John Caturp.

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.

VOL. XIX. EASTON, (MD.) SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 21. 1836. No. 21.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY *Saturday Morning* BY **Alexander Graham.**

TERMS.

TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS Per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Not exceeding a square inserted three times for ONE DOLLAR; and TWENTY FIVE CENTS for every subsequent insertion.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WM. H. & P. GROOME,

Have just returned from Philadelphia with their entire supply of

Spring and Summer Goods,

comprising a general and very extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
IRONMONGERY,
WINES AND LIQUORS,
GROCERIES, CHINA,
GLASS, &c. &c.

All of which have been selected with care, and will be offered at the lowest possible rates.

Their friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to give them a call.

april 23 eow6w

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM LOVEDAY

Has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening at his Store House in Easton, he things as general and complete an assortment of Goods suited to the present and approaching seasons, as he has ever been able to offer.

AMONGST WHICH ARE:

Cloths, Cassimeres, &c. &c.

BRITISH, FRENCH, ITALIAN,
GERMAN AND DOMESTIC
GOODS,
IRONMONGERY, GROCERIES,
China. Glass.
QUEEN'S-WARE WOOD WARE.
TIN WARE, STONE WARE,
&c. &c. &c.

He thinks he can offer them on such terms as will suit purchasers. He therefore invites his friends and the public generally, to call and view his assortment, and judge for themselves.

april 9 (W1aw6w)

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Wilson & Taylor. is this day dissolved by mutual consent—All persons indebted to the late firm, are requested to make immediate payment to Jacob C. Wilson, who is authorized to settle the same.

JACOB C. WILSON,
A. P. TAYLOR.

Easton, May 4, 1836—may 7 3t

The Baltimore American, Poulson's Daily Advertiser, Philadelphia, will insert the above 4 times and forward account to this office.

A CARD.

Miss ELEANOR C. STUART, has just returned from the city with the latest fashions and best materials, and is prepared to execute orders in the Millinary business at the shortest notice. She has taken the stand in front of her father's dwelling, nearly opposite to Mr. James Willson's, and next door to Mr. Samuel Hambleton's office, where she invites the attention of the ladies, and humbly to share their patronage.

april 23 (W)

THE STEAM BOAT



MARYLAND,

Leaves Baltimore for Annapolis, Cambridge (via Castlehaven) & Easton, on Tuesdays and Fridays, and returns by the same routes to Baltimore on Wednesdays and Saturdays. All baggage at the risk of the owners thereof.

april 23

WHEAT CRADLES.

The subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally in Talbot and the adjoining counties, that he has just returned from Baltimore, with a first rate assortment of

MATERIALS,

in his line generally: he has also just received an additional supply of beautiful

CRADLE STUFF OF THE NATURAL GROWTH,

which he is prepared to manufacture to order, and invites his customers to send in their Blades as early as possible, to enable him to have them done in time, and to know how far he may engage with transient customers, as he has heretofore been debarred from nearly all such work by the lateness of the time at which he received orders from his regular customers.

He is also prepared to furnish to order,

CARTS & WAGONS

with or without irons as directed.

Also, PLOUGHS, HARROWS, CULTIVATORS, CORN DRAGS, & WHEAT RAKES.

Also, Wheels, made to short notice and ironed if requested. All of which will be made in his usual neat style, and warranted to answer the purpose for which they were intended, and to be equal to any made on this Shore or elsewhere that is in common use here.

The public's obedient servant,
J. B. FIRBANKS.

april 23 cow6w

PREMIUMS.

The publisher of the *Salmagundi, and News of the Day*, prompted by the unexampled and unexpected patronage which this paper has received, offers the following premiums:

For the best original *Comic Tale—Fifty dollars.*

For the best *Original Comic Song—Twenty five Dollars.*

For the best collection of *Original Anecdotes, Jests,* &c., not less than Fifty in number—*Twenty five Dollars*

For the best *Original Comic Design, Sketch* or *Drawing—Twenty five Dollars*: for the *second* best—*Fifteen Dollars;* and for the *third* best—*Ten Dollars.*

Persons entering as competitors, may or may not forward their names agreeably to their own wishes. The premiums will be awarded by competent Judges. All communications on the subject must be addressed—prior to the first of September, 1836—*postage paid,* to

CHARLES ALEXANDER,
No. 3, Athenian Buildings,
Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

may 14

Editors exchanging with the Salmagundi are respectfully requested to notice this offer.

