son man and discard Lucas, or protest that National politics had nothing to do with the election. We would, therefore, advise Findlay's friends not to beat Lucas too far, or the collar gentry will swear them out of their Governor. As this would be rather a serious affair, they ought to have some previous understanding as to whether the Van Burenites intend to claim him in case he is elected by a large majority. They claim Duncan, of Illinois, and they manifest a strong determination to swear the Whigs out of Noble of Indiana.

A different song is sung now, since they find Noble elected by some ten thousand votes. *U. S. Tel.*

AMOS KENDALL.—General Duff Green, is now publishing in numbers, a sketch of the life of Amos Kendall, at this time, we understand, on a visit to Philadelphia probably with the view of making arrangements for preventing the defeat of Sutherland. The conclusion of the second number is as follows:

Mr. Clay's vote for Adams, the fruitful source of Kendall's subsequent warfare upon him, was given in January, 1825; yet as late as October 11th, 1826, Mr. Kendall wrote to Mr. Clay, "whatever course I may feel constrained to take in relation to the administration generally, *I trust I shall not be the means, or the occasion of casting any imputation* UPON YOUR INTEGRITY OR HONOR." Who could have believed that this same Amos Kendall should afterwards become the bosom friend and control the administration of Andrew Jackson. He is the bitter reviler and hired calumniator of Henry Clay!! In my next I will explain how he became so. *It will be seen that at the very moment he was negotiating with Mr Clay for a salary of $1500 as the price of his* removal to Washington for the purpose of vindicating Mr. Clay against these "SLANDERS *which were afloat against him,*" he was negociating with *me* for a *stipulated sum which I paid him*, to remain in Frankfort to assail Mr. Clay."

The following facts, from official reports, and public documents, present a view of the THEORY and PRACTICE, of those WHO NOW ADMINISTER THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

THEORY.

In a late public document sent by President Jackson to the Senate of the United States under his own signature, called the Protest, he thus states his claims to *power* and *responsibility*.

"The whole executive power being vested in the President, who is responsible for its exercise, it is a necessary consequence that he should have a right to employ agents of his own choice, to aid him in the performance of his duties, and to discharge them when he is no longer willing to be reponsible for their acts."

The President selected his own Post Master General. Now for the *practice*

The Post Office Committee of the Senate of the United States, after a laborious investigation, have reported on the condition of the General Post Office and the management of its principal officers.

The committee find that the whole expenditure of the Post Office Department during the last four years of Judge McLean's administration was $6,226,119

During the first four years under Mr. Barry,	9,568,303
Increased expenditure in four years,	$3,338,134

Will not the free electors of this State and of the United States, sift this expenditure to the bottom!—Will they not inquire, who has authorised such profusion? Who has received the money? for what purposes? If there has been corruption, plundering, abuse—no doubt every possible veil has been thrown over these practices. After all the fact remains—undisputed—that in his first four years Post Master General Barry has expended amongst officers, contractors, and friends, three millons three hundred thirty eight thousand and odd dollars, more than was expended during the preceding four years.

2d FACT. Before Mr. Barry came into office, when the population was more scattered—when the expense of carrying the mail was proportionally greater, and the amount of postage less, the Post Office has at sundry times paid into the general treasury more than one million of dollars [$1,103 963;] When Mr. Barry came into the Post Office, there was a surplus fund, which though claimed to be more, is admitted by him to have been $230,489

Mr. Barry now asks to have Congress appropriate out of the general treasury,	450,000
Making	580,489

dollars received from the late Post Master General, and asked from Congress, to enable the Post Office to go on.—These facts are *undisputed*. The Committee however report that the loss is much greater thus—

Admitted amount when Mr. Barry began	230,189
Balance against the department on a final settlement of all its accounts.	803,625
Making the amount wanted by the Post Office Department,	$1,034,114

3d. FACT. Is this enormous defalcation owing to any reduction in the receipts for postages?

The committee report—and this is not disputed—that the receipts for postages in the four years preceding Mr Barry were $6,167,519

And the aggregate revenue during the first four years of Mr. Barry, $8.731,032

Being an increase in four years of 2,563,513 dollars, and all gone.

