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, SEPTEMBER 17, 1836. No. 38.

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 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 receive 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.

A Valuable Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber, wishing to purchase land nearer home, offers a valuable Farm for Sale, situated in Queen Ann's county, well timbered, containing rather more than four hundred acres; and adjoining the farms of Judge Hopper and Mr. Henry Jump. The soil is acknowledged to be of the same quality as the lands of the above named gentlemen, whose farms are known to be productive.

This could not fail to be a profitable investment to a resident of Queen Anns.

For further particulars, a letter addressed to the subscriber, through the Post Office, will receive prompt attention.

ANDREW SKINNER.

Aug. 27.

The Centreville Times will publish the above for three successive weeks, and forward the account to this office.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The subscriber has been informed that there is a report in circulation stating that he has disposed of his possessions on the Choptank, and ceased to keep the Cambridge Ferry. This report was undoubtedly gotten up by some malicious individual with a view of injuring the subscriber, and, if suffered to remain uncontroverted, the aim of its originator would certainly be attained. The subscriber, therefore, takes this method of informing his friends and the public, that there is not the slightest foundation in truth for the above mentioned report; but that, on the contrary, he still keeps the Cambridge Ferry, and expects so to do the remainder of his days. His boats are substantial, safe and in good order, and are under the management of as prompt, active, trusty and experienced hands as those belonging to any boat that has hitherto been, or may hereafter be, stationed on the above named ferry, while he keeps, as usual, good horses and carriages for the accommodation of travellers. He has signals on both sides of the river, which his boat will always answer with the utmost despatch, so that no one shall be kept waiting longer than shall be absolutely necessary.

The subscriber returns his thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage which he has heretofore received from them; and, as his long experience in the business, and his determination to use his best efforts to please, induce him to hope that he will give general satisfaction, he respectfully solicits a continuance of their favor.

THOS. BOWDLE.

july 16

THE SATURDAY NEWS AND *LITERARY GAZETTE*,
A WEEKLY FAMILY NEWSPAPER

Devoted to Literature, Criticism, the Fine Arts, General Intelligence, News, &c.

Price Two Dollars per annum—payable in advance.

On Saturday, July 2, 1836, the subscribers will commence, in Philadelphia, the publication of a new weekly newspaper under the above title.

The *News* will embrace every variety of light literature, including, Tales, Poetry, Essays, Criticism, Notices of the Fine Arts, the Drama, &c. The original matter will be supplied by writers of the first eminence. A regular correspondence will be maintained with Washington, and the principal Cities of the Union, and arrangements are in progress by which letters from Europe will be constantly furnished.

Attention will be paid to securing at the earliest possible date the choicest productions of the English periodical press. Popular novels will occasionally be given, though they will not be suffered to interfere with a general variety. The latest news, and all items of interesting intelligence will invariably form part of the contents.

The *News* will be printed on a folio sheet of the largest class, and will furnish as large an amount of reading matter as any weekly paper now published in this country. It will be conducted in a spirit of the most fearless independence. All allusion to party politics, or sectarian religion will be carefully avoided.

LOUIS A. GODEY,
JOSEPH C. NEAL,
MORTON McMICHAEL,

Agents of this paper will be allowed the usual commission.

Six copies furnished for ten dollars.

All payments to made in advance.

Orders, free of postage, must be addressed to L. A. GODEY, & Co.
No 100 Walnut St. Philadelphia.

June 11

Our editorial friends in the country will oblige us by inserting the above prospectus, and accepting a free exchange.

Talbot County, to wit.

On application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphan's Court of the County aforesaid, by petition in writing of James Brown, stating that he is under executions and pressed for debts that he is actually unable to pay, and praying for the benefit of the Act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts—and the said James Brown having complied with the several requisites required by said acts of Assembly—I do hereby order & adjudge that the said James Brown be discharged from his imprisonment, & that he be and appear before the Judges of Talbot County Court, on the first Monday of November Term next, and at such other days and times, as the Court shall direct, & the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said James Brown to attend and shew cause, if any they have why the said James Brown should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly.

Given under my hand this 24d day of May. 1836.

E. N. HAMBLETON.

august 20

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.*

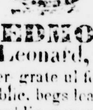
Persons entering as competitors, may or may not forward their names agreeably to their own wishes. The premiums will be awarded by competent Judges. All communications on the subject must be addressed—prior to the first of September, 1836—*postage paid,* to

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

may 14

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

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 KERR.

Easton, Md.

