er expecting another attack the next morning. We could distinctly hear the Indians, nearly all night, crying over their dead, which is their custom; and at daylight they shot a wounded chief—it being also a custom to shoot any of their tribe that are mortally wounded.—They, after that, set out with their dead and wounded to a mountain about a mile distant, where they deposited their dead in a cave on the side of it. At eight in the morning, two of our party went out from the fortification to the encampment, where the Indians had lain the night previous and counted forty eight bloody spots on the grass where the dead and wounded had been laying. As near as we could judge, their loss must have been forty killed and thirty wounded.*

Finding ourselves much cut up, having one man killed, Thomas M'Caslain—and three wounded, D. Buchanan, Matthew Doyle, and James Carriell—five horses killed, & three wounded, that we recommenced strengthening our little fort; and continue our labors until one, P. M. when the arrival of thirteen Indians, drew us into our fort again. As soon as they discovered we were still there, and all ready for action and well fortified, they put off. We after that remained in our fort eight days, recruiting our wounded men and horses; at the expiration of which time, being all in pretty good order, we set out on our return to St. Antonia de Baxar. We left the fort at dark and travelled all night and next day until afternoon, when we picked out an advantageous spot and fortified ourselves where we remained two days, expecting the Indians would again, when recruited, follow our trail; but however, we saw nothing more of them.

David Buchannan's wounded leg here mortified, and having no surgical instruments, or medicine of any kind, not even a dose of salts, we boiled some live oak bark very strong and thickened it with pounded charcoal and Indian meal, made a poultice of it and tied it round his leg, over which we sewed a buffalo skin, and travelled along five days without looking at it when it was opened, the mortified parts had dropt off, and it was in a fair way of healing; which it finally did, and he is as well as ever it was. There was none of the party but had his skin cut in several places, and numerous shot holes through his clothes.

On the twelfth day we arrived, in good order, with our wounded men and horses at St Antonia de Baxas.

*We afterwards learned from the Camacha Indians that their loss was *eighty two* in killed and wounded.

*From the Trenton Emporium.*

## THE GREAT QUAKER CAUSE.

The great Quaker Cause, as it is termed, has been decided by the highest State tribunal. The interest taken by the community in the history and termination of this suit will justify the space this brief statement occupies in our paper.

It is a matter of public notoriety that from the year 1825 to 1827, a difference of sentiment either in relation to fundamental doctrines or important articles of discipline, had arisen among the Society of Friends, which in the latter year produced a separation of the Society. Prior to this separation, the two parties were known by the appellations of "Orthodox" and "Hicksite." The first, from their alleged adherence to the faith of the early Friends, and the last, from their partiality towards Elias Hicks, a favorite speaker with them, although they also claimed to believe with the early Friends. Upon the separation, disputes about the large property held by the Society naturally arose, to determine one of which, in 1828, this present suit was brought in Chancery.

A bill for relief was filed in the Court of Chancery, by Jos. Hendrickson, complainant, against Thomas L. Shotwell, defendant, to foreclose a mortgage given by the defendant to the plaintiff as the Treasurer of the Preparative Meeting of Friends for Chesterfield, for the sum of two thousand dollars. The sum was part of a trust fund, raised by contribution in 1779, by the members of the meeting, and placed under the control of Trustees to be appointed by it. Hendrickson was the Treasurer chosen by the Orthodox, the *Hicksites*, on the separation, elected Stacy Decow, Treasurer, who claimed payment of the money, as the proper representative of the Trustees.

Shotwell who at that time was not a member of either Society, finding himself thus placed between two fires, for his own safety, in 1829 filed a bill of interpleader, desiring that both Treasurers might be brought into Court, and either party there be compelled to make out his title to the money. This brought the litigants face to face in Court, where the question of property was to be determined on the question, "which is the true Society of Friends?"

