Our readers will find a capital letter from MAJOR JACK DOWNING in our columns of to-day. We learn from the Albany Daily Advertiser that the Major's letters are in a course of publication in the London papers. Much speculation prevails as to the real author of these popular epistles.—They have been ascribed to Senator Holmes, Mr. Smith, (Editor of the Portland Courier,) John Neale, and Major Mordecai Manassah Noah. The one published to day is, no doubt, from the pen of the latter gentleman.

Fredericktown Examiner.

From the New York Daily Advertiser.

MAJOR DOWNING'S OFFICIAL REPORT ON THE UNITED STATES BANK.

PUBLISHED "BY AUTHORITY."

Rip Raps, August 4th 1833.

DEAR SIR:—I have just got here after examinin the Bank; and it was the toughest job I ever had in my life. The Gineral was so bent on my doing it, that I had to "go ahead," or I'd sneak'd out the first day. I was nigh upon a week about it, figerin and sifering all the while. Mr. Biddle see quick enuf it was no fool'o journey I come on; and I made some of his folks scratch their heads, I tell you. I gin em no notice of my comin; and I jumped right in the thickest on em there one day when they were tumblin in an shellin out the money like corn—"now" says *I*, "my boys, I advise all on ye to brush up your multiplication tables, for I am down upon you with alligation, and the rule of 3, and vulgar fractions, and if I find a penny out of place, the Gineral shall now it. I'm no green horn nor member of Congress; nor Judge Clayton, nor Mr. Cambreleng, neither," says I.

As soon as Mr. Biddle read the letter the Gineral sent by me, says, he "Major, I'm glad the Gineral has sent some one at last that knows something, and can give a strait account," and with that he call'd all the Bank folks, and tell'd em to bring their books together. "Now," says he, "Major, which een'd shall we begin at first." "It makes no odds which," says I: "all I care about, is to see if both ends meet; and if they dont, Mr. Biddle" says I, "its all over with you and the Bank—you'll all go, 'hook and line" and then we off coats, and went at it. I found some of them are fellows there plagy sharp at siferin. They'd do a sum by a kinder short Dilworth quick as a flash. I always use a slate—it comes kinder natural to me; and I chalk'd her off there the first day and figur'd out nigh upon 100 pretty considerable tuf sums. There was more than 8 cart load of books about us, and every one on em bigger than the Deacon's family bible. And such an eternal batch of figerin I never see, and there wasn't a blot or a scratch in the whole on em.

I put a good many questions to Mr. Biddle, for the Gineral gin me a long string on em; an I thought some would stagger him: but he answered them all just as glib as our boys in Downingville do the catakize, from the "chief eend of man" clean through the petitions.—And he did it all in a mighty civil way too, ther was ony one he kinder tried to get round, and that was—how he come to have so few of the Gineral's folks among the Directors until very lately? "Why," says he, 'Major, and Major" says he [and then he got up and took a pinch of snuff and offered me one] says he "Major, the Bank knows no party; and in the first go off, you know the Gineral's friends were all above matters of so little importance as Banks and Banking. If we had put a branch in Dowingsville, says he, "the Gineral would not have had occasion to ask such a question." and with that he made me a bow, and I went home and took dinner with him. It is plagy curious to hear him talk about millions and thousands; and I got as glib too at it as he is; and how on earth I shall git back to nine-pences and four-pence-hapenies I cant tell.

After I had been figerin away there nigh upon a week, and used up 4 or 5 slate pencils, and spit my mouth as dry as a cob, rubbin out the sums as fast as I did them, I writ to the General, and tell'd him it was no use; I could find no mistake; but so long as the Bank was at work it was pretty much like counting a flock of sheep in a fall day when they are just let into a new stubble—for it was all the while crossing and mixing, and the only way was to lock up all the Banks and as fast as you count em, black their noses.

"Now" says I one day "Squire Biddle I'll just take a look at your money bags, for they tell the Gineral you han't got stuff enuf in the bank to make him a pair of spectacles, "none of your rags" says I, "but the real grit;" and with that he call'd 2 or 3 chaps in Quaker coats, and they open'd a large place about as big as the "east room;" and such a sight I never see—boxes, bags and kags, all full, and I should say nigh upon a hundred cord. Says I, "Squire Biddle what on earth is all this? for I am stump'd" "O" says he, Major "that's our Safety Fund,"—"how you talk?" says I.

