—not that he would seem to delight in honorable war, or fight; but marking him as the Priest of assassination or secret murder. He had in one hand a white flag, while the other hung carelessly by his side. They were both clothed in very white dressed deer skins, fringed at the seams with short cuttings of the same. His Indian name is Wa-bukie-shiek—(White Cloud.)

We trust our readers will give a serious consideration, if they have not already done it, to the provisions of the bill introduced into the Senate by Mr. Clay, at the last session, and which, after arriving in the House of Representatives, was *postponed.* It is, we verily believe, the most important measure proposed in Congress since the war of 1812, and, if finally carried, will produce the happiest results. The country is indebted to the sagacity of Mr. Clay, who turned a vexatious proceeding of the party opposed to him to the advantage of the country, for his liberal and enlightened improvement of circumstances apparently adverse to the great interests of the country.

The following is a copy of the very important bill thus postponed:

A BILL to appropriate, for a limited time, the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands of the United States, and for granting lands to certain States.

Be it enacted, &c. That, from and after the thirty first day of December next, there shall be allowed and paid to each of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Alabama, Missouri, Mississippi, and Louisiana, over and above what each of the said States is entitled to by the terms of the compacts entered into between them, respectively, upon their admission into the Union, and the United States, the sum of 12½ per centum per annum upon the net amount of the sales of the public lands which, subsequent to the day aforesaid, shall be made within the several limits of the said States, which said sum of 12½ per centum shall be applied to some object or objects of internal improvement or education within the said States; under the direction of their respective Legislatures: Provided, That said dividend and distribution, or the proportion of any state therein, shall be in nowise affected or diminished on account of any sums which have been heretofore, or shall be hereafter, applied to the construction and continuation of the Cumberland Road but that the same shall remain, as heretofore, chargeable on the two per cent. fund provided for in the compacts with the new States.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That after deducting the said 12½ per centum, and what, by the compacts aforesaid, has heretofore been allowed to the States aforesaid, the residue of the net proceeds of all the public lands of the United States wherever situated, which shall be sold subsequent to the said thirty first day of December next shall be divided among the twenty four states of the Union, according to their respective federal representative population, as ascertained by the last census, to be applied by the Legislature of the said States to such objects of education, internal improvement, colonization of persons of color, or reimbursement of any existing debt contracted for internal improvements, as the said Legislatures may severally designate and authorize: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to the prejudice of future applications for the reduction of the price of the public lands, or to the prejudice of applications for a transfer of the public lands on reasonable terms to the States within which they lie, nor to impair the power of Congress, to make such future disposition of the public lands, or any part thereof, as it may see fit.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the said several sums of money shall be paid at the Treasury of the United States half yearly, to such person or persons as the respective Legislature of the said States may authorize and direct.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That this act shall continue and be in force for the term of five years from the said thirty-first day of December next, unless the United States shall become involved in war with any foreign power; in which event, from the commencement of hostilities, this act shall cease, and be no longer in force: *Provided, nevertheless,* That it, prior to the expiration of this act, any new State or States shall be admitted into the Union, the power is reversed of assigning, by law, to such new State or States, the proportion to which such State or States may be entitled, upon the principles of this act, and upon the principles of any of the compacts made as aforesaid, with either of the seven states first mentioned.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be granted to each of the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, & Missouri, the quantity of five hundred thousand acres of land, to the State of Indiana 115,272 acres, to the State of Illinois 20-000, and to the State of Alabama 100,000 acres of land, lying within the limits of said States, respectively, to be selected in such a manner as the Legislature thereof shall direct, and located in parcels conformably to sectional divisions and subdivisions, of not less than 320 acres in any one location, or any public land subject to entry at private sale; which said locations may be made at any time within five years after the lands of the United States in said States respectively shall have been surveyed and offered at public sale according to existing laws.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the lands herein granted to the States above named shall not be disposed of at a price less than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, until otherwise directed by law; and the nett proceeds of the sales of said lands shall be faithfully applied to objects of internal improvement within the States aforesaid, respectively; namely: roads, bridges, canals, and improvement of water courses, and draining swamps; and such roads, canals, bridges and water courses, when made or improved, shall be free for the transportation of the United States' mail, and munitions of war, and for passage of their troops, without the payment of any toll whatever.

From the Wiscasset Yankee Extra..

☞READ!☜

A Base Jackson Calumny Exposed.

☞The following letter from Com. Tucker was received this morning, Sept. 3d, 1832.

Bremen, (*Me.*) Sept. 1, 1832.

