# EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich, and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

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*ADVERTISEMENTS*

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From the Salisbury (N C.) Watchman.

One of the very best legal stories we know of is that of Round Robin, as it is familiarly called in the lower circuits of N. Carolina, and owes its humor to the very fertile and cultivated mind of a lawyer who is still alive, but in a distant Western State. All the lawyers attending Court, about the year 1810, boarded at the house of Mr. B——, who at the beginning of his life was a publican was assiduous and provident; but riches multiplied, and Boniface became lazy, crusty, and parsimonious.—His *accommodations*, as they are usually called, from being the very best, had by degrees degenerated into the very worst in the whole country. This was borne, with mutterings from time to time until in a fit of desperation, the whole fraternity of lawyers, after mature deliberation in Congress assembled, resolved to quit the house, and go to another in the same village; the duty of announcing the separation, was devolved upon the gentleman above specified who being somewhat struck with the mock importance the affair had assumed, wrote the following and sent it to the Landlord, signed with the names of all the decedents in a round ring below.

A DECLARATION.

"When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for a half hungry, half fed, imposed on set of men, to dissolve the bonds of Landlord and boarder, a decent respect for the opinions of mankind, requires that they should declare the causes which have impelled them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self evident; that all men are created with mouths and bellies; and that they are endowed by their creator with certain unelienable rights, among which, is, that no man shall be compelled to starve, out of mere complaisance to a Landlord; and that every man has a right to fill his belly, and wet his whistle, with the best that's going.

The history of the present Landlord of the White Lion, is a history of repeated insults, exaction and injuries all having in direct object, the establishment of absolute tyranny over their stomachs and throats.—To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused to keep any thing to drink but ballfaced whiskey.

He has refused to set upon his table for dinner, any thing but turnip soup with a little bull beef and sour krawt, which are not wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has refused to let his only waiter blink eyed Joe, put more than six grains of coffee to one gallon of water.

He has turned loose a multitude of fleas, and swarms of bed bugs to assail us in the peaceable hours of the night and to eat out our substance.

He has kept up in our beds and bedsteads, standing armies of these merciless savages, with their scalping knives and tomahawks, whose known rule of warfare is undistinguished destruction.

He has excited domestic insurrections among us by getting drunk before breakfast, and making his wife and servant so before dinner. whereby, there has often been the devil to pay.

He has waged cruel war against nature herself, by feeding our horses with broomstraw and carrying them off to drink where swine refuse to wallow.

He has protected one eyed Joe in his villainy in the robbery of our jugs by pretending to give him a mock trial, after sharing with him the spoil.

He has cut off our trade with foreign ports and brought in his own stinking whiskey, when we had sent him to buy better liquor abroad, and with a perfidy scarcely parralled in the most barbarous ages, as he has been known to drink up our foreign spirits, and fill up our bottles with his own dire portions.

He has imposed taxes upon us to an enormous amount against our consent and without any rule but his own arbitrary will and pleasure.

A landlord whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant & miser is unfit to keep a boarding house for Cherokee Indians.

Nor have we been wanting in our attentions to Mrs. B. and Miss Sally.—We have warned them from time to time of the attempts of B.—— to starve and to fleece us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our coming to board with them—we have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity—we have conjured them to alter a state of things, which would inevitably interrupt our connection and correspondence—They too have been deaf to the voice of justice. We are, therefore, constrained to hold all three of these parties alike inimical to our well being, and regardless of our comfort.

We, therefore, make this solemn declaration of our final separation from our former landlord, and cast our defiance into his teeth.

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The Richmond papers of the 8th instant contain Governor Tazewell's Annual message to the Virginia legislature He condemns the Abolition societies of the North, and adds—

'The slave-holding States have a perfect right to require of all the others, that they should adopt prompt and efficient means to suppress all such associations existing within their respective limits Nor ought it to be doubted, as I think, that such a demand, if made, will meet from each of the other States, a ready compliance on its part. Not doubting this myself, I will not suggest to you now, any measures founded upon a contrary supposition. But I will content myself with recommending to you, at present, the adoption of such measures only as may justify a strong application to each of our co-states within whose limits any of the associations referred to may exist, to suppress them speedily, and to establish such other regulations as may be effectual to prevent or punish acts designed or calculated to disturb our tranquility.'

