body.

In France, although no movement against the government has actually taken place, a feeling of discontent at the measures adopted seems gradually increasing.

The Irish Reform Bill has passed the British House of Lords; but the state of Ireland is represented as terrific. Some men tried at Kilkenny for murders committed in resisting the collection of tithes had been acquitted. This verdict, the London papers allege, legalizes the use of any violence, and gives impunity to every crime which may be perpetrated under the present system of levying an odious tax.

One Day Later from France.—By the ship Catherine, Capt. Thatcher, arrived at New York from Havre, advices are received from that City to July 21st, and Paris to the evening of the 20th.

The number of deaths by Cholera at Paris by the Report of the 20th, was 140; being 85 less than the previous day. Paris was in a state of tranquility.

The following strictures of one of the chief London papers deserve heed in our republic—particularly the last sentence of the paragraph.

"We read with great concern an article in the Chronicle on Monday, and we find that to-day it has recurred to the subject, relative to the supposed misconduct of Lord Palmerston in not removing all persons of Tory principles from our missions abroad. We read it with concern, because, even if our contemporary were warranted in his observations, we cannot see the advantage or the propriety of his using coarse vituperative language in animadverting upon the actions of any member of a Ministry of which he professes to be the supporter But on the other hand we deny that the Chronicle is correct in its observations: for, after all, what is the charge brought against Lord Palmerston?—why, that he, being a member of a Whig Government, has not since he accepted the Seals of the Foreign Office, removed every diplomatic functionary whose political principles he supposed to be hostile to those of the Cabinet he belongs to,—and, be it observed, not only was this sweeping action of ejectment to include the heads of diplomatic missions, but it was to extend even to the most subordinate of their *attaches*. But does the Chronicle forget that the individuals of whom it thus summarily disposes are engaged in diplomacy as a profession, and a profession, moreover, to which they have been trained at a great sacrifice of time and money—a sacrifice for which in many cases the utmost advancement affords but an inadequate remuneration; and does our contemporary also forget that those individuals are almost universally persons of the highest station and most unexceptionable character?—and, combining these two facts together, does he think it likely that these should be persons who would disgrace themselves and blast their prospects for the mere purpose of gratifying their political predilections? But even if this were likely, still we confess we think it would be more consonant with the plainest dictates of justice, and indeed of common sense, to suspend the infliction of vengeance until we are satisfied that criminality exists, instead of adopting the inverted process recommended by the Chronicle, and making the punishment precede the crime. We say nothing of the stigma which the Chronicle proposes to fasten upon the British character abroad by proclaiming to every nation of Europe that an English gentleman is not fit to be trusted—that his official integrity depends upon his political opinions, and that his duty to his country ranks in his estimation only after his obligations to his party. We do not apprehend that much benefit would result to our foreign negociations from the proclamation of such a fact, if it were true, instead of being as it is, utterly false; and upon the whole we suggest to the Chronicle the propriety of the abandonment of a doctrine of which we have shown that the tendency is to degrade the national character, to prejudice the national interests, and to inflict the most flagrant injustice upon a whole class of honorable and meritorious individuals. We have no objection to concede to our contemporary the expediency of a government selecting for chiefs of the higher missions, individuals with whom its members are in habits of intimate and confidential communication; but we utterly deny the necessity, as well as the justice of extending this preference to any other grade of the profession. We can never consent to visit private sentiments with official punishment, nor assume a man to be dishonest because his abstract opinions are at variance with our own."

England and America.—Blackwood's Magazine, speaking of the petty jealousies that exist between the people of this country and those of Great Britain, has the following amusing paragraph: "England and America are two fine women—and not only so, but they are mother and daughter. England is fat, fair, and forty, and fit for the arms of a King. America is in her teens, and a morsel for a President. As long as they pursue each her own path, and are proud, each of her own lord or lover, both can bear, without any painful uneasiness, the thought of each other's beauty, and smilingly blow kisses from their hands across the Atlantic. Yet 'twould be too much to expect that when they speak of each other's charms, they should always select the most seducing; that when they touch on each other's defects, they should point to the least prominent. 'Tis not in nature."

Sagacity of a Dog.—A gentleman of Suffolk being on a journey with his friend and a Newfoundland dog who was one of the party being the subject of their conversation, asserted that he would fetch any thing he was ordered from any distance To prove this a marked shilling was put under a large square stone by the side of the road, and the gentleman, accompanied by the dog, rode forward for 3 miles, when the dog's master ordered him to go back and fetch the shilling he had seen him put under the stone. The dog turned back and the gentleman rode on and got home; but contrary to their expectations, the quadruped did not return for the whole day.

