THE PUBLIC LAND FRAUDS, &c.

In perusing a very interesting circular letter from the Hon. RICE GARLAND, one of the Representatives in Congress from Louisiana, we were so much interested in the subjoined passage, that we have thought we could not do better than lay it before our readers. It gives, in a condensed form, from responsible authority, an account of what passed in the House of Representatives on the subject of the alledged Land Frauds, at the late session of Congress.—*Paul Pry.*

EXTRACT FROM MR GARLANDS CIRCULAR

The war that has been for months passed waged with the Seminole Indians in Florida, still continues. That which has more recently commenced with a portion of the Creek nation is likely to be brought to a more speedy termination. These wars will cost the country from five to six millions of dollars, in all probability, and a loss of life that cannot be appreciated. If the truth shall ever be known in relation to the causes of these wars, I hazzard very little in saying that they have arisen more from the oppressions and frauds practised with impunity on the Indians by the citizens of one or two States, than from any other cause. It is the duty of the Government to protect and defend our citizens, be the causes of war whatever they may, and I have voted for every appropriation for that purpose; yet I cannot refrain from saying that, if the tomahawk and scalping knife were, or could be made to fall only on the heads of the heartless speculators, their fate would not excite either my sympathy or regret.

Within a few days of the close of the session, a petition from about eight hundred residents of the States of Georgia and Alabama was presented to the House of Representatives. It stated that shameful and outrageous frauds had been practised on the Creek Indians, which they had no doubt had brought on the war. They intimated, in terms that could be understood, that some of those who had been engaged in practising frauds upon the Indians had been instrumental in exciting them to hostilities, the better it is supposed, to conceal their share in them. They asked Congress to adopt some course calculated to ascertain the frauds, & bring to justice the perpetrators of them. A proposal was made to refer the petition to a committee of the House, to be invested with full power to send for witnesses and documents, and, if necessary, to proceed to the Indian country, to examine into the alledged frauds and recommend the adoption of such measures as might be deemed necessary to expose the fraudulent transactions, do justice to the Indians, and punish the guilty. A proposition so fair and reasonable was resisted by the great body of the friends of the administration, and voted down by them; and the petition of a large number of citizens, addressed to Congress, asking that body to provide a remedy for alleged wrongs and gross frauds, was sent to the President to make inquiries; and take such measures as he might deem proper to correct the evils of which the petitioners complained.

This is but one instance, among several others, in which the friends of the Administration, during the late session, have resisted or evaded inquiries by committees into the manner in which the public business has been transacted.—The Committee on Indian Affairs, at an early period of the session, asked for authority to send for documents and papers, and to examine witnesses stating it was necessary an investigation should be made into the manner our Indian Affairs were administered. The authority was given, and I have understood the committee were diligently employed afterwards in their examinations. They were necessarily extensive, and required much time. A few days previous to the adjournment, a short report or statement was made to the House by the chairman, acting, as he said, under the unanimous direction of the committee, in which he stated, in substance, that the committee had not been able to get through the investigation with which they had been charged; that they had ascertained enough to satisfy them it ought to be continued; and asked further authority to sit during the recess of Congress, for the purpose of proceeding with the taking of testimony. The committee was composed of supporters and opponents of the administration.—They were unanimously of opinion, as I understood, that they ought to be permitted to continue in session; but it was refused by the casting vote of the Speaker.

Attempts were made at other periods of the session to investigate the transactions of other Departments of the Government. The connexion between the Treasury Department, the deposite banks, and their agent or agents, was the subject of one resolution. It was proposed to examine into the administration of the affairs of the General Land Office, and the operations of the land system generally; and a gentleman from Virginia offered various resolutions to raise committees, to examine each Department of the Government, and to lay its proceedings before the People; but his resolutions were not adopted.

On the 20th of June last, a resolution to raise a committee to inquire into the alleged combinations and connexions between members of Congress, different officers of the General Government, and the deposite banks, for the purpose of speculating in the public lands with the public money, was adopted, and the committee appointed; a majority of whom were decided friends and supporters of the Administration. They made some progress in the examination with which they were charged; but not being able to complete the investigation, from the advanced period of the session, they made a report in part, which concluded with certain resolutions which I copy as they are printed by the printers to the House.