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*Improved Padlock.*—A padlock of altogether novel construction was shown to us the other day at the Greenfield Bank The body of the lock is straight, and consists of an iron or steel cylindrical box, six or eight inches in length. On this there is a double row of revolving brass bands, ten in all. Each band of the outer row has the letters of the alphabet and a star, and on the inside a corresponding number of grooves of the outer row. Two plates are affixed to the ends of the bar, to one of which the staple or tongue of the lock is fastened; the other has an indentation for the reception of the tongue when locked, and is screwed off when the lock is to be set to any new word.—Well, now for the philosophy of the matter. When you wish to lock this padlock, you screw off the plate, and draw off the outer row of bands. Then select whatever combination of letters, not over five, you may please, and slide on the bands again in the grooves directly under the letters selected, being careful to have the same range. When the plate is screwed on and the bands turned out of their range, the lock is fast, and cannot be opened unless the letters by which it is set are again brought into a range at a particular point, when, if pulled upon, it unlocks. Thus no one can open it unless he knows the name of the letters by which it was set. It is true, he may chance to pull upon the right ones, but the chance is rather a desperate one, having some ten or twelve millions of chances opposed to it, as computed. With all this is a very curious and useful invention. It sets the pick lock at defiance The invention is French, we understand.—*Greenfield (Mass.) Gazette.*

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*Seamen in the United States.*—We learn from the last report of the Board of Directors of the Boston Seamen's Friend Society, that the number of seamen belonging to the United States, estimated with as much accuracy as possible, is 103,000; of whom there are in foreign trade 5,000 in the coasting trade, in vessels of nearly or over 100 tons burden, 25,000 in the cod fishery, 5,000 in steam vessels 1,069, and the United States Navy 6000.

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His excellency, S. T Mason, the Governor of the State of Michigan *in posse*, has received a letter from Mr. Forsyth, Secretary of State, relative to some dinner speech by the former, to which his excellency that is to be, thus replies—

Hypocrisy being regarded by you perhaps, as a profession, rather than a destitution of principle, you are always ready to suspect it in others.

I have thus, Sir, written in a style which although it may be offensive to you, I trust may not prove unprofitable. You say you have taught me a lesson. I hope the obligation is now cancelled—Borrowing your principles and morals from the precints of a foreign court, you have mistaken the character of your country, and have forgotten that you are the officer of a simple republic. The people of this country are unaccustomed to the tricks of diplomacy, & require plain and open dealing from their public agents Intrigue may flourish for a while, but it will ultimately prove its own ruin. In public as in private life, the man who is once found a profligate, is ever after suspected. The two, your experience may inform you, are generally found in the same individual. Begin then anew, and although you may not succeed in convincing the world that you are an honest man, you may at least induce them to believe, that you are not so bad as you have been.

STEVENS T. MASON.

Detroit, Nov. 26, 1835.

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Masonic.—The General Grand Royal Arch Chapter and General Grand Encampment of the United States, closed their triennial session in Washington, on Thursday last, after a session of four days, The Hon. Edward Livingston was re-elected to the office of General Grand High Priest for the ensuing three years, & the Hon. Joel R Poinsett Deputy Grand High Priest. Their next session is to be held in the City of Boston in December, 1838.

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[From the Middlebury Free Press.]

THE BIG BEAR OF VERMONT KILLED.

Messrs. Barber and Jewett:—Please to say to the public in your valuable paper, that on Thursday the 26th. inst. twenty six men of the town of Hinesburgh, Chittenden county, having the day before been warned out, and a Bear-track having also been found, commenced the pursuit by surrounding a hill on which Bruin was supposed to be at rest with her mutton bone and beach-nuts.—The line thus being formed, three men took the track in pursuit, and soon disturbed her slumbers and gave her a rifle ball for a bitter. The old rat then took to her heels and soon came to the opposite side of the ring, where she was met by a second ball entering the side of the neck and passing out at the opposite shoulder. She then returned in an opposite direction, when the pursuit became general and a stentorian shout burst from all directions, which with the addition of profuse flow of blood from the wound caused by the second shot, encouraged the dogs, which now lent their yells to make the uproar complete.

Bruin being thus wounded and pursued by men and dogs, with this hue and cry, which was more terrific than the Indian war whoop, fought with desperation, maintaining the contest on a retreat for a considerable length of time, till at length being overpowered by numbers, 9 different balls having perforated her body, she became manageable. She was then drawn to the nearest house, where the neighbors came in droves to see Blackey. It was then thought best that the honor of a sleigh ride should be conferred on old Mutton head, and accordingly she was put on board a sleigh and drawn two miles to the house of Daniel Norton, Esq. where a weighing, skinning and dissection took place, and a division of parts among the proprietors.

