old 16½ hands high, with muscular power not surpassed by any horse in the Kingdom. His color a rich dark brown, with black legs. He has been a great winner of stakes and cups."

For the Easton Gazette.

THE EASTERN SHORE CONTRACTOR!!!

Mr Graham,—

Who is this great *Eastern Shore Contractor* for the carrying of the Mail, to whom the Annapolis Republican so strongly alludes, and to suit whom another arrangement in the Mail has been made? What a complaisant government,—what a friendly P. M. G. we must have, who, deaf or inattentive to the public convenience, changed mail routes and mail hours when they changed mail contractors, to appear to be doing something that they might call Reform, if it was no more than change, though change for the worse—and then, in due time, to appear to do even more, they change again to suit the convenience of a certain "Eastern Shore Contractor." I should like to know who this Eastern Shore Contractor is, that we might all pay our respects to him in various ways. It is more than probable though we shall have him bro't out to public view in the course of the Presidential Campaign, as he must live or die by Jackson and his backers, he will give his all up to electioneer for Jackson and Van Buren. We shall see him moving no doubt, and hear him talking as disinterestedly about Jackson, his adopted constitutional doctrines, the well being of the people and so on, as if he had no office. I mean, no *profitable contract at stake*, to fight for. Men high in office, under President Jackson, receiving high salaries—men enjoying large and profitable contracts, under President Jackson, with occasional advances and accommodations of money—these must be fine men to guide the people in forming their political opinions and in deciding how to vote. There is not one man in all the United States, *except the man who holds office during good behaviour*, who holds office or holds a contract under General Jackson's administration, that dares to vote against Jackson and Van Buren. If they believe Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren the most unfit men in the world, they dare not say so—they are obliged to electioneer and to vote for them or loose their places—and these are the men who are busiest electioneering, who are doing most underwork through others, their tools and agents, and who set themselves up to give instruction to our free and independent citizens how to vote.

ENQUIRER.

For the Easton Gazette.

GEN. DUFF GREEN'S EXTRAS.

Mr Graham—We know nothing of this General Green, but what all the world knows, viz: That he was General Jackson's dear friend and favorite—that he did, in league with Mr. Calhoun, do more than any others individual in the U. States to effect the election of Gen. Jackson—that he was the intimate and chosen confidential friend of General Jackson, of his first Cabinet, and of his best and dearest friends—that he was zealous and faithful to Gen. Jackson and his cause—and "if he had served his God with half the zeal he served" King Andrew, he would have been far better off and much happier.

That the alienation from Gen. Jackson and the fall of General Green (if fall you call an extrication from corruption) was ascribable to the wily magician, the flying Dutchman,—because Gen. Green preferred Mr. Calhoun to Mr. Van Buren as the successor of General Jackson—and the Globe newspaper was then set up as the Administration paper under the editorial direction of F. P. Blair, aided by A. Kendall and W. B. Lewis, the two former of whom had recently been the unqualified and foul mouthed abusers of Gen. Jackson himself—and this newspaper, the Globe, thus arranged and directed, was substituted by Gen. Jackson and his administration as "The Administration paper" or "Court Gazette," which ever you please to call it, to the rejection of Gen. Green's paper "The Telegraph"—and by way of finale is added, no man was ever more cruelly, more basely, or more ungratefully maltreated than was Gen. Duff Green by Gen. Jackson and his Coadjutor Friends.

On all this I express no feeling, for I have as little as man can have about people who never were of any friendly concern. This is mentioned to shew, 1st. That from the relationship in which Gen. Green stood towards Gen. Jackson, and the administration, and Jackson's friends he must have intimately known all their plans, their machinations, their characters, and their views, and therefore can best detail them. 2dly. That if Mr. Van Buren has gained such an ascendancy over Gen Jackson as to make him discard Duff Green, and to excite an unappeasable strife between President Jackson and Vice President Calhoun, and to place himself, his administration, his all in the hands of two desperadoes who were but yesterday his blasting foes—the people can form a pretty good opinion, of Jackson, Van Buren, and the Administration, from such a chief under such influence.

