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.

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TERMS.

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ADVERTISEMENTS

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

NOTICE

OF THE SALE OF VALUABLE

LANDS IN TALBOT COUNTY.

The President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, by virtue of a power, contained in a deed of mortgage, passed and executed to them, by William Hayward, deceased, bearing date the twenty fourth day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty two, will offer for sale, at public auction, on Tuesday, the fifteenth day of August next, between the hours of three and four o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, at the front door of the Court House of Talbot county, in the State of Maryland, all and singular that farm and premises of him the said William Hayward, in his life time, lying and being in Talbot County aforesaid, consisting of the parcel of land called "Theobald's Addition," and of part of the tract of land, called "Sheepshead Point," bounded on the East by the land of Abednego Botfield, deceased, on the South by the public road leading to the Bay Side, on the West by the land that belonged to William W. Moore, and on the North West and North by the Cove and St. Michaels River, and containing the quantity of one hundred and sixty two and an half acres of land, more or less, which the said William Hayward purchased at public sale of the Sheriff of the said county, and died possessed of. The land is leased for the present year, therefore, possession will not be delivered to the purchaser, until the end of the year, but he will have the privilege of seeding wheat on the premises in due season, and on the usual terms. This farm being deficient in wood and timber, the purchaser will have the opportunity of obtaining a reasonable portion of wood land, convenient to the farm. There is an incumbrance on the land of the widow's dower, which she will either sell for a reasonable price, or lease for a moderate rent. The sale will be made for the purpose of satisfying the Bank for the sum of two thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars, current money, and some interest and costs. The terms of payment can be made easy to the purchaser by an accommodation at Bank, provided a note, with approved security, be offered.

THOS: J. BULLITT, Pres't.
of the Branch Bank, at Easton.

Jan. 21 1837 1wGm

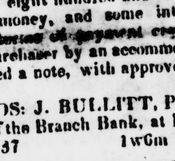
Notice of the Sale of Valuable Lands in Talbot County.

The President, Directors & Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, by virtue of a power, contained in a Deed of Mortgage, passed and executed to them, by Lambert W. Spencer, bearing date the fifth day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty one, will offer for sale, at public auction, on Tuesday the 18th day of July next, between the hours of three and four o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, at the front door of the Court House of Talbot County, in the State of Maryland, these parts of the several tracts of Land, called Ashby, Tilghman's Fortune, Harding's Endeavor, and Betty's Addition, adjoining each other, and lying and being in the County aforesaid, on the South East side of Miles River, adjoining the ferry, and on the North East side of the road leading from the said ferry to Easton, which were purchased by the said Lambert. W. Spencer from one Charles B. Barrow, and contain the quantity of one hundred and ninety acres and one half acre of land, more or less, and also those parts of the tracts of land, call'ed Daley's Delight and Tilghman's Fortune, lying and being in the said County, on the South side of Creek, called Fausley Creek, which were Purchased by the said Spencer from one James Seth, contain the quantity of twenty four acres and one half acre of land, more or less, and adjoin the first mentioned lands. The sale will be made for the purpose of satisfying the Bank for the sum of four thousand, seven hundred and fifty dollars, current money, and some interest and costs, due from the said Lambert W. Spencer. The terms of payment can be made easy to the purchaser, by an accommodation at Bank, provided a note, with approved security, be offered.

THOS. J. BULLITT, Pres't.
of the Branch Bank at Easton.

dec.3 1,1836.

MISS E. C. STUART,



MILLINER,

Feeling sensible of the gratitude which she owes to the public for the very liberal patronage, that she has received, since she commenced business, she again takes the liberty to inform them that she has just returned from the city with a

NEW ASSORTMENT OF

BONNETS,

OF THE LATEST FASHIONS,

She still continues at the stand which she occupied last year, on Washington Street, nearly opposite Mr. James Willson's Store, and next door to Mr. Samuel Hambleton's office, where she invites the attention of the Ladies and humbly hopes to share a part of their patronage.

