From the State Democrat.

SLANDER REFUTED.

☞We invite attention to the following speech of Mr. Dickerson, of New Jersey, made in the Senate of the United States, on the 24th of March, 1818 It is a complete refutation of the charge of cowardice, made against Gen. Harrison by the friends of the peace party candidate Van Buren. Mr. Dickerson *is now a member of Gen. JACKSON'S CABINET!!!!*

Gen. HARRISON and Gov. SHELBY.

Remarks of Mr. Dickerson, in the Senate, March 24, on the resolution for a vote of thanks to Gen. Harrison and Gov. Shelby.

Mr. Dickerson agreeably to notice given yesterday, asked leave to introduce a resolution offering the thanks of Congress to major-general Wm. Henry Harrison and Isaac Shelby, late governor of Kentucky, for their distinguished bravery and good conduct in capturing the British army, under the command of Major General Proctor, at the battle of the Thames, in Upper Canada, on the 5th of October, 1813.

I should not said Mr. Dickerson, at this late day, highly as I think of the merits of those officers who, in co-operation with the hero of lake Erie, turned the tide of war in our favor bring forward the present resolution, if no similar attempt had heretofore been made in their favor, but would leave their fame to rest upon the testimony of impartial history, which has already done ample justice to their characters.

Two years ago a resolution like the present, was reported to this house by the chairman of the committee on military affairs, by direction of that committee. This resolution was opposed on two grounds, applying solely to General Harrison, as I have been informed (for I had not then the honor of being a member of this body;) the first that an enquiry was at that time depending before the House of Representatives, into the official conduct of General Harrison, as commander in chief of the north western army, upon charges which, if well found ed were calculated essentially to injure his character; the second, that a rumor prevailed, that General Harrison had discovered some reluctance in pursuing Proctor and his army, after Perry's victory on lake Erie, and that he had been forced to the pursuit by the remonstrances of Governor Shelby, and, that this information had been derived from the declarations of Governor Shelby—This Charge *utterly unfounded, as they turned out to be*, were deemed a sufficient reason for postponing a decision of the committee until the result of the enquiry before the house of representatives should at least be known. The resolution, after some discussion was referred to the committee who reported it, further to consider and report upon. As the matter stands until the investigation before the House of Representatives, should be brought to a termination. This did not happen till the 23d of January, 1817, a little more than a month before the termination of a very important session, when the public business of the most pressing kind, required the entire attention of Congress, so that this subject could not with propriety have been renewed until the present session.

As the friends of General Harrison have it in their power completely to obviate every objection heretofore made to the passage of this resolution, it is their duty to bring this subject again before Congress, more especially as the journals of this House if left unexplained, imply a censure upon the conduct of General Harrison, which certainly never was intended. I will confess, for one from a perusal of the journals of this house, the military reputation of General Harrison, sunk in my estimation: & I believe this confession might be made by three fourths of the citizens of the U. S. who read the proceedings of Congress, & who had not an intimate knowledge of the character and conduct of General Harrison. I should reproach myself for having suffered such an impression to be made upon my mind, if the means of correcting it had also been found upon our journals; those journals did not then afford the means of correct information upon this subject, nor do they till this day.

As to the first objection, that an investigation was depending in the house of representatives, into the official conduct of General Harrison, *the result of that investigation was in the highest degree honorable to his character.* The committee to whom the subjet was referred, *were unanimously of opinion that General Harrison stood above exspicion of being implicated in the charges exhibited against him*, and that in his whole conduct as commander in chief of the north western army, he was governed by a laudable zeal for, and devotion to, the public service and interest.