In showing forth, on behalf of the Orthodox, their exclusive right to that title, Hendrickson stated their belief to be—in those doctrines always held and maintained by the Society of Friends, or people called Quakers: to wit:

First.—"Though they have seldom used the word "Trinity," they believe in the existence of the Father, the Son or Word, and the Holy Spirit: that the Son was God, and became flesh, and there is one God and Father, of whom are all things: that is one Lord Jesus Christ, by whom were all things made, who was glorified with the Father before the world began, who is God over all blessed forever: that there is one Holy Spirit the promise of the Father and the Son, the leader and the sanctifier and comforter of his people, and that these three are one, the Father, the Word, and the Spirit.

Second they believe in the atonement; that the divine and human nature of Jesus Christ, our Saviour, were united; that, thus united, he suffered, and died, through his sufferings, death and resurrection, was atoned for the sins of men: that the Son of God, in the fulness of time, took flesh, became a perfect man, according to the flesh descended as one of the seed of Abraham and David, is sitting with God from all eternity, being him self God, and also in the time partaking of the nature of man, through him is the goodness and love of God conveyed to mankind: and that by him man received and partake of these mercies; that he took upon him the seed of Abraham, and his holy body and blood was an offering and sacrifice for the sins of the whole world.

Third.—They believe the scriptures are given by inspiration, and when rightly interpreted are unerring guides, able to make wise unto salvation through faith in Jesus Christ; that the spirit still operates on the souls of men, and in so doing furnishes the primary rule of faith; that the Scriptures must be secondary in reference to this primary source from whence they proceed; but as the dictates of the Spirit are always true and uniform, all ideas and views which any person may entertain repugnant to the doctrines of the Scriptures, must proceed from false lights."

These being the doctrines of the present Orthodox, by them alleged to have been held by early Friends, Hendricksen proceeded to state what were the doctrines of the opposing party, ascribed to them—

"First—They believe Jesus Christ was a mere man, divinely inspired, partaking more largely of inspiration than other men, but that others by resorting to the same means and exertions, may receive as great a measure of divine inspiration: that he, the Apostles and prophets, cannot be, and have not been; set above other men; they disbelieve his partaking of the divine as well as human nature that he is one and the same essence with God.

Second—they deny the doctrine of the atonement, and contend, that man may have access to his God without any mediator: they contend the crucifixion and sufferings of Christ, if any atonement at all, were an atonement only for the local sins of the Jews.

Third—They deny the divine inspiration of the Holy Scriptures, and hold that they contain doctrines and injunctions which are incorrect, and that they are a mere shadow."

Stacy Decow, on behalf of the Hicksite party, in his answer to the bill of interpleader filed by Shotwell, studiously avoids a detailed exposition of doctrines alleging that "the Society of Friends acknowledge no head but Christ, & no principle of authority or government in the Church, but the love and power of God operating on the heart, and thence influencing the judgment, and producing unity and feeling, brotherly sympathy, and condescension to each other. The great fundamental principle of the Society, the divine light and power operating on the soul, being acknowledged by its members as the effectual bond of union; the right of each individual to judge of the true meaning of Scripture testimony relating to the doctrines of Christianity, according to the best evidence in his own mind, uncontrolled by the arbitrary dictation of his equally fallible fellow man hath been as well tacitly as explicitly acknowledged by the Society." He alleges, that the first difficulties and final separations grew out of an attempt (by a few individuals, (now the Orthodox party) who had long been continued in important station, gradually and covertly attempting to assume and arrogate an authority, over their brethren, never delegated to them, and attempting to impose upon the Yearly Meeting a document in form designed to operate as a written creed, adapted to their peculiar views, and believed also to have been intended as an instrument to attack some faithful, worthy fellow members, against whom they had conceived personal enmity, and subversive of that freedom of thought and individual opinion, which the Society of Friends, had always cherished and maintained as an unalienable right."