Mr. Hewes—I have just perused the following statement of the *Lincoln Intelligencer,* which I pronounce to be ENTIRELY and TOTALLY FALSE. It reads thus:

"*Commodore Tucker*—We learn from what we consider sufficient authority for stating the fact, that this *aged veteran* of the revolution has, since the veto message appeared, came out the decided friend and supporter of the Old Hero at the head of our government. One such accession as this is worth speaking of. The old Commodore, as well as old Hickory, has fought the battles of his country, and he can duly appreciate the Roman firmness and independence of him who dares to do what is right, regardless of his own popularity."

I say again, that the foregoing from the Intelligencer, is a FALSE and UNPRINCIPLED FABRICATION. I have never thought that Andrew Jackson had those civil qualifications requisite for a Chief Magistrate of the United States. And every day tends more and more to convince me of his *total unfitness* to be the President of this republic. To mention one out of the innumerable instances where he has exhibited a most unpardonable violation of his duty, as well as of the constitution, is enough to convince every reflecting man, that the stability and perpetuity of this government ARE ENDANGERED. I allude to the case of Gwinn. After he had been rejected by the Senate of the United States, the President still continues him in office. Such a wanton and unheard of *violation of the constitution* has never been known since the existence of our government! Under such circumstances, instead of wishing to see Gen. Jackson re-elected to the presidency, I should deprecate it *as one of the greatest evils that cou'd befal our country.* But I do hope and trust that the good sense and wisdom of the people of the United States will elevate to the highest office in their power that *distinguished statesman and patriot* HENRY CLAY, whose splendid talents and liberal views of national policy have shed so much lustre on the reputation of his country, and entitle him to the lasting gratitude of every American.

When I was fighting the battles of my country for Liberty and Independence against the proud Lords of Great Britain I little thought that a Governor of any of the United States would basely sell a part of his state, and (Oh! disgraceful) a part of our citizens to these same British!!! The Jackson party have done this in our own state, and if the people vote for such officers, then farewell to that Liberty and Independence, to gain which, I took 600 British guns, and 3000 British men.

Yours, with sentiments of respect,

SAMUEL TUCKER.

TEXT.

From the Cincinnati (Ohio) Gazette.

Office holding agents engaged in bringing the patronage of the Federal Government to bear upon the Elections.

John A. Bryan, United States Insolvent Commissioner, Columbus.

Bela Latham, Postmaster at Columbus.

David Smith, by authority, printer at Columbus.

William Burke, Postmaster, Cincinnati.

Robert Punshon, Globe Agent, Post Office, Cincinnati.

James Wells, Postmaster, Sidney, Shelby county.

Wm. T. Starks, Postmaster, Greene county.

Robert B. Milliken, Postmaster, Rossville, Butler county.

H. L. Wilson, Posmaster, Georgetown Brown county.

James Lodwick, Postmaster, Portsmouth, Scioto county.

J. Hines, Postmaster, Piketon, Pike county.

A. V. D. Joline, Postmaster, Washington county.

H. St. John, Postmaster, Busiris, Crawford county.

Jacob Saaffner, Postmaster, Cambridge, Guernsey county.

Peter Umstot, Postmaster, Washington, Guernsey county.

Wm Booker, Postmaster, St. Clairsville, Belmont county.

J. Van Rensalear, Postmaster, Canton Stark county.

E Dean, Postmaster, Wooster, Wayne county.

Hugh M'Fall, Postmaster, Mansfield, Richland county.

J. T. M'Nair, Postmaster, Ravenna, Portage county.

D Worley, Postmaster, Cleaveland, Cuyahoga county.

T. J. M'Lean, by authority, printer at Warren, Trumbull county.

More of the Office Holders.

James B. Gardiner, General Indian Agent, Warren co. Joshua Robb, Postmaster, Bellefontaine Logan county, Ohio, are of the corresponding electioneering committees for promoting President Jackson's re-election. Our friends in every part of the State are requested to advise us of any one of their office holding agents not on our list. We wish to have them all.

COMMENT.

Extract from Gen. Jackson's Inaugural Address.

"The recent demonstrations of public sentiment incribes, on the list of executive duties, in characters too legible to be overlooked, the task of *reform*; which will require, particularly, the correction of those abuses that have brought the patronage of the federal government into conflict with the freedom of elections, and the counteraction of those causes which have disturbed the rightful course of appointment, and have placed, or continued power in, unfaithful or incompetent hands."

MORE POST OFFICE ABUSES.

From the Kentucky Observer.