It appeared afterwards, that he had gone to where the shilling was deposited, but the stone being too large for his strength to remove, he had staid howling at the place till two horsmen riding by, attracted by his distress, stopped to look at him and one of them alighted, and moved the stone, when finding the shilling, he put it in his pocket, not conceiving that the dog could be hunting for that. The dog followed their horses for upwards of twenty miles, staid in the room where they supped, followed the chambermaid into the bed room, and hid himself under one of the beds. The possessor of the shilling hung his breeches on a nail by the bedside; but when they were both asleep, the dog got them off the nail and the window being open, leaped out with the breeches in his mouth and dragged them through bog and quagmire, over ditch and through hedge, until four o'clock, when he arrived at his master's house. In the pockets were found several guineas and four watches, (the owner being a dealer in these articles) and the marked shilling. The breeches, &c. being advertised, were returned, and the thief not indicted.

For the Easton Gazette.

TO THE PEOPLE OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Ought Gen. Jackson to be re-elected President of the United States?

In exhibiting a solution to this very important question, we would first remark, that in Gen. Jackson's letter to Mr. Munroe, dated Nov. 12, 1816, when speaking relative to appointments to office, which it would be Mr. Munroe's duty to make, after the 4th of March then next ensuing, he says: "In every selection, *party and party feelings should be avoided.* The Chief Magistrate of a great and powerful nation *should never indulge in party feelings*," yet we find, that soon after Gen. Jackson's elevation to the Presidency, even before the next meeting of Congress, the following appointments were made from his most violent partisans: 4 Foreign Ministers, 2 Charge's Affaires, 4 Secretaries of Legation, 9 Marshals, 16 District Attornies, 48 Collectors of Customs, 26 Land Office Receivers and Registers 21 Consuls, in the Executive departments 46, and nearly 500 Postmasters! Admirable commentary on 'party feelings!!"

But Gen Jackson's theory in politics, appears always to stand in direct opposition to his practice: Thus in his letter to the Tennessee Legislature, resigning his seat as U. S. Senator, in order to prevent Members of Congress from being appointed by the President, he says: "If this change in the constitution should not be obtained, and important appointments continue to devolve upon the *Representatives in Congress*, it requires no depth of thought to be convinced, that *corruption will be the order of the day*." &c. But in absolute contempt of this deliberately expressed opinion, president Jackson selected his whole cabinet, viz: Eaton, Branch, Berrien, Ingham, and Van Buren, from the Halls of Congress, (Van Buren had resigned his seat in the U. S. Senate a few months previous.)—And in order to "*indulge in party feelings*," and carry on the glorious work of "*Reform*," he unnecessarily recalled three distinguished foreign Ministers to gratify "*party*," gave an outfit of eighteen thousand dollars, and nine thousand dollars per annum to Moore of Kentucky, as minister to Columbia, the same to Rives of Virginia as minister to France, and a similar sum to McLane of Delaware as minister to London: *all from the Legislative Halls of Congress*! But to cap the climax of political absurdities, another vacancy was made by Reform at the Court of St. Petersburgh, and John Randolph, lately *member of Congress*, received twenty two thousand five hundred dollars for a visit of *ten* days *at* or *near* the court of the autocrat of all the Russias!!

But, in his second Message to Congress, he says: "Among the objects of great national concern, I cannot omit to press *again* upon your attention that part of the Constitution which regulates the election of President & Vice President." "I cannot therefore *too earnestly* invite your attention to the propriety of promoting such an amendment of the constitution, as will render him *ineligible after one term of service*." Yet not long after, we find him transmitting a letter under his own frank, to Gen. Krepps, a Senator of Pennsylvania, requesting a nomination by the Pennsylvania Legislature, and Gen. Krepps is officially informed, on the 22d January 1831 "That if it should be the will of the nation to call on the president to serve a second term, in the Chief Magistracy, he will not decline it." The best exposition of such profligate and corrupt proceedings is, that Gen Krepps disgusted with the present administration, has abandoned the Hero of two wars and forty frays, and joined the National Republican party.