Her weight before dressing was 439 lbs a great share of which was fat—it being in many places 8 inches thick.—The party, after these performances, having taken a slice of bred and cheese and a mug of cider, the bounty of mine host and made tracks for home, with the consolation of having killed in killing perhaps the greatest sheep-killer in Vermont.

E. McEWIN, for the Hunters.

Hinesburgh, Nov. 29, 1835.

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A MOST LAMENTABLE OCCURRENCE.

Copy of a lettter received in Washington, from Florida dated, November 23, 1835:

'On the 21st inst a desperate duel was fought between Captain Everett White, a brother of the Delegate in Congress, and Colonel A. Bellamy, late President of the Legislative Council. These gentlemen were candidates for the county of Jefferson, and Captain White was returned as elected by a considerable majority.

The duel is supposed to have grown out of the disagreements of their political contest. The duel was one, which, from the mode of conducting it, was intended, on both sides, for fatal results, which unfortunately followed. The parties were stationed sixty yards apart, with four pistols, to advance and fire.—Capt. White advanced and received three shots without injury, and then fired at the distance of fifteen paces. His first shot past through Col. Bellamy's arm the next through his body, and in the act of advancing with the other two pistols, he received a mortal wound from Col. B's fourth pistol.

Colonel Bellamy is not yet dead, but must certainly die of his wounds.

I yesterday performed the painful office of following Captain White to the grave. The court adjourned, and the funeral was attended by the Bar and the Grand Jury, in a body. Every testimony of respect and deep felt interest was evinced by the whole population of the place, All the stores were shut, and I have seldom witnessed a more general and sincere exhibition of sorrow than was manifested on this solemn occasion."

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The reports of the Secretary of war, of the Treasury, and Navy, have reached us, but are two long for publication in a weekly newspaper. We give below some extracts; first, from the report of the Secretary of War.

*Frederick Examiner.*

'Agreeably to a provision in an act of the last session of Congress, that part of the Cumberland road between the town of Cumberland and the Ohio river has been surrendered to and accepted by the States through which it passes; and arrangements have been made by the authority of these States for the collection of such tolls as will keep it in proper repair. The funds appropriated for the completion of this road have been applied to the object, & will be fully adequate to its attainment. The work with the exception of some of the bridges, and of a few necessary [illegible], is nearly finished and is [illegible] in its whole extent. All accounts [illegible] presenting it as constructed in a faithful manner.—Captain [illegible] who has superintended the [illegible] and the officers engaged with [illegible] are entitled to commendation for [illegible] and professional ability they [illegible] displayed.

The [illegible] States are exonerated from all [illegible] claims on account of this road, [illegible] no patent provision has been made [illegible] preparation.

The progress [illegible] the other works of internal improvement is shown in the report of the [illegible] Engineer. Among these, one of the most remarkable, as well from its importance as from the unexpected difficulty with which it has so far been executed, is the removal of the raft over Red river. An immense body of timber extending one hundred and eleven miles, covered that stream, had covered a large portion of its surface, and interrupted its communication. This has probably been collecting for ages, and not only does this great natural highway thus shut up, but a fertile and extensive region of the river was inundated and the whole country in its vicinity subject to local diseases having their origin in this obstruction.

This work has been in progress, upon the present system, little more than two years, and the whole expenditure, including seventy three thousand dollars, was applied in previous experiments that [illegible] has been about one hundred and five thousand dollars. It is estimated that an additional appropriation of [illegible] thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars will be required to complete it, which, with the sum of ten thousand dollars now in the Treasury, will make the whole cost one hundred and twenty five thousand seven hundred and fifteen dollars. The river has been cleared for a distance of eighty-eight miles, and yet remain twenty three miles of obstructions to remove. This portion is expected will be finished early in the next season, if the necessary appropriations are made in time.

Before the present plan of effecting this work was adopted; there were various projects suggested for its accomplishment but the most [illegible] engineer projector could not have anticipated such a great physical change as is already taking place within the time and the means that have been devoted to the work. A loose estimate of the [illegible] which will be reclaimed by this [illegible] ment, which has been made by Colonel Brookes, formerly Indian Agent in Louisianna, and intimately acquainted with the region upon Red river, places it at upwards of a million of acres; and it will form one of the most productive districts in the Union. This operation, as a mere matter of pecuniary value, will return many times the amount expended upon it.

The Secretary of War advises, a revision and reorganization of the Militia system; and expresses confidence in its efficacy if judiciously constituted. This subject, he says has been pressed upon the Legistature and the nation thirty one times without any change being effected; having been, without avail a subject of notice in the communication, of the Executive, to Congress from the time of Washington to the present day. The Indians east of the Mississippi are fast yielding to the necessity of removing west; on this subject he says.

