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, AUGUST 20, 1836. No. 34.

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.

Temperance Convention.

A Temperance Convention to be composed of delegates from the several Temperance Societies in Talbot county, will be held in the M. E. Church in St Michaels, on the first Tuesday in September next. It is proposed that each Society send fifteen Delegates, and where this number cannot be obtained let as many as practicable be sent. It is most earnestly desired that every Society will be represented in this Convention; as subjects of deep importance to the cause of Temperance will be considered, and amongst these, Total Abstinence will be numbered.

By order,
N. G. SINGLETON, Sec'y.
of the T. C. Temperance Society.

aug 13

N B. The Convention will meet at 10 o' clock, A. M.

NEW HAT,



BOOT and SHOE



STORE.

At the old stand lately occupied by John Wright, deceased.

The subscriber, having bought out the entire stock of Boots and Shoes formerly owned by John Wright, dec'd. and having also made large and extensive purchases in Baltimore, respectfully invites the attention of the public to his handsome and complete assortment, consisting of Ladies' Lasting, Morocco and Seal Skin Shoes; Gentlemen's Boots, half boots, shoes and slippers, children's shoes, and servants coarse & fine shoes. Also fine Silk, Fur & Straw hats *He* has taken particular care in his selection of Ladies' Shoes, he thinks he can offer the ladies who may honor him with their patronage, the neatest and most fashionable assortment that has been, for sometime in Easton Mr. Shepherd, the competent and attentive workmen, so long in the employ of Mr. Wright, will attend to orders for work, and have it executed in his usual neat and lasting style. That the public generally may favor him with the patronage, he will endeavor to deserve, is the hope of the

Public's obedient servant,
ENNALLS ROSZELL.

Easton, June 25

Easton & Baltimore Packet

THE SPLENDID NEW SLOOP



THOMAS HAYWARD

WILL commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on Wednesday the 2nd of March, (weather permitting,) leaving Easton Point at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore at 9 o'clock on the following Saturday, and continue sailing on those days throughout the season.

The THOMAS HAYWARD has run as a packet, giving general satisfaction as a fine sailer and safe boat She is fitted up in a highly commodious manner for the accommodation of passengers, with State Rooms for Ladies, and comfortable berths, and it is the intention of the subscriber to continue to furnish his table with the best fare that the market affords.

☞ Passage $1,00; and 25 cents for each meal.

Freights will be received as usual at the subscriber's granary at Easton Point by Mr. P Barwick, who will faithfully attend to their reception in the absence of the subscriber; and all orders left at the Drug Store of Thomas H. Dawson & Son, or at the subscriber's residence, will recive his personal attention, as he intends, himself, to take charge of his vessel.

The subscriber has employed Mr. N. Jones, as Skipper, who is well known as a careful and skilfull sailor, unsurpassed in experience and knowledge of the bay.

Thankful for the liberal share of patronage he has hitherto received, he will spare no pains to merit a continuance of the same.

The public's obedient servant,
SAMUEL H. BENNY.

Feb. 27 tf

N. B. Orders for goods, &c. should be accompanied with the cash; those not handed to the subscriber by Tuesday evening, will be received at the Drug Store of Messrs Thomas H. Dawson & Son, where the subscriber will be in waiting until 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning. This request is made in order that the subscriber may be punctual to his hour of sailing.

Persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to settle by the last day of March, otherwise their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer, as it is not convenient for me to give that personal attention I have hitherto done, being much absent from the county. S. H.

For Sale or Rent,

That convenient dwelling situate on Harrison street in the town of Easton, at present occupied by Mrs. Mary Stevens. This house will be rented or sold on very convenient terms App'y at the Gazette office, or to the subscriber, THOS. O. MARTIN.

Dec 19th.

TO RENT,

For the ensuing year, the following houses, viz:

The house and premises on the East side of Washington street in Easton, now occupied by Mr. Solomon Barrott, as a *public house.*

Do three small houses, at the White Chimnies, near Easton.

Do. a comfortable dwelling house, near the Quaker Meeting House.