The sum left by Postmaster General M'Lean, of 230,489 dollars all gone.

The department still deficient, as the committee state, 802,625 dollars—and Mr. Barry asking out of the public treasury 450,000 dollars.

What has become of this enormous revenue, amounting in four years to $8,731,032, besides all that was on hand and all which has been borrowed, and is now owing?—*Connecticut Mirror.*

From the National Intelligencer.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton: The President and Vice President of the United States have each thought proper to give toasts recently, evincing their hostility to the Bank of the United States. The former has been made to shape his toast* in such a way as to embrace fully the humbug about a specie currency. The latter is entirely "non-committal" upon that subject. Mr. Van Buren knows full well it did not suit the views of the Albany Regency to substitute a metallic currency altogether for the one we now have. When Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania restricted their banks from issuing notes of a smaller denomination than five dollars, for the purpose of introducing more specie into circulation, New York took care not to follow their example, & at this time one fifth of her very large circulation consists of notes of a denomination under five dollars, and we have never had the smallest hint from any member of the Legislature of that State, that there existed any disposition to prohibit this issue; but on the contrary the Legislature passed an act during the last session, at the recommendation of Governor Marcy, loaning to the banks several millions of dollars to sustain them in their present course. If Mr. Van Buren designed to back the President in his humbug about a gold or metalic currency, this measure would have been entirely useless. Although the constitution of the United States has prohibited the States from making any thing a tender in payment of debts, except gold and silver, they retain the right to incorporate banks; and so long as they retain and exercise this right, were it the interest of the United States to have exclusively a metalic currency, it would be out of the power of Congress to accomplish it, unless the States should render this right; or Congress could force them to abandon the establishment of Banks, by laying a heavy tax upon their notes which I presume neither General Jackson or Mr. Van Buren would recommend. Specie can never be introduced equally in current use throughout the Union in the same proportion as it exists in Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania, unless the States should agree and pass similar acts, prohibiting the Banks from issuing notes of a denomination below five dollars. Should it be thought proper to lessen the amount of Bank paper in circulation and increase that of specie, the States must concur with Congress, and prohibit the issue of notes by the State Banks of a smaller amount than five, ten, or twenty dollars, if they prefer it. I repeat, that until the whole twenty four States shall concur, it will be idle for Congress to attempt to lessen the circulation of Bank notes by encouraging the introduction of specie. The Gold Bill can accomplish nothing more, under existing circumstances, than to substitute a small portion of gold coin for silver, whether beneficially or not is yet to be ascertained. *I* have no doubt if it was in our power to establish a specie currency for the United States at this time, that it would be found, when tested by experience, that a mixed currency, consisting of specie and paper, would be preferable for us, commercial as we are in our habits, and extended as is our country. But, self-evident as it is, that, until the Constitution of the U. States shall be so amended as to give to Congress the entire control over the subject of Banking, as well as Currency, and prohibit to the States the right to establish Banks, which as yet no one has been bold enough to propose, we are doomed to have a circulation consisting mainly of paper based on specie, and which is to be convertible into specie at the pleasure of the holders of the note. This I believe has been the case, with the exception of a few years, & then only in a part of the country, since the establishment of the Government. Thus situated, will it not strike the People of the United States, as well as those of Europe, with astonishment, to find the two highest officers of the Government causelessly making war upon the Bank of the United States, the only institution that can, from experience, control and regulate this currency so as to impart to it a wholesome, uniform, and valuable character.

Neither Gen. Jackson nor Mr. Van Buren can urge constitutional scruples as a justification for the part they are acting. They have both, by positive acts and declarations, recognized the right in Congress to establish a Bank. The constitutional objections I shall therefore not notice at this time; they cannot exist on the part of those high officers: and if they did, *I* should disregard them in reference to an institution which has existed, and been in full and successful operation, with the exception of five years, since the existence of the Government. *It* is too late to urge that objection: it has been fully and often refuted by able and patriotic men, and by none more ably and satisfactorily than by W. H. Crawford, and George McDuffie.