"Now," says *I*, "is all that genwine?" "Every dollar of it" says he. "Will you count it? Major," says he. "Not to day," says I; "but as the gineral wants me to be particular, "I'll just hussle some on em," and at it I went with hammer and file. *It* raly did me good, for I did not think there was so much rale chink in all creation. So when I got tired I set down on a pile, and took my wollet, and begun to count over some of the "Safety Fund" notes I got shaved with on the grand tower. "Here," says I, "squire Biddle, I have a small trifle I should like to barter with you—it's all "Safety Fund," says I,—"and Mr. Van Buren's head is on most all on em." But as soon as he put his eyes on em he shook his head. *I* see he had his eye teeth cut. "Well," says I, "its no matter;"—but it lifted my dander considerable.

"Now," says I, "Mr Biddle, I've got one more question to put to you, and then I'm through. You say your bills are better than the hard dollars; this puzzles me and the gineral too. Now how is this?" "Well," says he, "Major, *I*'ll tell you; suppose you have a bushel of potatoes in Downingville, and you wanted to send them to Washington, how much would it cost you to get them there?" "Well," says I, "about two shillins lawful—for I sent a barrel there to the gineral last fall, and that cost me a dollar freight." "Well," says he, "suppose I've got potatoes in Washington jist as good as yours, and I take your potatoes in Downingsville and give you an order to receive a bushel of potatoes in Washington, wouldn't you save two shillins lawful by that? We sometimes charge," says he, "a trifle for drafts when the places are distant, but never as much as it would cost for the dollars;" and with that we looked into the account's again, and there it was. Says *I* "Squire Biddle, I see it now as clear as a whistle."

When I got back to Washington, I found the gineral off to the "Rip-Raps," and I after him. One feller there tell'd me I couldn't go to the "Rip Raps" that the Gineral was gone there to keep off business: but as soon as I tell'd him who I was, he ordered a boat and I pad-dled off.

The Gineral and I have talked over all the Bank business; he says it is not best to publish my report as he wants it for the message; and it would only set them *Stock*-fish nibblin agin in Wall street. I made him stare when I tell'd him about the dollars I saw there and once and awhile he would wrinkle his face up like a ball of ravlins; and when I tell'd him Biddle wouldn't give me any of his "Safty Fund" for any of Mr. Van Buren's that I had with me; the Gineral took out his wallet, and slung it more than five rods into the brakers.

We are now pretty busy, fitting and joining the beams and rafters of the message; and if Mr. Van Buren don't git back before we shingle it, I guess his safty Fund will stand but a poor chance.

The Gineral don't care much about havin his head for a sign board, but says he, "Major" when they put my head on one eend of a Bank Bill, and Mr. Van Buren's on tother eend; and promise to pay Andrew Jackson," and then blow, up, its too bad—I won't allow it—it shant be." The Gineral says, if he allows Amos Kendle to make his report about the State Banks, it is but fair to let me publish mine about Squire Biddle's bank. So *I* am getting mine ready.

We have a fine cool time here, and an't bothered with office seekers; we can see em in droves all along shore, waitin for a chance. One fellow swam off last night to get appointed to some office—the Gineral thinks of making him minister to the King of the Sandwich Islands, on account of their being all good swimmers there.

Yours, eternally,
J. DOWNING, Major,
Downingville Militia, 2d Brigade.

The following is a copy of the circular addressed to the different State Banks on the subject of the government deposits:

AUGUST, 1833.

SIR:—I have been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, at the request of the President of the United States to confer with State Banks in relation to future deposits and distribution of the public revenue.

It is deemed probable by the Government that the Bank of the United States will not be rechartered, and that no other institution will be established by Congress to supply its place as Agent of the Treasury.

As it is now less than three years to the expiration of its Charter the President thinks it his duty to look to the means by which the service it now renders to the Government is thereafter to be performed and if sufficient reasons shall exist the Government may desire to employ another Agent, or other Agents at an earlier period.

The sole object of my appointment is to ascertain on what terms the several State Banks may be willing to perform the service now rendered by the Bank of the United States to the Government should it become necessary or expedient to employ another Agent or other Agents that the Secretary of the Treasury may, in that event be able to make a judicious selection.