"Mr. Hunt from the select committee appointed to inquire whether members of Congress or others had procured public moneys of the deposite banks, for the purpose of speculating in the public lands, made a report accompanied by the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the select committee appointed by this House, on the 20th June, 1836, be increased to nine, and that said committee have power to sit during the recess of this House.

"Resolved, That said committee embrace in their inquiries any connexion between deposite banks or others, and the land offices, for the purposes of speculation.

"Resolved, That said committee inquire how far, and to whom, for speculation in public lands the deposite banks have issued certificates of deposite without an actual deposite in cash, and to what extent they have been received in payment for purchases of public lands at the several land offices.

"Resolved, That said committee inquire how far, and to what extent combinations in the purchase of the public lands have been formed, or are forming, sufficiently strong, from interested motives, to control to any extent the legislative action of Congress."

Very grave matter is involved in these resolutions, certainly deserving investigation, and it came before us in a very imposing manner, being the report of a committee specially appointed. Yet the House of Representatives refused to adopt the resolutions and continue the committee. I know nothing personally of the transactions alluded to; but rumors and reports affirming the facts, were in circulation here in which the name of a very high public functionary was mentioned.

I have felt it my duty to lay these circumstances before you, that you may draw your own inferences from them. The impression made on my mind is, that investigation and examination into the manner in which our affairs have been and are conducted, so far from being invited, as it would have been if every thing was right and proper, has been openly resisted, or evaded by the operation of parliamentary rule.

DINNER TO MR. CALHOUN.

The Telegraph, received yesterday morning, contains an account, copied from the Pendleton Messenger, of the public dinner given by the citizens of that place to Mr. Calhoun, and Gen. Thompson, the representative in Congress, of that district. As the courtesy was offered to Mr. Calhoun by his immediate neighbours and constituents, he had not, as heretofore mentioned, set himself at liberty to decline that testimony of long continued friendship and confidence, from a people who had known him longest and best. A very large concourse assembled on the occasion, and were addressed by Gen. Thompson, previous to the arrival of Mr. Calhoun, in a spirited and eloquent manner, on the political topics of the day. Near an hundred persons sat down to dinner, in Dr. Reese's long room, Col. Edward Hartleson acting as President. After the removal of the cloth, many toasts, regular & volunteer, were offerd. The third regular toast was as follows:

Our distinguished Senator in Congress the Hon. John C. Calhoun—His long political carreer has been characterised by devotion to the best interests of his country; and he now stands pre-eminent among the advocates of the rights of the States and the people, and the opponents of irresponsible power and misrule.

After the applause which followed this sentiment had subsided, Mr. Calhoun rose and addressed the company for half an hour or more, with great animation, and, as we judge by the substance of his remarks, as given in the Messenger, with his usual earnestness of purpose and ability. He gave a rapid sketch of the prosperous condition of the country, so far as wealth and commerce were involved, and at the close of his address, offered the following sentiment—the true index and emanation of a patriotic mind, & at worthy of all acceptation, not only among the people of the South, but in every quarter of the Union:

The People of the South—May they not forget in the midst of their ardent pursuit of gain, that virtue, patriotism, honor and intelligence, and not wealth, are the only certain & durable foundation of national prosperity and greatness.'

MELANCHOLY SHIPWRECK.