Primary School No. 2 in Election District No. 1.

The Trustees of the above school have the gratification to announce that the Male and Female departments, will both be open for the reception of scholars on Monday next the 18th inst. of which parents and guardians will be pleased to take notice. The male department will for the present be kept at the Sabbath School Room of the Methodist Episcopal Church, on West Street, near its junction with the Point Road, and the female department at the room now occupied by Miss Nicols and Mrs Scull.

Theodore R. Loockerman,
William Hussey,
Samuel Roberts,
TRUSTEES.

april 16, 1836 4t

FARMERS LOOK HERE.

EDWARD STUART

Still continues to carry on the Cartwheel Wright and Cradle Making business, at his old stand at the corner of Washington and South streets, directly opposite Doct. Denny's and the Ladies' Seminary. Feeling grateful for past favors, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has procured a first rate assortment of Materials, and has commenced Cradling, and intends keeping them already made on hand. He also has on hand several new Carts, & new Wheels ironed off—He flatters himself by saying, that they are as good as can be made on the Eastern Shore, and he invites the public to come and see and Judge for themselves.

april 9 8w

Notice to Carpenters.

The Commissioners for Talbot County, finding it necessary to repair or rebuild the Cupola and roof of the Court House, will receive the written proposals for finding the materials and doing the work until the first Tuesday in June next. Carpenters desirous of undertaking the job, are requested to confer with the Commissioners upon the subject, and examine the building previous to that time.

Per order,
THOS C. NICOLS, Cl'k.

may 7 1w6w

NOTICE.

The Proprietors of the Steam Mill at Easton Point, have the pleasure to announce to the public, that they are now prepared to receive and grind Wheat Corn and Rye, &c.

The mill will be set in motion every Monday morning and continue in operation from day to day, while there is grain of any kind to keep it in motion. Every attention will be given to the wishes and instructions of their customers and the dispatch of business. An experienced, first rate miller who can produce satisfactory recommendation of his skill & other necessary qualifications, may obtain a desirable situation by application to the superintendant at the mill.

Jan. 9

SHARP'S ISLAND, for sale.

This beautiful estate, situate at the mouth of Choptank river, is now offered for sale, on the most moderate terms. In the deed to the late Jacob Gibson Esq it is stated to contain six hundred and twenty one acres of land—But should any loss be ascertained to have accrued by washing, &c. for a survey of it the present proprietor will make a proportionate abatement from the purchase money. This estate is offered at the very reduced price of $5000. one third of which sum is to be paid in cash, and the remaining two thirds, in one two and three years, the purchaser giving Bond or Bonds with approved security for the payment of the same. For further particulars inquire of Joseph W. Reynolds, Esq near Lower Marlborough, Calvert county, or to the subscriber at Easton, Talbot county

T. R. LOOCKERMAN.

dec 19

The Whig at Easton, and the newspapers at Cambridge, are requested to insert the above advertisement for two months, and forward their bills to this office

A CARD.

To the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton.

THE subscriber, proposes to instruct a Class of Ladies and Gentlemen in the art and science of vocal harmony, for the term of sixteen weeks, to be taught two days successively, once in two weeks, as may best suit the convenience of the majority of the members, from two o'clock P. M. till five, and from half past seven till half past nine at night.

The proposer hopes and believes that from the knowledge he has of the science, and his experience in the art of teaching it, the success he has met with, and the satisfaction given elsewhere, that those who may patronize him will not be disappointed in him as a profitable instructor.

Terms—Five Dollars, Music Books included. Apply at the Gazette Office, or at the Easton Hotel. JAMES M. BOYD.

Easton, May 7, 1836.

A DOCTOR'S MINCE PIE.

Jalap, Cathartic, Elixir,
Snug in her liquor I'll drop,
If 'tis your pleasure, I'll mix her,
All the contents of my shop.
Dr. Bolus.