Mr. VAN BUREN, I have no doubt, is at the bottom of all this hostility to the Bank. The first hint *I* received of this uncompromising hostility to a valuable institution was shortly after his return from a visit to the South some years since, from a gentleman of high standing in that section of the country. Unfortunately for Mr. Van Buren's pretensions, the greatest difficulties the People of the United States have been thrown into, have been ascribed to New York politicians. Aaron Burr, who, like Jackson and Van Buren, loved the people so much, that he wished to substitute himself in the place of Mr. Jefferson as President of the United States in 1801, forced us, in order to guard against a repetition of such treachery, in future, to amend the Constitution. Ten years afterwards, the elder Clinton rejected, by his casting vote, the bill renewing the charter of the Bank of the United States, by which the Federal Government incurred a loss during the short period of the late war of forty-six millions of dollars: so says Mr. McDuffie, in his able Report to the House of Representatives, made 30th April, 1830, upon the Bank. In 1834, we are again involved in excessive difficulties by the arts and tricks of Mr. VAN BUREN, a citizen of New York, who wishes to be President of the United States, and who is understood to be selected, as his successor by Gen. JACKSON, and sustained with all his might.

My principal object, when I commenced writing, was to point out to the people of the United States, the advantages they have derived, and are deriving, from the Bank of the United States, and what it is proposed to give them in lieu of those benefits.

The Bank of the United States was established in March, 1816, and will terminate, as respects its active business, if not renewed, at the same time in 1836, one year exactly before the 2d term of General Jackson's appointment shall expire, and during the first session of the next Congress.

The Bank paid to the Government for its charter a bonus of	$1,500,000
Which was applied to the payment of the public debt, and of course stopped the interest on that amount, which, for twenty years, would be	1,800,000
Dividends on stock held by the Government at 5 per cent.	7,000,000
Saved by the Bank performing the duties of the Commissioners of Loans, one for each of the 24 states,	1,200,000
Lost by the Bank's assuming the payment of the debts due from the State Banks and gained by the Government, say	300,000
Total,	11,800,000

The People of the United States have thus derived an advantage from the establishment of the Bank of the U. States of eleven millions eight hundred thousand dollars. Independent of this large amount gained to the Government by the establishment of this Bank, it had collected up to September, 1833, about seventeen years, four hundred millions of dollars, kept it safely, transmitted it to the various and distant points of the country, and paid it away without the loss of one cent, or the charge of one dollar to the Government. The Bank has also lowered the rate of exchange, both of foreign and domestic, secured to the country a sound and wholesome currency, such as is not inferior to that to be found in any country under the sun; and afforded to the community such advantages in the transmission of money as is enjoyed by no other people. Ought such an agency to be abandoned upon slight and equivocal grounds, or mere party purposes? On the other hand, what does General Jackson and his protege promise the people in its stead? Nothing that can be relied on. Nothing that can be beneficial. Already thousands are ruined by their mad schemes, and thousands more must follow their, hard fate. Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures, all languish; Produce of every kind below its value, Enterprize checked, and labor of every sort unrequited, Currency deranged, confidence destroyed, circulating medium reduced to a most distressing and ruinous amount. No one prosperous but the Sheriffs, Brokers, and Office-holders. But their plans must be pursued, the local banks must be the depositories of the public money, notwithstanding their wincing, (several have declined the agency) they must be the financial agents of the Government in despite of Labour dear bought experience. They are to pay no bonus, and one million and a half of their worthless paper remain in the Public Treasury, and has been there for nearly 20 years, independent of the 46 millions which Mr. McDuffie proves, in his report before referred to, were lost during the late war by the Government in its transactions, in consequence of putting down the bank of the U. States.—With such facts staring them in the face, nothing short of a temporary insanity could have induced the President, and his hopeful advisers, to rush upon such a mad career, much less to continue it. Already has it alienated the affections of the people from them. Wherever an election has taken place during the past Summer a decided change of public sentiment has been evinced; and of those who memorialized Congress during the late session upon the subject, 135,000 were opposed to their reckless conduct, whilst only 17,000 gave a cold and unwilling support to it.