'As soon as the remaining tribes shall have been established in the West, we may look forward to a happier destiny for the Indians. And if this expectation be disappointed, the failure must be attributed to the inveterate habits of this people, and not to the policy of the government. The arrangements for the comfortable establishment of the Indians have been projected upon a scale suitable to their wants and condition, and to the duties of the United States. With a view to appreciate the advantages which have been secured to them. I deem it proper briefly to recapitulate provisions that have been made. These are not applicable, in all their details, to each tribe, as some receive more and some less in amount, while certain articles are given to some and not to others.—But the general principles of distribution apply to all. An extensive country has been reserved for them, and has been divided into districts for the several tribes. To this they are removed at the expense of the United States

They are provided with the necessary subsistence for one year after they reach their new residence.

Annuities, in specie, to a greater or less amount are payable to each tribe.

Agricultural instruments, domestic animals, seed, corn, salt, looms, cards, spinning wheels, iron, steel, cloths, blankets, rifles, ammunition, and other articles are distributed among them.

Mills are erected and kept in operation. Council houses, churches, and dwelling houses for chiefs are built.

Mechanics are engaged and supported; schools are established and maintained; and the missionary institutions among them are aided by the Treasury.

These are the principal arrangements made for the benefit of this unfortunate people, who will soon have been removed, at great expense when this new system will be in full operation and where their peculiar institutions can be preserved with such modifications as a progresive state of improvement may require.

They will be separated too, from the settled portions of the country by a fixed boundary, beyond which our population cannot pass.

The following is a condensed view of the State of the finances from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The receipts into the Treasury, ascertained and estimated during 1835, are computed to be 28,480,881 07. Of these the actual receipts during the first three quarters, are ascertained to have been 28,480,881 07:

| *Viz:* | |
|---|---|
| From Customs | 15,014,189 26 |
| Lands | 9,165,590 89 |
| Dividends on Bank stock | 506,480 82 |
| Sales of bank Stock | 62,800 00 |
| Incidental items | 150,520 10 |
| | 23,480,881 70 |

Those during the fourth quarter, it is expected, will be 1,950,000

Thus, with the balance on the 1st of January, 1835, they form an aggregate of 27,318,789 49.

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|---|---|
| The expenditures of the whole year are ascertained and estimated to be | 13,176,141 07 |
| Of these the expenditures during the first three quarters are ascertained to have been | 13,576,141 07 |
| Viz: | |
| Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous | 9,827,196,19 |
| Military service, including fortifications, &c. | 7,555,119,41 |
| Naval service, &c. | 2,929,219,39 |
| Duties refunded | 4,756,04 |
| Public Debt. | 59,150,07 |
| | 13,576 141,07 |
| The expenditure of the fourth quarter, it is expected will be | 4,800,000,00 |
| Thus leaving on the first of January, 1836, subject however to the deduction hereafter mentioned, an estimated [illegible] to | [illegible] |
| This includes what has heretofore been reported as unavailable funds now reduced to about 1,000,000, making the computed available balance on the 1st of January 1836. | 13,047,598.00 |

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FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Balt. Chronicle.

*Washington*, Dec. 16, 1835.

The House of Representatives was this morning the scene of some little interest. Mr. Smith, from one of the Eastern States presented a memorial praying for the abolition of the Slave laws in the District of Columbia—it was ordered to lay upon the table by an overwhelming majority. Mr Slade, another member from the same section of the country, in advocating the printing of the aforesaid interference memorial, launched forth in all the wrath of an overheated imagination, unswayed by reason, and with wild impudence elevated the fire-brand of emancipation over the combustible materials of the House—swinging his arms to and fro, he seemed the very spirit of intolerance. I watched the members from the South—unusually cool and collected they smiled upon the fiery effusion of Mr Slade. The motion to print was lost by a vote of one hundred and eighty to thirty. Thus it appears that this devoted city is to be the neutral ground on which the fiercest conflict that was ever started to ruin a country will one day or other be decided.

I was under the impression, in common, with many others, that Mr. Webster certainly was to be nominated at Harrisburg. To day I hear from an anti-Masonic member from Pennsylvania, that Gen. Harrison will be the nominee.—Thus we are kept constantly in doubt, and of course you will readily conceive how difficult is the caterer's task in these uncertain times. The political wheel moves with such powerful speed, that mere lookers on with no extraordinary gift of vision, are unable to tell the color of the spokes that form in part the whirling circle. Our's is a difficult duty to perform, but could I give the authorities whence I derive my information I am sure that no blame could attach itself to me. All are puzzled alike—the shrewdest thinker and the most wary political navigator, from the 'Spy in Washington,' down to the worst informed member of the letter writing confederacy. A few days ago and every hope was full of promise for Webster; to day we hear that demonstrations give colour in favor of Gen. Harrison; in any event, let the opposition be united—let them be firm, and the day may yet be against the little Vice President. Three days at farthest will make us thoroughly acquainted with all the proceedings in the Harrisburg convention.