Some twenty years since, a certain Doctor of Physic resided in one of the interior towns in New Hampshire. The doctor was a very shrewd, penetrating man, with a deep and almost unerring insight into the human breast—a consummate knowledge of his profession united with great skill—and withal, possessing the happy faculty of directing contingencies so as to result in his own individual advantage. Now all this, however paradoxical it may seem, was partially concealed under the guise of buffoonery and wit. By delicate tact and in peculiar combination of circumstances, he had contrived to *monopolize*. (I believe this is the word.) the whole course of practice within a district of several miles, sustaining the reputation of one of the first physicians in the country, (which in *deed* he was.) and throwing a number of quacks around him, completely into the shade As a matter of course, these became inimical towards him, which finally broke out into open hostility. Things were thus situated, when one day, this worthy mounted his Rosinante, and set forth on a 'visit' to a patient, and after riding a short distance he met a practitioner, Dr. Slop, from a neighboring village.

'Good mornin' Dr. Physic.'

'Ah! good mornin' good mornin,' Dr. Slop.'

'D'ye hear any thing new, Doctor?'

'Why nothing s'pecial,'

A silence ensued.

'Well Doctor Physic, that was a tremendous desperate case that you cured the other day—Johnsons you know.—Could'nt spare some of your skill as well as not, could ye? People tell strange stories about ye—and where do ye think Doctor Burton says all your virtue lies?'

'Most probably in my saddle bags.'

'No sir, in your breeches.'

'In my breeches?'

'Yes sir!'

'Are you serious?'

'I am.'

Some explanation is here necessary. Dr. Physic, not being a proud man, wore a pair of buck skin *pantaloons*, and said pantaloons, he had used perhaps a dozen years. In compounding a pill, he would roll it upon them: to give it a globular form, and after phlebotomizing, he would wipe his lancet upon them; in short using them for all manner of purposes, they thus becoming in time, completely saturated with all sorts of medicines, from simple 'Epsom salts' to the most complicated mixtures in 'Pharmacopia.'—Hence the idea, that the Doctor's healing powers lay therein, was by no means so very shallow. Doctor Physic was astonished, and musing a moment, observed:

'Well sir, I won't deny but Doctor Burton tells the truth—*and if such be the case,* I pledge my word that every particle of talent and power in the healing art, which I possess, shall be distributed among any number of individuals, physicians of course, you may name.—Please designate them'

Doctor Slop recounted the names of six or seven individuals.

'Well please be at my house, the fifteenth day of the present month; and the matter shall be settled.'

'Agreed,' * * * *

'And at the time appointed they were there in all seven, besides the worthy Doctor Physic himself.

Most country physicians are epicures. There is something in their vocation which conduces to create a relish for 'the good things of life,' inasmuch as all quacks are pretty sure to eschew their own medicines, and cleave unto the more substantial supporters of life, avoiding the case of that man who was well—wished to be better—took physic, and died. At the hour of noon, the guests of the worthy doctor seated themselves at the dinner table. Prithee, reader, if thou art a Yankee, did'st ever witness the good cheer of our country nabobs? the delicacies which adorn the table of a wealthy farmer? If thou hast a description of the one in question, would be superogatory, but verily my stomach yearneth in contemplation of it—that huge sirloin of beef—that roasted pig—and that spare rib of pork. The 'second course' consisted of puddings and pies. One of a peculiar formation, called 'mince' seemed to attract the peculiar attention of the guests. There was a richness, a singular mode of construction which rendered it exquisitely agreeable to the palate, and as there was enough of it, each partook freely. After dinner, the bevy were provided with a pipe, or Havana, as they chose, and seated themselves under the capacious piazza, which extended in front of the house.

'Doctor Physic,' said our friend Slop, 'you are aware that the ostensible motive for our visit here, is to enable you to fulfil your promise in regard to that wonderful skill of which you are possessed, and I know of no more convenient time than the present——

'Ay,' interrupted Doctor Physic, 'I agreed to distribute my powers equally among you—and as in matters which concern a community, a single individual expressed—I have concluded to admit the truth of a declaration by one of your number, that all my virtue was in my *leather breeches!*'

It may not be amiss to interrupt the doctor here, for the purpose of observing that instead of the nether garment which he had worn for a long series of years, he now had on another pair, when he came to this point in his remarks, the company first noticed the important fact.