The second objection made to the passage of the resolution, if well founded, was calculated to give to Governor Shelby the entire & exclusive merit of having urged the pursuit of Proctor and his army. But Shelby, generous as he is brave, disclaims this exclusive merit, and in a letter which I beg leave to read, denies in the most positive terms, having used the language ascribed to him, and he gives to General Harrison the highest praise for his promptitude and vigilance in pursuing Proctor; for the skill with which he arranged his troops for meeting the enemy, and for his distinguished bravery during the battle. He states that the duties of General Harrison, as commander in the north western army, were in the highest degree arduous; but that, from the zeal and fidelity with which they were performed, they could not have been committed to better hands. Of these particulars no one could know better, no one could judge better, than Governor Shelby. I have many other documents and papers to show that Governor Shelby was not mistaken in the statements which he has made, which I will read if any doubt shall be expressed upon this subject. I trust, however, that no such doubt will be entertained, and am confident that honorable gentlemen will now, upon a full knowledge of the facts, feel a pleasure in awarding to General Harrison that testimony of applause which a sense of duty induced them formerly to withhold.

I shall not pronounce any encomiums upon the gallantry of the venerable patriot, the intrepid hero, Governor Shelby. His distinguished services during the late war as well as those of the revolutionary, will be remembered to the latest posterity—of him and the brave officers and men who, under the command of General Harrison, achieved the glorious victory at the battle of the Thames, one sentiment pervades the union, that the merit every mark of distinction which congress and a grateful country can bestow.

Mr. Dickinson then offered the following resolution,

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the THANKS OF CONGRESS be, and they are hereby PRESENTED to Major General WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON and ISAAC SHELBY, late governor of Kentucky, and through them to the officers and men under their command, for their gallantry and good conduct in defeating the combined British and Indian forces, under Major General Proctor, on the Thames, in Upper Canada, on the fifth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, capturing the British army, with their baggage, camp equipage, and artillery: and that the President of the United States be requested to cause TWO GOLD MEDALS to be struck, emblematical of this triumph, and PRESENTED to General HARRISON and ISAAC SHELBY, late governor of Kentucky.

Which resolution was subsequently unanimously adopted.

MADISON AND SHELBY.

Armstrong's book attacking General Harrison has fallen dead born from the press Hawes' assault upon the General, in the House of Representatives, was made to recoil upon its author, by the diligence and eloquence of Mr. Storer. These unjust and ungenerous movements against a faithful public servant, have stirred the nobler feelings of others than the mere politicians of the day. The venerable Madison has furnished the descendants of Governor Shelby with an original private letter, of which General Harrison is the subject written by Gov. Shelby and addressed to [illegible]

FRANKFORT, May 15th, 1814.

"*Dear Sir*:

"The interest which I feel for prosperity of our beloved country, at all times, but especially in the common cause in which she is at present engaged, will, I flatter myself, be a sufficient apology for addressing you this letter. The motives which impel me, arise from considerations of public good, and are unknown to the gentleman who is the subject of the letter.

It is not my intention to eulogize Gen. HARRISON: he is not in need of that aid. His merits are too conspicuous not to be observed; but it is my intention to express to you with candor my opinion of the General, founded on personal observation.

A rumor has reached this State, which, from the public prints, appears to be believed, that the Commanding General of the Northern Army may be removed from that command. This circumstance has induced me to reflect on the subject and to give a decided preference to Major General Harrison, as a successor. Having served a campaign with General Harrison, by which I have been able to form some opinion of his military talents, and capacity to command, I feel no hesitation to say to you that I believe him to be one of the first military characters I ever knew; and in addition to this, he is capable of making greater personal exertion than any with whom I have ever served. I doubt not, but it will, hereafter, be found that the command of the North Western Army, and the various duties attached to it, has been one of the most arduous and difficult tasks ever assigned to any officer in the United States, yet he surmounted all.

Impressed with the conviction that General Harrison is fully adequate to the command of the Northern Army, should a change take place in that division, I have ventured thus freely to state my opinion of him, that he is a consummate General, and would fill that station with ability and honor; and that if, on the other hand, any arrangement should take place in the war department which may produce the resignation of General Harrison, it will be a misfortune which our country will have cause to lament—His appointment to the command of the Northern Army, would be highly gratifying to the wishes of the western people, except some who may perhaps, be governed by sinister views.

I confess the first impression upon my mind, when informed of the defeat of Col. Dudley's regiment on the 5th May last, were unfavorable to General Harrison's plans, but on correct information and a knowledge of his whole plans, I have no doubt but they were well conceived, and might, with certainty have been executed had his orders been strictly obeyed. I mention this subject, because Mr H. Clay informed me that he had shown you my letter, stating the impressions which that affair had first made upon my mind, on information that was not correct.