Straws show which way the wind blows; and, if I mistake not, General Jackson and his clan are getting very sick of their own folly. It has been generally admitted that Thomas Ellicott, of Baltimore, had a greater agency (after Amos Kendall) than any other individual, (and perhaps took efficient steps to stimulate Amos) in inducing General Jackson to outrage the laws of the country and remove the public deposite, thereby deranging the whole business and currency of the country. He was President of the Bank in Baltimore, which had been selected to transact the public business; and, on a recent occasion, was turned out by the concurrent voice of the Administration—Mr Taney, the rejected Secretary of the Treasury, voting against him. This must have been the unkindest cut of all to Mr. Ellicott, after his very prompt defence of Mr. Taney last winter in the public papers. To justify the removal of Mr. Ellicott, they must either be dissatisfied with him for the bad advice he gave them, or he has, as the head of the financial agency of the Government in Baltimore, conducted himself improperly. If the latter, why is it not made known? There is mischief in secrecy and murder will out. One word in reference to a disclosure recently made by a publication in relation to the failure of the bank of Maryland in Baltimore, and I close these hasty remarks. *In* a pamphlet upon that subject, is a letter from Mr. Taney, of the most unwarrantable and jesuitical character I have ever seen, in which he states that he had learned, in an interview with two gentlemen from Baltimore, that the failure of the Susquehanna Bridge and Bank Company was apprehended, and, if so, difficulties might ensue, and therefore he sends a check in favor of Thomas Ellicott for 200,000 dollars, having previously sent him one for 100,000. Where will Mr. Taney find any law or usage to justify such conduct? *Is* it possible the people of the U. States will allow the public treasure to be thus sported with? Eva Poultney, under oath, says this large sum was applied exclusively to relieve the profligate and insolvent bank of Maryland. Mr. Thomas Ellicott can tell whether it was thus applied, and a few months will show whether any of it, or what portion, will be restored to the public Treasury. I invite the public attention to this extraordinary letter,* and hope the late feeble and unfortunate Secretary will make some explanation of it at the next dinner party he shall attend. *He* is now at the head of the *democracy of Maryland!* and I would advise him to review his comments upon Mr. Jefferson's letters to Mazzei, as well as his writings and speeches against that apostle of Democracy, Cobbet's tergiversation does not exceed that of Mr. Taney, and their Democracy, *I* presume, is pretty much of the same stamp.

PINKNEY.

Maryland, Sept. 1834.

*The following is the toast, given by the President of the United States at Nashville:

'*The true Constitutional currency, Gold and Silver Coin.—It* can cover and protect the labor of our country without the aid of a National Bank, an institution which can never be otherwise than hostile to the liberties of the people, because its tendency is to associate wealth with an undue power over the public interests.'

*The following is a copy of the letter referred to, taken from a pamphlet lately published in the City of Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, July 25th, 1834.

My Dear *Sir:* My engagements yesterday prevented me from replying to your letter until to day

In the interview I had with Mr. Perine and yourself in Washington, in the early part of October last; you both stated that your object in visiting Washington, was to explain to me the difficulties which were apprehended in Baltimore from the anticipated failure of the Susquehanna Bridge and Bank Company. It was feared, as I understood from you, that it might produce a panic in the city, and a run upon the other Banks and that if the Bank of the United States should at such a moment press upon the local institutions, it might produce serious evils to them and to the community generally. Neither of you suggested that the Bank of Maryland needed or desired a loan; nor did you ask for any aid to support it. On the contrary, from your conversation with me I supposed that the Bank of Maryland so far from requiring any aid for itself, was in a condition to support other institutions, if it should become necessary to do so

Before you arrived in Washington, and before I had any communication with either of you on the subject, I had sent to the Union Bank a transfer draft on the Bank of the United States for 100,000 dollars—and one for 200,000 to the Girard Bank of Philadelphia. This had been done in consequence of information received at the department, which induced me to believe that the Bank of the United States meditated an attack on the State institutions in the principal commercial cities, for the purpose of producing through them a severe pressure on the community generally. And the drafts above mentioned were furnished to the selected banks in order, to enable them as far as might be practicable, to defend the communities in which they were respectively situated, from the hostility of the Bank of the United States. Similar transfer drafts to the amount of a million and a half of dollars had been furnished to the selected Banks in the city of New York, at the time the deposites were removed, on account of the heavy balances at that time due from the local banks to the Bank of the United States, and which it was apprehended might be immediately exacted by the latter in specie.