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

aug 13 tf

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the late firm of Willson & Taylor, are requested to come forward and settle their accounts. The subscriber will be in Easton at the store of Stevens and Rhodes every Tuesday, from the 23d until Tuesday the first of November, after which date, their accounts will be placed in an officers hands for collection according to law.

JACOB C. WILLSON.

aug 20

Easton and Baltimore Packet,
SCHOONER



JOHN EDMONDSON
Robson Leonard, Master.

The Subscriber grateful for passed favours of a generous public, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that the above named Schooner, will commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on Sunday the sixth of March, at 9 o'clock, in the morning, and returning will leave Baltimore on the following Wednesday at 9 o'clock, in the morning, & continue to sail on the above named days during the season. The John Edmondson is now in complete order for the reception of Freight or Passengers; having sailed as a Packet for about six months and proved to be a fine sailer and safe boat, surpassed by no vessel for safety, in the bay. All Freights intended for the Packet will be thankfully received at the Granary at Easton Point, or elsewhere at all times, and all orders left at the Drug Store of Dr. Thomas H. Dawson & Son, or with Robert Leonard, who will attend to all business pertaining to the packet concern, accompanied with the Cash, will meet with prompt attention.

The Public's Obt. Serv't.
JOSHUA E. LEONARD.

march 5, 1835.

MARYLAND,
Talbot County Orphans' Court,

19th day of Aug. A. D. 1836.

On application of James Berry, adm'r. of John Wright, late of Talbot county deceased—It is

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

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

(SEAL)

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

In compliance to the above order
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Subscriber have obtained from the Orphans' court of Talbot county letters of administration on the estate of John Wright, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 15th day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 19th day of August, 1836.

JAMES BENNY, Adm'r.
of John Wright, dec'd

aug 20

The Baltimore Chronicle will publish the above once a week for three successive weeks and forward their account to the administrator.

Talbot County, to wit.

On application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphan's Court of the County aforesaid, by petition in writing of Caleb Brown, stating that he is under executions and pressed for debts that he is actually unable to pay, and praying for the benefit of the Act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts—and the said Caleb Brown having complied with the several requisites required by said acts of Assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Caleb Brown be released from his confinement, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Talbot County Court, on the first Monday of November Term next and at such other day and times as the Court shall direct. the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said Caleb Brown to attend and shew cause if any they have, why the said Caleb Brown should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly.

Given under my hand the 29th day of July, 1836.

EW'D. N. HAMBLETON.

July 30

From the National Intelligencer.

POLITICAL INTOLERANCE AND PERSECUTION EXEMPLIFIED

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, JULY 4, 1836.

MR. GOLDSBOROUGH made the following Report:

The Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the memorial of David Melvill, of Newport, Rhode Island, report:

DAVID MELVILL complains that, lately holding the office of weigher and gauger in the custom-house at Newport, he was removed from the same by the collector, William Littlefield, without cause by which he has suffered wrong and oppression; and he sets forth the degraded and servile situation in which a portion of the citizens of the United States are placed, and the persecutions which they suffer by the exercise of an irresponsible and despotic power on the part of certain officers of the Government.

Melvill asks nothing for himself, but prays that a law may be passed to correct such abuses in office, and to secure citizens in the full exercise of their rights.

The memorialist prefaces his statement with the following declaration, taken from the inaugural address of President Jefferson, which he adopts as textuary, viz. "Having banished from our land religious intolerance, under which mankind so long bled and suffered, we have yet gained little, if we countenance a political intolerance as despotic as wicked and capable of as bitter and bloody persecutions." He then states that sundry faithful and capable officers of Government have been abruptly discharged from the custom-house at Newport, for no other cause than their disagreement in politics from the present administration, or because they were not qualified as voters by the laws of the State of Rhode Island, where they resided, and could not, of course aid the political views of the existing Administration and its friends; whilst others had been appointed in their stead, who, having the requisite qualifications of voters, agreed, as their price of office, to support the men and measures of the Administration, without regard to their own opinions.

These appear to be the distinct allegations made by the memorialist; and the facts he adduces are found in the following detail:

"Your memorialist was appointed weigher and gauger of the customs for the port of Newport, district of Newport, State of Rhode Island, by the late collector, Christopher Ellery, in the year 1824; which office he held for ten years to the perfect satisfaction of the collector as well as to that of his successor, and with a sincere consciousness of having uniformly executed the duties of his station with correctness and fidelity, and of having honestly supported the Constitution and laws of the United States.—That upon the appointment of the present collector, William Littlefield, the subordinate officers of the customs were assured by him that he had inquired of the late collector, Ellery, into the character and fitness of those employed in the customs, and that he was satisfied they were all honest, capable, and faithful officers, and none need fear being removed while they continued to perform their duties as they had done.