Hoping that my opinion of the meritorious officer will not be unacceptable to you, I have candidly expressed it, and hoping the apology stated in the preceding part of this letter, will justify the liberty taken of intruding unions unsolicited.

I have the honor to be,
Most respectfully,
Your ob't. serv't,
ISAAC SHELBY.

His Excellency.
JAMES MADISON, President of the U. S.

Malice and impudence combined, cannot characterize this letter as a solicited certificate of character It speks for itself. The value of the opinion expressed may be the better estimated, when it is remembered that Shelby had served with Gates, the conquror of Burgoyne; with Greene, the savior of the South and Marion, the mostdistinguished partizan officer of the revolution. We hope we shall hear more of General Allen, Colonel Keslig, and Captain O'Harra's statements, get up in the heat of political partizanship Here we have patriotism, intelligence and experience, speaking quietly and privately in aid of an important project speaking for the country, not for a party:—addressing one qualified to make a just estimate of opinions and facts, and who imparts his sanction to what the letter contains, by placing it in the powr of his fellow citizens to use it. In addition to all that was before in our possession, we have now the testimony of MADISON and SHELBY. Will slander cease itsreviling —*Cincinnati Gazette.*

The Annual Report of the President and Directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, which was laid before the stockholders at their general meeting last week, contains the following notice of the provisions of the great Internal Improvement Act of Maryland This, says the Baltimore American, although but little more than a synopsis of its provisions, is framed in a way which indicates pretty clearly that the Board are favorable to the acceptance of the act:

On the 4th of this month a bill passed the Legislature authorizing subscriptions, on certain conditions, to several works of Internal Improvement, embracing the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. To this company a subscription of $3,000,000 is authorised, in payments not exceeding $1 000,000 per annum; and, at the expiration of three years after each instalment is made by the State, the company is to pay interest on such instalments at the rate of 6 per cent per annum.

By the compromise between the Railroad and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Companies; the former was precluded from the prosecution of its work up[illegible] This restriction is required, and the right of way granted the railroad; which is not, however, to precede the canal in its construction. A condition is also imposed on the railroad requiring it to be located from a point below Harper's Ferry and to pass by Boonsborough and Hagerstown. This will necessarily prevent any contact with the canal, until it reaches some point between Williamsport and Hancock. The next call for the railroad is Cumberland, so that after striking the line of the canal, it is not restricted to the Maryland shore, but may cross to that of Virginia, if it should appear that an independent location is more advisable than the passage at difficult points with the canal, where the railroad being unavoidably on the berm side of the canal, would incur heavy cutting and blasting of rock.

It is further stipulated that, where the canal and railroad come in contact, the width of the former shall not be reduced below the minimum established by the charter, and in no case at any more expense to the Canal Company, than such part or parts of its canal or works would have cost, if the same had been separately or independently constructed. It also provides that the Railroad Company be discharged from all obligation to erect, at any place upon the margin of the railroad next the canal, a fence of boards, but shall pay to the Canal Company such sum of money as may, in the opinion of the commissioners, fully provide for the erection and maintainance of a good and sufficient post and rail fence along the river line of the tow path, where its side may be precipitous. It requires that the Railroad Company shall give appropriate notice of the approach of its locomotive engines; and should any injury occur to the person or property of any individual from their neglect, that company shall be held responsible to the full amount of the damages.—Commissioners are to be appointed to settle all questions in cases of disagreement between the companies, one to be appointed by each party, with the privilege of calling on a third, in the event of their not agreeing. Connexions by canals are also provided with the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, from the cities of Annapolis and Baltimore, to the latter of which the State is to subscribe $500,000, upon conditions therein mentioned, and which relate alone to that company No concession on the part of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company is required in this case, as the State, by the charter, reserved the privilege of intersecting the canal at any point within her borders; and although the extension might be preferred by the company from the District of Columbia, yet she is only exercising a right reserved by her charter to the company. Whether an extension of the canal from any other point than the District of Columbia is practicable, is yet to be ascertained. The bill further provides that the subscription authorized to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, and to the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, shall not be made until the Maryland Canal Company *shall, by their president and directors*, have certified to the Treasurer of the Western Shore that a sufficient amount has been subscribed to the stock of said company to justify the commencement of the construction of their canal, and to insure its completion by the most northern practicable route.—Such are the chief provisions of the bill in relation to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, a copy of which has been received, and is now submitted to the consideration of the stockholders This has been a measure of compromise between various interests represented in the Legislature; and to none of the works of internal improvement, either in progress or contemplation, has the State made an unconditional subscription; nor is it perhaps in relation to either of the works named, the precise measure desired, but is probably the only one, under all circumstances, which could be obtained. The means to be provided by the subscription of Maryland, it is believed, will be abundant to secure the completion of the canal to Cumberland by the summer of 1839. when we cannot doubt but that the results will fully realize the most sanguine anticipations of its friends.