In consequence of the information received from Mr. Perine and yourself as above stated I was induced to believe that the draft for 100,000 dollars which I had sent to the Union Bank as above mentioned might not be sufficient to meet the expected crisis and I determined to forward to that Bank additional drafts to the amount of 200,000 dollars for the same purposes, and to be used on the same contingencies with the one before furnished to it. They were accordingly prepared, and the letter inclosing them was sent by you and Mr. Perine to the Union Bank, and these are the drafts which I presume, are referred to in your letter. I informed Mr. Perine & yourself that no further transfer drafts would be given to the Union Bank, because I thought that the 300,000 dollars which *I* had furnished would be sufficient, if properly used, to resist any attack which the Bank of the United States might make on the city of Baltimore, and was moreover as much as it could justly expect in proportion to the sums furnished to the selected Banks in New York and Philadelphia for similar purposes. The object for which these drafts were given, was fully stated in the several official letters which accompanied them—all of which have been reported to the Senate and are to be found among the printed documents of the last session.

After this statement of what passed between us, it can hardly be necessary to answer the last question in your letter. Certainly there is nothing in this transaction so far as I have any knowledge of it, which can in any degree impair the confidence I have always entertained in the truth, the honor, and integrity of Mr. Perine and yourself.

I am dear sir, very respectfully, and truly your friend,

R. B. TANEY.

REVERDY JOHNSON, Esq. Baltimore.

From the National Gazette.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in the British government, lately contributed a sum from his own purse, to promote the election of a Whig friend into Parliament. A clamor was raised in the House of Commons against his conduct on the ground that it was dangerous and indecent in a member of the government to interfere even thus, in elections. And Bell's Weekly Messenger,—called a Tory paper,—scolds in this strain.

"Now, what must be the effect upon the general manners and habits of the people, when such is the practice, such the example, and such the principles (we mean in appearance) of the ministers and government themselves? In plain words, the practice, namely, the interference of the Secretary of the Treasury in elections with money in his hands, no matter whether his own money or that of the public, is exceedingly mischievous; it dishonors the government of the country, and, by the effect of example, extends the propensity to corrupt and to be corrupted through a very wide sphere. It is wholly unworthy of a reform ministry and new government."

What Would this political moralist say, if he should visit our *Republic*, and become well acquainted with the operations of our Treasury and Post Office departments, and of nearly all the federal functionaries of the general government, in reference to elections. So much patronage for the Tory press.—so much discount on all salaries,—so much activity in preparing and managing public meetings and entertainments,—so zealous a distribution of Tory newspapers and documents, and so forth.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Morning, Sept. 20.

"*A Nullifier,*" has been received, and we regret that our line of conduct, prescribed in early life, prevents us from giving it insertion—Our neighbor, over the way, has outraged all decency by bringing the names of gentlemen before the public in a most unjustifiable manner, and though we might justly retaliate upon him by the same warfare, we must decline it.

The Jackson party of this county, have nominated for members to the Legislature, Philip Horney, Morris O. Colston, Philip F. Thomas and Nicholas Martin.

Alas! poor Jackson!—the boasted *Hero!* the Greatest and Best!—the second Washington! deserted and abandoned,—given up by the Talbot Jacksonians who are in such despair, that they are even afraid to own their name, have tried to change it—and refuse to give a pledge to support or oppose his administration.—Here it is—

"*Resolved.* That this meeting will give no pledge for or against the present administration of the Government of the *U.* States, that guided solely by principle, it will heartily support and uphold any administration which professes to maintain, and acts upon, the principles of the Democracy of '98, which principles only, in the opinion of this meeting, can secure the prosperity and happiness of our country, and the permanent union of the States."

