Latest from England.

From the Philadelphia Sentinel.

By the arrival at this port of the packet ship Monongahela, Capt. Dixey, from Liverpool, we have our files of London papers to the 8th, and Liverpool to the 9th of August. The information of the greatest importance, is that which relates to Portugal.

PARIS, Aug 4.—The Nouveliste of yesterday evening says, that no despatch has arrived from the liberating army in Portugal, that private letters from Lisbon describe the city as plunged in consternation. No boat, not even a fishing smack, can navigate in the Tagus. The inhabitants are obliged to be at home at six o'clock, at which hour the shops are closed. Lisbon waits with impatience the cessation of a state of things which grows intolerable. Various reports are in circulation, those relative to Don Pedro are very favourably received. The Nouveliste, which gives an article from Madrid, of the 26th, with official accounts from Portugal to the 21st, which confirm, says the article, all the reports already sent to us on the tranquility that the kingdom enjoys, and which is only equalled by the enthusiasm that all the inhabitants show for his Majesty Don Miguel, to whom they give the most unequivocal proofs of their attachment.

The reports of Don Pedro's victory at Vellonga, over the troops of Miguel, is fully confirmed. Don Pedro continued to occupy Oporto. The following is from the London Times of the 7th ult.

The apprehensions of the friends of Portuguese freedom were yesterday painfully excited by accounts which reached town in the morning, that the Marquis of Palmella had arrived at Falmouth, from Oporto, and had brought intelligence of the total failure of Don Pedro's expedition. The story was vaguely told and had multiplied versions, but in every aspect the news appeared disastrous.—The Oporto papers, which had been received to the 30th ult. did not dissipate the alarm—though they furnished no ground to justify it; and every body interested in the intelligence waited with impatience for the arrival of the official despatches.

We have given in another part of our paper all the facts which we have been able to collect on the subject, and we find them, if not very encouraging, at least not disastrous. The very position of the ex-Emperor may be regarded as not without a warrant for some apprehension. He landed on the 8th or 9th ult., and we find him at Oporto on the 30th. Instead of fighting the troops of his brother on the road to Lisbon, he is obliged to attack them north of the Douro. The victory of the 23d is said, indeed, to have been complete, but it was followed by no results. The Mignelites are still north of the Douro, and the Imperial troops are fortifying Oporto. Thus three weeks have been lost for the invading army—the spirit of the people has had an opportunity of displaying itself without having answered the expectation of the friends of liberty—and the desertion, which was to thin the ranks of the Usurper, has not taken place.

The reason of the delay at Oporto, instead of a rapid advance on Lisbon, is said to be the want of cavalry; but, if this be the case, the necessity for such an arm should have been foreseen, or a landing ought to have been effected at a place where its absence would have been less felt. Don Miguel, who supposes that his brother's forces came to fight, and not to exercise, will scarcely allow them time to organize and discipline a necessary part of their troops. If the commander of the expedition has to purchase and train horses before he ventures southwards, the war cannot be finished in a single campaign.

Such are some forebodings which we cannot disguise from the public; but we are bound at the same time to add, that as yet we see no ground to despair. The Imperial troops fought gallantly at the battle of the 23d, and as they can have no chance of remaining in their native country, or of escaping military execution, but in victory, we may rely on their continued fidelity, and their most persevering exertions.

The packet ship John Jay, at New York, sailed from Liverpool on the 9th ult. and consequently brings no later advices than have been already received. In reference to the English crops, the following item is furnished:

English Harvest.—We learn both the wheat and barley having been cut in several places in this county at the commencement of the week. There appeared to be but one opinion, that finer crops never awaited the gathering, whether in quality or quantity.—[Worcester Herald.

The Virginia Times mentions the following fact:—"Since the Georgetown College, in the District of Columbia, first went into operation, the number of students up to this period has been *ten thousand*, out of which not one single instance of death has ever occurred at the College. We doubt whether a similar instance of health is to be met with any where in America."

Promotion.—We learn from the Globe that Mr. JOHN ROBB, recently of Baltimore, is now "Acting Secretary at War."

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Evening, Sept. 22.

National Republican NOMINATION.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN SERGEANT, of Pennsylvania.

ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, FOR THE 4th DISTRICT OF MD.