INDIAN TROUBLES AT THE SOUTH.

THE CHEROKEES.—There is reason to fear that the Cherokee Indians, following the example of the Seminoles and Creeks, are about to assume a hostile attitude The intimations to this effect which have recently been given, are now followed up with the annexed statement, published in the Newnam (Geo.) Palladium of the 2d inst.

MORE INDIAN WAR.
THE CHEROKEES ARE UP!!

We have two letters before us, one from Col. Parr, commanding in Carroll, to Gen. Wood, stating, that the inhabitants on the frontiers of that country are in great consternation on account of the hostile movements of the Cherokees. He has raised a volunteer mounted company to act as spies upon the Indians, and to form a cordon upon the line of Carroll and the Cherokee country—they marched to their stations on the 24th under the command of Lieut. Col Wagnon. Another from W. G. Springer, Esq to Gen. Wood stating, that there is a large party of Cherokees in and about Cedartown, the present county site of Paulding, whose movements are evidently hostile, that the white inhabitants are under great alarm—that they are without ammunition, and urges the General to furnish a supply as soon as practicable.

Rumors state that Cedartown has been laid in ashes and from 12 to 16 families butchered by the Cherokees. We have also been informed that the Cartown refuses to return on account of the hostile appearance of the Indians, when he passed a few days ago.—We have this moment been informed by Judge Springer, who has just arrived from Carroll, that a number of families have already come over into Carroll from Paulding; that the Indian force now collected are computed from 3 to 500—that they insolently demand provisions from the whites, and are robbing them of their cattle—one Indian has been killed in the act of driving off cattle, as blood has been shed, the inhabitants are fearful, that as the troops from this section leave for the Creek nation. the Cherokees will rise and commence a general massacre. Therefore, we anticipate that our volunteers on their arrival at head quarters will receive orders to countermarch to protect their own homes, as the present seat of the apprehended hostilities is only about a day's ride from here.

THE CREEK WAR.

The last Southern mail furnishes the following items respecting the state of affairs in that quarter.

The Augusta (Geo) Courier of the 14th instant says—'The latest information we have from Columbus, is through the papers of that place, which state that volunteers and drafted men continue to arrive at Columbus, and that the organization of the troops assembled proceeds with activity—About seven hundred men had been detached to guard the Georgia frontier on the Chattahoochee, and to prevent the Indians from escaping to Florida. It is also stated that in a very short time the troops will be so organised as to enable them to take the offensive against the Indians. Two regiments had been organized and elected their officers.'

From the American of Tuesday last.

STILL LATER FROM THE SOUTH.

By the steam packet South Carolina, at Norfolk from Charleston, we have received from our Southern correspondents Charleston papers to Friday morning last inclusive, and other Southern papers in anticipation of the regular mail.

Our Norfolk correspondents learn from passengers in the South Carolina that accounts had been received in Charleston, (but too late for the Friday morning papers) stating that the Florida Indians had been again prosecuting their devastations in the vicinity of Fort Drane and had burnt Colonel's Clinch's Sugar establishment, and committed extensive havoc on McIntosh's plantation A company of U. S. Troops under Capt Richard Lee, fell in with them and had a severe action, in which Capt Lee and six or seven of his men were wounded. Capt. L. received two wounds, one in the leg and the other in the arm, but neither was considered dangerous.