REMARKS
OF
MR. PEARCE, OF MD.
In the House of Representatives of the United States.

January 25, 1837.

MR. SPEAKER—

It is with great reluctance that I participate at all in the discussion of the theme which has occupied the house for the last four hours. I do not mean the bill for the admission of Michigan into the Union; for that seems to have been 'in the deep bosom of the ocean buried'

The domestic controversies of Maryland are again the subject of debate here. We are not allowed the repose of victory; but have to fight over here the battle which we fought and won, last fall, before the people of Maryland. I am not responsible for the introduction of this foreign topic. I deprecate now, as I had occasion to do at the last session of Congress, any debate upon our domestic feuds. This is not the tribunal before which such matters are properly triable. The hall of the National Legislature is the very last place where State constitutions should be arraigned, & the internal action of State governments be made a theme of invective, or a subject of investigation. Before the people of Maryland, whose sovereignty I recognise and practically respect, I have discussed these matters fully and freely; and they are the only tribunal whose jurisdiction I admit.

It is curious to trace this debate to its origin. I had not the good fortune to hear the speech of my colleague, the chairman of the committee on the Judiciary, on the introduction of the bill for the admission of Michigan into the Union; but I understand it to be the general sense of the house, that it had no necessary or direct connexion with the Michigan question; and that, although the name of Maryland was not mentioned, & no immediate application of his theories to our controversies was made by him, yet it was almost universally supposed to be intended to apply, solely, to the state of Maryland. It was considered a masked battery—a sort of Maryland war in disguise. Under these circumstances, it was not unnatural for my other colleague (Mr. Zeuller,) to reply, and endeavor to repudiate such of these doctrines as seem to him unsound; and to shew the misapplication of others to Maryland politics. Much as I regret it, I must say that it was a necessary and inevitable consequence that my colleague should go somewhat into detail, in relation to these matters. Now, sir, I have heard, in the rejoinder of the honorable Chairman, the constitution of Maryland violently, and as I think, unnecessarily denounced; while the recent condition of things there has been stated very, vaguely & to me unsatisfactorily. I desire to say a few words in reference to that vilified constitution, & to state accurately, according to my views, the condition of Maryland during our late convulsions. In doing this, I shall endeavour to follow the example of my colleague, who represents the city of Baltimore, to speak dispassionately, and not to fall into 'King Cambyses vein,' and tear the passions to tatters.

The constitution of Maryland which has been denounced here as so odious, so abominable, so atrociously oppressive upon the people of the State, that they would be justified in rising, with arms in their hands, to destroy it by violence, it is no royal charter, conceding to the people a few poor privileges—nor an admission of Rights extorted by rebellion from despotic power. Neither was it the work of the mushroon politicians of the present day, who are springing up all over the land, ready and anxious to engage in a patriotic scuffle for those spoils of victory, which are too often the object of conventions, and such reforms as aim at whole systems of government. Agitators, in all periods of the world's history, have generally had an appetite for office which swallowed up their zeal for principle. It was not by such men that the constitution of Maryland was formed; but by the heroes and sages of 1776, the conscript fathers of our State, who pledged life, fortune, and sacred honor, for the achievement of their country's freedom, and who nobly redeemed that pledge.

When this traduced constitution was formed it received the general approbation of the gallant men, who were then engaged in an unequal and perilous strife for the vindication of those rights of the people which my colleague seems to think they misunderstood so strangely. When its provisions were read to one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and particularly that one which fixes the organization of the Senate, he exclaimed, 'it is virgin gold.'

The framers of our constitution did not consider political power as the sole end and aim of government. They endeavoured to establish such institutions as would secure the welfare of society, and maintain inviolable the rights of person and of property. Under the constitution thus formed, with occasional alterations, the State has flourished for sixty years, with as few, perhaps fewer abuses of government, than have fallen to the lot of other communites in the same period. The people have been insensible of any thing like tyranny, or oppression. In general mild and wise laws have been enacted; the executive has been guilty neither of corruption nor of extravagance—While justice has been equally dispensed by an honorable, and independent judiciary.