Albert Constable of Harford,
Robert H. Goldsborough of Talbot,
John N. Steele of Dorchester.

DELEGATES
To the General Assembly of Maryland.
FOR TALBOT COUNTY.

JOHN STEVENS,
JOSEPH BRUFF,
GEORGE DUDLEY,
SOLOMON MULLIKIN.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM H. TILGHMAN.

At a late meeting of the Executive Council, Samuel Brown, Jr. was appointed Register of Wills for Anne Arundel County vice Col. Simmons, dec'd.

The following gentlemen are announced, in the last Village Herald, as candidates to represent Somerset county in the next Legislature of Maryland:

Isaac D. Jones,
Joseph S. Cottman,
Rider H. Winder,
Littleton Dennis Teackle,
William H. Whittington,
Littleton U. Dennis, Esquires.

We received by the Steam Boat Maryland last evening, the Washington and Baltimore papers of yesterday morning in anticipation, as usual, of the mail,—from which we make the following extracts.

CHOLERA INTELLIGENCE.

From the Nat. Intelligencer of yesterday.

The Report of the Board of Health for the 24 hours ending at 12 o'clock yesterday is withheld for revision and correction b the Board. The new cases within that period were comparatively few; the deaths currently reported were nine (mostly colored) and perhaps more.

From the Balt. American of yesterday.

The consequences of indulgence in fruit and vegetables,—induced by their cheapness, and the rapid decline of the cholera,—are to be seen in the Cholera Report for yesterday. There were *ten* deaths, most of which, there is good ground for believing, were occasioned by eating fruit and vegetables, and particularly the latter. That the atmospheric tendency to cholera has in a great measure disappeared, and that the general health of the city is daily improving, there can be no doubt; but at the same time it is also as certainly manifest that all exciting causes are to be as carefully avoided now as at any period heretofore.

From the Washington Globe of yesterday

THE INDIAN WAR OVER.

Black Hawk and the Prophet taken.

Copy of a letter to the Editor, dated

U. S. Indian Agency at
Prairie Du Chien, 3d Sept. 1832.

F. P. Blair, Esq.

Dear Sir: The Indian War is over. The celebrated leaders of the hostile Indians, *Black Hawk* and the *Prophet*, were delivered to me at this place on the 27th ult. by the Winnebagoes of my Agency. The day after Generals Scott and Atkinson left this place, I sent out two parties of Winnebagoes to bring Black Hawk, the Prophet and Niapope to me. They returned the 27th ult. about 10 or 11 o'clock, and delivered the two first. The same day I turned them over to Col. Taylor, commanding Fort Crawford, and expect to accompany them with a military escort to the Head Quarters of Gen. Scott, at Rock Island, in a day or two.

I am now waiting the return of an express sent up the Mississippi by which I expect to receive about 50 or 60 more prisoners, taken by the Indians. There is now 48 in the Fort, delivered to me by the Winnebagoes of my Agency, and I have previously delivered to General Atkinson 43 prisoners taken by the Winnebagoes and Menomenees.

The moment the hostile Indians entered the limits of my Agency, by crossing the Wisconsin, with the aid of the Commanding Officer at this fort, I assembled the Indians of my Agency, and encamped them before my door, where they remained until the battle of the Mississippi, and the rout of the hostile Indians.

I herewith cover to you an account of the delivery of Black Hawk and the Prophet to me.

Your most obedient servant,
JOS. M. STREET.

From the St. Louis Times, Sept. 8.

☞The Steamboat Winnebago, Capt. Hunt, from Galena, stopped for a few minutes yesterday at the Wharf, on her way to Jefferson Barracks (ten miles below the city.)

The boat left Galena having on board Black Hawk, the Prophet, and eleven other head men of the Sacs and Foxes, together with about fifty warriors of less distinguished fame. The latter were landed on this side of the lower rapids, on their pledge of remaining quiet and inoffensive. Black Hawk, the Prophet and the other eleven have been taken to Jefferson Barracks, there to remain as hostages for the peaceable conduct of their tribes, until a final settlement of all difficulties shall be made. A Mackinaw boat passed the city on Thursday on her way to the Barracks, with five men under the command of Lieut. Cross, of the army, having with them in custody Neopope and some six or seven other warriors.

