EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Morning, Jan. 10.

THE FRENCH WAR.

President Jackson's French War is a subject that has not been much agitated, and public opinion, though generally inclined against it, has not been a great deal called forth. National questions of this sort are commonly first left to the discussions in Congress, and after the views there taken of them, public sentiment assumes its stand too frequently as the different parties there decide.—As Congress has not yet handled this question, we will undertake to throw out a few observations which may not be thought to be ill timed or entirely irrelevant.

The Legislative branch of the French Government, it seems, has hitherto declined to make appropriations to pay the United States the five millions of dollars as an indemnity to our citizens for losses sustained by them under the decrees of Napoleon, when he was Emperor of the French,—and as appropriations cannot be made by France without the action of the Chamber of Deputies, the treaty made between the two countries, viz: France and the United States, is unfulfilled on her part, although it has been ratified, exchanged, and duly complied with, according to stipulation by the United States. This delinquency on the part of France is justly complained of by us,—and General Jackson recommends to Congress, that if the Chamber of Deputies at its present session does not make the necessary appropriation to pay us the five millions, according to contract, that Congress shall order letters of marque and reprisal against her—or in other words, shall declare war.

The question for the American People to decide upon this statement of the case, is, shall we go to war with France for this five millions.

A state of war is adverse to our prosperity as a Nation, and is a condition of things so pregnant with horrors and ills, that it can never be justified but in the last resort to sustain National honor and independence, or to redress intollerable grievances. Now as this business of five millions of debt due us from France, is a mere matter of debtor and creditor, in which we shew a generous forbearance, and France betrays a culpable delinquency it does not at all touch our national honor or independence—and as our Country is rich and out of debt, and can, if she pleases, very easily and conveniently advance the money out of our own treasury to our fellow citizens, to whom the money belongs, and wait with France yet a little longer, demanding of her additional interest for delay, the withholding of the money by France, though palpably an act of injustice and bad faith, cannot be considered as one of those intollerable grievances for which a recourse to war would be justified, or at least approved.

To declare war against France would not be the way to get the five millions, but to lose them—for the moment war is declared, the treaty under which we claim would be annulled, and we should be as to that claim exactly as we were before the treaty was made, with a state of war superadded—War then would not be a remedy but an additional evil.

But if we were to take coercive measures against France, the recommendation of President Jackson does not seem to be either the right or the just course.—For Congress to grant letters of marque and reprisal against French Vessels, would be to depredate upon the innocent to be avenged of the guilty. This does not seem to be moral or just—a Branch of the French Government withholds & perfidiously declines to pay us what the French Government by treaty acknowledges to be our just due, and binds itself to pay us—The French Government then is the delinquent criminal party, and the President recommends a measure by which we shall plunder her innocent citizens and thus produce a war between the two countries, quashing the contract by virtue of which we claim, and taking from our citizens, who are just claimants, —all hope of recovery, except in case of our success in war and managing to secure the promise of payment afterwards by a new treaty, for a compliance with which, we shall have no better assurance than we have at present under the existing treaty. As then it is perfectly clear, that neither our honor nor our interest, nor the interest of the claimants under the treaty, require that we should go to war, the recommendation of President Jackson seems to be a measure wholy unsuitable in character, intent, and effect.

If President Jackson's anxious desire is to procure this just debt as an object deeply interesting to the claimants, he ought, as a preliminary measure to the declaration of his war, to have recommended to Congress to pay the indemnity to the American claimants out of the U. States Treasury, as by a declaration of war, or granting letters of marque and reprisal which is the same thing, their whole claim against France would be swept away, as it would go to the destruction of the treaty under which it was secured to them.

If on the other hand, President Jackson thinks that national Character impels to his proposed war, this would still strengthen the propriety of securing to the claimants their just due, by advancing the money to them before the blow is stricken that is to annihilate the contract under which they claim. Under what ever aspect we view it, the payment of the money to the claimants by our Government is an indispensable prerequisite of justice before a war is declared—and thus we have presented to our view, the extraordinary spectacle of a Chief Magistrate recommending a war for five millions of money alone, which five millions every principle of justice demands that his country should pay out of her own pocket before she goes to war—and the moment the war is declared, the contract under which the five millions are claimed is at an end.