Next comes the Bank of the U. States Accordingly we find that on the 8th of Dec. 1829, the president says: "I feel that I cannot in justice to the parties interested, *too soon* present it to the deliberate consideration of the *Legislature*, and the *people*." And, in his following message, he says: "*The importance of the principles involved* in the inquiry whether it will be proper to re-charter the Bank of the United States, *requires* that I should AGAIN *call the attention of Congress* to the subject"

After then the people had elected their Representatives, subsequent to his recommendations, and after leaving the question "*to the investigation of an enlightened people, and their Representatives.*" he says in his celebrated Veto Message: "It was to have been expected that the Bank itself, conscious of its purity, and proud of its character, would have withdrawn its application for the present." Thus after the president had repeatedly called the *Legislature* and the *people*, to the subject of the U. S Bank; and after a new congress had been elected by the *people*; and after both branches of the National Legislature had by large majorities decided in favour of the Bank, the president then makes the very important discovery, that the application of the Board of Directors was premature! A second Daniel! Thus president Jackson in defiance of Congress and of the declared opinions of Washington, the elder Adams, Madison, Monroe, the younger Adams, Crawford and other distinguished statesmen declares the Bank of the United States unconstitutional, to please the "Flying Dutchman" and by establishing a similar one in the city of New York, to gratify the seven per cent regency of that State.

But Gen. Jackson in his Veto Message says: "That the opinion of the Supreme Court has no authority over Congress, and that the *President is independent of both*." Now if the president is independent of both Congress and the Supreme Court, then is he as unlimited in his authority as the Emperor of Russia, and the Grand Sultan of Turkey! Hurrah for the "political Saviour of the country;" for the "conqueror of conquerors;" for him who "was born to command;" and for the "greatest and best"

At present we shall only remark, that when Gen. Jackson was Senator of the United States, and when the public debt was about 50 millions of dollars, he invariably and without exception voted for internal improvement; yet on his accession to the presidency, he has denounced and vetoed five or six internal improvement bills; he has reappointed *Gwin* after he had been twice rejected by the Senate; he has, according to the testimony of his own friends, encouraged violence in the Representative Halls of the nation, for the purpose of overawing his opponents; "he has brought the executive patronage in conflict with the freedom of elections;" and in direct opposition to the recent decision of the Supreme Court he detains in the Georgia penitentiary the *Methodist* and Baptist ministers of the Gospel, for having dared to enter the Indian territory in Georgia, in order to redeem these red sons of the forest, and diffuse among them the blessings of the christian religion!!!

Under all these circumstances, free men of Talbot, the question to be decided by you at your Delegate and Electoral election is, ought President Jackson to be re-elected? Ought a man "again to reign over you," who has done more than a Marius or a Sylla, a Nero or a Domitian could do, to destroy the liberties of his country.

BRUTUS.

COMMUNICATED.

John Stevens, Jr. Jos. Bruff, Geo. Dudley and Sol. Mullikin.

Gentlemen, You have been selected by a large and respectable portion of the citizens of this county, and recommended to the citizens generally by them as fit and proper persons to represent the county in the next Legislature of Maryland.

At the present moment, we know of no grand political question, existing in the policy of the general government which is likely to be effected favourably or otherwise, by the selection of men to the legislature of the State friendly to either of the rival candidates for the President. The election of that high functionary is a matter of great importance we will admit; but the election will have been settled by the people of the Union, themselves, or will have devolved on their representatives in Congress, already elected, with reference to this event, long before you can take your seats in the legislature of the State. With a relation therefore to the election of the Chief Magistrate especially as the vote of our State is likely to be divided and not likely to influence the election in other States, the election of Delegates to the General Assembly of the State, friendly to either of the rival candidates, cannot be matter of interest under the firm persuasion of this fact and not from any lukewarmness on the subject of the election of this officer we beg leave to ask most respectfully an answer to the following queries, in the next Easton Gazette.

Are you in favor of continuing the present donation to the Easton Academy or will you if elected introduce a bill or cause one to be introduced withdrawing the donation of $800 from that institution and distributing it through the four election districts of the county, to aid the fund already provided in supporting primary schools in each district for the education of poor children, and will you give the bill thus introduced, your hearty support and if practicable procure its passage.

Will you introduce a bill or cause one to be introduced and give it your hearty support appropriating at least one half the sum now levied for the purpose of transporting free people of colour to the continent of Africa, to the support of primary schools in the several counties of this state.

Will you introduce a bill, or caused one to be introduced & give it your hearty support so to amend the present law regulating licences to retailers as to make the apportionment equal & just between the large and small dealers.

MANY VOTERS.