It has fallen to our lot to record one of the most disastrous events of the kind that has ever occurred within the memory of the present generation.—As the brig *'Mock-republican of Baltimore,'* belonging to the Van Buren Co, was on her homeward bound passage in the Chesapeake bay, on Wednesday morning last, with a cargo of office-hunters, medals and trinkets, of various kinds, for family presents; together with a large tub of soapsuds, and one dozen sharp razors for shaving the whigs; and also a few dozen of elegant new brooms for sweeping and scouring the city of its whiggish filth, most unfortunately, the brig had but little ballast, and crowded all sail, in its anxiety to reach home, the company wanting the cleansing materials, that they might get the city purified before Sunday. An all seeing Providence thought proper to order it otherwise. Amidst all their astronomical calculations and pleasing anticipations of joy and festivity, for at least five years to come, for an unlucky and unexpected little squall from the Allegany mountains arose before they could take in sail, struck the vessel and capsized her:—away went the tub and soapsuds, down went all the long sharp razors, medals and trinkets to the bottom, and the beautiful lot of brooms got so wet and sobby, that they will not be fit for their intended use for five years to come, and strange as it may seem, no sooner was the cargo thus summarily discharged than the vessel righted, and instead of the articles anticipated by the Van Buren Co. there were found on deck some valuable articles for the Harrison Company, and on examining the stern, it was found the name of the vessel had been changed to the *'True Republican.'*—Although there was plenty of *assurance* on board the 'Mock Republican,' we believe there was no *insurance* on shore—it was consequently a dead loss to the Van Buren Company, and caused many long faces. But bad as the disaster was, and as much as the length of jaws have been increased by it, we still have no faith in the idle rumor afloat, that the barbers have entered into a resolution not to scrape a single chin of the party for twelve months to come, *without working by measurement.*

Burr and Van buren.—Mr Van Buren, says a Western paper, has copied closely after Burr in his whole course in politics. Burr sought to grasp the Presidency from Jefferson by intrigue and corruption. What is Van Buren doing? Burr reached the Vice Presidency on the popularity of Mr. Jefferson. Van Buren on the strength of the Old War Horse of Orleans. Burr came within a rightful nearness of the Presidency, by intrigue and bribery. Van Buren is struggling to reach the same goal through the same means. Similar lives produce similar fates.—*Albany Gaz*

☞Who is GEN. HARRISON?—Tyler son of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, who spent the greater part of his *large fortune* in redeeming the pledge he then gave of his fortune, life, and sacred honor,' *to secure the liberty of his country.*

'Of the career of Gen. Harrison, I need not speak—the history of the west is his history. For forty years he has been identified with its interests, its perils and its hopes. *Universally beloved* in the walks of peace and distinguished by his *ability* in the councils of his country, he has been yet more illustriously distinguished in the field.

'During the late war, he was longer in active service, than any other General Officer, he was perhaps *oftener in action* than any one of them, and *never* sustained a defeat.'

[Col. R. M. Johnson's Speech in Congress, March 9. 1831.]

Democracy—What constitutes a democrat of the modern school?—Nashville Banner.

Answer—To be worth a million and a half of money—to own a hundred thousand dollars in the stock of some land speculating company—to ride in an English carriage, with a white coachman and footman dressed in livery after the fashion of a British lord, to rule pompously over the poor, and refuse to answer questions propounded by workingmen.

This is what constitutes a democrat of the modern school at least such is Mr. Van Buren's practice.—and he is said to be the greatest democrat of the present day.

TO THE WHIG VOTERS OF MARYLAND.

The Whig Convention which met at Baltimore in December last to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, amongst other proceedings 'Resolved (substantially) that the Whig members of the State Legislature, at the next ensuing session, nominate two of the ten electoral candidates for President and Vice President, to which the State is entitled, pledged to support W. H. Harrison for President and John Tyler, of Virginia, for Vice President, one of whom should be from the western shore, and the other from the eastern shore.' In conformity with this recommendation, two gentlemen were nominated; the one from the western shore having refused to serve, there *remains a vacancy* which cannot be too soon filled. As it will be impossible *now* for the Whig members of the Legislature to nominate in time for the election which takes place early in November next, it is proposed that the Whig electors of the Senate of Maryland shall, when they assembly at Annapolis to elect the new Senate, nominate to the vacant situation some gentleman of the western shore who it is known at the time will serve. This suggestion is thrown out as the most likely at this late period to remedy the difficulty which has arisen; and unless some objection is made to it, or a better and equally speedy method is proposed, it is hoped the suggestion will be attended to.

A HARRISON CANDIDATE.

HIGH HANDED VILLANY.—*Another Van Buren monster slain.*—Of all the wicked machinations which have been set on foot for electioneering purposes, that which we refer to below, beats every thing we ever heard. We mean the charge that Gen. Harrison was once in favor of making slaves of white men. We have seen the article lately in some of the Van Buren papers, but it struck us as being so monstrous, that we rejected it without further notice. It was not till we received the following extract of a letter from Columbus, handed by a responsible person, that we deemed it worthy of passing regard.—We now must let this extract speak for itself

Extract of a letter, dated

Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 22, 1836.