Suddenly, an attempt is made to subvert this form of government—not by pursuing the constitutional method of change—not by the free, spontaneous, unforced action of the people, nor by representatives elected for that purpose by a commanding majority of the people—not because of any grievances too intolerable to be borne, nor because of any universal, or very general sentiment that the good of the community imperatively required it. No, sir—this revolution was attempted by nineteen individuals elected for a far different purpose. How many of these nineteen were the dupes of the bolder and more talented Electors—how many were coerced, by threats of party vengeance, into an acquiescence in the schemes of the factions, I know not—nor can I tell who first planned this conspiracy against the people of Maryland. But the public voice has already pronounced that the recusant Electors were guilty of a gross abuse of power—of a shameful perversion of their trust—of a reckless and arrogant assumption of the rights of the people, whose servants they were, for a special purpose, and whose masters they assumed to be for the highest of all political purposes. Let me give you, sir, a true history of the transaction.—In September last the people of Maryland, by counties and cities, chose forty electors to appoint a Senate. The constitution requires that the electors chosen by the people shall meet, at the city of Annapolis on the third Monday of September next ensuing their election, and proceed, to the appointment of fifteen Senators. Any twenty four of the electors constitute a quorum for that purpose—but before they can act they must qualify in a prescribed manner, part of which is the taking an oath to support the constitution. The election of a Senate having been completed, their duties cease, and their offices expire.

In the late Electoral college twenty one members composing the majority [illegible] National Executive distasteful to the minority; and these 'immortal Nineteen,' as they have been called, because they could not wield the government to the purposes of their faction, determined to paralyze or destroy it.

They refused to enter into the college and qualify according to the constitution. They assumed that the minority of the college had a right to control the majority. They had the audacity to demand of the majority, who were true to their duty and to their constituents, that they should surrender their judgments and their consciences to the dictation of the minority. With an effrontery unparalleled in the history of arrogance, they required that the majority should give a pledge to select as members of the new Senate, eight persons to be nominated by themselves, so as to give to their party the ascendancy in the Senate upon the penalty that otherwise they would not qualify as electors, and would thus prevent the formation of any Senate at all. Thus they claimed that right of election which the constitution *expressly* vested in the majority, and undertook to destroy the existence, or defeat the operations, of that government, which it was the *sole* purpose of their appointment to preserve, and continue in regular action.

These gentlemen belonged to a party whose scrupulous political morals could not bear the least suspicion of bargain and corruption. Without proof, and contrary to evidence, they had clamoured for eight years against the gentleman from Massachusetts and the Senator from Kentucky, and charged them with a dishonorable compromise to obtain power. How circumstances alter cases, and *principles*, too, sir. What was charged upon suspicion only, as a scandalous bargain between the eminent statesmen to whom I have alluded, as a disgraceful fraud upon the people—a gross violation of constitutional duty, and republican virtue, was openly and boldly attempted by themselves. They even endeavoured to vindicate it, as convincing immaculate purity, patriotic honesty of purpose, strict fidelity to their constituents, the highest and most exact regard to the limits, of delegated power.

Sir, the twenty one knew two well their rights and their duty, to listen for a moment to so flagitious a proposal. They were not to be menaced into intimidation—not to be *bargained* into a compromise—not to be seduced by any consideration into a desertion of their duty. They knew that the organic law, under which they held their appointment, had prescribed, in the plainest manner, the single specific purpose which they were to fulfil, and how they were to fulfil it. They refused, therefore, to enter into the political traffic proposed to them, and left it to the others to look beyond the single object of their duty, and pretend to an enlarged guardianship over the general good.

Besides the Nineteen had not qualified, and were as yet clothed with no official authority. They had failed in the very first step of their duty. They had not even begun to fulfil their constitutional obligations. No proposal, of whatever description, therefore, could be received from them, least of all, such as would have led the majority to betray their constituents, and violate their constitutional oaths.