As Gen. Duff Green is publishing Extra Telegraphs, to give information to the people, (if he can get the mail to take them,) of what has been going on in secret, and of what continues to go on to the ruin of their liberties, to an imposition upon themselves, and to the degradation of the Government and Country—it is proposed to raise a subscription here to procure a few bundles of these Extra Telegraphs, that we may see, when printed, the dark and daring, secret mischiefs and plots that are and have been making and set forth by the men who rule the President and the Administration, and who now stand, take them all in all, in a more flagitious and degraded point of view, than any set of men ever stood who misruled a nation, or gulled and insulted a people.

Five dollars will procure ten Extras weekly, we understand—and it is proposed to all, who may wish to take a view of the real state of things, to deposit, with their name, whatever they please (50 cents, or more, which will entitle them to one paper,) with Mr. Graham, at his office, and as soon as $5 are made up transmit them to General Green and get the papers.

BRUTUS.

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Graham:

In the last Gazette I observed several communications, containing some very severe strictures upon the article signed "Many Voters," published in the Whig of Tuesday the 4th inst. and as it seems that there is a disposition manifested by your correspondents to put all free inquiry down by a united and determined effort; I have thought it might not be amiss (although unused to writing for a paper) to endeavor to remove the impressions that may have been formed by some of their loose assertions, and at the same time give a fair statement of the views entertained by the friends of public schools.

In the first place, then, they do not understand how freemen can be guilty of "impertinently catechising Candidates" for their suffrages, when in an open, frank, & friendly manner, they demand to know their views upon any point, connected with their interests and welfare; because those candidates come forward with the professed object to serve the people, and it follows, of course, that they should know their sentiments on every subject, and not merely one alone; and as they have hitherto preserved a most indomitable silence, to the great body of the people, they are reduced to the necessity of asking them questions, or of remaining ignorant of their opinions.

It is asserted that the proposition to withdraw the donation from the academy, and appropriate it to public schools, is the work of Jackson Plotters; but I can assure you it had a different origin; the first time I ever heard the question of withdrawing the donation from the academy spoken of as a public affair, was immediately after Messrs. Dudley, Stevens and Bruff, had voted against it at the last session of the Legislature, and then it was among decided anti-Jackson men; by men who, to use the language of "A Voter," "will stick to Henry 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 the glory of the people," and to the re-chartering of the United States Bank, as firmly and devotedly, as the most zealous of the Trio who have enlightened the public by their important and interesting discoveries; yet at the same time, they are determined, if practicable, to carry their views with regard to the academy, and public schools, into effect.

And because they thus dare to avow their sentiments, are they to be stigmatized as political hucksters, as an irresponsible Junto, and almost denied the right to express their views upon a subject purely local in its nature, and in no way, whatever, interfering with the Presidential Election? If party spirit must thus trammel us, it is high time we had shaken off its fetters.

As the unanswered interrogatories propounded by 'Many Voters,' to the Candidates for the Legislature, has given the public an idea of the measures proposed by the friends of public schools, it is unnecessary for me to repeat them. I may be excused, however, in noticing some of the assertions made by the writer, who signs himself B., particularly where he tells us that "the hue and cry raised is, that the poor keep up such institutions, viz: academies &c. to educate the rich" and then asserts the contrary to be the case, and why? "because the rich and wealthy send their sons to Cambridge, Yale, and Princeton, and other similar places to *finish* their education, while the middle and humbler ranks of Society, can receive an education equally as good at home, which will thus enable the poor man's son to compete with the rich." No doubt the writer of this wretched tissue of sophistry, thought it would be quietly believed as truth; but even his partizans, are ashamed of the cause which needs such a defence. Let us ask if the son of the rich man ever leaves here for Cambridge, Yale, or Princeton, until by a regular academical education, he has passed through those preliminary studies, necessary to fit him for an admission into College—if this be true, and B. himself dare not deny it, is it not worse than nonsense, when he tells us that the poor man's son can be as well educated at home, as the rich man's, who spends according to his showing, two or three thousand dollars upon his son at College—in plain English it is saying, that a youth when he enters the freshman's class at college, is just as well educated, as when his three years studies are completed and he takes his degree—this is so plainly contrary to common sense, that none will believe it; B. must lay the gilding on his pills with more tact and skill, or few will be tempted to swallow them.