"Not long after Mr. Littlefield became collector, he was called on by those who recommended him to office to know why he had not made the removals from and appointments to office, which he had promised, in case he obtained the appointment of collector. He was accused of keeping in employment those who had uniformly opposed the Administration, to the exclusion of its supporters; and he was threatened with their displeasure if he did not speedily comply with his engagements, made previous to his appointment. A meeting of partisans was soon after held, styling themselves 'a committee of the Administration party,' where a list was made out of the officers of the customs required to be removed, and of those who were selected to be appointed in their places; which was sent to the collector, Littlefield, with a request that he would immediately make those removals and appointments; which list of *proscribed officers*, and of those who were to take their places, was sent by the collector as his own list to the Secretary of the Treasury for his approval; and it was approved of by the Secretary of the Treasury.

"Of the officers attached to the customs at Newport, who held office when Mr. Littlefield came in as collector, three were retained and five removed: of the three retained, one had not recently opposed the Administration, and gave assurances that he would not in future; the other two had uniformly voted with the Administration party. Of the five removed, one had sometimes voted with the Administration party, but declined voting when members of the General Assembly were to be chosen, who were to elect a Senator to Congress, his father-in-law being the whig candidate; two of them were not freeholders, of course had no vote; and two others, by their votes, had uniformly opposed the Administration party.

"Among the removed were your memorialist, (not a freeholder,) and his colleague, David M. Coggeshall, (a freeholder,) who had always opposed the Administration. Your memorialist and Coggeshall were the weighers and gaugers of the port. Peleg Clarke was appointed in the place of your memorialist, and Elisha Atkins in that of Coggeshall.

"As soon as this was told to your memorialist, he called on the collector to know the truth of it. He inquired of the collector for what reason he had been removed, and whether any complaints had been made against him. The collector said that Peleg Clarke had been appointed in the place of your memorialist, but that Mr. Clarke, when informed of his appointment, declared that he was not a candidate for any office, that he had been appointed without his knowledge and consent, and would not accept the appointment. The collector further informed your memorialist that, as Mr. Clarke had declined the appointment, your memorialist should remain in the same situation as if no one had been nominated against him; and that he might rest assured that he (the collector) would use his best endeavors to retain him in office; that it was never his (the collector's) wish to remove your memorialist; that no complaints had been made against him of any kind whatever, but that he had performed the duties of his office to his perfect satisfaction.—But against Mr. Coggeshall, the other weigher and gauger, the collector said *there were well authenticated complaints, which could not be overlooked;* that *he* was removed from office, and Elisha Atkins appointed in his place, which appointment Atkins had accepted. Your memorialist inquired what complaints had been made against Coggeshall, who had been considered remarkably correct in his official duties. He was informed by the collector that Mr. Coggeshall and his eldest son, who was a voter in right of his father, uniformly opposed and voted against the Administration and its supporters and *on that ground Coggeshall had been removed.* This took place early in the month of March, 1835. That, on the 16th or 17th day of the same month, Elisha Atkins told your memorialist that when he was appointed in the place of Coggeshall, he had been commissioned as weigher and gauger, but that the collector had that day called upon him and requested to see his commission, when he took a pen and dashed out the word *gauger,* and handed it back to him, saying, You are weigher only, and Mr. Coggeshall is gauger only; and Mr. Atkins understood the collector that your memorialist still stood as weigher and gauger. What seemed to corroborate this impression was, that on the 20th of March your memorialist was directed by the collector to gauge a cargo of molasses, and weigh a quantity of sugar, for the unlading of which a permit had been granted; and which duties your memorialist performed, and made return of the same on the 25th. About the 28th or 29th following, your memorialist was verbally informed, by message from the collector, that Elisha Atkins was appointed sole weigher, and David M Coggeshall sole gauger of this port, and that the services of your memorialist were no longer required.

"Immediately upon the receipt of this message, your memorialist repaired to the custom house to see the collector, when he stated to him the verbal message he had received, and asked him for what reason he had been superseded in office, and if there had been any complaints against him since Mr. Clarke refused to be appointed in his place, and since the assurances he had received from the collector on that occasion. Again your memorialist was assured by the collector *that no complaints had been made against him,* but that your memorialist had performed his duties most correctly and faithfully, and said it was not his wish that your memorialist should be removed; that he should be pleased to see him reinstated, which he thought might be effected by a proper representation to the Secretary of the Treasury.

"Your memorialist addressed a letter to the Secretary at length on the subject, stating all the facts he knew; and a correspondence ensued, which is herewith submitted.