"And, gentlemen," continued he 'though extremely loth to part with that which has been of such signal benefit to those around me, yet private considerations should always succumb to the body politic. In this view of the case, without a single regret, I have gentlemen, divided my breeches equally among you, with the hope that they may be the means of healing dissention, extending our science, and conducing to your own individual welfare and prosperity.'

'Divided them among us!' exclaimed Dr. Slop.

Ay, my worthy friends, divided them among you. I had them made into mince pies, and you have eaten them for your dinner!'

'Eaten your leather breeches!' ejaculated they, 'then we are *physicked* with a vengeance!'

Never did their own nostrums operate so surely, and more vigorously than the Doctor's unique prescription on his medical friends, and he never afterwards was troubled with the importunities or jokes of his empyrical neighbors.

THE FANCY BALL.

From Tyrone Power's 'Impressions of America.'

This species of entertainment so common in Europe, is in a great measure a novelty in the States; for although in New York or Philadelphia material may be produced in abundance; and there is no lack of either wealth or spirit to put in requisition; yet the society is too much divided to admit of numbers, and variety sufficient to relieve the groups from sameness and consequent insipidity. At Washington, I believe, there had never been more than two or three attempts made; when, therefore, Senator W——e, of Florida issued cards for a 'Fancy Ball' at the little more than a week's notice, the whole of the visiting community was thrown into confusion, and indeed, despair. A rush was at once made upon the material; the candidates were many, the supplies few; and all were eager to monopolize as far as possible. In 24 hours after the summons had gone forth, not a plume of feathers, a wreath of flowers, or a scarf of ribband, *couleur de rose or flamme d' amor*, could have been purchased in the whole city of Washington. It was most amusing to assist at the consultation of the ladies; not a portfolio but what was rummaged; not a pencil but was in requisition, copying or inventing authorities for all sorts of real and imaginary costume. Every man who either possessed, or was supposed possessed of an iota of taste suddenly found himself greatly increased in importance. The position of these virtuosos became enviable in the extreme; they ran or walked about the streets with an air of well pleased mystery, their hands filled with delicate looking triangular billets; they entered the residences of the most admired belles without knocking; they were consulted, caressed, hastened to anxiously, smiled upon gratefully; in short for three or four days, their influence seemed only limited by their discretion, they moved, "air borne, exalted above vulgar men." But all human happiness is transient at best, and even the sovereignty of taste could not endure forever. As the costume became settled, the fair clients fell off; the portfolios were returned with "thanks;" the drawings, so lately pronounced "perfect loves," and gazed upon as though worthy the creation of a Rubens, were now to be found doubbled up in the card rack, or transfixed by two or three pins on the cushion of a work table; the three cornered massives circulated in other channels; and the man of taste found ample leisure once more to speak to a friend in the avenue, or fall quietly into the last hour, the ladies continued, if words might have been trusted in absolute despair; and in truth when one examined into the resources at their command, the case seemed desperate enough To be sure. Baltimore was near, and was soon under contribution; even Philadelphia and New York were visited lightly, more than one belle having sent thus far for a dress. Some of these by the way, were like the Chevalier de Grammont's swamped on the road to the mortification of the fair expectants. Three or four gentlemen joined in company in getting up a diplomatic group, which my friend Kenney's little comedy of The Irish Ambassador had made very popular.