THE POST OFFICE.—The abuses in this department of the Government, are becoming more and more outrageous daily. With a few exceptions, the Post Offices throughout the country, have been transformed into agencies, for the distribution & circulation of the Extra Globe and other electioneering handbills. The mail groans under the weight of these, let it travel whatsoever direction it may; and it has become the business of Post Masters, pursuant to instructions from *Amos Kendall & Co.* to superintend their distribution, instead of attending to their legitimate duties.

We have before us a letter dated *Cumberland Gap, August 31st* the writer of which, a man of high respectability in speaking of the abuses of the Post office, says: "For example, the Post Master in M——, held back documents directed to Mr.—— and myself, before the last election for several weeks. By mere accident, it was found out, through the son of the Post Master, who was more honest than his father, for which his father beat him and turned him off from home. These statements are susceptible of truth by all the citizers of M——. His son is about 18 years of age, & is now hired out to keep a bar at fifty dollars a year. His back was beat in a most shocking manner with a cow hide This is what the party call Republicanism and reform!'"

The above is a statement of one instance of an attempted suppression of letters and papers. We not long since heard of another more gross and criminal, perhaps, than this in the upper part of the State. We state the circumstances as we heard them.

For two or three weeks, the National Republican citizens of the town and county, in which the Post Office was situated, did not receive their papers, either from the east or west. During this time however, letters were received by individuals, informing them that certain papers, and Congressional documents had been forwarded to them. This information induced frequent inquiries of the Post Master for papers & documents, which had failed to reach them, to all which inquiries, he answered in the negative. Several gentlemen, at length, waited upon the Post Master, and stated to him, that the papers and documents alluded to, must be in his office and demanded an examination This was refused. Exasperated at last, the Post Office was surrounded by a large number of citizens who threatened if the documents and papers were not forthcoming to break open the Office, and make a public examination of its contents. This threat produced the desired effect. The fraudulent public functionary, came forward and yielded up the suppressed packages which had been acculating for weeks. These incidents are related as they were told in this city, some months since by a respectable citizen of the town in which it occurred. We *believe* them to be true, or they would not be published by us.

Mr. Adolphus, in his history of the reign of George Third, commenting upon the administration of Lord Bute makes the following remark:

"Under him the PERNICIOUS precedent was introduced, of removing every dependent of government, even to the lowest clerks in the public offices, to introduce others of his own nomination.

Who is the Lord Bute of America? Whom will the impartial historian report to posterity, as the man who introduced this PERNICIOUS precedent into the government of the United States, thereby rendering every petty officer, "even to the lowest clerks in the public offices," a creature, a mere sycophant and tool of the administration?

EVANS' HARRIS.

THE Subscribers to Evans' Harris in Dorchester, Queen Anns and Caroline counties are informed that the work is now ready for delivery at this office.

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Graham:

In overlooking the columns of the Gazette, of the 15th inst. I perceive you have published a piece, over the signature of "A Mechanic," a part of which at least, is calculated to make wrong impressions on the public mind with respect to the course pursued by our Delegates in the Legislature of the state at the last session of that body.

And as those Gentlemen, have again yielded, to the solicitations of their friends to become condidates for re-election; and having been selected, and recommended to their fellow citizens, in the usual form, it behoves us all who are friendly to the political principles which they profess to sustain them by all fair and honorable means in our power; and especially to correct any misrepresentations, that may be made concerning them. And permit me to say, sir, that in these times of party artifice and intrigue, you should be very careful how you suffer publications, to emanate from your press, calculated to further the designs of our political opponents, which is, no doubt, as has been very aptly said, "to divide and conquer."

But to proceed: That part of the article, to which I more particularly allude, may be found in the third paragraph in the following words: "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." Now sir, I would ask any man of candor, if the following would not be the common sense inference, that every reader, of that article, would draw from the above sentence, that at the last session, of the legislature, a distinct proposition was made, to withdraw the donation from the Easton Academy, and apply it to free schools, and that our delegates voted against it.

But by reference to the votes and proceedings, I discover that such is not the fact; and that such a conclusion would do them gross injustice: but I find the true state of the case to be this, that in the course of the session, a member of the House of Delegates, introduced an order, (precisely such an one as was negatived, at the previous session, by a large majority; a proceeding, of the House, which had never occasioned a murmur among the people,) its professed object being to withdraw from the several Colleges and academies throughout the State the donations, with which they had been endowed, by legislative enactments, years ago, for the encouragement of literature within her borders; a munificence, of which the people had never complained.

But here is a blow, aimed at the settled and long standing policy of the state upon this subject, and at one fell stroke, these seminaries is to become habitations for the owls and the bats, and Maryland is to be degraded in the estimation of her enlightened sister states by this illiberal procedure; and that too, without any instructions having been given to the legislature upon the subject: at least it is well known to us all, that this matter, had never been agitated in our county, and that no question had ever been raised upon that point.