We understand that Black Hawk and the Prophet were captured by a party of the Winnebagoes and by them delivered to their Agent at the Prairie. These two Chiefs were not taken together, although they were delivered up to the whites at the same time.

The capture of the chiefs of the hostile Indians insures the permanent tranquility of the frontier; & we confidently trust that the pioneers of civilization on the northern borders of our own State and of Illinois, will never again be disturbed by the inroads of the red men.

The Winnebago did not land at Rock Island, the Captain having pledged himself to that effect to his passengers; but we deeply regret to be obliged to say that the boat brings very distressing intelligence of sickness on the Island amongst United States' troops. Doctor Coleman and Lieutenants Gale and Torrance, of the army, had fallen victims to the prevailing epidemic, together with a number of private soldiers. One other officer was dangerously ill. The disease, it is said by passengers in the boat, was subsiding, and hopes were entertained of its speedy disappearance. Four men, (soldiers) and a servant boy died on the passage in the boat under the command of Lieut. Cross.

P. S. We have understood that the Indians on board the Winnebago were under the charge of Lieut. Davis with a guard of twelve men.

The Captain of the boat informs us that there had been but two or three deaths at Galena, reported to be of Cholera. There were no cases when he left port.

The origin of the Cholera at Rock Island has been attributed to the United States' troops brought to that place by Gen Scott; and that officer has, in consequence, been somewhat blamed for want of proper caution. A gentleman from Rock Island has informed us that the disease was not brought by Gen. Scott's troops, but it was, in fact, communicated through another channel The particulars of the causes and progress of the pestilence at Rock Island will probably be in the other papers of this city, next week.

From the Nat. Intelligencer of yesterday

Maine Election.—The glorious political reform which the people are to effect in these United States during the present Autumn, has dawned in the East, and promises a bright and cheering day. We have the Portland papers of Saturday evening, containing additional returns, which, though not yet complete are sufficient to decide the election.—These returns embrace 211 towns, in which the votes stand, for Goodenow, the National Republican candidate for Governor, 26,150. For Smith, Jackson, 27,899. Scattering, 805. As in that State it requires a majority of the whole number of votes cast to elect, of the votes just enumerated 27,427 are necessary to a choice Thus far, therefore Smith has a majority of only 472. His majority in the same towns last year was 4,531.

The American Turf Regiter—The *September Number* being the first number of the fourth volume of the AMERICAN TURF REGISTER AND SPORTING MAGAZINE, published by J. S. Skinner, Postmaster, Baltimore, at $5 per annum has made its appearance In the high finish of its engravings, the beauty of its typography, and the variety of its contents it maintains its well established character. This number is embellished with a fine portraiture of the celebrated CAROLINIAN, engraved on copper The following is the table of contents of the September number, which consists of fifty six pages.

☞*Persons desirous of seeing the work may be gratified by calling at this office.*

Memoir of Carolinian. Horses of olden times—Lee Boo. Performances of Florizel. Chorister's dam. American Wild Horses. Match against time. A visit to A. Taylor. Letter from Eclipse at Cannons to his son King Furgus in Yorkshire.

VETERINARY Turkish cure for Founder in Horses. Cure of Lockjaw in Horses.

Sketch of a true Sportsman Anecdotes of Quarter Racing Foxhounds. Detonating or Purcussion Lock system. Prognostics of the weather.

POETRY—Song, Washington Coit Club, sung at their anniversary dinner.

Great leap. Deer Hunting at Berkeley Springs. Va. Rara avis in terris Trap to catch vermin, (*with a cut.*) Change of plumage in game fowls.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE—List of winning horses, to 1831 and 2. Challenge—Bertrand, Jr. and Little Venus, against Andrew and Bonnets o'Blue.

A flash in the pan—the great trotting match no match at all Races in England—scale of betting &c. Sales of blooded stock. Broadrock races—corrected. Tallahassee Jockey Club, Officers, &c. Fall races over Central Course---notice of

RACING CALENDAR--Racing at Georgetown, Ken.

TURF REGISTER.—American speed, bottom and blood,—none better.