Decow further insists "that the questions and facts set forth by Hendrickson in the original bill, in relation to the schism in the Society of Friends, and discrepancies among them in regard to matters of faith and discipline, if they exist, as is stated, which he by no means admits, cannot lawfully or equitably affect the right of the fund belonging to the said Chesterfield Preparative Meeting—that the legitimate enquiry before the Court respects the *right of property*, and that no Court have a right to institute an inquest into the consciences or faith of members of religious societies or associations or subject them to the ordeal of a creed, prepared by those claiming adversely, in order to disfranchise or deprive them of their legal rights." He further describes the policy of the Society of Friends, as being that of a pure Democracy all its members having equal rights as brethren and sisters, neither ministers, elders, overseers, clerks, or other officers, having any eminence over their brethren, either in right, authority, rank, or privilege"—and carries this principle of equality throughout all ramifications of their government. "That all propositions, questions or other matters properly submitted to any meeting, was to be determined by the voice of the majority present."

Each party gives his own version to the transactions immediately preceding and subsequent to the separation of the Yearly Meeting at Philadelphia in 1827, in which there is less collision about facts, than about the motives and views that led to the facts.

Under the matter thus presented to the Chancellor, the parties were referred to a master, before whom all the facts considered material in the cause were to be made manifest. In glancing over nearly a thousand pages of evidence taken before the Master, we gather, that the principal points endeavored to be maintained by the parties, were.

By the Orthodox—their belief as set forth in the answer and original bill of Hendrickson—its identity with the belief of early Friends—the spurious character of the Hicksite doctrines and their repugnance to those entertained by early Friends—that the separation of the Society grew out of the attempt to spread these spurious sentiments on the one hand, and to suppress them on the other; and that the Hicksites were unsound and much ancient Friends in belief, and seceders by their own acts—That the Society of Friends were never in their meetings, governed by the voice of the majority, but by the sense of the meeting gathered by the clerk.

By the Hicksites—That their belief was that of early Friends were the same, and that they believed in the Scriptures—both of which points they maintained in so many words without permitting themselves, in the most trivial particular, to be dragged into details, explications, or explanations. That they were not separatists, or seceders, but were composed of a majority of the Friends belonging to the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting. That they were not followers of Elias Hicks, but of George Fox: that there was no power in temporal courts to inquire into spiritual things, and they therefore declined answering questions touching doctrines. They did not accuse the Orthodox of having departed from the belief of Friends, and were willing to share the property according to numbers. Their contest in this suit was only for their share, and not for the whole.

Upon these pleadings and this testimony, the cause came on for a hearing before the late Chief Justice Ewing and Associate Justice Drake, sitting as Masters in Chancery. It was there argued by George Wood, Esq. and Isaac H. Williamson, on behalf of Hendrickson, and by general Wall and Samuel L. Southard, Esq. on behalf of Decow, defendant. In their opinions, read before the Chancellor, both Judges concurred in the power of the Court to inquire into the religious doctrines of a society in order to settle and direct a trust reposed in that Society. On the main question, as to which constituted the real Society of Friends, although taking different grounds, they both arrived at the same conclusion. The Chief Justice being of opinion that the *Hicksite* party had made themselves seceders by their acts; while Justice Drake maintained that they were a new sect, holding doctrines entirely repugnant to those held by the early Friends: In conformity to these opinions, a decree in Chancery was made in favor of the Orthodox claim and upon which the appeal to the High Court of Errors, just determined, was brought.

The cause on appeal has been argued by Messrs. Wall and Southard for the appellant, Wood and Frelinghuysen for the appellee, in a manner satisfactory to their numerous clients and eliciting the admiration of the hundreds who heard them. The ingenuity, research, legal profundity augmentative skill, and glowing oratory, which successively or intermingled, continually held the ear of the Court in respectful attention, and delighted the numerous auditory, by those who have heard these gentlemen, may be better imagined than described. Mr. Southard closed, and the cause was submitted to the court on the morning of Wednesday last. On Thursday afternoon, at four o'clock, the Council having maturely considered the weighty question, AFFIRMED the decree of the court below by a vote as follows:

To AFFIRM.—Board, of Bergen, Wood, Morris, Merkle, of Sussex, Clark, of Hunterdon: M'Dowell, Middlesex, Green, of Somerset, Schley, (Governor) of Cumberland.