Again he asks where will the "sons of farmers and mechanics, be instructed in Surveying, Mensuration & Navigation?" and where pray are the sons of New England farmers and mechanics educated? why, at public schools; and the simple reason for it is, the people there do not think it too much trouble to attend to their own law making; nor is it deemed "impertinent," even to "catechise" the individuals whom they elect as their Legislators.

But we may retort the question, how is the farmer and mechanic out of Easton to educate his son with all the advantages we derive from the academy; the land renter we mean, or the mechanic who earns his dollar a day, perhaps not that, after providing for himself and his family out of his hard earnings, from whence is the $100 for Board, and $25 for tuition to come, in order that his son may learn "mensuration, surveying and navigation?" perhaps B. may be able to tell, but we cannot, although we have had some experience in this way. The truth is then to the working class the academy is entirely useless, and that it benefits the rich alone. Let it be known, that the Classical Department, where rich men's sons go, receives *seven hundred dollars** of the donation, while the English Department receives but one hundred. Now let any candid man say if this apportionment of the donation does not carry proof positive on its face that the academy benefits the Rich, and them alone. What relief have the middle class of Society then, (we speak of the county,) or what hope have they of educating their children, but by uniting together, without regard to Party, to withdraw the donation from the academy, and avail themselves of the benefit of the State fund to establish Primary Schools in each district of the county?

I will notice but one more assertion of B. and conclude, he says—"we have no instance nor example, that if the donation was taken away by the Legislature that it would appropriate it to primary schools." All this is a mere humbug, and we assert the contrary to be the case in every particular. If B. will take the trouble to examine the Laws of Maryland, passed at the session of 1829, chapter 171, section 2, he may read the following, "Be it enacted, That after the expiration of the present year, the sum payable annually by the Treasurer of the Western Shore to the Trustees of the Academy in Centreville, shall be withdrawn from said Academy and be paid annually by the said Treasurer to the Commissioners of the School fund for said county to be applied in like manner, as the sums aforesaid, to the support of *Primary* and other Schools in said county." This we think is both instance and example with a vengeance, sufficient even to convince B. that his zeal for the academy outran his knowledge.

A MECHANIC.

*"A Mechanic" is in error—the Classical Department receives but six hundred dollars. *Ed. E. Gaz.*

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Graham,—Having been in Easton on Tuesday last, I had an opportunity of hearing some of the arguments adduced on the expediency of withdrawing the funds from the academy. It was urged, that after the sons of the rich man had finished their education at Easton, they were under the necessity of spending two or three years at Cambridge, Yale, &c. Now every student who has graduated at those places knows, that so far from this being the fact, they can be taught the same course at the academy, as at college, and the principal advantage derived from a college course is, that they have philosophical apparatus, &c. which elucidate those subjects in a clearer point of view than without them.

But as to another question which was discussed, viz. Where would our sons be taught Surveying, Mensuration, Navigation, &c. if the academy was prostrated, it was remarked, the same way as in New England. The cases however are far from being parallel; for in New England the population is dense, and there is a free school or two in every township; and of course twenty, or thirty, and in some instances forty in a county: here the population is sparse; and our citizens cannot be taxed to keep so many schools: but in New England, as well as here, *they have their county academies* where those who require an elegant and extended education must go.

There was great exultation manifested by some, that the funds had been removed from Centreville academy, and applied to primary schools. Now what is the fact? It is simply this: the Centreville academy is a free school; it has *all* the funds; and all are educated at it gratuitously, *rich* and poor!! And it is well known, that nineteen-twentieths of the poor cannot derive any advantage from such a source. In your academy, I well know that not long ago no poor pupil was prevented from entering, no matter whether the stipulated number were there or not; and the rich, as is just, had to pay. *Let the candid reader then point out the advantages which Queen Ann's county receives from the primary school system which Talbot has not.* Upon the whole, Mr. Graham, it is also well known, that almost all the excitement which exists on this subject, is among a few individuals *in* and *near* Easton, who, with very few exceptions, care nothing about primary schools, if they could accomplish the *ultimate* object they have in view.

A FARMER.

For the Easton Gazette.