Also several houses belonging to the estate of the late Doct. Hammond

For terms apply to the subscriber in Easton.
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.

Easton, aug 6 3w

SHERIFFALTY.

To the voters of Talbot county, I offer myself a candidate for the next Sheriffalty.
G. TURBUTT.

july 23, 1836.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Matthew I. Higgins, dec'd. are requested to come and settle the same without delay, or they may expect to find their accounts, in the hands of an officer.

JOSIAH HIGGINS, Adm'r.
of Matthew I. Higgins, dec'd

aug 13

EASTON SHORE JOCKEY CLUB RACES,



WILL commence, over the Easton Course on Wednesday 21st September next, and continue three days—the course is beautifully situated on the farm of A. C. Bullit, Esq. about half a mile from Easton and will be in first rate order on the days of running.

FIRST DAY.—A Colts purse of 200 dollars two miles and repeat.

SECOND DAY.—A purse of 300 dollars four miles and repeat, free for any horse, mare or or gelding, foaled on the Eastern Shore of Md. Eastern Shore of Va. or in the State of Delaware.

THIRD DAY.—A Handy cap purse of 100 dollars best three in five, one mile heats.

A. GRAHAM, Sec'ry.

Easton, July 30.

A CARD.

The subscriber intending to decline Innkeeping at the end of the year, respectfully solicits all those indebted to him in any way, to settle their accounts as early as possible, as he wishes to pay what money he owes before he leaves the place—to enable him to do this, he must collect, or commence suits at the November Term.

SOLOMON LOWE.

aug 13

A FAIR.

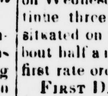
The Ladies of St. Michaels Parish, anxious for the welfare of the Church, have concluded to hold a Fair in St Michaels on Thursday the 8th of September next. All articles designed for the above purpose will be thankfully received, and meet with a ready conveyance by directing them to Mrs. N. Hemsley, or Mrs. Capt Banning, and left at the store of Doct T. H. Dawson & Son, Easton. There will be a dinner prepared for those who feel willing to make a moderate compensation. It is hoped that all persons who feel interested in the welfare of the Church, will not be remiss in lending their assistance on the occasion.

aug 13 3t

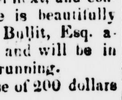
N. B. Mrs. Jones (a Lady in St. Michaels) will be prepared to accommodate such persons as may wish their horses fed and attended to in a proper manner.

FOR SALE.

Will be offered for sale on Tuesday the 6th of September, at the door of the Court House in Easton, on a credit of six months, with approved security, several good



WORK *Horses,*



One ex-Cart, one Still, and all the apparatus belonging to it. Attendance given by
ROBT. BANNING.

aug 13

TO BE RENTED,

for one year or any longer term,



THE UNION TAVERN,

in Easton, Maryland, on Washington street, near the Farmer's Bank, now occupied by Mr. E. McDowell.

A commodious new dining room has been lately finished and by the addition of an adjoining dwelling house and lot, the accommodations are ample as well for a family of the most respectable host as for all travellers and other guests that can be calculated on in the Town of Easton. All necessary repairs and judicious improvements will be made for a tenant likely to be permanent. Apply to
JOHN LEEDS KEER.

Easton, Md.

P. S. I have several Farms to rent, large and small.

aug 13 tf

Correspondence of the Boston Atlas.

CONCORD, N. H., August 2, 1836.