These were among the men who considered nullification as the great political heresy of the times. They thought it at least moral treason in a sovereign state to pass an ordinance nullifying an act of Congress. Yet it was no crime in them, who were invested only with a little brief authority, to play the fantastic trick which I have described, upon the sovereignty of their own state.

When they became candidates for the electoral college they pledged themselves, expressly, or impliedly, 'to serve if elected.' This service thus promised, was the performance of the duty enjoined upon them by the constitution, nothing less or nothing more That duty was evaded their pledges violated, and the constitution nullified for a time by the next step they took. They affected to resign their seats in the body of which they were not qualified members to the people, whom they insulted and betrayed, by this mockery of a resignation. I call it a mockery, because they could not resign.—They had no right to disorganize the government by so flimsy an artifice.—They could not cast off the duties they had undertaken, because there was no provision for supplying their places. It has been well said, that they had no more right to resign the offices they had assumed, than the suicide has to avoid his parental duties, by surrendering his obligations into the hands of his creator. That this resignation was a mockery is true in another sense—since some of them, when rebuked by the people, found it quite as convenient to reassume their trusts, as it had been to lay them down. This pretended resignation they attempted to justify in a manifesto abounding with shallow sophistry, and miserable subterfuge They alledged that they were chosen to bring about a change in the form of government—whereas they were appointed for the single and obvious purpose of continuing the government, as it had existed for sixty years. It was not true that all the counties which elected the recusants, were in favour of any radical change in the constitution Some of them were notoriously opposed to such change, and had repeatedly voted against it by their delegates in the Legislature. In none of them was the revision of the constitution made a test question.—The parties had been marshalled every where on the ground of Presidential politics In some counties indeed the Van Buren party brought into their electioneering speeches, as collateral topics, the State's appropriations for internal improvement, and the bill indemnifying the sufferers by the mob in Baltimore—while in other places some clamour was raised about the tenure of offices. But in no one county where parties drawn off upon the question of reform. There are many reformers among the whigs—many who conscientiously believe that the constitution makes a wrong distribution of political power among the counties. For our system of government presents the appearance of a confederacy of counties in which each has equal representation and equal power. I know that much complaint had been made on this score for a considerable period—that those counties which have advanced most rapidly in wealth and population, desire and claim as their right a proportionate increase of power. This is not a matter of surprise.—Their wish is as natural as is the reluctance of the smaller counties to part with any portion of their weight in the government. Yet notwithstanding this reluctance, they have not been unreasonably opposed to any modification of the constitution.

The very last Legislature passed a bill providing for the formation of a new county, with equal representation, out of the fragments of other and larger counties; and at the same session, by another bill, authorised an increase in the representation of the city of Baltimore, thus making a considerable alteration in the distribution of power in the House of Delegates. As for any thorough radical change in this respect, the reformers themselves have never been able to agree. They have held two conventions, which if they have not dissolved in their own weakness, have certainly not succeeded in reconciling various theories, and concentrating the opinions of their members and constituents upon any one specific plan of reform. Let this be done—let some known fixed scheme be presented to the people for their consideration, and if it obtain the general sanction, my life upon it the smaller counties, who know what is due to public opinion, will yield their peculiar interests to the general good, But they have no idea of being tricked into an avoundonment of the constitution by a set of men not authorised constitutionally or otherwise to meddle with such matters, and one of whom at least, as a member of the Legislature, had always before recorded his vote against it

My colleague (Mr. Thomas) seems to claim for the minority of the college, as they did for themselves, an amount of power not granted by the constitution, because they represented a portion of the State containing a much larger population, both white and federal, than the residue of the State represented by the twenty-one. It is scarcely necessary to expose this fallacy; but surely he does not mean to claim the support of the very large minorities in that section, whose votes were cast against the nineteen. I will only say on this head, that when the constitution is set aside, and numbers are to be counted, the arithmetic should be exact, and all due subtractions be made. At all events I believe, sir, that at the November election a majority of the 'white population' of the counties represented by the nineteen, put the seal of condemnation upon the doctrines and pretences of their unfaithful electors.