Of this group I formed a part, and being honored by the company of an embassy from a new quarter, in the portly person of "His Excellency Minister Plempotentiary, from the Dry Tortugas, and suite, our equippage, as we left Fuller's, made rather a formidable show. Many other well dressed groups of men were known to us as being prepared, and it was for the ladies only that I felt any fear of a lame conclusion. But what will not the ingenuity of woman effect, when inclination prompts and pleasure leads the way! I entered the reception room, quite sorrowing for one or two of my personal friends, whose regret at being so miserably unprovided up to the last hour, had met sympathy from my credulous simplicity, when lo! here I found these fair sly things set forth in character, all plumed 'like ostriches.' We made our bows to the lady patroness, a very charming person, habited as Israel de Croye, and attended by a suite of well chosen characters, very tastefully gotten up. Here were girls so unquestionably Greek, that any good Christian would willingly have ransomed them without suspicion of their country or quality; together with Turkish maidens whose appearance would have dazzled and deceived even the argus-eyed guardians of the Imperial serai. I was struck with the great variety of Asiatic costume present, of the richest and most perfect kind, both male and female; a couple of women with fine black eyes and features of remarkable classic beauty wore the costume of Tripolitan ladies of the highest rank, and it would be difficult to conceive any thing richer or more picturesque.—The Mediterranean is the favorite cruizing ground of the American Navy, & from this abundant wardrobe of the most becoming costumes every ship imports specimens for their friends at home. On this occasion these had been laid under requisition to excellent purpose. There were two attempts only, as far as I can remember to embody character, as is more usual in masquerade—but these were both remarkable for their excellence. The most striking appearance was a young officer of the United States Army, habited as an Osage warrior, painted and persuaded with startling truth.

Surrounded by all that was presumed to be strange and bewildering, never for a moment did the well trained young warrior forget what was due to himself or his tribe; he looked on with the most imperturable sang froid, moved about with the ease and self possession of one to whom all he mingled with had been a matter of common usage; heard jests, questions or explanations with the most unmoved gravity, replying by an occasional 'Ou, ou!' or a slow bend of his head; his patience was indeed worthy of the most tried of the race he represented, for never did he loose it or forget himself for a moment. He was a very fine young man, and the features of his face seemed to have been moulded to his present purpose.—The other was a yankee young man, as he described himself, 'just come away South to see about;' and who, notiem, that all kinds o' queer men was comin' in here without payin' nothin,' thought he'd just step in too, and make one among the lot.' And of a certainty he did make the queerest specimen I ever met in this or any other lot. The supporter of this character was young Mr. W——r The total change in his appearance was affected by a certain set of the hat and mode of placing it on the head quite characteristic, together with an odd hanging on of the coat and vest, which gave them the look of belonging to some one else, and as likely to fit any one as the present wearer. I had seen the original of this picture in the north. I had also witnessed it admirably represented by Hill and Hackett, the rival Yankees of the American stage, but neither of them I think, were so minutely perfect or so whimsical as this new actor. The abstractions were complete, and the odd questions, guesses, complicated relations, full of drollery and wholly applicable to the present scene and the actors engaged in it, replete with humor, exhibiting a compound of vulgar assurance, simplicity and native shrewdness, not surpassed by any assumption I have ever witnessed.

From the Cambridge Chronicle

MR CALLAHAN.—The General Assembly of Maryland having adjourned to the fourth Monday of this month, with a view of conferring with, and consulting their constituents, on the subject of making further and larger appropriations to complete some, and to commence other lines of canals and rail roads, I ask the grant of a small space in your useful paper to make a few remarks on this, at present, all engrossing subject.

It is not my intention to say one word as to the practicability, or utility, of the canals and rail roads now being constructed in our State; nor shall I attempt any calculation to show that Maryland, with a superficies of less than 11,000 square miles, and a population of a little over 447,000, (of which 102,000 are slaves and over 52,000 are free blacks!) cannot successfully compete (for the western trade) with Pennsylvania, with a population nearly or quite 1,500,000, and a superficies of 44,000 square miles; I say, sir, I shall avoid any expression of opinion on these points. Having given the above facts, I shall leave the reader to form his own opinion, and to express it or not as he shall deem right. But, sir, on the question Whether further and larger appropriations of money shall be made to complete improvements now in progress, and to commence others? I shall take the liberty of making some observations.