THE GEORGIA MISSIONARIES.

Mr. Graham:

In the year 1830, several religious denominations, consisting of Methodists, Baptists, and Congregationalists, directed a number of their ministers, to go and preach the gospel to the Indians within the State of Georgia. Several of these ministers having like freemen expressed their opinion on political matters, were rudely dragged before the Georgia Tribunals, and sentenced like Felons and Murderers to the Penitentiary!! On a writ of Error, the affair comes before the Supreme Court of the United States, and the law, by which these Missionaries was tried and convicted, declared to be unconstitutional. Now President Jackson before he entered upon the duties of his office, was obliged to take the following oath: "I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States; and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the CONSTITUTION* of the United States." But in despite of this oath although he has been petitioned by the Board of Foreign Missions to carry into execution the decision of the Supreme Court, yet he has absolutely refused to do so!!! Will the Whig copy this and explain why a Methodist minister of the gospel should in open defiance of the highest judicial tribunal in our country be any longer chained with murderers in a Georgia Penitentiary.

WESLEY.

*The Constitution of the U. S. says, "the judicial power shall extend to *all* cases in law and equity *arising under this constitution, the laws of the U. S. and Treaties made, or which shall be made under their authority.*"

HAGERSTOWN EXTRA, Sept. 7

Since the Mail of this morning was printed, IMPORTANT NEWS *have arrived from the Seat of the* INDIAN WAR.

A GREAT VICTORY,

Has been gained over the SACS and FOXES. *Two Hundred killed* and Forty prisoners, NA-O-POPE the second in command taken prisoner, Black Hawk, said to be dead.

We published news, from Galena Illinois, in the Mail of this date, stating that Col Stambaugh and the Menomonees had gone after the Hostile Sacs, and that Gen. Atkinson had ordered Col. W. S. Hamilton to join in the pursuit, and that a few had been killed and taken prisoners, and it appears by the following extract from the Missouri Republican, that there has been a *Bloody Battle.*

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 28, 1832.

"The arrival of the William Wallace, at this port from Galena, confirms the report to which we alluded last week of an engagement between a party of Sioux Indians, and the hostile Sacs and Foxes. The Victory over the Foxes was a most decisive one; TWO HUNDRED of them being killed, and forty taken prisoners, only about seventy Warriors escaped. Among the prisoners is NA-O-POPE the second in command of all the enterprises against the Whites and the celebrated Prophet. *Black Hawk*, it is said by the Prisoners, was wounded by a shot from the Steam-boat Warrior, in the action at the crossing of the Mississippi and died in three days after.

Many conflicting accounts are given of the engagement. It appears that the Sioux were not alone concerned in the combat, but that they were assisted by parties of the Menomonees and Winnebagoes. The Winnebagoes it is said counselled the hostile Indians to hold out to the last, and then perfidiously turned against them and joined in the massacre."

We were unable to give in this morning's Mail, a detailed account of the news from Galena much of which is very interesting, Ke-o-Kuck had been allowed to march after the hostile Sacs, though doubts were entertained of his fidelity—the Editor of the Galenian of Aug. 15th remarks, 'if Ke-o-Kuck proves faithful to us, we may hereafter expect to find Diamonds in a Mud-hole—yea Sinners in Heaven. We have yet to be convinced that there is such a being on earth as an honest Indian."

The Winnebagoes are a faithless tribe two sons of Wen-o-Shick—one of their Chiefs were brought in as prisoners by the Sioux—and both were wounded, and no doubt they had been fighting against our troops.

General Doge's mounted men, under Captains Craig, Duncan, Gentry, and Clark, were to range along the Mississippi, Wisconsin, Apple, Plum, Platte, and Rock rivers. And we again congratulate our sisters and brothers of the frontiers, that they and their little ones may now sleep in peace; for the Indians are subdued, and now that we have conquered them—let us temper Justice with Mercy.

More help.—The "Western Intelligencer," published at Brownsville, which has heretofore been a zealous supporter of the present administration has hauled down the Jackson flag, and will hereafter advocate the cause of Clay and the Constitution.