Your strictures on the late Treasury Circular in reference to future Specie payments for Public Lands, are well received in this quarter, and in my opinion they are very just. If Levi Woodbury can devise a plan by which he and his family connections can make their fortunes out of the Government, between this and the 4th of March next, he certainly will do it. Both he and his friends know that after the close of this administration he is to be a discarded politician, whether Mr. Van Buren shall be the next President or not. Should Gen. Harrison or Judge White be elected, neither of them would place any confidence in the man who has made the notorious Reuben M. Whitney his right hand man and confidential agent near the Treasury Department; and should Mr. Van Buren be successful in the coming contest, it is certain Mr. Woodbury will find no favor at his hands. The promises and pledges of the 'Magician' do not affect Mr W. favorably. as Mr. V. B. stands committed to make *Isaac Hill* Postmaster-General, and to provide for the whole of the Hill family, which will be as much as he can do for New Hampshire, consistently with his other engagements. Mr. Woodbury is used only as an instrument in Mr. Van Buren's hands to be thrown by when the user's purposes have been accomplished. Knowing that his present vocation will soon be gone, he will make the most of his power while it lasts; and and time will show that a very small amount of specie placed in the hands of a friend of the Treasurer, near each receiving office, will work wonders, and be often bought and sold to pay for lands, and still travel only from the holder's hands to the Land office and back again, in a bark-mill manner. The Treasurer and Whitney and their Western agents will probably go into a '*Colden retiracy*' about the 'ides of March' next.

It has been often said, and I believe never contradicted, that the near family connexions of Mr. Woodbury made $120,000 in the winter of 1833 and '4, in consequence of the pressure in the money market, occasioned by the removal of the Deposites from the U. S. Bank, a part of which was placed in the *Family's* Bank at Portland. Of these profits, made out of the distresses of others, the Treasurer will some day have his due proportion. The late Treasury Order will give him other thousands, and enterprising men in the West, who do not happen to be favorites at Court, will feel the effects of this selfish and tyrannical act of what Amos Kendall would call '*a hireling of the people.*'

Mr. Woodbury and his organ at Portsmouth, in this State, the N. H Gazette, seem unwilling that any portion of the Surplus Revenue should find its way back to the people from whom it came But, sir, the day of such intrigues is passing away, and a brighter morning begins to dawn. The refusal of *the party* to allow a Committee of Congress to look into the corrupt connection that exists between thousands of the office-holders under this Administration and the Pet Banks, by which important and hazardous speculations in Public Lands are made, is fast bringing thousands and tens of thousands to their senses, who have heretofore been the most devoted worshippers of the 'Powers that be'—Depend upon it, if the Press is but faithful to the interests of the people in laying before them all the evidence of political knavery, frauds and peculations, which the last session of Congress brought to light, thousands and thousands who aided in defeating J Q. Adams' election in 1828, will, with renewed zeal, aid in defeating the corrupt plans and black intrigues of Martin Van Buren and the miserable deceivers of Andrew Jackson, who have labored to plunge this land in a war first with France, then with almost every Indian tribe upon our Southwestern and Western frontier, and now are intriguing with desperate characters in Texas to involve it in a war with Mexico for no other purpose than that the Surplus Revenue might be lavished upon favorites in the capacities of contractors, paymasters, sutlers, &c. &c. Even New Hampshire, although she seems to be quietly at sleep for the present, is in fact like a smothered volcano, and soon you may see her all life and animation in the struggle.

It is the intention of Mr Woodbury's friends to make an effort to elect him to the U. S. Senate for six years from the 4th of March next, when our Legislature meets in November, but he cannot be elected, as his political days in New Hampshire are all numbered and have expired.

The Surplus Revenue question, as you must have seen by the Jackson Newspapers in this State, has made already much trouble in the wigwam. The votes of the Senators from this State upon that very important question are extremely popular with the people; but woe to the Representatives who chose rather to obey the orders of Levi Woodbury, Isaac Hill and R. M. Whitney, than the wishes of their constituents! They look and doubtless feel as though a *reckoning* day with their masters, the people, was nigh at hand, and that it would go hard with them in the day of settlement.

As the Treasury Circular will have a tendency to lessen very considerably the amount of Deposites which each State would have received but for that ill advised measure, while it will enable official speculators to make their fortunes, I hope you will press this matter often and strongly upon the attention of your readers.