It appears from a report made to the House of Delegates, in which the subject of internal improvements is largely discussed; that the Eastern Shore has now a possible hope of receiving some aid from the state to drain her bogs and marshes: But let us not be too sanguine There was once a time when the people of the Western Shore were not united on this subject; but common interest & common danger have nearly brought them together. Heretofore, votes from this Shore have been deemed indispensable to enable the advocates of this system to continue its operation. We, on the Eastern Shore, are blessed by Nature with a level surface and good roads; and such is the number of our rivers and creeks, that every farmer has a navigable stream within five or ten miles of his door; and hundreds of us, within a tenth of that distance: consequently our people have been slow to believe, that it was quite just and fair, that we should incur the *possibility* of being taxed, to cut canals and open roads for our Western Shore brethren; or that these highways should be extended, probably at our cost, to bring the produce of distant and richer soils to compete with ours in our own markets. But the question now to be settled is, whether further and sufficient appropriations shall be granted? We are told that the private & corporate stockholders, aided as they have been by some millions, from the State, are unable to complete the work to its projected termination; that the whole scheme will prove abortive unless further aid is granted; and that, without this further aid, all that has been expended will be nearly a dead loss; but if the necessary funds are supplied, the work can be accomplished; and that the utmost expectations of the projectors and supporters of the scheme, will be more than realized, in the individual and general prosperity of our population.

Such being the present aspect of the subject, let us recur to the main object of these remarks; namely, shall the delegates from this Shore be instructed by their constituents to vote the necessary funds? In my judgment, their votes will not be necessary—Such at present appears to be the unanimity of the Western Shore people on this subject, that a sufficient majority will be found among their own members. A district in Frederick county, embracing, I believe, the city of that name, have had a large public meeting on this subject, at which resolutions were passed in favor of granting necessary aid for works now being constructed, but condemning the report, or so much of it as recommends a further extension of the system to our Shore. In St Mary's county a similar resolution has also passed; and such, I apprehend, will be the sentiment of a majority of that delegation. But if the votes of our Shore should be found necessary, I suggest the conditions upon which, in my opinion, they ought to be given. 1st. Grant to the Eastern Shore for internal improvements, in the ratio of her population as compared with that of the Western Shore, the amount to which she may be entitled, of all funds which have been or may be voted to the Western Shore for a similar purpose. If this condition is granted, the difficulty is at once settled; but if it should be refused, which I can suppose barely possible, in that event I offer a 2d condition: If a resort to taxation to pay the debt contracted, or to be contracted, for canals and rail roads on the Western Shore, shall at any future time become necessary, grant to the Eastern Shore an exemption for that purpose. Such should be, in my judgment, the sole conditions (one or the other) upon which, if granted, the vote of this Shore should be given for further appropriations,

One word in conclusion. I may be charged with a design to foster sectional feelings,—to create a division of interests; to destroy that fraternal attachment which now exists and should be cherished among our whole people. To this charge, I plead not guilty. We are separated by nature; the broad Chesapeake bay flows between us; the multitude of our navigable streams and forests of white oak and pine timber, have given us a distinct interest. That section of our State Constitution, which requires a concurrent vote of *at least two thirds of all the members of each branch of the General Assembly* before any alteration *in this form of Government, which relates to the Eastern Shore particularly* can be effected, proves conclusively that sectional feelings and jealousies existed before the Constitution was formed, and at its formation; and the fact of such a provision having been embodied in our fundamental law, and *the time, November, 1776*, all prove that our ancestors were sensibly alive to their own condition, and carefully vigilant for us their descendants: And shall *we* recklessly disregard these admonitions in our history—close our ears against the voice of prudence, which calls us to look to our future probable condition. Finally, shall we surrender our own present interests and the future interests of our children, without any even remote prospect of future benefit? Parental tenderness, common sense, and reasonable justice, all forbid it. So far from wishing to weaken the social ties by which we are connected, I most anxiously desire to strengthen and confirm them; and I cannot imagine any other or better way to produce this happy result than by doing justice to the Eastern Shore.

A LAND HOLDER.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, May 13, 1836

The Globe newspaper, speaking as the mouth piece of Gen. Andrew Jackson, denies that EX President Adams did, while in the Cabinet of President Munroe, upon a certain occasion, consult him on the subject of the Spanish treaty of 1819. This morning Mr. Adams, having seen himself branded as a liar in the President's paper, thought he would take his turn; and accordingly after the Journal was read, he drew around him a circle of listeners, and handled the Globe, which he called the lying ambassador of its master, without gloves. I think he showed that his former statements, as to having shown the treaty of 1819 to Gen. Jackson for his approval prior to its being sent to Don Onis for ratification, were all true—and that he was not liable to the charge of

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