The New Orleans Argus of the 20th ult. says:—"The United States schooner *Grampus*, Commandant Tatnall, is lying at the Bar, from a six months cruise with $800,000 specie on board. She captured on the 10th inst. the brig Montezuma, belonging to St. Anna, for an aggression on the American schnr. William A. Turner, from New York, bound to Matamoras; the officers and crew of the Montezuma to the number of 80, are on board the Grampus.

"THE LAST TIE BROKEN."—General Jackson has avowed in his Veto Message, that he and every other person in office, may judge of the law and the constitution, according to "HIS OWN UNDERSTANDING OF IT." This is a doctrine worthy of the Grand Turk himself? If this is correct, then we might as well shut up our courts and dismiss our judges at once. The General has completed the round of incapacity.

He recommended one term of office.	Intrigued for another.
Said party was a monster.	Now his whole effort is to sustain a corrupt party.
Was opposed to members of Congress being appointed to office.	Has in several instances made such appointments
Recommended a National Bank.	Veto-ed it.
Said he would leave it to the representatives of the people.	Has shown his contempt for their opinions.
Said the Union must be preserved.	Has fomented disunion in Georgia to gain friends.
Said in his inaugural address, he would obey the law and the constitution.	Now says he is not bound by any law, *except as he understands it.*

Louisville Herald.

Recent distinguished deserters of Jackson.

Gen. Pitcher, member of Congress from New York.

Mr. Russel, member of Congress from Ohio.

Mr. Irvin, do do do

Gen. Krepps, member of the Senate, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Miller, do do do

Mr. Dunlap, member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

The Editor of the N. Y. Cour. and Enquirer.

The Editor of the Pennsylvania Inquirer.

The St. Louis Beacon, (Benton's Organ.)

The Bellefonte Patriot, Centre county, Pa.

The Mifflin Eagle, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania.

The Huntingdon Courier, Huntingdon Pa.

The Muncy Telegraph, Lycoming county Pa.

The Lancaster Miscellany, Lancaster co. Pa.

The Irish Patriot and Shield, Philadelphia.

The Poughkeepsie Republican, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

The Monroe Republican, Monroe, Orange county, New York.

Together with many others of equal note and influence.—*U. S. Telegraph.*

From the Lexington Observer and Reporter, Aug. 29.

The clamor of victory, the Jackson presses raised, when the election of their gubernatorial candidate was ascertained has settled down into a *sub rosa* acknowledgement of *defeat.* Since the election, a private circular has been addressed, to all the leading men of the party throughout the state, in which they say they have been *defeated*; and call upon the persons addressed, to assemble at Harrodsburgh, to form a convention, "*for effect abroad.*" One of these circulars, has been shown to a friend of ours, by the person to whom it was sent and in addition to the acknowledgement of defeat, it states, "*that the vote between Buckner and Breathitt, is no test of the strength of Parties.*" This is the truth. The leaders of the party, are fully sensible that, they cannot carry the state in favor of their candidate, at the November election, and all they hope for, is to render the result of the late election serviceable to their party in other states.

From the Albany Eve. Journal, Sept. 4.

ANOTHER VETO.—President Jackson has ordered the United States Engineers to *discontinue their survey of the New York and Erie Rail Road!* This information will astound the citizens residing upon the route of this contemplated road, in the southern tier of counties. What demon of evil has possessed Gen. Jackson? *Why is he opposed to all that is valuable to the people, or important to the country?* And why is the State of New York marked as the victim of his oppression and tyranny? We had not recovered from our astonishment at his Veto upon the bill to improve the Navigation of the Hudson, when we find this modern Nero arresting the Survey of the New York and Erie Rail Road! He seems determined "*to fill the measure of his country's calamities.*

We shall publish to morrow, from the Orange County Patriot, the letters of Cols. Clinton and Albert, announcing the mad and tyrannical orders of the President.

A few weeks since we announced that fourteen Sisters of charity had left St. Joseph's Emittsburg, for the purpose of attending on the sick and dying in the cholera hospitals of Philadelphia; and we now have the pleasure to state that eight sisters departed from Frederick yesterday morning, to attend in the hospitals of Baltimore. Their self devotion is an admirable evidence of the purity of the principles which govern them, and must render them dear to the friends of humanity.—*Fredericktown Herald.*

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