There is something in this project so exceedingly weak or so singularly strange, that one is led to doubt, if *more is not designed in it than meets the ear.*

But if it is asked, as it may naturally enough be asked, what course is left to be pursued if France does not pay the five millions? We reply, that it is not for us to solve the difficulty or to propose measures for the collected wisdom of the American People—That is rather more than can be asked with any propriety of us—Yet a course; we will not say *the course*, is so open & palpable—so well calculated to operate upon every sentiment that could induce France to withhold our debt—so likely to succeed—so variant from war, and yet so just in itself that the wonder is with us that any Chief Magistrate should have been mad enough to think of war; and entirely overlook it —and this course is to submit to the good sense and sound discretion of Congress *that in case the French Chamber of Deputies should not appropriate funds at their present session to pay our claim, agreeably to treaty stipulations, how far it would be advisable by law to impose that tariff of duties upon all articles the product or manufacture of France entering our ports, which existed anterior to the treaty of the 4th July 1831*, under which we claim the five millions of indemnity, and which France refuses to pay us.

Now we will not arrogantly say, that that this is *the course* (i e) the best that can be pursued, but we will hold ourselves pledged to show, that in all human reasoning, and according to human foresight, it is a course well calculated and likely to succeed—and further, that it is a wiser, honester, and better course than war brought on by the issue of letters of marque and reprisal.

So far, we have treated this subject gravely, perhaps tediously and heavily, as we have endeavored to be precise in order that we might be clearly understood—But really an administration like our own, governed from sources so irresponsible, and directed to ends that are any thing, but national in their tendency or beneficial in their character, is so justly subject to every suspicion, and has been marked by measures so profligate in character and so destrutive to the best and greatest interests of our country, that we are justified in doubting every thing that can be doubted, and suspecting every thing that wears the least aspect of suspicion.

Viewing this project of a war with France according to President Jackson's recommendation, and fully regarding the delinquency, the injustice, the faithlessness of France, we are so entirely at a loss to see any degree of propriety or usefulness in the measure,—it is so entirely destitute of all plausibility or fitness, that we are left in doubt, whether this scheme of declaring war against France is not a scheme in reality, to effect a very different purpose—that is to say, whether it is not a scheme infused into the old General's head, by the Arch Magician, through some of his ancillary spirits, to get up a thorough national excitement under the popular influence of General Jackson's recommendation of a War with France, to draw off the national attention from Gen. Jackson's high handed, dangerous and violent measures, as well as from the prosecution of those investigations into the Post Office establishment and into the Land Office, which are said to promise such a developement of fraud and crime as must, if faithfully persevered in, overwhelm the old General, Magician, and all.

To men who have paid strict attention to the workings of this administration, there is nothing in this suggestion that is at all uncharitable or harsh—it is consistent with its hitherto outrageous course, and altogether in keeping with the men who direct it. Have we not seen a similar proceeding exactly, practised by this administration, produced, no doubt, by a suggestion from the same quarter, of a war schemingly got up and wantonly waged against the Bank of the United States, for the purpose of producing a national excitement with regard to the currency and money interest of the country, to decoy and to draw off the attention of the people from the "American System" which was then growing in favor, and upon which Mr. Van Buren thought he saw Mr. Clay riding rapidly into the Presidential chair? Has not that scheme completely succeeded? and is there any dispassionately intelligent man in this country who can account in any degree satisfactorily, in any other way, for the attack, and the manner of the attack, on the Bank of the U. States? Just so it is again to be acted over. The attention of the country has been too much engrossed with General Jackson's usurpations of power, violations of constitution, abuses of power, illegal seizures and disposal of the people's money contrary to and in violation of law—with the frauds and peculations in the Post Office the misdoings in the Land Office, and with his unworthy connivance at the malpractices of his officers in subaltern stations, to suit the views of those who are looking up to succeed him through the instrumentality of his undiminished popularity and power—and therefore it is, that some grand national excitement must be got up to draw off and divert the national attention from these measures of criminal violence and alarming viciousness, on which if the people are permitted to dwell, and into which if the threatened investigations are made in good earnest, and the developement fairly exhibited to an anxiously expecting People, the hopes of Gen Jackson and his successor must be dashed to the ground, and, with them, the hopes of their great band of adherents—To such men, what are the hazards of a French War? To such men, desperately bent on power what care they for the sacrifice of the lives of thousands or for the accumulation of millions of National debt? Perhaps they think they can produce the necessary excitement without quite getting into this war—or, if necessary, war would be a less evil to them than exposure, disgrace, and loss of success—If no excitement is produced, their misconduct must overwhelm them—Excitement then to them is the only means of salvation, and whether it falls short of war, or plunges us into it, it is immaterial to those the success of whose designs exclusively depends upon it.