The Merrimack County Bank has been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury a Deposite Bank, and has also been made a pension office, where all the pensioners belonging to six of the eight counties in this State will receive their pensions in future. The amount of its capital paid in being $100.000, it is to receive $75.000 of Deposites immediately, and it will require about $40,000 semi-annually to pay off the pensioners. ☞ *Levi Woodbury* and *Isaac Hill* are stockholders in this newly appointed *Pet.*

MR. VAN BUREN AND NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

Many attempts have been made to elicit Mr. Van Buren's opinions upon the important subjects connected with the Slave Question, but uniformly without success. Since he became a candidate for the Presidency, he has cautiously masked his views upon these points, and when directly asked has evaded the queries, as he did when he lately put off the Loco Focos in New York In the latter instance, he referred his interrogatories to his past life and conduct, but he has not desired those who sought his sentiments in reference to the slave question to resort to the same evidence. He well knows that his views upon this subject, and particularly in regard to the right of the negro to a participation in the elective franchise, so far as they are disclosed by his public acts and votes, must condemn him with the South.—We will, however, insist that the mode of arriving at his sentiments upon one subject, which he has recommended, shall be resorted to in other cases, and we therefore, shall proceed, by an examination of his votes in the New York convention, to ascertain whether he holds the opinion that, in this country, the "*Negro ought to have the right to vote*"—We have before us the "Reports of the "proceedings and debates of the convention of 1821, assembled for the purpose "of amending the constitution of the State "of New York." These reports were taken at the time and published in 1821

It appears from page 179 of this volume, that on the 19th of September, 1821, the convention proceeded to consider the subject of the Elective Franchise, and that the Report upon that subject, made by Mr Sanford, was taken up. This report proposed, as a part of the constitution, that "every *white* male "citizen of the age of twenty-one years "who shall have been one year an in-"habitant of this State, and for six years "a resident in the town, county or district where he may offer his vote, &c. "&c. shall be entitled to vote, &c.'

In submitting this report, Mr. Sanford addressed the convention at length—and was followed by Mr Ross who, in the course of his argument, in favor of the report, used the following language:

"That all men are free and equal, according to the usual declarations, applies to them only in a state of nature, and not after the institution of civil government; for then many rights, flowing from a natural equality, are necessarily abridged with a view to produce the greatest amount of security and happiness to the whole community. On this principle the right of suffrage is extended to white men only. But why, it will probably be asked, are blacks to be excluded? I answer, because they are seldom, if ever, required to share in the common burthens or defence of the state. There are also additional reasons; they are a peculiar people, incapable, in my judgment, of exercising that privilege with any sort of discretion, prudence, or independence They have no just conceptions of civil liberty. They know not how to appreciate it, & are consequently indifferent to its preservation."

We have made this extract to show that, by inserting the word "*white*" it was distinctly designed to exclude "negroes" or "colored people" from the right to vote. The Report was discussed by Mr. RENSELLAER, Mr. FAIRLIE, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. ROOT, Mr. CLARKE and others—The latter gentleman declared himself in favor of striking out the word 'white' for the following reasons:

"I am unwilling, said he, "to retain the word '*white*,' because its retention is repugnant to all the principles and notions of liberty, to which we have heretofore professed to adhere, and to our declaration of independence, which is a concise and just expose of those principles In that sacred instrument we have recorded the following incontrovertible truths—"*We hold these truths to be self-evident—that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.*

The people of colour are capable of giving their consent, and ever since the formation of your government they have constituted a portion of the people, from whence your legislators have derived "their just powers;" and by retaining that word, you deprive a large and respectable number of the people of this state of privileges and rights which they have enjoyed in common with us, ever since the existence of our government, & to which they are justly entitled.

After much debate, Mr. JAY, who is now at the head of the abolitionists in New York, moved to strike out the word "white," the effect of which would be to admit *all persons, black or white*, possessed of certain other qualifications, to the exercise of the right of suffrage. In opposing this motion Chief Justice Spencer said—

"I have believed, and do still believe, that we are called on to extend the right of suffrage as far as the interests of the community will permit; but I do think we cannot contemplate carrying it to the full extent recommended in the report without knowing that we are not giving it to those people who will nominally enjoy the right, but to those who feed and clothe them. I shall vote against striking out the word white, on the ground that it is necessary for securing our own happiness. I cannot say I would deprive those people who have acquired property, of the privilege of voting; but I cannot consent to extend it to others, in whose hands it will be as much abused as by these coloured people. I am willing to extend the right of suffrage as far as my conscience will admit; but I never can agree to extend it so far, as to deprive the agricultural interests of this State of the rights which they ought to enjoy. I never can consent to extend this right, and make an aristocracy by giving the man who has the longest purse, the power to control the most votes"