In pursuit of this object, I have the honour to inquire whether the Bank over which you preside is desirous, should a change take place of undertaking that agency, or a portion of it, at ———

If this inquiry should be answered in the affirmative, I am authorised to communicate with you further on the subject.

It is however to be distinctly understood that nothing which may pass is to be considered a pledge on the part of the Government to remove the deposits from the Bank of the United States before the expiration of its charter or to employ your Bank in any event or to make any final arrangements upon the conditions which may now be proposed or received.

If it be convenient, I shall be happy to know the disposition of your Board of Directors on the subject; if not, will you do me the favor to give me your own, leaving an expression of the wishes of the Board to some more convenient opportunity.

Very respectfully, your ob't servant,
AMOS KENDALL.

To the Editor of the Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Talbot county, Aug. 15, 1833.

Mr. Editor—

Being now on a visit to this shore, for the purpose of explaining to the friends of Colonization, the position in which the Board of Managers of the Maryland State Colonization Society have placed themselves in regard to Colonization, as the only practicable mode of gradually extirpating slavery from the State: and cherishing, as I do, the belief, that our fellow citizens generally will concur with the managers of our State society, in the views they have taken of this subject, and also, in the plans they have adopted to consummate all the benificent purposes of the scheme, I herewith inclose a copy of their preamble and resolutions and earnestly request you to favour the cause, by giving them an early insertion in your paper.

A cause, involving so many essential interests, political, moral and religious, ought to be *well* understood by every citizen. The great depths of prejudice and ignorance are rapidly breaking up, almost every where, not only within our own country, but throughout the civilized world. Maryland has a deep *stake* in one of the leading questions of the day and the age—much of wisdom, prudence and skill, are necessary to enable her to meet, and to master the coming *crisis*, which can neither be *arrested* nor *elwded*. Her fortunes are fairly and honorably embarked in the cause of colonization; upon the successful issue of the great and holy struggle, which she is now making to restore to the land of their forefathers, a too long neglected and hopeless population, depend her own prosperity and glory:—The spirit of her people—their general intelligence and love of liberty, and the rapidly increasing spread among them of that great moral power, which is to subdue all the powers of the earth to the government of reason and religion, furnish a delightful presage of the certainty of success in this great work, which is "to raise Maryland to that rank, which her natural advantages so truly entitle her to hold."

It is my intention to visit, at as early a period as possible, the different counties on this shore, for the purpose of forming societies, auxiliary to the objects set forth in the enclosed preamble and resolutions. It is also my intention to avail myself of every favorable opportunity, to explain to the free colored people, the benevolent tendencies of the scheme upon their own destiny and the ultimate destiny of their race.

By publishing this, together with the enclosed, you will confer a benefit to the cause, and oblige

Your obd't servant,
W. McKENNEY.
Colonization Agent for the State of Maryland.

Editors of papers on this shore, friendly to the objects and ends proposed by the managers of the Maryland State Colonization Society, will confer a favor by copying this.

MARYLAND STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

APRIL 30, 1833.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers this afternoon at the Colonization office, the following preamble and resolutions were read, discussed, amended, and adopted unanimously.

Whereas, It is the desire of the Maryland State Colonization Society to hasten, as far as they can, the arrival of the period when slavery shall cease to exist in Maryland; and whereas the society believe that this can best be done by advocating and assisting the cause of colonization, which is considered as the safest, the truest, and the most efficient auxiliary of freedom, under existing circumstances: and whereas the cause of colonization, which has already produced great results, and from which so much is still anticipated, must depend, in Maryland, upon the facilities afforded for the transportation and reception of emigrants on the coast of Africa, which can only be secured to the necessary and desired extent, by the establishments in Africa, where there will be no restraint upon emigration beyond the control of the state society, and whereas it is believed, for these and other reasons; to be expedient for the state society to form at this time, a new settlement on the coast of Africa: and whereas it has been represented to the Society, that Cape Palmas and its neighborhood offer commercial and agricultural facilities of the most important character, so as to make a settlement there desirable in every point of view; and whereas it is believed that a settlement thus formed by a society, whose avowed object is the ultimate extirpation of slavery, by proper and gradual efforts, addressed to the understanding and existence of the people of the state would be viewed with peculiar interest by all those who advocated colonization on account of its tendencies towards liberty, and would receive that aid from them which would ensure its prosperity and happiness; and whereas the society believe, that it is proper to use every means in their power to raise Maryland to the rank of a free state of this union, not only on account of the immediate benefit to herself, but for the sake of the illustration which she would then furnish of the effect of colonization in removing slavery:

Therefore, be it resolved, That this society will forthwith establish a settlement, at a suitable point on the coast of Africa, and will take immediate measures to procure, both within and without the state, the necessary pecuniary aid.