To these reflections we have been led by a thorough knowledge and view of the course and measures of the Jackson Administration, as known to the world from first to last—and we regard the suggestions as hazarding but little, when we take into consideration the character of the existing administration, its advisers, and abettors.

We have not received a letter or a paper from Annapolis, Baltimore or Washington for the last seven days, on account of the severity of the weather.

A Coroners Inquest was held on Monday last, over the body of Edward Bramble, by Bennet Jones, Esq'r.—Verdict of the jury "that he came to his death from a wound inflicted by Jonathan Clash, with a knife, or some other sharp instrument."

Clash was immediately apprehended and lodged in the Jail at this place.

One hundred and thirty-one deaths occurred in New York during the week ending on Saturday last. Of these, one died of influenza, two of insanity, seven of small pox, five of scarlet fever, and thirty-two of consumption.

A writer in the St. Augustine Herald states that he has brought under cultivation, in the State of Florida, a new kind of coffee It is represented as growing wild in Cuba, as well as on the banks of the Mississippi, in the neighborhood of New Orleans, where it is collected by the French and used as coffee. The writer supposes it may be cultivated in any cotton growing state. He says it improves from age, and in three months after being gathered, is equal to the best green Cuba coffee.

The New York Gazette says:—"We do not believe that, at any former period, real estate ever sold so high as at the present moment. Yesterday the store 150 Pearl street, went off at auction for $41,700; and the old house corner of Nassau and Pine streets, sold for $85,-000."

The Navies of France and England —We gave the other day from an official French journal of last year an account of the French Navy. We now translate from the same periodical for January of this year, a comparative statement of the English and French Navy, as to the number of ships and officers:—*N. Y. Amer.*

Comparison between the Navy of France and England.—According to the official documents, the officers of the English Navy are, 44 Admirals, 62 Vice Admirals, 64 Rear Admirals, 43 Rear Admirals on half pay, 786 Captains, 877 Commanders, 279 Lieutenant Commanders, 3172 Lieutenants, 487 Masters, 625 Quartermaster 1088 Medical officers, 63 Chaplains.

There are 22 ships of 100 guns and over, 99 seventy four gun ships & over 104 frigates of and above 42 guns, 22 steam vessels, and 310 ships ranging from 40 to 36 guns—in all 557 vessels.

The officers of the French Navy are, 3 Admirals, 12 Vice Admirals, twenty-two Rear Admirals, seventy Captains of line of battle ships, 70 captains of frigates, 80 captains of corvettes, 450 Lieutenants, of line of battle ships, 550 do. of frigates, 315 Medical officers, 12,500 Masters, Seamen and boys.

There are 40 line of battle ships of from 74 to 80 guns, 52 frigates of 1st, 2d and 3d rate, 25 corvettes, 17 steam ships, 300 brigs, schooners, gun boats, &c.

England with three times as many ships and officers as we, spends only 125 millions of francs annully, [25 millions dollars] on its Navy.—Our costs 70 millions francs, [14 millions dollars.]

The Message of the "Acting Governor of Illinois" is one of the most ludicrous compositions, seriously designed, that we have read for many years.—Such grandiloquence! We take the exordium as a specimen of His Excellency's style.

"It is with the profoundest deffidence, that, being thrown *into* the discharge of the Executive functions of the State Government, *by a coincidence of extraordinary contingencies*, I undertook the task, in obedience of established usage, to address you the ordinary communication, which official courtesy has ever recognised as due to the Legislative branch of the Government, from the existing Executive. The very unusual association of occurrences, which has for the brief period of fifteen days, devolved the high duties incident to this station on me, I had hoped, upon first consideration, would have precluded the necessity of a formal communication; but upon more mature reflection, I esteemed this duty an obligation due to your honorable bodies, and I, therefore, acting in deference to this impression, assume the alternative, although altogether less congenial to my feelings and wishes. I am not aware that the history of our State Governments affords any exact parallel to the condition of things now existing, relative of the present administration of the Executive of this State."

His Excellency says towards the end —"Now, the eyes of the Union are upon us, and we, (of Illinois) have become an object of *astonishment* and *admiration* to our Sister States." Astonished we, indeed, are, and a little perplexed.

Nat. Gaz.

MARRIED

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Hazel Mr. James Gannon, to Miss Leuticia Kirby, both of Talbot County.

DIED

At Col. Hughlett's Mill, in this county, on Wednesday the 31st ult; after an illness of one day, *Mrs. Louisa Whitby*, consort of Augustus E. Whitby, in the 24th year of her age.