Men had been elected and re-elected by the voters of the county to the legislature, and had never attempted to approach the subject, for which, the people had never blamed them, I would therefore ask any man of candor, and reflection what ought our late Delegates to have done, entirely uninstructed as they were, upon a subject of such deep concernment to the people of Maryland, and not having it in their power, to know the will of their constituents upon this important matter, (unless they had been possessed of the prescience by some attributed to the "Flying Dutchman.") give their aid in "reforming," or in other words overthrowing that which had been the pride of statesmen, and the work of years, and always sanctioned by the people; or let this important matter of deep interest, to the whole people of the state, remain untouched, without they had been otherwise instructed, by a majority of their constituents? The answer is easy, and natural, the latter course was the proper one, and by adopting it they thereby sustain their own dignity, and the dignity of the state.

Moreover, it is well known to all who have given themselves the trouble to understand the subject, that the donations granted to the colleges and academies is separate and distinct from the fund appropriated by the state for the encouragement of free schools, and that they are not at all dependent on each other; the one is for the encouragement of literature, in the higher branches, where our young men, who may desire it, may be qualified for professional services; the other, intended to promote a course of instruction, to qualify others for useful employment, in common life; and it must be acknowledged, that both are necessary, to give life and activity to society; and promote its welfare; therefore to rashly seize upon the donations to the academies, and apply them to the schools, without it was known that such a step was called for and necessary, to put schools into operation, and special instructions were given to that effect by a majority of the people, would manifest an obliquity of principal, on the part of any delegates we might elect, to the legislature of the state. And I, for one, believe, if our delegates, had but taken such a step at the last session, uninstructed as they were upon the subject, they would have been called interlopers and novices, or something worse, and none more ready to have done it, than some of those, that are now harping upon this string.

But in bringing this article to a close, I am disposed to say, that however sincere in their professions of good will toward the people, some of those may be who have dwelt upon this subject; yet there is no doubt left upon my mind, but there are wire workers behind the curtain, who would wish to promote discord in our ranks, at the October Election, as an entering wedge to our overthrow, at the important Election in November—that end being accomplished, free schools might be scattered to the winds for them.

But it is our business to be true to our principles, by electing those Gentlemen to the state legislature, who have, through our solicitation consented to serve us, relying upon their integrity and fidelity, having no doubt, but that any local concerns may be promoted, as readily through them, as any others that may be selected.

PLAIN TRUTH.

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Graham:

On enquiring of one of our coasting Captains the cause of the sudden and still declining price of wheat in the Baltimore market, he informed me the millers complained of a scarcity of water at their mills; he further informed me there was not a glut of the article in market—under these circumstances I have determined to send my wheat to the Brandywine Mills, or Philadelphia; and I would suggest to the Farmers of the Eastern Shore, the advantage we might derive from introducing our wheat, so justly celebrated for its superior quality, into those markets—we could have it taken there for one cent additional freight, and one cent tollage, and thereby secure the carrying trade to our own citizens. The course now taken, to get our wheat in those markets, is as follows; agents are established in Baltimore, who buy up our wheat at the depressed prices of an overstocked market, and ship it principally in Delaware vessels for Brandywine or Philadelphia, by which, our coasting trade is deprived of the advantage of the freight, on our own produce and the farmer sustains considerable loss in getting his grain to market through this circuitous, in place of a Direct trade.

An Eastern Shore Farmer.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Evening, Sept. 29.

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.

The National Republicans of Talbot will bear in mind that on Monday next the 1st day of October, they are called upon to exercise the high prerogative of Freemen in electing four Delegates to the General Assembly and one County Commissioner.—We hope every National Republican will be at his post, opposition or no opposition.—Let every man do his duty and all will be safe.

By last night's Steam Boat, we received the Washington and Baltimore papers of yesterday—they contain nothing of importance.

We regret to state, that the match race heretofore announced to take place on the Easton Course, on the 2d Wednesday in October, is at an end, in consequence of one of the horses having received so severe an injury in his right fore leg, as to render him unable to stand training. Indeed so severe is the injury, that doubts are entertained whether he will ever be able again to appear on the turf.

At Last.—The high tempered zeal of the Jackson party has at length shewn itself in its full strength by prevailing upon one of their leaders, Mr. Skinner Colston, to take the field as a candidate for the State Legislature.

Whether we are to consider the sudden appearance of this candidate as evidence of patriotism in him, or whether he is one

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