Many other gentlemen spoke upon the subject, and the policy and propriety of permitting negroes, mulattoes and Indians, to vote, was discussed ably and fully. The following was the result, as will be found on recurrence to page 202 of the volume before us:

"The question on striking out the word *white* was then taken up, by ayes and noes, and decided in the affirmative, as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Bacon, Baker, Barlow, Beckwith, Birdseye, B inkerhooff, Brooks, Buel, Burroughs, Carver, R. Clarke, Collins, Cramer, Day, Dodge, Duer, Eastwood, Edwards, Ferris, Fish, Hallock, Hees, Hogeboom, Hunding, Huntington, Jay, Jones, Kent, King, Moore, Munro, Nelson, Park, Paulding, Pitcher, Platt, Reeve, Rhinelander, Richards, Rogers, Rosebrugh, Sanders, N Sanford, Seaman, Steele, D. Southerland, Swift, Sylvester, Tallmadge, Tuttle, VAN BUREN, Van Ness, J. R. Van Rensselear, S. Van Rensselaer, Van Vechten, Ward, A Webster, Wendover, Wheaton, E. Williams, Woodward, Wooster, Yates—68

NOES—Messrs. Bowman, Briggs, Carpenter, Case, Child, D. Clarke, Clyde, Dubois, Dyckman, Farlie, Fenton, Frost, Howe, Humphrey, Hunt, Hunter, Hurd, Knowles, Lansing, Lawrence, Lefferts, A. Livingston, P. R. Livingston, M'Call, Miflikin, Pike, Porter, Price, Pumpelly, Radcliff, Rockwell, Root, Lose, Ross, Russell, Sage, R Sanford, Schenck, Seely, Sharp, Seldon, I. Smith, R. Smith, Spencer, Starkweather, I Southerland, Taylor, Ten Eyck, Townly, Townsend, Trippe, Van Fleet, Van Horne, Verbryck, E. Webster, Wheeler, Woods, Young—59."

Some of Mr. Van Buren's partizans, fearful of the effect upon his popularity, of the exposure of a vote so much at war with Southern interests, having denied the correctness of the above extract, when heretofore published, it has been submitted to the examination of a notary public, and his certificate is hereto attached.

United States of America,
STATE OF MARYLAND TO WIT:

I, James B Latimer, Notary Public in and for the City of Baltimore, do hereby certify, that I have carefully examined and compared the above extract, as printed, with the original on page 202, of the volume entitled "Reports of the Proceedings and Debates of the Convention of 1821, assembled for the purpose of amending the Constitution of the State of New York," and find the same to agree with the said original in all particulars.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my notarial seal, on this eleventh day of August, 1836

L. S.

JAMES B. LATIMER,
Notary Public.

We consider it altogether unnecessary to trouble the reader with extended comments upon this subject. We have produced the record, whereby Mr. Van Buren is proved to have voted in favor of investing the negroes of New York with the right of mingling in the decision of who shall be our rulers. We have shown that he could not have been ignorant of the effect of his vote, because it was fully discussed before him We have shown that, upon this question of paramount interests to the South, he took ground, deliberately and advisedly, with the fanatics of the North, and that he aided in engrafting upon the constitution of New York, the odious principle of allowing negroes, to vote. This is or ought to be enough for the South. Elect a man with such principles to the Presidency, and what security have we that an attempt will not be made to introduce the tenets of New York upon this subject into the constitutions of all the new & non-slave-holding States, until, at length, the control of our institutions may pass into the hands of the "colored people," as they are called, and their fanatical allies?

We invite the most rigid scrutiny into the facts we have here proclaimed in reference to Mr. Van Buren, and pledge ourselves that they are incontestible.

From the Baltimore Chronicle, August 12.

COL. R. M. JOHNSON.