At the same place, on Sunday night last, after an illness of eight days, Jason Whitby, in the 19th year of his age.

At her residence in Easton, on Sunday evening last, Mrs. Maria Thomas, wife of Dr. Tristam Thomas.

A CARD.

The Subscriber informs the public that he has discontinued his business, with the view of closing his concerns here, which he is anxious to do by the opening of Spring. Persons indebted to him are requested to settle without delay, as he has determined to place all accounts which remain unsettled on the 14th of February next, in the hands of officers for collection.

JAMES L. SMITH.

N. B. The TAILORING AND SCOURING BUSINESS is now carried on at the stand recently occupied by the subscriber, near the market house, by my brother, DAVID M. SMITH, to whom I recommend my late customers and the public, feeling assured that he will be able to give general satisfaction.

J. L. S.

Jan. 10 3w

CART WHEEL, PLOUGH, & WAGON WRIGHT.

THE subscriber acknowledges his obligations to the public for the liberal share of patronage which they have extended to him in the line of his business, since he came to Easton. He still continues to carry on the business of Cart-wheel, Plough & Wagon Wright, in all its branches, at the old stand at the upper end of Washington street. Having laid in a supply of the best

MATERIALS,

he is prepared to execute all orders in the neatest and most substantial manner, for cash, or on a liberal credit to good customers, for any kind of country produce at fair prices.

John B. Firbank.

Jan. 10 eow3t

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, CRANBERRIES, &c.

Just received and for sale by the subscribers,

Fresh Buckwheat Flour,
Cranberries,
Almonds and Currants,
Fresh Bunch Raisins,
Fine and Coarse Salt, &c.
—ALSO—
Cast Steel Axes

of superior quality and *warranted*. Constantly on hand, *Family Flour* by the barrel.

W. H. & P. Groome.

Nov. 29. eow6t

FOR SALE.

The subscriber has for sale, for life, several valuable servants; male and female—They will be sold at private sale.—For terms apply to

EDWARD MARTIN, adm'r.
of Robert G. Lloyd, dec'd.

Dec. 20

For Sale,

At Easton Point, a small cargo of Coal, just arrived from Richmond, Virginia.—It is of good quality and will be sold low—for terms apply to

ROBERT LEONARD.

Easton Point, Jan. 3, 1834

In Talbot County Court,
On the Equity side thereof.
May Term, 1834.

ORDERED by the court, that the sale of the mortgaged estate of John Crouch and wife, late of said county deceased, to John Goldsborough and the report thereof, made by T. R. Loockerman, Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the third Monday of May next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers published in Easton, in Talbot county, before the fifteenth day of March in the year eighteen hundred and thirty five.—The report states the amount of sales to be $255.

P. B. HOPPER.

True copy Test, J. LOOCKERMAN, Clk.

Jan. 3, 1835.

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT,
On the Equity side thereof.
MAY Term, 1834.

ORDERED by the Court, that the sale of the mortgaged estate of Joseph Hussey late of said county, deceased, to John Goldsborough, and the report thereof made by Theodore R. Loockerman, Trustee, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the third Monday of May next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers published in Easton, in Talbot County, before the fifteenth day of March in the year eighteen hundred and thirty five.—The report states the amount of sales to be $185.

P. B. HOPPER.

True copy, Test
J. LOOCKERMAN, Clk.

Jan. 3 1835

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND

Will make her last trip for the season to the Eastern Shore, on Tuesday next, the 6th January inst., weather permitting. She will continue to run between Baltimore and Annapolis three times a week, when practicable, during the sitting of the Legislature. Immediately after the adjournment of the Legislature, she will be hauled up to undergo the necessary repairs preparatory to resuming her regular routes in the spring, of which due notice will be given.

L. G. TAYLOR, Captain.

Jan. 3. 1835

NEW FALL GOODS

WILLIAM LOVEDAY

HAS just returned from Philadelphia na Baltimore, and is now opening at his Stor, House in Easton, a very

HANDSOME & GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

FALL AND WINTER

GOODS.

Among which are a handsome variety of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & CASSINETTS.

He thinks he has purchased his Goods at low prices and can offer them on the same terms, and solicits an early call from his friends and the public generally.

Easton, Sept. 27th 1834. [W

MR. DUNCAN

Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton and its vicinity, that he intends opening a

DANCING SCHOOL

at Mr. Lowe's (Easton Hotel) on Friday and Saturday next, where he will instruct in the following dances, viz.—Cotillions, Waltzes, Gallopades, &c. &c.