Now call ye not that *skulking*? Why before *I* would belong to such a party of cowardly, quaking, deserting fellows, I would stand single handed by myself and fight a world for the real opinion I did entertain—"no pledge to support or oppose the Jackson Administration"—*Has* it come to this? It was but the other day when Jackson could do no wrong—his usurpations were all right—his secreting the public money was according to constitutal injunction—his daring violations of constitution and law were all good works—His ruinous experiment upon the public credit and currency was true patriotism and wisdom—and all his Post Office frauds and peculations were whig lies—But now what do we see? These same vaunting collar Jackson men skulking and leaving their Idol to shift for himself, and assuming another name to shift for themselves—miserable fallen men! Jackson's popularity has made you, and now, when you think he is sinking, you wont give a 'pledge to support or oppose his administration"—ungrateful deserters! such men are fit for a Tyrant's heel, and it is to be hoped, that the honest freemen of Talbot, who have sincerely been friends to General Jackson will turn on their heel from such a set of false friends, and teach them, that if they are so lost to all sense of character as to disavow and abjure the old General in his utmost need, that they will never stand by and support or unite with such deserters and flinchers.

Thus then Jacksonism is abandoned—Hey—not so in reality—only in pretence. These pretended, new born democrats, just twelve days old, dare not support the criminal course of administration—They are afraid to defend the woeful transgressions deeply dyed in sin of their Idol Lord and Master,—and they hope to deceive the People by taking a false name, although they have no pledge to keep even to the ear, whilst they will violate every thing to the sense that their own interest shall direct.

Well! if the People of Talbot are to be hoodwinked in this way, by such shallow, flimsy schemes, they will fall degraded in the eyes of mankind and deserve nothing further than the dregs of wretchedness. But it cant be—The people of Talbot cant be sunk so low as to follow and uphold men who are afraid, ashamed,—who dare not follow and uphold their own Idol which they have been begging the People to worship.

Look at it—these mushroon democrats have by their worship of General Jackson and the defence of all his administration, brought us to a state of things, so bad that they cant "give a pledge to support it any more"—and they wheel around and call themselves by a forged name, & beg you to follow them, for their own purposes—and will any body of men be found in Talbot so poor, so abject, so submissive, so lost to every self respect as to bow down and obey these pretenders? No—it cannot be—men have not lost their reason yet, and we hope that the men of Talbot believe that they have a good name and fame to support.

"Give no pledge to support or oppose"—abject desertion!—your pledge is not worth giving—for if given, it will be deserted again as you desert the old General now—a pledge—a false light—*Pirates*, Picaroons, and marauders change their flag and name to decoy the ignorant and helpless, and to try to elude those who are sagacious to detect and powerful enough to resist them—a worthy example for political apostates or deceiving pretenders—Oft and again have we seen the stratagems and artifices of political men—But the Jacksonians of Talbot, who with a basin of white wash have been converted into democrats, and have pretended to abjure Jacksonism, take the lead in all miserable flimsey pretences.—*If* you are convinced, as you must be, that Gen. Jackson's administration is indefensible, come out like magnanimous men and say so before the world—and give your aid to us to overthrow an administration that you know is vicious and dare not support. But dont fly the way and prove to us that you are altogether for yourselves alone.

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Graham:—I understand the Jackson men have brought out a Mr. Martin, as one of their Candidates for the next General Assembly—Will you be so good as to inform me whether this is the same Mr. Martin who voted in 1827 for the odious License Law—if he is the same person he may be assured that the people of Talbot have not forgotten him, although he forgot how he voted on that occasion and had to enquire of a friend when he returned home whether he had voted for or against the law—What, sir, send such a man to represent us in the Legislature—Pshaw! away with such a Legislator.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Fellow-Citizens:—I understand there is a report in circulation in the county, that I am opposed to Primary or Free Schools—on the contrary, I have always been favorable to them, and will go as far as any man can or ought to go in establishing them. My votes, when in the Legislature, will prove it. *I* therefore, pronounce the report false.

Your obedient servant,

SOLOMON MULLIKIN.

Trappe, September 17th 1834.

For the Easton Gazette.

TO A. Z.