Amid all this bustle no man is so calm as the anointed hair to greatness. His keen grey eye peering from beneath his brows, denotes the latent and farfamed diplomacy of his soul,—on every lineament and muscle of his face, stamped by the great seal of nature, we trace the characteristics of his inward man—cold, calculating, politic and powerful, he sits enshrined amid his own thoughts and thousand and *one* purposes. His is a strange character—an Egyptian pillar, puzzling the learned and putting the antiquarian to doubt—his ruling engine of power is his *caution*—that he wields as did the Magi of old their mental superiority—and Van Buren has a wonderful degree of politeness; like Sir Fortinax in the play, bowing, bowing is the bridge upon which he struts into power. What a splendid tavern keeper he would make—"this way gentlemen! this way! most excellent rooms and very cheap!' a bow to each word.

This man is the "veiled prophet" of the Union—all his *prophetic* character lies in *profiting* by the shoulders of other men. Seeing his way clearly through their empty heads, his passage is *crooked forward*; but he may be defeated—the grey fox in his doublings will be caught at last, and the "non committal" will be fully "committed" for high crimes and offences. "What an imposing look he has," said a real follower of the old hero's favorite to me the other day as we looked at him from the Hotel window. Yes said I, and I have lost an acquaintance by the retort. "He has *imposed* largely upon the American people."

What if I tell you that *one* long change is to be made in the House of Representatives, as also in the Department of War? Will you believe me if I say that Polk is to be made Secretary of War, and Mr. Cass sent abroad to England or to Spain—and Mr. Mason of Virginia, to be the Speaker Old Dominion must be courted and flattered a little. Rives is thrown upon the shelf, a quarto edition of Emmons' Fredoniad. Mr. Clay is on the Foreign relations committee—a stumbling block to our old Mars in the White House—and yet when the hour comes, he will be ready to defend his country and her honor from all attacks whatever.

Mr Webster on the Finance committee, and there we have a safe sentinel.

Mr. Adams is to cut a great figure in [illegible] no question when it comes up, and we will then see a terrible contest between that gentleman and members from Ohio. I understand that the Connecticut Senator has been appointed by the Governor—he is a thoroughgoing Van Burenite, and formerly Postmaster at Hartford.

*The Illinois* vacancy will be filled by a White man, possibly Gov. Duncan himself.

Yours, &c. B.

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THE MONEY MARKET.

Money is scarce, both in New York and Philadelphia. In the former city one per cent. per month is paid on the best paper. In Philadelphia the condition of [illegible] affairs is thus described in Bicknell's Reporter:

We stated a fortnight since, that at that time a severe pressure prevailed in the money market—that the paper of some of our best mercantile houses was offered at from one and a half to two per cent. a month. We regret to be compelled to state that the appearance of the President's Message has afforded no relief, but has tended rather to depress stocks to a still greater extent, and to induce capitalists who have money to invest, to retain it in their possession until something decisive is heard from France—Our banks are unable to discount any new paper—while those who some months since obtained loans from these institutions, unable to pay, are compelled to ask renewals. In short, the greatest distress prevails in our money market, and unless some relief is speedily afforded, we may anticipate some failures among our men of business, although we rejoice to be enabled to say that nothing of the kind has occurred as yet.

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MR BIDDLE'S ADDRESS.—The following is the concluded paragraph of the eloquent address lately delivered by Nicholas Biddle, Esq. to the Alumni and Students of Princeton College. It is a spirit stirring passage; and we should add, that when the orator predicts, that he 'banditti will be scourged back to their caverns,' the conductors of the Globe think he is personal.'

'Never desert the country—never despond over its misfortunes. Confront its betrayers, as madmen are made to quail beneath the stern gaze of fearless reason. They will denounce you. Disregard their outcries—it is only the scream of the vultures whom you scare from their prey. They will seek to destroy you.—Rejoice that your country's enemies are yours. You can never fall more worthily than in defending her from her own degenerate children.—If overborne by this tumult, and the cause seems hopeless, continue self-sustained and self possessed. Retire to your fields, but look beyond them. Nourish your spirits with meditation on the mighty dead

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