'By the by, you must have seen in some of the Van Buren papers, an account of Gen. Harrison's voting in favor of selling white debtors to service.—One word on this subject. The plot was got up here to operate on the Maryland elections. It was not intended to be printed till it would be too late for contradiction. I have documentary proof that this plot was hatched up by the same persons who *forged* the letter from Pennsylvania, 1832, which defeated Gov. Ritner. You may challenge the denial I can prove it.

To show the scoundrelism of those men who hatched up this outrageous plot, we now state that the bill then under the course of legislation in Ohio, referred to CRIMINALS only, and the bill provided for their permission to *work off* the fines imposed on them *instead* of their being in prisoned; a merciful provision. Civil Debtors were not touched.—*Washington Mirror.*

No Mistake.—The Boston Herald says, 'We learn that a dandy was taken up under the dog act yesterday—the officer insisting that he was a puppy.

More work for the School master.—The Philadelphia Sentinel asserts that the Van Buren candidate for Congress for the First district of Pennsylvania, spells cabbage thus—*Kabbitch*—He will however, be elected, unless the old 'Eclipse' of the district steps in, 'as sure as a snark.'

VERMONT ELECTIONS — The Boston Atlas contains returns from *eighty four* towns which present the following result.

For Governor.	
Jennison, (Whig.)	9 786
Bradish, (Van Buren)	6 687
Whig majority,	3 099

JENNISON ELECTED!—BARBER DEFEATED!!—SLADE, EVERETT AND HALL RE-ELECTED!!!

Vermont has fought a good fight and maintained herself nobly.

William Slade has been re elected to Congress by a greatly increased majority, being more than *twelve hundred* over his Van Buren opponent.

Hiland Hall, an able, fearless, talented and consistent Whig is also re-elected to Congress by a majority of not less than *one thousand* votes over his Van Buren opponent.

Horace Everett, who is one of the most valuable men in Congress, is also probably re elected. In thirteen towns he has a majority of *seven hundred* votes.

From Henry F Janes' district we regret to learn that the Whigs, as they are too apt to do, slept upon their posts, while their opponents were more watchful than ever. This is the fifth district and Mr. Fletcher, the Van Buren candidate, has without doubt been elected.

From Heman Allen's district we have returns from only two towns, which give for Allen (Whig) 184 and for Van Ness, who is for Van Buren, 128.

Representatives.—In 104 towns we have returns for Representatives to the State Legislature. In these towns the returns are SEVENTY EIGHT WHIGS and TWENTY-THREE VAN BUREN men.

Since the above was in type we have returns from Allen's district by way of Vermont, which state that Allen is re elected. It only increases the Whig number of Representatives.

(From the New York Express.)

A NEW AND JUST VIEW OF THE PRESIDENCY.

Taken from the recent elections.

The Albany Argus some days ago proffered its calculations upon the result of the coming Presidential election, in which North Carolina, among other States, was set down as certain for Van Buren. The Argus, ere this, has felt its own disappointment there, and will therefrom be taught to put off its boastful and swaggering impudence, and to listen to what the other side has to say. Hear us then; and the late elections enable us to form a better calculation, and tell us, if you can, where are our errors.

States certain in their Votes.

	WHIG	VAN BUREN.
Maine,	0	10
New Hampshire,	0	7
Massachusetts,	14	0
Vermont,	7	0
Delaware,	3	0
Maryland,	10	0
North Carolina,	15	0
South Carolina,	11	0
Kentucky,	15	0
Tennessee,	15	0
Indiana,	9	0
Alabama.	7	0
	106	17

Debateable ground and probable result.

	WHIG	VAN BUREN
Rhode Island,	0	4
Connecticut,	0	8
New York,	0	42
New Jersey,	0	8
Pennsylvania,	30	0
Virginia,	23	0
Georgia,	11	0
Ohio,	21	0
Mississippi,	4	0
Illinois,	0	5
Missouri,	0	4
Louisiana,	5	0
Michigan,	0	3
Arkansas,	0	3
	94	77
The certain states,	106	17
	200	94

[One hundred and forty-eight voters are necessary for a choice. If Maryland be taken from the list of certain states, and put upon the Van Buren side in the *doubtful* list, it still will not vary the ultimate result.]