Resolved, That the committee heretofore appointed, on the subject of new settlements, be directed to report to the board upon the position & the details of the new settlement, together with the probable cost of the same.

Resolved, That the managers of the state fund be solicited to lend their aid, in such manner as they may deem proper, in this behalf.

Resolved, That the corresponding secretary of this society be directed to address a copy of the above resolutions to the agent of the New York State Colonization Society, and that Mr. Latrobe, Mr. Sheppard and Dr. Boad be a committee to conduct such correspondence as may grow out of the said resolutions, in the recess of the Board.

The board then adjourned.

JUNE 28, 1833.

At a meeting of the board of Managers, held at the Colonization office, this evening, the committee on the subject of a new settlement, reported that the committee had had the matter under consideration, and had no hesitation in recommending Cape Palmas, or its vicinity, as the most suitable position for the establishment of a new settlement, to the leeward of Monrovia, on the southwest coast of Africa. Its advantages were great in an agricultural point of view: equally so in a commercial one, and there was no reason to believe that its health was not as good as that of any other situation on the coast. The chairman read extracts from several letters sustaining the views of the committee. The report was accepted.

The following resolutions were then discussed, and unanimously adopted, with the accompanying preamble:

Whereas, This society have heretofore resolved to establish a settlement at a suitable point on the coast of Africa, and to take measures to procure, both within and without the state, the necessary pecuniary aid: and whereas, Cape Palmas, or its vicinity, has been recommended, as affording advantages for such a settlement as has been proposed, which justify this society in taking steps for its more particular exploration and purchase: and whereas, it is considered proper, that before proceeding to make the application for assistance, contemplated by the resolutions above mentioned, that the principles upon which it is intended to establish a new settlement should be distinctly stated, for the information of those who may be willing to lend their aid to the cause of colonization, as advocated by this society—Therefore, be it resolved, as follows:

1. That the Maryland State Society look forward to the extirpation of slavery in Maryland, by proper and gradual efforts, addressed to the understanding and experience of the people of the state, as the primary object of their labors.

2. That the Society believe that this can best be accomplished, under existing circumstances, by advocating and assisting the cause of colonization.

3. That the colonization of the people of color of the United States on the coast of Africa, will not only promote their own temporal freedom and happiness, but tend to their moral improvement, and be the means of spreading the lights of civilization and the gospel in Africa.

4. *Whereas*, It is desired that the settlement about to be made by this society, should, as far as practicable, become a moral and temperate community, and as this is to be effected, in a great degree, by the character of the emigrants who leave America for a new home in Africa, and whereas, the sad experience of this country has shown the demoralizing effects of the use of ardent spirits—*Be it resolved*, That no emigrant shall be permitted to go from Maryland to a settlement of this society in Africa, who will not first bind himself or herself to abstain therefrom.

5. That the principle of abstaining from the use of ardent spirits, except for medicinal purposes, be incorporated into the local government of the settlements of this society in Africa so that no person shall be capable of holding office therein, who shall not first pledge himself to abstain from the use of, or traffic in ardent spirits, with the above exception.

6. That this society believe, that in thus uniting the two great causes of colonization and temperance, the best interests of both will be promoted. Colonization will advance with a healthier step to ultimate success, and temperance will find, in a nation founded upon its principles, an illustration that must be forever conclusive as to its political benefits, and an example all powerful in its influences

7. That this society, while it will encourage, at all times, commercial communication with their settlements, so as to increase the facilities of emigration and colonization, yet it will make their agricultural character and improvement peculiarly the objects of solicitude.