As to the right of the people to change their frame of government, no one denies it. It needs no parade of authorities to satisfy the people of Maryland of those unalienable rights, which every scholist understands, and the knowledge of which is as common to them as the very air they breathe. They know too, that between revolution and constitutional change there is no middle course. A revolution may be peaceable and bloodless where there is a general acquiescence in it. Where there is not such a common consent, where parties are equally arrayed in opposition, it must needs be forcible and violent; and which ever party succeeds, the triumph must be a melancholly one, which all good men will deplore. The right of change can present but two aspects—the one above and beyond the constitutional charter which is revolution—the other under, and in strict accordance with the constitution. A different theory contradicts the theory of ages, and endangers the only safeguards of regulated liberty If the irregular action of the popular will can be substituted for constitutional proceedings, we shall have new constitutions worked up by every fresh ferment, and laws enacted and repealed amidst the tumult of primary assemblies. This would throw society into wretched confusion, and benefit no one except perhaps the demagogue who had boldness and address enough to ride the whirlwind and direct the storm. It is to regulate and steady the popular will that constitutions are formed & laws enacted; and if delegated agents may violate them with impunity upon such pretences as those of the nineteen, there will soon be an end to law, order, peace and freedom.

That the minority of the electoral college considered their course as destructive of the government is apparent from the address which they put forth to the people. In this, they recommend the immediate appointment of a convention, with power to continue the commissions of all civil and military officers, until a new government could be formed. Who gave them this authority? What freeman at the polls ever dreamed that he was voting for *dictators*, who would destroy the constitution under which they were appointed, and command the people to construct another? What citizen imagined that his country was about to be plunged into a revolution—that all the checks and forms of freedom were about to be violated; the constitution to be laughed to scorn—the bulwarks of the law, which protect and defend all alike, to be swept away in a moment; and popular excitement and partizan fury to take place of that calm deliberation, that sober moderation, and conscientious judgment, without which, no safe or good government can be formed. Sir, the people of whatever political caste, saw the whole drift of this proceeding A portion of the Van Buren party reprobated it openly and frankly—others condemned it by a silent vote at the polls; and many, who could not break their party ties, yet joined in the general condemnation. The result has given me increased confidence in the virtue and sagacity of the people. They will not see the right, and yet the wrong pursue; and though they may be deceived for a time, by politicians, they are certain at last to sift the wheat from the chaff.

I regret, Sir, that I have been compelled to say thus much much on a subject, not directly of national concern; & to consider Michigan as being almost terra incognita, during this debate. I have not the least objection to her admission into the Union; although the proceedings have been irregular; and should not be permitted to grow into a precedent. The population of the Territory is sufficient, certainly. Congress has I think the right and the power to prescribe her boundaries, and has exercised that power definitively. But the bill, on which we are now about to vote, recites the performance of a condition, which, in my opinion, has not been performed; and I am not willing to give my assent to the doctrines by which it has been attempted to justify these irregularities.

Labor to make a Watch.—Mr. Dent, in a lecture delivered before the London Royal Institute, made an allusion to the formation of a watch, and stated that a watch consists of 99¼ pieces and that 43 trades, and probably 215 persons, are employed in making one of these little machines. The iron of which the balance spring is formed, is valued at something less than a farthing—this produces an ounce of steel, worth 4 l 2 l which is drawn into 2250 yards of spring wire, and represents in the market 15l 4s, but still another process of hardening this originally farthing's worth of iron renders it workable into 7650 balance springs, which will realize at the common price of 2s 6d each, 946l 5s. the effect of labor alone. Thus it may be seen, that the mere labor bestowed upon one farthing's worth of iron, gives it the value of 950l 5s or $4 532, which is 75,630 times its original value.

EXTRAORDINARY LAMB.