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Graham:

I see from your last paper that you have received a communication from "Many Voters" of a suspicious character—Take care sir—your political opponents are flat on their backs, and their only chance now is to try to entrap you & your friends by their shifts and quirks. Put these little schemes down at once. Make these fellows come out in person before the world, that all may be seen—no bush fighting. When a suspicious piece is offered to your press, demand a name—a responsible name—not a stalking horse that your opponents dont care a sixpence about—but get the name of the real author or authors—then if it is not a piece offensive in character, against good morals or good manners, not unfit in any way for you to publish, publish it, and let the responsible parties be known by all to whom it may concern. But understand what you are about, and leave bush fighting to presses that live upon scandal, falsehood, schemings and the like.

A SUBSCRIBER.

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Graham:

Looking this morning at the Jackson paper printed in this town, I see the piece signed *Many Voters* that you alluded to in your last. Why, sir, it is obviously a trick, & it is gotten up by a junto under the now reigning dynasty of the Jackson party here.

The Jackson party in Talbot know they have no earthly chance for election—they have not even attempted to bring out candidates for the Legislature, whether this is because they cant get any body to serve, no body being willing to go upon a *forlorn hope*, or whether it is a part of the most profoundly laid trick, that is now to be tryed to be played off by the author of *Many Voters*, we cant say, but they have just thought of an attack upon the poor Academy, and the Colonization appropriation, and the already *half ridden to death* license Law; and our Anti-Jackson candidates are impertinently catechised whether they will further these projects of a few Jackson plotters.

The author of *Many Voters*, after stroking his face down to the true Pharisaical cut, cants forth as follows;—"*At the present moment we know of no grand political question existing in the policy of the general Government, which is likely to be* EFFECTED [AFFECTED *it is supposed is meant*] *favorably or otherwise by the selection of men to the Legislature of the State friendly to either of the rival candidates for the Presidency.*" Indeed, Mr. Author, and do you confess yourself so ignorant as not to know of any such question, or not to know that the election of delegates coming first will have a great effect upon the electoral election afterwards? You had better call out the two electoral candidates from this county before the people, & sir if they dont have something struck up between them that shall show you that there are many questions relating to the general Government, that have and ought to have a great influence on State sentiments and elections. Do have them brought out sir, and let us be informed upon this matter on which you proclaim yourself so ignorant

Broken down in the support of their Graven Image of a President, and terrified at the enormity of the doctrines they are called upon to support as his, for he fathers much of the ill begotten progeny of his licentious courtiers and private advisers, the dictators here of the Jackson party are reduced to the necessity of getting up some sort of a stratagem to draw off the attention from the sins, the enormous sins, and egregious follies of Jacksonism, and they have resolved to attack, academies, colonization, &c. and to try any thing, right or wrong, that will help them. You must stick a little longer Mr. Many Voters to your idol Jackson—you must defend him decked out as he is in all the trickery and gewgawry of meretricious Van Burenism—in all the heterodoxy of wicked Bentonism—in all the devices, the perfidies, and falsities of the tenders on the Globe and that august body the kitchen Cabinet. Your opponents will firmly stick to Mr. Clay and the real interests of the Country—to its useful institutions—to its independent Judiciary—to its plighted faith in Treaties—to its true constitutional doctrines——to the rights, the welfare, and glory of the People. Be assured the freemen of Talbot opposed to the destructive doctrines and vicious interests of President Jackson's late Veto Message, will vote for no man to the State Legislature that is tainted with them, much less for any one that supports them. The money given to an academy is well given—money given to aid the colonization society is well given. If the freemen of Talbot desire taxes to be laid upon them to increase the school fund for schools in different parts of the county, a majority of the Voters have only to signify that wish by formal instructions to whoever they may elect, and no doubt they will earnestly endeavor to effect it.

A VOTER.

Sept. 6th, 1832.

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Graham:

The enemy, over whom we have so often triumphed, and who dare not meet us on true party grounds, have, after mature deliberation, agreed to cast a firebrand into our ranks, and, if practicable, to "divide and conquer." This Jackson manifesto, issued by an irresponsible junto behind the curtain, merits neither the attention nor the notice of our candidates. In order, however, to expose the fallacy of this electioneering manœuvre, we shall succinctly advert to their three interrogatories. These are to withdraw the donation from the Easton Academy, and distribute it among the primary schools; to appropriate, at least, one half of the sum now levied for the purpose of transporting free people of colour to Africa to a similar use; and a modification of the license law. With regard to the removal of the donation from the Academy, why is such a movement made at *this particular juncture?* Why have not these pure and disinterested patriots distributed annually the funds which are in the State's Treasury, amounting now to upwards of *ninety thousand dollars*, the interest of which for Talbot county is more than seven hundred and sixty dollars per annum, for this benevolent purpose? The truth is

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