On motion, *Resolved*, That an agent be forthwith appointed, to obtain the pecuniary aid, necessary to the establishment of the new settlement, to be made by this society in Africa—and that Mr. Latrobe, Mr. Anderson, and Mr. Howard be a committee to recommend a suitable person to the next meeting of the board.

Resolved, That the same committee be directed to recommend to the board a suitable person to proceed to Africa, to purchase a site for the proposed settlement, at Cape Palmas, or its vicinity, if practicable, under instructions to be hereafter furnished, and which instructions the said committee are hereby authorised to prepare, to be submitted to the board.

On motion, *Resolved*, That it be the duty of the agent or agents, who may be appointed by this society to procure the co-operation of the friends of colonization in other states, to invite them to become members of this society in its corporate character, under a pledge that they shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges therein, which are enjoyed by the members resident in the state of Maryland.

There are many diseases incident to other animals from which man is exempt. But there are many of them contagious to him. A singular instance of this kind lately occured in London.

A groom had been attending a horse diseased with the glanders, and had carelessly permitted the discharge from its nose to fall on his hands—and witlessly to remain. A fortnight sent him to an hospital, complaining of an unaccountable debility, which changed to diarrhœa, and to delirium. Soft tumors and globular pustules afterwards appeared on different parts of his body; and an occasional discharge issued from his nostrils. So singular a case warranted scrutiny, and begat suspicion of glanders, which was confirmed by the patient's answer how he had been employed. An eminent veterinary surgeon was sent for; and the case was rendered too plain to admit of doubt. Death was inevitable. The cry for 'water! water!!' became incessant, and all that the medical attendants could do was to mitigate pain; and the patient soon ended his life, exclaiming 'I know I am dying. I shall die soon, but I shall die happy. I know now I am glandered; I shall die as my horses do—I shall die happy.'

It is indeed one of the most unaccountable follies or frailties of compassion, to exhibit sympathy where its efforts are known to prove fruitless. It is known to every veterinary surgeon that not one in fifty of those horses which become diseased with the glanders have ever recovered, however they may have been attended. Is it not then an extraordinary symptom of prudence or pity wantonly to permit the slow and secure ravages of the disease on the poor distressed brute, rather than rid it of pain in ransoming it from existence? A horse so diseased cannot be cured, cannot live long. At least no cure has yet been devised or discovered for the disease; and till some remedy is discovered—not partially to prolong enduring existence in a soulless brute, but to restore it to health and utility—the best dart of pity is prudence in promptly ridding the animal of useless tortured life.—[Amer. Sentinel.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Morning, Aug. 24.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.—Agreeably to adjournment, the National Republican Convention, composed of committees from Cecil, Kent, Queen-Ann's, Caroline and Talbot counties, re-assembled at Centreville on the 19th inst.

In the absence of Gen. Solomon Dickinson, of Talbot, Col. William Hughlett, of Talbot, was called to the chair

The following gentlemen were present, viz: Gen. James Sewell, Messrs. Geo. C, Veazy and Alfred C. Nowland, of Cecil; Messrs. Wm. B. Wilmer, Jas. Eades, Geo. S. Holyday, Jas. A. Pearce, Pere Wethered, and Dr. John K. B. Emory, of Kent; Dr. James K. Harper, Messrs. John Brown, John McKenney, Benjamin Seegar, and Edward G. Bourke, of Queen-Anns; Col. Wm. Hughlett, Messrs. Edward N. Hambleton, Samuel T. Kennard, Jeremiah Valiant, and William H. Tilghman, of Talbot; Col. Wm. Orrell, Messrs. John Boon, Jacob C. Willson, Caleb P. Davis, James Dukes, and Spencer Hitch, of Caroline.

On motion, by Mr. Brown, it was *Resolved*, That when this Convention proceed to ballot for a Candidate for Congress, they shall vote by counties, each county giving one vote.

The Convention then proceeded to select a candidate to represent this district in the next Congress of the United States.

Mr. Hambleton named to the Convention, Robert H. Goldsborough, Esq. of Talbot.

Mr. Boon named Daniel C. Hopper, Esq. of Queen-Anns.

The Convention having ballotted, it was ascertained that Cecil, Kent and Talbot counties voted for Robert H. Goldsborough, Esq.

And, that Queen-Anns and Caroline voted for Daniel C. Hopper, Esq.