Easton, Dec. 20

TALBOT COUNTY COURT.
Sitting as a Court of Equity.
November Term, 1834.

Solomon M. Jenkins, ag't. vs. Manlove Hazel and Julia Ann, his wife, John W. Jenkins, William W. Byrne & Elizabeth his wife, Thomas H. Jenkins, Mary Jane Jenkins, Edward Jenkins, Elizabeth Jenkins and John Stevens.

Ordered, that the sale made and reported by Samuel Hambleton, Jr. heretofore appointed trustee for the sale of the property in the proceedings of this cause mentioned, be ratified & confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the nineteenth day of May eighteen hundred and thirty five. Provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in the Town of Easton at least once a week for six successive weeks before the said nineteenth day of May eighteen hundred and thirty five.—The report States the amount of sales to be five thousand dollars.

P. B. HOPPER.

True copy
Test J. LOOCKERMAN, Clk.
Talbot County Court.

Dec. 20

FALL GOODS.

SAMUEL MACKEY

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening at his store on posite the Court House, an elegant assortment of

Choice Fresh Goods,

selected from the latest arrvals, consisting o

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware
Crockery, Glass, &c. &c.

all of which will be offered very cheap for Cash or exchanged for wool, feathers and country Kersey. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

N. B. S. M. has also, at his lumber yard, a general assortment of Pine Plank, &c. &c. which he will dispose of very low for Cash.

Easton, Nov. 15

PRINTING

Of every description neatly and expeditious done at this Office.

MARYLAND,
Talbot County Orphans' Court,
19th December A. D. 1834.

On application of Joseph K. Neale, administrator of Howell Powell late of Talbot county, deceased, it is

ORDERED, That he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the own of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphan's Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this 19th day of December in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty four.

SEAL

Test, JAS. PRICE, Register
of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance to the above order,
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administratian on the personal estate of Howell Powell lati of Talbot county dec'd. all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of July next or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 19th day of December 1834.

JOSEPH K. NEALE.

Dec. 20

N. B. Those persons who purchased goods at the sale of the above deceased's estate, and gave their notes are informed that they are now due, & that the Administrator expects to leave this county in the spring & consequently will expect punctuality as indulgence cannot be given.

J. K. N.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN;

That application will be made by the Executors of the late Robert Miller, for renewal of the following certificates of Stock in the Union Bank of Maryland, which have been lost or mislaid, viz.

24 Shares No. 2201 a 2204 5909 a 5912 inclusive.
7386 a 5912 7386 a 7389 do.
7394 a 7397 17687 a 17690 do.
17695 a 17698
5 Shares No. 10586, 10619, 10174, 10175, 8182
5 half Shares No. 15741 a 15745 inclusive.

The above described Stock now standing in the names of Thornburgh, Miller and Webster, on the books of the said Bank. By direction of said Executors,

FRANCIS M. FOWLER,
General Accountant, No. 4
St. Paul's st. Baltimore.

Dec. 13 4w

MARYLAND,
Talbot County Orphans' Court,
December Term A D. 1834.

On application of Sarah Smith Administratrix of Thomas L Smith late of Talbot County deceased, it is

ORDERED, That she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate & that she cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this 9th day of December in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty four.

SEAL

Test JAMES PRICE, Reg'r.
of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance to the above order,
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the Subscriber of Talbot County hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Talbot county in Maryland letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas L. Smith, late of Talbot county dec'd. all persons having claims against the said dec'd's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of July next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 9th day of December A. D eighteen hundred and thirty four.

SARAH SMITH, Adm'r.
of Thomas L. Smith, dec'd.

Dec. 13

MARYLAND
Talbot County Orphans' Court
December Term A. D. 1834.

On application of Thomas O. Martin Administrator of Robert Williams late of Talbot county, deceased—it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' court I have hereunto set my hand & the seal of my office affixed, this 9th day of December in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty four.

SEAL

Test JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.
of Wills for Talbot county

In compliance to the above order
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Robert Williams, late of Talbot county dec'd. All person having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 1st day of July next or they may otherwis by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 9th day of December A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty four.

THOMAS O. MARTIN, adm'r.
of Robert Williams dec,d.

Dec. 13

FARM HANDS WANTED.

The subscriber wishes to purchase a number of Slaves, of both sexes, for his plantation, for which the highest price in cash will be paid on application at No. 24 South street, Baltimore, between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M. and 2 and 5 P. M.

NAT. AUSTIN.

altimore, Dec. 20 6w

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