To REVERSE.—Champion of Burlington, Holmes of Monmouth, Clawson, of Salem, Townsend of Cape May.

Each party to pay their own costs.

After the opinion of the court was delivered, the President made the following communication viz.

"The court would most earnestly recommend to the parties interested, to make a speedy and amicable adjustment of all disputes & difficulties. We have always regretted to find religious controversies brought into courts of justice; it has a demoralizing effect upon Society; is a great stumbling block to the unconverted, and a source of joy and rejoicing to the infidel. It is therefore the sincere desire of the court, that all parties concerned will make every effort to settle disputes, on such just and equitable principles, as may properly become those who profess to be influenced by the light within the spirit of God operating on sincere and honest hearts."

The decision was listened to in breathless suspense by the crowd assembled more than one half of which, perhaps, was composed of those considering themselves directly affected by its character. When we recollected that not only property, but in some measure name and fame, had here been put in issue; that on the one hand a large and respectable portion of the community looked up to this tribunal to restore to them property, and a certain name dear to them, of which they had been deprived—while another portion, not less respectable, called on the Court to free those from whom they derived their existence as a Society from the imputation of holding sentiments at variance as they believed, with the plain receipts of the inspired volume, we could not wonder at the deep feeling evidently excited. The young and old were alike caught up in the momentous question about to be finally determined, and from every eye might be seen to flash the glance of painful impatience. At length the decision came—like the dove with the olive of peace, and the cheering intelligence that "the waters were abated," to the one party; and to the other,

"Hope for a moment bade the world farewell,
"And Freedom shrieked——

It is now over. Our town again has put on its wonted appearance, and conversation begins to flow in its ancient dull and monotonous channel.

---

*Duelling.*—We never write an essay against duelling, for the reason, that no man approves of the practice; and those who have the most earnestly condemned it, have been ranked among its victims (living or dead)—we may instance HAMILTON.

Perhaps no part of the United States has been more free from duels, than New England, though certain it is, we have known some decided ones in the vicinity of Boston. But, in general, duelling is not encouraged there, seldom spoken of as a last resort, and always condemned. The New England people are therefore not considered duellists, and hence they occasionally meet with considerable blustering.—We remember many years since, a member of the New England delegation gave notice in Congress, that he held the opinions of his ancient fathers; that duelling was not the resort of a man of courage or a christian, and he should respond to no appeal to arms by an individual opponent. This caused some sensation, and there were several wordy attacks made on the member and his eastern brethren, from those whose courage increases with a knowledge of impunity. In the midst of this state of things, the Hon. James Lloyd a Senator from Massachusetts, and recently a resident in this city, gave notice, that while he should sedulously seek peace, he did not feel himself trammelled by any scruples which the other New England gentleman had expressed. Mr. Lloyd was never afterwards rudely assailed, and the storm which had been threatening for some time, retired before his very direct intimation.

Another instance of the effect of answering "a fool according to his folly," has recently occurred in Louisville, (Ky.) A warm personal dispute has been waged for some time past between Mr. Trotter, a Kentuckian, editor of a Jackson paper, and Mr. Prentice, a New England editor of an opposition paper. Trotter challenged Prentice, the latter accepted, and named rifles, and fifteen paces distance. The former shrank from such conclusions, in signing that he had worked a spirit that he did not intend to invoke. The conclusion of the matter is thus set forth:—*U. S. Gazette.*

"*Attempt at Assassination.*"—On my way from my office to my lodging, last evening I passed G. J. Trotter on Market street, a few doors below the Post office. As I approached, he retired behind a large gentleman, who was standing near and, after I had passed about ten feet by, and the place where he stood, he stepped forward, drew a pistol, and fired at my back.