SIR—Having met with your communication of the 9th inst. in reply to Col. Hughlett's of the 6th, several days after its publication, more by accident than good management, (not being a subscriber to the Whig,) I avail myself of this opportunity to join issue with you. What? and has it come to this? That an old man—a man, who has grown grey almost immediately in our neighborhood, and now resides among us, cannot express his sentiments upon any subject of vital importance, without having his motives impugned, by A. Z. an anonymous scribbler, *who dare not leave his hiding place!* Sir, Col. Hughlett, came before the people in a tangible and responsible form—not for mere purposes of boasting, as some little shade stricken politicians would surmise; but in proof of the conscious rectitude of his principles, thereby demonstrating his willingness, that the PEOPLE, who are of right, the SOVEREIGNS in all governments, should decide for themselves. He gave his opinions as a plain honest man, and in his own proper person. And how were they received? So far from his course being censured by an intelligent public, it has received their smiles and their eulogies, whilst A. Z. is justly execrated for his *ignorance and his arrogance. The incendiary, the thief and the assassin, who under cover of night execute their purposes of ill, either to the bodies or property of men, are held up to the utter detestation of society.* What then should be the fate of him, who in secrecy as dark as the raven curtain of midnight, seeks to tarnish the fair fame of *an honest man?* An honest man's good name, is worth more to him, than all the *spoils* of the present National Administration, to which you may add, Sir, if you please, the scandal bought laurels that deck your own brow.

Had you replied to the arguments of Col. Hughlett, like a man, I am certain, that any thing from me would have been useless. He would have demonstrated the truth of his doctrines: or more properly speaking, would have sustained the truth of the facts stated in his communication. But now the case is far different; he leaves you in contempt, to yourself and your conscience if you have any. I venture to presume Sir, that your feelings were not very enviable, when you saw that he, whom you wantonly, and personally assailed, did not deign to notice your *yelping*. As a friend of his, I was glad to see you treated with silent contempt. I conceive, that it would have been an act of great condescension in him, to have noticed the malignant insinuendoes, and daring assertions, of an anonymous writer, while he was in person before his fellow-citizens. Make known the habitation of the man, who *knows* Col. Hughlett, and who has credulity enough to believe, that he either thinks, or wishes to make himself, "one of the most important individuals of this whole peninsula." *How* does this assertion comport with his walk among his fellow citizens of Talbot? True, he has amassed a large fortune by attention to business, a part of which when convenient, he is willing to loan to persons of all parties, upon terms fair and honorable. To my certain knowledge, his accommodations were very much extended during the extreme pressure upon the money market, for the express purpose of enabling gentlemen to keep their property, and preserve their credit; and it may be, for aught I know, that A. Z. shared the benefit. Col. Hughlett, assumes as little as any man I ever knew possessing equal advantages. I believe he gives his opinion when asked for, but never ventures to dictate to any man in politics. He is known to be a man of uncommon industry in his own private affairs, and he is equally assiduous when called upon, in serving his fellow-citizens. The several offices of honor and trust, to which he has been called, (since he became a resident of Talbot) by the very bone and sinew of the county, show plainly the estimation in which he has been, and still is held, by a large majority of his fellow-citizens. They have, and still continue to approve his opinions, both as a man and a politician, the notions of A. Z. notwithstanding to the contrary. A few words more and I have done. Nib not thy pen again little scribbler! thy deeds must be evil or else thou wouldst come to the light!! The assumption of names, may sometimes be efficient in concealing the operator, but actions and principles, very often make known the place of his retreat *however obscure.* Dark, Sir, as is your dungeon, time may yet give a clue to your hiding place, and an incensed people may pour out the vials of their mighty wrath upon your devoted head. VINDEX.

Talbot county, Sept. 18, 1834.

MR. SENATOR HILL.—The Washington Globe asserts in a most triumphant manner, that this gentleman is worth 70,000 dollars. *Who* doubts it. If the Post Master General will just let us send our papers all over the country *free of postage*, and give us besides thirteen mail contracts and let us fix our own Extra-Allowances, we will engage to be worth 70,000 in one year. If Isaac Hill has not made five times 70,000 dollars since Gen. Jackson came into power, there is no truth in the Blue Book. How much he has lost by wild lands down East, we cannot say; but certain it is that the Concord Man has feathered his nest handsomely out of the people's Treasury. The Globe also glories in saying that Mr. Webster is not so well off as he of the Granite State. Of this gentleman's circumstances we know nothing, but if what the Globe says be true, he will lose nothing by it in the eyes of the honest people of America. After the official organ at Washington has dared to laud one man solely on account of his wealth, and condemn another on account of his poverty, we trust we shall hear no more about this being the POOR MAN'S ADMINISTRATION.

N. Y. Advocate.

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