PEDIGREE--of celebrated stallions imported before the Revolution. Of do. since the Revolution. Of distinguished imported mares. Of Medley and Shark in full. Of Diomed and Citizen, in full Of Sir Archy and Sir Harry in full Of the most distinguished of Sir Archy's get. Of American Eclipse, in full Of Sir Charles, in full Of thirty stallions advertised in 1832, with their prices, &c. Of twelve stallions advertised in England, 1826, with their prices Of several horses of the olden time, selected from the Maryland Gazette.

EMBELLISHMENT—*Portraiture of* CAROLINIAN, *engraved by Bannerman* from an original painting.

Honest George Kremer has been nominated for Congress in Union county, Pa.

The Richmond Whig of Tuesday says: "The handsome Gohanna filly of Mr. Roane, was yesterday sold for $2.500 cash. This is the second three years old of Gohanna's produce that has sold since the spring for a large price, Mr. Winfree's having sold for $3,000.

FUEL—WORSE AND WORSE, says the [New York] Journal of Commerce.—Not only is Schuylkill coal $11 and upwards per ton in this city, but oak wood is selling at 18 to 20 shillings a load, and hickory at 24 to 26 shillings. This, for the month of September, is nearly, if not quite unprecedented.

The Richmond Enquirer of Tuesday says:—"We have received the very best information upon the subject; & we do not hesitate to express a most decided opinion that Georgia will be found with Virginia and North Carolina, opposed to the mad doctrine of Nullification. A state Convention will in all probability be called—but they will act cautiously and discreetly, reserving their acts for the final ratification of the People; but in no event will they countenance Nullification."

Indiana. From every source we have probed for information as to the complexion of the next Legislature in this State, we learn, and will vouch for the following result. The Jackson party have a small majority in the House of Representatives; but the Clay party wield a much larger one in the Senate; so that on all joint votes the latter must be successful.—*Kentuckian.*

Philadelphia City Nomination.—We announce to our readers with more than ordinary pleasure, that the Anti-Jackson delegation for the City have nominated HORACE BINNEY and JAMES HARPER for Congress, and that both gentlemen have consented to stand as candidates! This will prove cheering intelligence to the friends of correct principles and our valuable institutions every where throughout the country. The Counstitution is safe!—*Inquirer.*

Pennsylvania.—A letter to the Editors of the Intelligencer from Harrisburg, of the 15th inst., says—"We are doing wonders in this State. As sure as the Sun "rises on the ninth of October, we shall "elect our Anti-Jackson Governor, and "a majority of Congressmen, opposed to "the Administration. This you may rely upon, as there is now a union among "the Anti-Jacksonians."

From the Portland daily Advertiser.

THE ELECTION.

We are yet looking East with anxious eyes. The returns that come in are highly flattering. We dare not yet speak with confidence, but we have hopes, buoyant hopes, probably not of a gubernatorial triumph, but of assuring our friends, that in November, the electoral vote of Maine will be against Jackson. Bangor has outdone the most confident anticipations of our friends. Augusta is well worthy of being the Capitol of the State. Smith looks smaller and smaller in Wiscasset, his own town. Old Lincoln, so far as we can judge from returns, has given us a good gain. Cumberland has given us a net gain of 300. Kennebec has given us a great gain. The towns in Oxford county from which we have heard, gives us a good gain. Nothing definite is known of Somerset and Penobscot, but Penobscot looks well thus far. The Jackson party have a very small gain in York, and will probably gain in Waldo. It is also probable, that quite a thousand scattering votes will be thrown, including anti-masonic and all others. We calculate upon a gain in Somerset and Washington. We hope for a small gain in Hancock. We hope to lose nothing in Penobscot.

The result as yet cannot certainly be judged of. Many of our friends think there is no choice. There is a probability, that such may be the fact, but all depends upon the Eastern counties.—☞If Smith has not done better in the towns to be heard from, than in those already heard from, the electoral vote in November will be ours. We all remember the overflowing and triumphant majority by which Smith was elected last year. The Jackson men have boasted this year, that Smith would have from 6000 to 10,000 majority. A late Globe on the authority of a letter-writer from Maine, claims 10,000 majority! Enough of prediction and comment. We are not yet 'out of the woods." Our friends abroad must wait with patience.

PORTLAND, Sept. 13.