The ball grazed my side, inflicting a slight wound, I drew a short pistol, which I wore about my person, presented and snapped it. I then closed with Trotter, and bore him to the pavement, the dirk which he had worn rather ostentatiously all day, dropping upon the pavement; and leaving the wretch utterly defenceless. I held him upon his back several minutes; and nerveless and weak enough I found him—but for my soul, I could not slay him though my weapons were at my fingers ends. I have been warned against these attempts at murder, but I *could* not realize that Geo. J. Trotter, ferocious, blood thirsty, and cowardly as he is, could mediate so dastardly a deed.—He was attended by his right trusty friend and cousin H. C. Pope, who seized this opportunity, in the confusion, to snap his pistol at Mr. Cocke, against whom it seems he entertained a grudge; but upon the advance of Mr. Cocke; who is a very resolute man, the little gentleman skipped away and eloped from the scene through an open window. I now give notice, in sober seriousness that I will accept no more challenges from any of this crew. In obedience to "custom." I have offered fair and honorable combat but honor and fair dealing are thrown away upon enemies of this temper. Let them not however be emboldened by this pledge nor secretly exult in their own safety. To prevent "assassination" I wear arms, and to chastize insolence I have a cane. It is for the civil authorities to determine how much farther these things are to be tolerated in a country which is under the government of law.

GEO. D. PRENTICE.

---

The disagreement as to whether T. P. MOORE, or ROBERT P. LETCHER, was elected to Congress in Kentucky, says the U. S. Gazette, has called Mr. Moore into the columns of a newspaper. He makes "a poor Job of it." Of course he threatens hard enough. The following, shows the nice distinction in the mode of accountability:

"When any responsible man will, in speech or writing, make a tangible charge against me, if he claims to be a member of a church, he shall have a chance of proving it in court—if not belonging to any religious body I shall take such steps with him as pray be proper."

Mr. Moore seems disposed to give his assailants the full benefit of clergy. He concludes his protracted article with a notice of a Mr. Yantis, which is quite epigramatic:

"I now take occasion to say his hand bill, so far as I am concerned, (and I believe I might say all others) is a tissue of vile fabrications and calumnies, and to denounce him as A BASE CALUMNIATOR, SCOUNDREL and COWARD, and that contemptible as he is, I hold myself responsible to him for the use of such language. T. P. MOORE."

---

*The Teeth.*—A person cannot be too careful of his teeth, for much of his comfort depends upon attention to their cleanliness. Care ought to be taken that no grit be in any composition that he may use. Charcoal, however useful, ought to be used with caution, for even the finest contains sharp edges, which by friction will wear away the outer coat, and produce speedy decay. Filing is very injurious; remove the outward shell, and acids will, with ease, be enabled to act upon and corrode the teeth. Avoid purchasing all compositions for beautifying and whitening the teeth; they are in general composed of deleterious substances. I know a lady who made use of magnesia; her teeth were exquisitely white; but before she arrived at thirty, her front teeth had decayed. Another used lime, and was not more successful. Water, with a few drops of the tincture of myrrh, will be fully adequate. The too frequent use of acids is the principal cause of the loss of teeth. Myrrh will cause the gums to adhere closely to the tooth, and will therefore act as a preservative. There is great connexion between the stomach and the teeth; if care is not taken that the digestive organs be kept in order the nerve of the tooth may be easily irritated, and cause great pain.

Salt dissolved in vinegar, & held in the mouth will relieve the severest pain, if the stomach be not the cause. A morbid stomach will generate both tooth and ear ache.—*People's Mag.*

---

It has been often asserted, and never denied, that for the crowning measure of his administration—the act against nullification—General Jackson depended for his chief support upon those, to whom he had heretofore been opposed. The following is conclusive as to this point. It is an extract from one of Mr. Burgesses' letters to his constituents. We have italicised the part, to which we would call particular attention.—*Newburyport Herald.*