Extract of a letter to the editor of the U. S. Gazette, from the Hot Springs, Bath County, Virginia, dated 3d September, 1836.

'General WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON has been here for a day and a half. He is on his way to see his numerous relations in lower Virginia, whom he has not seen for many years.

The General is in good health, & seems to be about sixty-two or three years of age. He is a man of plain, republican, agreeable manners, sound sense, and great information. He seems perfectly conversant with our national policy, and is an able American Statesman.

Although an experienced, gallant and successful soldier, yet his civil qualifications are the most prominent part of his character. Prudence, humanity, firmness and integrity, he possesses in a high degree; and his politics are sound and based upon unvarying principles.

Believing in the sacreuness of contracts, he would protect with his life the Constitution of the United States, and scrupulously respect all the rights respectively reserved to the States or to the people, and those compromises of several great questions which were necessary to the preservation of the Union.

His appearance and conduct are those of a strictly moral man, and in religion he is a sound christian.

Simple politeness and affability characterise his intercourse with his fellow citizens, and there sits upon his manly brow an honest frankness, that soon wins the confidence of all those who have the pleasure of looking him in the face.

He dislikes ostentation, and thinks that 'modest stillness and humility' best become the people's candidate; it is therefore very improbable that he will visit Pennsylvania or New York, as has been insinuated by the newspapers opposed to his election.

My short intercourse with the General has entirely removed from my mind all doubts as to the propriety of voting for him, and I sincerely hope that a large majority of the suffrages of his fellow citizens will place him in the high office of President, because I believe he will fill it honorably to himself, and safely and beneficially to our country.'

From the New York Daily Advertiser, Sept. 14.

DEATH OF COL. BURR.

This extraordinary individual died on Tuesday afternoon at the Richmond House, Meserau's Ferry, on Staten Island, in the eighty first year of his age. Col. Burr has been confined to his room for the last year, but has enjoyed uncommon fine spirits, and was able not only to discourse with his friends but to arrange his papers for publication. Few men have made a more conspicuous figure in American history. He was born 6th Feb. 1756, joined the American army under General Washington, then before Cambridge, as a volunteer, in August 1775. He marched from Penobscot with Gen Arnold, through the wilderness to Quebec, one of the most fatiguing marches ever recorded. The suffering indured by this band of American troops has hardly a parallel. He was aid to general Montgomery, on the ever memorable night of the 31st December, 1775, when the assault was made on the city of Quebec, and at which this distinguished officer fell. After serving with fidelity and honor in the campaign of Canada, he returned to New York and entered the family of General Washington, at his (Gen Washington's) request.—He was soon appointed Aid to General Putnam, and fought bravely in the battle of Long Island, after which he was made Colonel in 1777 and remained in the Army, and was a conspicuous officer in the battles of New Jersey. *In* 1780 he retired in consequence of ill health, arising out of his fatigues at the battle of Monmouth. As soon as Peace was declared he was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of this State, which honor he declined. He served as Attorney General until he was chosen United States Senator, when he held from 1798 to 1799. In 1801 he was chosen Vice President, which office expired in 1805. The 4th of July 1804, he killed Gen. Hamilton in a duel, which put a final end to his political career, and in fact drove him from his country. He then engaged in the celebrated Burr's expedition destined to Mexico—was taken, tried and acquitted at Richmond in 1807. He soon left the country, and returned in about 1811, and commenced his profession as Counsellor at Law. He has been engaged in a number of important causes which have reached our highest Courts.

Within the last few years he enjoyed an annuity of about fourteen hundred dollars and a pension of six hundred, in all about two thousand, so that he has been comfortable in his circumstances.—We are happy to learn that he has left all his valuable papers to the care of Mathew L. Davis, Esq. A more talented individual could not be found, and who has now one volume of his life ready for the press.