The following resolution as moved by Col. Orrell, and amended by Gen. Sewell, was then unanimously adopted,

Resolved, That this Convention unanimously concur in the nomination of Robert H. Goldsborough, Esq. and recommend him as a suitable person to represent this district in the next Congress of the United States.

On motion by Mr. Hambleton, it was *Ordered*, That the proceedings of this Convention be published in the several papers within this congressional district; and that the chairman and Secretary address a letter to Mr. Goldsborough, informing him of his nomination, and urging his acceptance.

A vote of thanks to the chairman & secretary was passed: and the Convention adjourned.

WM. HUGHLETT, Chairman.
EDWARD G. BOURKE, Secretary.

CENTREVILLE, Aug. 19, 1833.

DEAR SIR:—The National Republican Convention assembled here to-day, for the purpose of nominating a gentleman suitable to represent this district in the next Congress, have instructed us to inform you, that they have concurred, unanimously, in recommending you to the voters of this district, as a person proper to represent them in the next Congress of the United States.

We hope that you will inform us at as early a day as possible, whether it will be agreeable to you to accept this nomination.

Very respectfully
your obedient servants
W. HUGHLETT, Chair'n.
EDW'D. G. BOURKE, Sec'ry.

To Col. William Hughlett, Chairman of the late National Republican Convention at Centreville.

I have now, sir, the honor to forward to you my answer to the communication from the late National Republican Convention at Centreville, which you so obligingly sent on to me by your servant this morning.

To be distinguished by the Deputies of the Freemen of so large and so respectable a community as that which constitutes the National Republican party in the second Congressional district on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, as their candidate for a seat in the Congress of the United States, is an evidence of favour that any man might well be proud of—it is one which I duly appreciate—and for which I return, all that I can return, my cordial and unfeigned thanks.

I lament, however, that it is not in my power to accept this distinction at the hands of the Convention—and I regret it the more, as it may give them the trouble of assembling together again to make another choice. But that regret is greatly soothed by the consideration, that they will easily be enabled to make choice of some citizen who, to just zeal in their cause, and with a vigor of constitution adequate to bear him through the fatigues of a political campaign, will add those high and eminent endowments which will command the approbation and confidence of the district.

If custom has authority in prescribing a rule of action, it has also great influence in regulating popular sentiment. It has been invariably the usage among us for a candidate to visit every part of a Congressional district to pay his respects to the people, and it is as general an impression that, without this, no man can succeed. I must then either conform to the practice and gratify the public expectation in this particular, or decline. To accept the profferred honor without acceding to the terms that custom has established, would be a failure to fulfil what friends had a right to expect of me—Feeling that I am unable to undergo this labor, I have no option, but to decline.

Whilst the district was a small one, composed of this and the two adjoining counties, where the power of opinion gave unchecked and triumphant control to that portion of our Fellow Citizens with whom I am politically associated, the labour was comparatively nothing. But since its enlargement by annexing two more distant counties, with a little more adversary strength (results certainly produced by the uncontrolable circumstances of the stationary number of our population, and the increased ratio of representation) whatever motives or reasons demanded the presence of a candidate in every part of the district before, must now be rendered doubly cogent and imperious—not that I mean to be understood as believing that the change has rendered success at all doubtful (for I should certainly expect a seat in Congress through this nomination) but that it has greatly expanded the sphere of action,—increased the duties of exertion—and multiplied the necessary labors to achieve it.

If any thing could induce a deviation from this determination it would be the decisive ardor mixed with unqualified preference and confidence which has marked the great majority of the district in my behalf—but even this I must resist—offering the assurance both to friends and to those whose preferences were differently directed, that I am ready and willing at all times, if an exigence occurs, to co-operate in any part of the district with the candidate they may name, and to render him and them the best services that I could have rendered myself—but to the labour of a general canvass through the district I am utterly incompetent.