"When the bill for enforcing the law made for the collection of the revenue came down from the Senate, and was reported to the House and brought up for debate, the session had almost expired; and it was, therefore, the determination of the friends of the measure to allow to the opposers of it as much time as possible, on their part of the discussion; but on ours for want of time, not to go into *very extensive and protracted* argument on the question. Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, Chairman of the Committee who reported the bill from the Senate, a gentleman of talents and able in debate, with some of his associates of the Committee, it was expected, would be almost the only speakers. The measure, however, was too important, not only to the administration, but to the Union itself, to bear no any objection, made by nullifiers, unanswered; or to hazard its loss by omitting any effort to secure its success. Whom do you believe, fellow citizens, that the President, his Cabinet and confidants, then regarded as the adversaries of nullification, as his friends and advocates of that great measure, which will ever be regarded as the glory of his administration? It was expected that Mr. McDuffie would pour out the flood of his nullifying wrath upon them all; and it was very desirable that he should have the *satisfaction* of being *fully answered*, before the debate was closed. *For this purpose, I was requested by the Hon. Mr. Grundy, known to be in the most intimate confidence of the President, to perform this service.*

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.—The *Richmond Enquirer* of Friday informs us that Mr Edwin Randolph, the son of the late P. Randolph, Esq. of that city, committed suicide a few days ago in Charlestown, Jefferson county. He had been in a desponding situation for some time; went to a store, purchased a pair of pistols—had just returned from a visit to a beloved aunt: stated that he was about to travel—got the store keeper to load one of the pistols—retired to a room in the tavern where he boarded, wrote two letters—in one of which, he stated that the world would attribute the rash act to the wrong cause, and blew his brains out by placing the pistol in contact with his forehead.

Young Randolph was one of the best educated, and most promising young men in Virginia. He was a fine, open-hearted youth—His virtues equal to his accomplishments, and it is impossible to bend over his grave, and recollect his rash and melancholy end, without the deepest regret. Relations he has left behind him who dearly loved him—young friends, who will weep over his grave—but fortunately for his parents, they are both spared the anguish of the blow, which none would have more keenly felt.—They are both gone to that bourne, from which there is no return.

---

Major Noah, of New York, formerly well known as the editor of the Enquirer, has issued proposals, in conjunction with Mr. Thomas Gill, for the publication of a new daily paper to be called *The Evening Star*, to be devoted to news, commerce, politics, and all other topics incident to a newspaper. The following is an extract from the advertisement:

*The Evening Star* will afford a friendly but independent support to the present General and State Administrations; will sustain the just rights of the States & the supremacy of the laws; will advocate every measure tending to perpetuate the Union, and reconcile conflicting interests; will maintain republican principles, and the systems and usages of the republican party; support the claims of eminent and patriotic men; endeavor to heal existing divisions, expose intrigue and selfish measures; and, in a word, take care of the public good." A more detailed view of the principles which will govern the new paper, will shortly be distributed in pamphlet form.

The Miscellaneous department of the Evening Star will be varied and interesting, embracing every department of Science and Literature, Foreign and Local News, Fashions and the Fine Arts in short, it is intended to make it a useful and agreeable family paper.

---

THE VIRGIN WIG.—An awkward affair which occurred to one of the judges on the western circuit, at Taunton, has recently been the subject of much mirth in the Temple Hall. It appears that the plaus judicial having finished his labors, had cast off his forensic wig at his lodgings, and retired into the next room to wait for his brother judge, whom he was about to accompany to some of the local aristocracy to dinner. The female servant of the house had entered the bed chamber by a side door, and, not knowing the judge was in the next room, in a frolic arrayed herself in the judge's wig. Just at this moment, when the fair Mopsey was admiring herself in the looking glass, the judge very unexpectedly entered the apartment and poor Mopsey, catching a sight of his stern countenance looking just over her shoulder in the glass, was so much alarmed that she fainted, and would have fallen on the ground if the learned judge, impelled by humanity, had not caught her in his arms. At this critical moment his brother judge arrived, and opening the dressing room door with a view to see if he was ready, discovered his learned brother with the fainting maid in his arms. Not wishing to interrupt what he thought to be an amour, he quickly attempted to withdraw, when his brother judge vociferated, "For God's sake L——, stop, hear this matter explained."—"Never mind," said L——, "my brother the matter explains itself" and he left his learned brother to recover the fainting maid as he could.—*Age.*

---

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10.