We are informed by Mr. Robert Steward of the Roxborough Almshouse, in this county, that a fleece of *eleven and a quarter pounds* of Wool, was taken a few days since, from a Lamb only one year old, belonging to the institution; and that after the fleece had been removed; the animal weighed, alive, *one hundred and forty pounds.*—Can Chester, or any other county beat this?

We regret that the breed was not also communicated.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

THE DADE MASSACRE.

The Boston Post publishes the following interesting account of the massacre of Major Dade's detachment in Florida, in December, 1835, taken from the lips of Ransom Clark, the sole survivor of that dreadful action who, is now in Boston:

'Our detachment, consisting of 117 men, under command of Major Dade, started from Fort Brooke, Tampa Bay, on the 23d of December, and arrived at the scene of action about eight o'clock on the morning of the 28th. It was on the edge of a pond, three miles from the spot where we had encamped on the night previous. The pond was surrounded by tall grass, brush, and small trees. A moment before we were surprised, Major Dade said to us—We have now got through all danger; keep up good heart, and when we get to Fort King, I'll give you three days for Christmas.'

'At this time we were in a path, or trail, on the border of the pond; and the first notice that we received of the presence of the enemy was the discharge of a rifle by their chief, as a signal to commence the attack.—The pond was on our right and the Indians were scattered round, in a semicircle on our left, in the rear, and in advance—reaching at the two latter points to the edge of the pond but leaving an opening for our entrance on the path, and a similar opening on the other extremity for the egress of our advanced guard, which was permitted to pass through without being fired on, and of course unconscious of the ambuscade through which they had marched. At the time of the attack the guard was about a quarter of a mile in advance, the main body following in column, two deep. The Chief's rifle was followed by a general discharge from his men, & Major Dade, Capt. Fraser, and Lieut. Mudge, together with several non-commissioned officers and privates, were brought down by the first volley. Our rear guard had a six-pounder, which, as soon as possible; was hauled up, and brought to bear upon the ground occupied by the unseen enemy, secreted among the grass, brush, and trees. The discharge of the cannon checked, and made them fall back, for about half an hour. About twelve of us advanced, and brought in our wounded and the arms, leaving the dead. Among the wounded was Lieut. Mudge, who was speechless. We set him up against a tree, and he was found there two months after, when Gen. Gaines sent a detachment to bury the bodies of our soldiers. All hands then commenced throwing up a small triangular breastwork of logs; but just as we had raised it about two feet, the Indians returned, and renewed the engagement. A part of our troops fought within the breastwork, and a part outside. I remained outside till I received a ball in my right arm, and another near my right temple, which came out at the top of my head. I next received a shot in my thigh, which brought me down on my side, and I then got into the breastwork. We gave them forty-nine discharges from the cannon; and, while loading for the fiftieth, the last shot we had, our match went out. The Indians chiefly levelled at the men who worked the cannon. In the mean time the main body of our troops kept up a general fire with musketry.

'The loss of the enemy must have been very great because we never fired until we fixed on our men; but the cannon was necessarily fired at random, as only two or three Indians appeared together. When the firing commenced, the advanced guards wheeled, and, in returning to the main body, were entirely cut up. The battle lasted till about four in the afternoon, and I was about the last one who handled a gun, while lying on my side. At the close I received a shot in my right shoulder which passed into my lungs; the blood gushed out of my mouth in a stream, and, dropping my musket, I rolled over on my face. The Indians then entered the breastwork, but found no one man standing to defend it. They secured the arms, ammunition and the cannon, and despatched such of our fallen soldiers as they supposed still to be alive. 'There negroes then came in to strip the dead. I had by this time somewhat revived, and a negro observed that I was not dead, took up a musket, and shot me in the top of the shoulder, & the ball came out at my back. After firing, he said 'There, d— you, take that.' He then stripped me of everything but my shirt.

'The enemy then disappeared to the left of the pond, and, through weakness and apprehension, I remained still, till about nine o'clock at night. I then commenced crawling on my knees and left hand. As I was crawling over the dead, I put my hand on one man, who felt different from the rest—he was warm