After an unremitted, laborious, and unappalled service in popular canvassing for almost one third of a century, in defence of opinions and principles common to that portion of my fellow citizens with whom I have been associated and myself, which gave form and character to our Government, and which have been found by the test of time to be the sure resource and reliance of all administrations either on the occurrence of a great crisis or upon the establishment of any expanded system of national policy, I feel admonished by the growth of years and by inconveniences flowing from that service not to engage in renewed and augmented labours, my physical inadequacy to sustain which might jeopard your cause and would certainly impair my remaining health. It is very true that I yielded to the commands of my Fellow Citizens during the past autumn to undergo a most laborious canvass in a still larger district—but it is not less true that in the fatigues of that exertion, though crowned with success, I received the admonition which I now disclose. The crisis then and the state of things now too are different—then a hope was entertained and the exertion was directed to extirpate an evil that was corrupting the body of the nation, and whose longer continuance it was justly feared would destroy it—at such a time, no man had a right to withhold any services demanded of him. But the intended remedy failing, the malady is now left to the chances of time, to the still more precarious chance of change in its character, and to the native strength and vigour of the patient, where no aid seems plausible but to attempt to mitigate suffering until the arrival of a period when another chance may be presented to place the afflicted sufferer under better councils. To provide this aid is certainly a high duty—one which the Convention very properly feel, and I applaud—and in the successful accomplishment of which they have my hearty good wishes.

Unchanged in every opinion and political view that I have avowed before the world, which the experience produced by time has tended more to strengthen than relax, I ardently desire that those whom the Convention represents may succeed in their devotion to sustain the best principles and the best men—as it is in the establishment of the first and in the promotion of the last that we can only expect to secure the blessings of liberty to our countrymen and true glory to our country.

If the conflict of party must go on, I shall rejoice to find that those with whom I am in political alliance infuse a national spirit into all that proceeds from them Refraining from, nay disdaining the paltry artifices of appeals to supposed prejudices, or resorts to other equally despicable concerts of unworthy ambition, I trust that they will take counsel of wisdom and patriotism alone to direct them in a true American cause.

Let each man honestly regard his own advancement to office or trust as the last object of his consideration—let each man generously discard all personal prejudices, all personal hostilities to his adversaries, steadily adhering to principles that are approved and to men that are upright, and we shall bring about a state of things most propitious to liberty, to national happiness, and union. There is a growing intelligence among the great body of the people of our country (the result no doubt of the wider spread of education) that will sustain such exertions. Where popular opinion is the sovereign, no work of wisdom can be stable without the universal diffusion of knowledge through the means of systematic education—for with an untutored people he who decks Vice and Folly in fascinating attire, and recommends them, will be as likely to succeed as he who sets forth Virtue and Wisdom in the simpler garb of truth. To enlighten mankind is to serve the cause of truth and wisdom.

Believing these to be the ends and aim of our political friends, my best wishes wait on them, regarding their success as one of the means most promotive of the real grandeur of the nation and of the general prosperity of the People.

With every consideration, I am faithfully,
Yours,
ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.
3 o'clk, P. M. Tuesday 20th Aug. 1833.

☞ *NOTICE.*—ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH, Esquire, having declined the acceptance of the nomination made by the National Republican Convention, held at Centreville, on Monday the 19th instant, to be voted for at the next October election, for a seat in Congress, for this district,—in consequence whereof, the committees from the respective counties in the district, are earnestly requested to meet at Centreville on MONDAY, the 2d of September next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. to make a further nomination—punctual attendance is requested.

W. HUGHLETT, Chairman.

August 24th, 1833.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN MEETING.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Committees from the several election districts of Talbot county, convened in general Convention at the court-house, in Easton, on Tuesday last, the 20th inst.

Edward N. Hambleton, Esq. was called to the chair and Thomas C. Nicols appointed Secretary. The committee then selected the following gentlemen as proper candidates to represent Talbot county, in the next General Assembly, viz.

Joseph Bruff, | George Dudley,
Solomon Mullikin, | Sam'l Hambleton, Jr.

For Sheriff.

William H. Tilghman.

For Commissioners of Talbot County.

John Edmondson and | William Benny.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, Chr'n.
Test THOS: C. NICOLS, Sec'y.

At a meeting of the committees from the several election districts of Caroline county convened at Denton on Tuesday the 20th inst. pursuant to previous arrangement for the purpose of selecting four suitable persons to represent said county in the next General Assembly of Maryland, and also to nominate a candidate for the next Sheriffalty. Solomon D. Cranor, Esq. was called to the chair and Wm. T. Purnell appointed Secretary. Whereupon the following gentlemen were nominated as candidates for the next General Assembly.

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