"Your memorialist further states that an honorable member of the House of Representatives in Congress from the State of Rhode Island was then in Portsmouth, who was consulted and advised with by the Administration party, particularly in regard to removals and appointments, and who, your memorialist was informed, was at the meeting of the proscribing committee. Your memorialist having, as long as he had a freehold, supported this member of Congress, applied to him for an explanation of the cause of the removal of your memorialist from office, against whom the collector had stated that there was no complaint, and also into the cause of reinstating D. M. Coggeshall, who had so recently been removed for causes which the collector *deemed insurmountable, and could not be overlooked.* This member of Congress replied that it was stated by one of the committee who made the nominations, 'that five or six years ago, when Governor Fenner was a candidate for Governor, although your memorialist voted for *him,* yet he voted for the whole opposition Senate;' but the strongest reason for the removal of your memorialist was, *'that he was not now possessed of a freehold estate, and could be of no use to the party, even if he was favorable to their measures,'* (as without a freehold, he had no vote,) and 'it was incumbent on the party to husband all their resources;' but further said, if your memorialist would possess himself of a freehold estate, and support the Administration, he should be appointed to a better office when the new custom house act should pass.'

"As to D. M. Coggeshall, this same member of Congress said 'he had no partiality for him, as he has always voted against him, and shamefully abused both himself and the party, but that Mr. Coggeshall had been before the committee, and, with tears and supplications for mercy, had offered to prostrate himself at the feet of the party, and to support their views, if he could be reinstated in office—and *that Coggeshall had been reinstated upon the express condition that he and his son should in future vote on the side of the Administration.*"

The letter (No 1) from the memorialist (Melvill) to the Secretary of the Treasury, entering more fully into the detail of the transaction, and of the circumstances connected with it, is again referred to, and is offered as a part of this report.

There has been laid before the committee, also, a strong body of testimonials in behalf of the credibility and character of the memorialist, which it is thought important should accompany the report, and be considered a part thereof.

With a view of looking into this case with all the care and aid that they could command, as well to understand the true nature and extent of the wrong (if any wrong had been committed) as also to find out what remedy might be applied, the committee communicated with the Secretary of the Treasury, from whom they received an answer; but the report of the collector, (Littlefield,) ordered by the Secretary to be specially made to him in Melvill's case, for the right understanding thereof, and which the committee particularly requested, among other papers, did not accompany the Secretary's answer.

The answer begins with a commentary upon the papers he presumes to be asked for, as tending to explain the allegations of Melvill, which results in the declaration of the Secretary, 'that the facts in the case show that the collector conducted in conformity to established usage and law,' and refers to the act of Congress of March 2, 1799; and, in confirming the nominations of the collector, the Secretary alleges that he 'applied a principle which was supposed had generally governed the Department in such cases, viz. that there was a manifest propriety in not requiring a collector to keep in his employ and confidence subordinate persons in whom he had not full reliance, and whose services he might not deem, *from any cause,* so agreeable and useful to himself or the community as those of others;' and appeals to the decision of the circuit court for the Massachusetts district, as giving authority to this course, when it declares that they (the subaltern officers in the customs) depend for their employment upon the good-will of each successive collector.' Pursuing what he considers the long practice of the Department in like cases, assimilating it to the action of the Senate upon presidential nominations, the Secretary says he approved the appointments, to which no valid objections were known, as soon as the explanations arrived, on the 14th February, (in answer to the Secretary's letter inquiring into the character of G. W. Ellery and H. O. Tiffi,) but he still abstains from saying a word about the report of the collector, Littlefield, ordered by the Secretary to be specially made to him in Melvill's case, and which had been particularly requested both by Melvill and by this committee. This report from the collector was demanded by the Secretary between the 26th June and the 2d July, 1835, as stated by him in his answer to Melvill's letter of the former date.

Previous to the year 1831, the Secretary remarks, 'the practice is understood to have conformed to such a construction of the act, (of 1799,) that the approbation of the Department was intended to be confined to the number and employment of the subordinate officers under the collector, and not to the particular individuals themselves whom he might deem useful to employ, *the collector being himself chiefly responsible for them,* as he was on the spot, and had better means of judging, in regard to them, in all matters.' Such, says the Secretary, is a fair and practical view of the subject: 'that the controlling power of the Department, *when rightly exercised,* as to the individuals employed, must rather rest on usage and the general supervising direction of the customs belonging to the Treasury, *then on the words or spirit of the act of Congress under consideration.*' But it is proper to state 'that *at most periods,* it is understood to have been customary to exercise this control, either under the words