The number of men at or near the seat of the Creek Indian war, is not far from four thousand, but they cannot move with great expedition without leaving their baggage wagons behind Gen. Scott was convalescent, but not well enough for active duty. An effort was made by the Indians to cross the Chattahoochee, but the prompt movements of the militia prevented its success.

The freshet was alarming in the South. Agriculture will suffer an injury almost unparalleled from such a cause.

Gen. Scott would probably march with the army nearly 5000 strong, against the Creeks, about the 15th inst.

That part of the Marine Corps which embarked at Norfolk, were at Sparta, Georgia on Tuesday last, in good health and spirits and would proceed with all possible despatch to Fort Mitchell—Their march was much impeded by continued rains for several days previous.

PUBLIC FRAUD AND PRIVATE OPPRESSION.

The following letter from a respectable citizen of the Western country to his friend in Congress, discloses a new species of fraud in regard to the greatest of all objects of fraud in this country, the Public Domain; and also adverts to one of the many evils, inflicted on the honest land byer of the West, as well as on the business community every where, by the deranged state of the currency and the odious system of Bank favoritism which are the natural fruits of the unfortunate 'EXPERIMENT' of the Executive.—*Nat. Intel.*

May, 17, 1836.

Dear Sir:—In a tour to the West lately, I heard of a new mode of speculating on the Government lands.

A speculator hires poor men (and the poorer the better,) to squat upon unsurveyed lands, or those not in the market, under a pledge that the squatter shall perfect his pre-emption right—the speculator advancing the purchase money and paying the squatter in money or granting him a portion of the land. In the particular case of a speculator here, he sends on families, undertaking to give them one quarter of each parcel of which the Government is thus to be plundered.

In this State the public lands are fast melting away before the march, not of the settler, but of Eastern capitalists.—The lands are considered worth, instanter, upon the entry, from three to six, and even ten dollars the acre.

The recent arrangements as to 'land office money,' work extremely for the speculators The man who has $100 to buy a farm with, may and does often travel a week with his Cleveland or Warren money, or some other of equal quality, to exchange it for something the receiver will take, while the man who would bring his eastern funds with him to enter 10 or 20,000 acres, deposites in [illegible] and brings a certificate which is receivable, as you know. Or for a western man who wishes to enter largely, the burden of getting proper funds is trivial compared with that to which the humble eighty acre settler is subjected, looking to the relative extent of their objects.

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal—Our readers will perceive by the legislative proceedings in our paper of to-day that the bill to authorise the final settlement of the controversy between the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, John Randel, junior, and its other creditors, passed both houses of the Legislature, by a unanimous vote. The bill carries out all the suggestions of the Governor's Message, a perusal of which will make any one acquainted with the details of the law. All parties whether Stockholders or creditors, are now fully satisfied.

The controversy has terminated in a settlement upon just and equitable principles. What is best of all, the public will rejoice to learn, that this canal, which is one of the most splendid and useful of all the works of internal improvement in this country, is now open for vessels drawing from six to seven feet water; and by this arrangement, is now free for ever from any obstruction to the navigation. The trade of the canal is said to have doubled, beyond any thing known, before this arrangement was made.—*Newcastle Gaz.*

Spanish Intrigue—It is said that among the papers taken from General Cos, there were letters from no less than *five different* ladies, *all of whom he had engaged to marry*. One of the letters most recently received contained a caution from the fair writer against the allurement of the American girls in Texas who she understood were very pretty If the General was a 'dastard in war' he was no 'laggard in love' at all events.—*Natchez Courier.*

Trades and professions.—There are about 300 young lawyers, in this city, who, we venture to say, do not, each, earn three hundred dollars per annum A mason, or a carpenter, boldly asks twenty shillings a day and gets it, all the year round—and yet parents scorn to make their sons mechanics—but rather allow them to starve in professions—How injudicious? If it was more fashionable to be a carpenter than a lawyer, or a physician, the difficulty would soon be overcome. We know one contract given to a carpenter and mason for $100,000. This is really business.—*Noah.*