The Election.—We cannot as yet with certainty inform our friends in other States, anxious as they are, what will be the result. The great extent of Maine, and the close run, demand a long time for the collection of our votes, and nice exactness in addition. It would be gratifying, if the Jackson party by altering the election law for party purposes last winter, should have so sadly burnt their fingers as to turn the whole electoral vote against Jackson, making a difference of twenty votes. We are not prepared to say yet what can be done, but if Smith's plurality is knocked down from over six thousand to about two thousand majority, the gain will satisfy us, and our friends abroad, that Maine will be no Jackson state in November.

The Prospect.—The prospect for defeating Gen. Jackson, is most flattering. Pennsylvania and New York, are swarming like a bee-hive. Those who have not access to the Public Prints of those states, can have little idea of the number of meetings, the concourses by which they are attended, and the extreme animation of public opinion. There are many Jackson Meetings, but yet more Anti-Jackson. In Pennsylvania four years ago, an Adams Meeting was a rare thing—Clay Meetings numerously attended, are now being held in every quarter of the State. Result as it may—sufficient or insufficient, to revolutionize the State—the change in public opinion, from the gloom of 1828 to the confident anticipation now entertained, of prostrating Jacksonism, is most marked extraordinary and undeniable. Jackson will be defeated—but whether by Clay or Wirt, is doubtful, and comparatively immaterial. Wirt's prospects, which a year ago were matter of derison are now clearly, no longer a subject of scorn or jest. Nationally speaking, Anti-masonry is *fal lal*—it, (Anti-Masonry,) will have nothing to act upon.—Wirt is a man of abilities. He is wise civilized, and enlightened, and compared to Jacksonism, his rule will be as the refreshing Hesperian to the Simoom.

☞Henry Clay or Wm. Wirt, will be President of the United states, after the 4th of March next. Mark the end of it.

Richmond Whig.

For the Easton Gazette.

THE GEORGIA MISSIONARIES AGAIN.

Mr. Graham:

I am indebted to the Editor of the Whig, for the publication of my communication of the 18th inst., respecting the Georgia Missionaries. The editor in reply "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," refers me to Gen Jackson's reply to the Board of Foreign Missions, on this subject. Now I contend, that this reply is like most of his other political theories, it is a direct burlesque on his practice; for he had formerly said that the "Union must be preserved;" yet this letter breathes the rankest nullification. "The State of Georgia" says he "is governed by its own laws, and if any injustice has been, or is committed, there are *competent tribunals* at which redress can be obtained, without an appeal to me." What competent tribunals does he mean? The Legislature of Georgia had decided against them, the court below had decided against them, and Judge Clayton, who had lost his office in consequence of being friendly to the Indians, declared in Congress, that Georgia would blow the union into ten thousand atoms before it would release these Missionaries!! We ask again what competent tribunal is it to which he alludes? The plain inference from his letter is, that instead of "duly executing the laws," which by his oath he is bound to do, that had the court of Georgia sentenced these Missionaries to the penitentiary for life, he never would interfere to further their release.

But what is the real state of the case? It is this. Methodist and other ministers of the Gospel for daring to express themselves on political subjects, were rudely dragged before a Georgia tribunal, convicted, and sentenced to the Penitentiary' On a writ of Error—this case was unamimously decided by the Supreme Court of the United States (Judge Baldwin objecting to some technical informality in the case, but agreeing with the other Judges as to the constitutional question) against the constitutionality of the law by which these Missionaries were convicted.

But says the Editor of the Whig, "any man in the community, at all *conversant with the law*, (Heaven save the mark!) would have told him, (Wesley) that the President has no authority to proceed; that, for him to do so, before the courts of Georgia have refused to correct the errors of their original proceedings, would be the most flagrant violation of the rights of a State." Now in reply to this *special pleading*, I contend that the Supreme Court did remand this case to the Court below, or to render the subject as intelligible as I can, the Supreme Court of the U. States, after deciding in favor of the Missionaries, directed the Court by which these ministers were convicted to reverse the judgment, and release these Missionaries. But what was the consequence? The prisoners Counsel on a motion to effect their release, was informed by the very court which had convicted them, that the motion could not be received, and that even a protest from the prisoner's counsel would not be permitted to be entered on the record. Was not President Jackson then bound by his oath to see the laws duly executed? When was ever a decree of the Supreme Court before this time completely nullified? Methodists of Talbot what say you to these proceedings? Are

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