FORGERY.—Yesterday a person presented at the Bank of Philadelphia, a check for about $5,500, purporting to be from a respectable broker of this city.

Nothing appeared on the face of the check or in the conduct of the peson presenting it to excite suspicion, and it was paid.

Another check, bearing the same name, and for the sum of $3,500, was presented at the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank under similar circumstances, and was similarly honored. After bank hours, it was ascertained that both checks were forgeries, and from certain circumstances, it is feared that other banks have also suffered by the same depredator. We do not know that suspicions have fallen upon any individual, but the police have been made acquainted with the circumstances, and will probably ferret out the offender.

---

A stone was recently found in a lot near Augusta, in Georgia, weighing between twenty and thirty pounds, with large particles of gold thickly interspersed in it from the size of a pepper corn to that of a bullet. This is an unusual circumstance, gold being almost universally found in grains. The specimen is one of the richest ever seen, and has been broken up and sent to New York, the owner keeping the finest piece.—*Balt. American.*

---

A PLEBIFACTION.—Baron Steuben died of apoplexy at Steuben, Oneida Co. N. Y. in Nov. 1795. Agreeably to his request his remains were wrapped in his cloak, enclosed in a plain coffin, and deposited in a grave without a stone.—Many years after as we learn by a memoir in the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, his body was disinterred for the purpose of burial in another place, and it was found to have passed into a state of complete petrifaction, and is believed to remain in that state to this day. The features of his face were as unchanged as on the day of his interment.

---

LATEST FROM PORTUGAL.—Capt. Winslow, of brig Delanaia, arrived at Boston on Friday from St. Ubes, whence he sailed August 9th, reports that Don Pedro had an organized force of 18,000 men at Lisbon. St. Ubes was taken on the 3d of August by 150 men of Don Pedro's forces. At the intelligence of their approach, the Miguelites fled without any resistance whatever. The higher order of people at St. Ubes welcomed the entrance of Don Pedro's troops by the ringing of bells, and the illumination of the city for three successive nights.

---

The following communication was received last week, but was crowded out.

*For the Easton Gazette.*

MR. GRAHAM:—In looking over the Whig paper of Tuesday last, the 3d inst., I find Mr. Mullikin calls the National Republicans *federalists*; and heads their nomination—"the federalists of Talbot county, have in nomination the following ticket:—

*For the Legislature.*
Samuel Hambleton, Jr., *a federalist.*
Joseph Bruff, *federalist.*
Solomon Mullikin, formerly a democrat.
George Dudley, *federalist.*

*For Sheriff.*
Wm. H. Tilghman, *federalist.*

*For Commissioners.*
John Edmondson, *federalist.*
William Benny, *federalist.*

"And they have now in the Senate from this county,
William Hughlett, *a federalist.*

"Now they dont like the name of Federalist it seems; they want us to call them by some other name; but can they expect to gull Democrats, with such a ticket as this; they have seven candidates before the people, six of which are federalists: and one Democrat—and him we doubt not, they would have been glad to have got rid of—he is in bad company we assure him, and we sincerely hope he may have a speedy deliverance."

Now, Mr. Graham, I will ask you, in sober seriousness, whether you have ever witnessed a more impudent publication. I formerly belonged to the Democratic party. Upon Mr. Jefferson's first election as President, I obtained his inauguration speech delivered to both Houses of Congress, printed upon satin, set in a frame and hung it up in my parlor, and made it my text book. But alas! Mr. Graham, times and circumstances have changed: the two great parties, known at that day as Democrats and Federalists, have been broken up, and have subdivided themselves, and associated under other names, with a view, as I hope, to promote the best interest of the country.