The reports which have been recently noticed, of the existence of differences between Gen Houston and the Cabinet of Texas, appear to be well founded On this subject the National Intelligencer of Friday says:—'We are enabled to state, from recent private information that a breach has taken place between Gen. Houston and the President and Civil Government of Texas, so wide as to induce the General's retirement from command, had his wound not required his visit to New Orleans for medical advice. The officers, whose names have been published as having arrived with him at New Orleans, partake of his dissatisfaction; and the consequences of this quarrel, which does not appear to have been sought by the General, may yet be disastrous to the cause to which his late astonishing military success would have been thought to have so much contributed.'

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Morning, June 25.

ANTI VAN BUREN NOMINATIONS

FOR PRESIDENT.
William Henry Harrison
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT
JOHN TYLER,
OF VIRGINIA.

ELECTORS OF THE SENATE

To be elected once in five years on the 1st Monday in September.

Delegates to the General Assembly on the 1st Monday in October.

Electors of President and Vice President, on the 2d Monday in November.

ATTENTION WHIGS.

The Whig voters of Talbot County; are requested to meet in their respective election districts on Saturday, the 23d day of July next, to elect five delegates to a Convention to be held in Easton on Tuesday, the 26th of July for the purpose of nominating Candidates for electors of the Senate; Candidates for Delegates to the General Assembly, a Sheriff, two Commissioners, & adopting measures to defeat the election of Martin Van Buren.

We insert, above a call upon the Whigs of Talbot to assemble in their respective election districts, at the time named; for the purpose of nominating candidates for the various important stations to be filled the approaching autumn.

Some of our friends thought that the Electors of Senate, should be first named; but a majority appeared to think; that one meeting would answer every purpose, and being likely to be much larger would ensure greater concert and harmony of action. It is difficult to procure primary meetings of the people at the season they are usually held; being one of unusual interest and employment to the farmer. We do, however, earnestly hope, that the Whigs of Talbot, reflecting upon the number and importance of the elections this fall, will come out and give their attendance at the proposed meeting. The election of Senator happens but once in five years, and ought to arrest the attention of the people of Maryland upon its occurrence.

We learn that the Whig convention, which re-assembled in Centreville, on Wednesday last for the purpose of selecting a suitable person as elector of President and Vice President for the district composed of Cecil, Kent, Queen Ann's, Talbot and Caroline Counties, in the place of T. R. Lockerman, Esq. who declined serving, unanimously nominated JAMES B. RICAUD, Esq. of Kent County.

We congratulate our friends upon this judicious and happy selection Mr. Ricaud is a gentleman no less distinguished for his abilities, than for his ardent and untiring devotion to the cause of which he is now made the organ and representative before the people.

The Whigs of the district and indeed of the State have every thing to animate and cheer them in their present contest against the advocates of misrule and corruption; and if they but exert the ardor and industry, which a good cause ought to inspire, success must crown their efforts.

Extract of a letter to the editor, dated

WASHINGTON, D. C. June 17th, 1836.

"Dear Sir:—Congress have agreed to adjourn on the 4th July—yesterday the 16th, the Deposit Bill. regulating the deposites in State Banks by law, and distributing the surplus, by deposit, without interest, in the state Treasuries, according to federal ratio, passed to a third reading in the senate, 40 to 6—This seems to shew, that either the Land Bill, or this bill, will pass the House.

The duel between Jenifer and Bynum terminated without injury, after the exchange of 6 shots a piece—the cause was trivial and the combat unfortunately procrastinated."

The Late Duel.—As many & very contradictory stories are in circulation respecting the recent duel between the Hon. Mr. Jenifer of Maryland, and the Hon. Mr. Bynum of North Carolina, we deem it proper to make the following statement, which we have received from a source that leaves us no doubt of its correctness. We have before slightly noticed this duel; we now give these addi-

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2940_scm11030-1115.jpg