Henry M. Morfit, of Washington city, is the commissioner, appointed by the President, to gather information respecting the present state and prospects of Texas. He was, by the last advices at Brazoria.—We have never seen his appointment announced in any of the Washington papers.—*Political Arena*

Though not announced in the papers and intended probably to be secret, we have no doubt, from uncontradicted rumor, that Mr. Morfit, who has been for some weeks absent from the city, has gone into Texas, under authority from the Executive of the United States, to examine and report, &c.—*Nat Intel.*

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Morning, September 24.

ANTI VAN BUREN NOMINATIONS

FOR PRESIDENT.

William Henry Harrison

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

JOHN TYLER,

OF VIRGINIA.

Electors for President and Vice President of the United States.

FOR THE EASTERN SHORE.—THOMAS BUCHENAL, Esq.

FOR THE WESTERN SHORE.

1st—JOHN PURNELL,
2d—JAMES B. RICAUD.
3d—ELIAS BROWN
4th—GEO. HOWARD, D. HOLLIDAY
5th—ANTHONY KIMMELL.
6th—JAMES M. COALE.
7th—ROBERT W. BOWIE.

Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland for Talbot County.

JOHN B. KERR,
WM. TOWNSEND,
JOHN BOYLE, and
THOS. O MARTIN, Esqrs.

For Commissioners.

JOHN EDMONDSON &
ROBERT LEONARD, Esqrs.

For Sheriff.

JOHN HARRINGTON, Esq.

With pain and regret are we forced to announce to the people of this County that the last mail did not as expected bring us the news of a Senate of Maryland for the next five years. The Whig members of the college met as usual under the constitution; the Van Buren portion of the college refused to come in or participate in the duties for which they were elected. These duties they assumed the right of refusing to perform. The good people of this State when they cast their votes for these men, supposed they were voting for men who would support the supremacy of the Laws, and not prove treacherous to the constitution of their State.—Till that constitution be altered, it is the law of the land—and the duty of every man to obey it.—This is the essence of Republicanism.

It is but right that the people of this State should know the nature of the contest now waging within her limits. The struggle on the part of the large counties of the State, is for representation according to population. They disguise it under the palatable and seductive name of reform—and many do not, under the influence of the Syren Song, know where it is to lead them. They know not that if they once enter into this matter, there is no stopping place short of representation according to population.—It is well known that these men scout the idea of any thing else—that they disclaim all compromise short of this basis. But let the people of the small counties be assured that the doctrine of the reformers carried out will prove the destruction of all their present power in the State, and of all their rights and privileges.—Let them reflect that Baltimore, has a population of near one hundred thousand souls—that Talbot, Caroline, Queen Ann's, and Kent have each only a population of somewhere about eleven thousand. By comparing therefore the population of any one of these counties with the population of Baltimore it will be seen how completely our power will be sunk by this new arrangement; and indeed that the power of the City of Baltimore in the Legislature under the proposed altercation of the Constitution will be equivalent to the *whole power* of this shore!

We invite the attention of the people of the Shore to this momentous subject, and we hope they will be prepared to speak if not before at least on the first Monday in October next.

Thus far had we written without any news since Tuesday last from Annapolis. By the mail of Thursday last, we learn that the nineteen Van Buren electors had left Annapolis and returned to their homes, rumor says, with the intention of resigning and publishing their proceedings to the people.—This movement cannot but be engendered in *party spirit* and *faction.* There can be no common principle of cohesion among these men. The people of the large counties and city of Baltimore are struggling for reform—for representation according to population—but can the electors of Queen Ann's—those of Caroline, and that of Annapolis City desire this? We think not.

Party spirit never before has assumed as daring and alarming a front. It is now time for all reflecting men to deliberate upon the crisis, to ponder on the exciting state of things and give forth their feelings and opinions on this momentous question. Such a one has never before been presented to the people, and we earnestly invoke the serious attention of the community, without respect to parties, to the subject. In obedience to the wish of a great number of our friends, we publish a call for a Public Meeting on Tuesday next, and cannot close without beseeching every friend of order and law to give his presence on the occasion.

To the Patriot and friend of order and good government, nothing can be more painful than the studied efforts now making in every part of the country to array one class of society against another. In this country where happily no distinctions of any kind exist, save such as virtue, probity and endowments produce, the effort must be regarded as treasonable in the extreme. Where society is well organized and constituted, as it is here, each part depends upon the other, and this mutual

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