I have united myself with the National Republican party, (in that name,) as I believe, for the purpose of promoting the best interests of my country.

I would modestly ask Mr. Mullikin, if as a matter of right, as a freeman, and in a free country, I have not as much right to join the National Republican party, under that name, as he has the Democratic,—he lately was hailed as Republican. I will ask him, suppose I was to call his party an Aristocratic Junto, assuming the name of Democrats, hoping to entrap the credulous. Indeed Mr. Mullikin, names are but of little consequence: it is the actions and doings of men, that attaches me to them. I care not whether I vote for an old Democrat, or an old Federalist; a young Federalist or a young Democrat so the pursues those principles of government which I believe best calculated to promote the welfare of the people. I am told the National Republicans are of opinion, that all the offices have been created for the convenience and benefit of the people, and not for the purpose of subserving the entire convenience of individuals: therefore it is incumbent upon the people to select such for office, as they believe calculated to fill the stations allotted to them, and represent their views, whether they have formerly borne the name of democrat or federalist. National Republicans are a great family, associated as they believe, for the purpose of promoting the best interests of the country.

As Mr. Mullikin, of the Whig, is pleased to style us federalists, I am not alarmed at that—let him christian his own family, and not ours. I will examine a little into the National Republican candidates, to wit:

Samuel Hambleton, Jr., whom Mr. Mullikin styles a federalist. I know not whether he professes to be a democrat or federalist—this much I know, he has been well educated, studied a legal profession, promises to make a useful man, has grown up since the name of democrat and federalist has been laid aside.

John Stevens, Esq. a democrat, refused to be a candidate, and Mr. Hambleton, was taken to supply his place.

Joseph Bruff formerly a federalist,—a man of good practical sense, unassuming in his manners, a good representative, and firm for the rights of the people.

Solomon Mullikin, formerly a democrat—a national republican of sterling integrity, firm for the rights and interests of the people, of good practical sense, & not to be led astray by names and shadows.

George Dudley, a federalits, a national Republican, who is well known throughout the county as a man of good practical sense, devoted to the cause of the people, let his neighbors speak for him.

William H. Tilghman, a federalist, selected as a candidate for Sheriff by a committee from each district in the county, without regard to old party principles—a gentleman every way qualified to fill the office with honor to himself and advantage to the people.

*For Commissioners.*—John Edmondson, *federalist.*—Wm. Benny, *federalist.*

John Edmondson, advanced in years, a man who has lived among us with an unblemished character, who has grown old in acts of benevolence, who has accepted, solely for the good of the people, offices like this, truly of a most important character; who dare dispute his capability, who will dispute his integrity.

William Benny, a young man, the son of a man whose name we all delight to remember, who was beloved by all parties. Young Mr. Benny is a man of great suavity of manners, has been two years a Commissioner, a very active member of the board. This office is an office of great trust, and importance to the county.

William Hughlett, a member of the Senate from this county—a man of sterling integrity—strong mind, of business habits—who takes good care of the Publics and his own affairs. Now Mr. Mullikin you will be good enough to inform the people, that Mr. Hughlett was placed in the Senate, when out of fifteen members, there were eight members who were formerly of the old democratic family, and are now firm National Republicans, who do not design to return to Mr. Mullikin's ranks. As Mr. Hughlett is not a candidate for office, I will only say he is a man of the people; he has uniformly voted to give each county a Senator to be elected by the people. When he was in the House of Delegates, the present system of electing commissioners to manage the finances of the county, was established, in which he acted with the other National Republican Delegates from the county.

I wish, Mr. Graham, the people to know, so far as I am advised, as an old Democrat, the National Republicans are not for proscribing—we act as one family. I understand Daniel C. Hopper is of the old Democratic School, and is now nominated by the National Republicans as a candidate for Congress. I can tell you

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2940_scm11030-0533.jpg