The following article was first published in 1833, before Col. Johnson was a candidate for the Vice Presidency In re-publishing it now, we desire to be distinctly understood to regret that our duty compels us to disclose such conduct on the part of one who aspires to that high office. We take no pleasure in bringing such an array of depravity before the public. We could earnestly desire that the claims of the candidate could be discussed with reference only to his qualifications and his political principles. But, in considering the case of Col. Johnson, it is impossible for any right-minded man who may feel disposed to vote for him because of his political associations, to forget the deep and dark offences which he has committed against all that is sacred, all that is pure, all that is worth preserving, of social and domestic life. It is impossible to forget that he has been the Lord of a harem of Ethiopian slaves—that he has lived in open intercourse with his African concubine—and that he has reared a numerous progeny of mulatto children, in the midst of a community where such a union of the two races is justly held in abhorrence Shall we be told that these things are not to be spoken of, lest public decency be insulted? *How* ridiculous is such an argument when they who use it hold in their hands the ballot, by depositing which in the election box, they declare, in a manner more emphatic than any language, that the commission of acts too foul to be spoken of, too black to be tolerated in a civilized and Christian community, does not unfit a man for holding the second place of honor and dignity in the nation!

From the Lexington (Ky.) Observer, of November 1833.

Marriage Extraordinary!!—MARRIED—In Scott county on the 8th inst. by the Rev. ——. Mr. Thomas W. Scott, a white man, to Miss Adeline J. Johnson, a mulatto girl, and reputed, or acknowledged daughter of the honorable Richard M. Johnson, one of the Representatives of the State of Kentucky, in the Congress of the United States."

A few days after Mr. Scott became the happy husband of the fair and lovely Adeline, he was presented by her father, the "*good Colonel*," with a fine tract of land known as the 'Blue Spring Farm,' for which a deed has been regularly made and entered on record in the office of the Clerk of Scott county Court. The deed runs, 'to Thomas W. Scott and Adeline J. Scott, his wife jointly, their heirs, &c.'

This is the second time the moral feelings of that portion of the people of Scott county, who possess such feelings, have been shocked or outraged by the marriage of a mulatto daughter of Col. Johnson to a white man, if a man who will so far degrade himself as to become the subject of scorn and detestation of every person that has the least regard for decency for a little property, can be considered a white man. About two years and a half ago, a Mr. Daniel Pence married Imogene, Col. Johnson's eldest daughter; and, as has more recently been the case with Mr. Scott, was soon after rewarded for his degradation by being put in possession of a large farm and a number of slaves to cultivate it.

How long will the people of Scott county—of Kentucky—permit such palpable violation of the laws of their State to be committed with impunity. How long will the moral and religious part of the community suffer such indecent and shocking examples to be set for their sons and the rising generation, before they put their veto upon them?—before they consign to private life at least, if not to infamy, those who encourage such violations of the laws of God and man? The laws of Kentucky forbid, under heavy penalties, a white man marrying a negro or mulatto, or living with one in the character of man and wife. Why should Pence and Scott not be held amenable to the laws? What are the Grand Jury of Scott about? Are they not sworn to take cognizance of all violations of the laws of the country, and to present all who commit them? Will they suffer Pence and Scott to go unpunished because they have become the sons in-law of Colonel Johnson? We hope not. We hope to see the supremacy of the laws of the country maintained, and persons high in office should be made to feel their weight."

From the Ohio State Journal,

Col. JOHNSON AND THE ST LOUIS BANK.

We copied a few days since, from the *Louisville Journal*, two articles, detailing certain transactions of Col. RICHARD M. JOHNSON—the office-holders' candidate for the Vice Presidency—and his brother, the late Col. J. Johnson, with the Bank of St. Louis, which eventually compelled the said institution to stop payment to the great injury of the stockholders and the community in general. The last number of the same paper contains a copy of the award of the arbitrators chosen for the purpose of adjusting the controversy arising out of the transactions in question, to which the parties interested and respectively bound themselves to submit, under the penalty of $100,000, but which J. and R M. Johnson have hitherto totally refused and neglected to comply. As the publication of this document at length would occupy

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