friendly to the system of internal improvement, disposed to patronize it upon all general and national objects, and ready to give a liberal interpretation of what were such But CLAY would take the lead; he would put himself at the head of these measures; he would dictate them. As soon as this was manifest, the GENERAL revolted, and tumbled the system, and Mr. CLAY with it, to the ground — He would not follow while CLAY would lead. I do not believe that he would willingly go to heaven, if CLAY were to lead the way.

But the country sustained him. That I readily admit. It always and powerfully sustained him. It mattered not how popular the man he attacked, the country went with him, and aided him in the overthrow. He had it in complete moral subjection to his will. Honest in his purposes, devoted to his friends irreconcileable to his enemies—never abandoning the one, never fearing the other; decided and energetic in his course; a great observer of men—his school had been the world; a strong mind, and sound in his judgment when unbiassed by passion, or affectation of animosity. These appear to me to be the leading traits of his character; and these would lead to the lights and shades of his life, and to those great faults which the pen of impartial history will attribute to his administration.

His manners were most captivating, and won the good will of every one who approached him. Who knew better how to smooth the raised bristles of a grizzly bear, or to cow the assumed consequence of presumptuous bearing, or was more encouraging, more patronizing to modest, confiding merit? Few could approach him without becoming attached to him; and so strong did he fix that attachment, that, while one sees and feels the evils of his administration, one is ready to forgive the man, and to attribute them to any other source than himself.

Mankind are more the creatures of feeling than reason. His virtues seized on their feelings, and held them captive to his will. What little judgment was left soon followed. This being the condition of the mass, the few whose judgments predominated had to float with the tide, or be overwhelmed by it. Thus was the country morally subjugated. Thus was the expression "that he would do nothing but that which was right, nor ask for any thing that was wrong" received as a practical truth, as a mere illustration of action. Had any one said that this was presumptuously arrogating infallibility, or doubted the ability of always determining the right or wrong, he would have been set down by the mass as a factious discontent, and told to take his reason for his dower.

The country has, therefore, aided, abetted, encouraged the measures of which it now feels the effets; and strong minds might readily have been confirmed in error by such a support. It sustained him in every act, however violent, however unauthorized, and ended by prostrating the Senate to his footstool. And it would I believe, had he remained in power, have sustained him in putting the currency law in his pocket.

Can any man who properly estimates our institutions, and has an honest anxiety for their duration, doubt that it would be better, even when the Executive is right, that it should not triumph over the legislative power? Or that such a triumph can result in less than a dangerous; if not incurable, wound?

Yet the people so willed it, and the State of Virginia, which boasts of its devotion to principles, took the lead in the unhallowed sacrifice! Shame upon her name, and her fame, and her history! She can never blot it out. The abstract error in the opinion of the Senate was a feather in comparison with the degradation of legislative power in forcing it thus to succumb to the Executive. Had General Jackson himself been of that Senate, no matter on which side his vote had been in reference to the offensive act, it never would have been found on the side for degrading the body to which he belonged.—No, never or all his life's a lie.

But it is one of the proofs of the moral subjugation of the country, and, with other data of the last eight years, will furnish the philosophical historian with materials for a commentary upon the principle that the people are their own best governors

MR. MAXCY AND MR. KENDALL.

Our readers will admire the unceremonious manner in which Mr. Maxcy uses upon the Postmaster General.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GLOBE.

SIR: My remarks upon the Postmaster General's brief reply to my *defence;* shall be still more brief.

The Postmaster General says, that his 'report to the President, on which the Solicitor comments, was not submitted to his perusal, without the consent and approbation of the Postmaster General.' This declaration shows that the denunciation 'to the appointing power, was made, as charged, *without notice*, and that the Solicitor was indebted to the justice of the late President for the perusal of it, though it does indeed appear from the Postmaster General's own account of the matter, that he did grant to the late President his 'consent and approbation!'

The ground on which the 'menace' was inferred has been stated, and whether the inference was correct or not, I cheerfully leave to the decision of the public.

The Postmaster General says, 'the late Solicitor throws himself on *authority* for support.' Whether this be so or not, is also cheerfully left to the decision of the public, before whom were spread in the Globe of Wednesday evening the reasons at large, and parts of the proofs, with references to the rest on the files of the Senate, on which, in point of fact, 'the late Solicitor throws himself for support.' The 'authority' alluded to by the Postmaster General was intended to counteract the authority of his confident assertion, that I had exceeded my powers, and shown in opposition to his opinion, the opinion and decision of the committee of the Senate, who had examined my award and his objections to it, and also of the Senate itself; as well as the Attorney General of the United States *on the point submitted for his opinion*, to wit: Whether the Solicitor had jurisdiction over claims presented for services between the 1st April and 31st December, 1835? And as there was an omission, in my late defence, of the concluding sentence of the Attorney General's opinion, by reason of a clerical error in the manuscript, justice to that officer, as the paragraph omitted contained the reason for his opinion, requires that it should be inserted here. He says: '*I found this opinion on the plain and necessary effect of the words used in law, and on the manifest intent to refer to you for investigation and decision all claims for extra services of the persons named, under the* CONTRACTS *on which their* (Messrs. Stockton and Stokes, and others) *pay had been suspended, other than such as are embraced in the various exceptions enumerated in the proviso.*'

The Postmaster General says, that 'the Solicitor had no right by law to ask his (the Attorney General) opinion,' and yet seems to find fault with him for not asking it on more points than he did; and as the *one* submitted, charges him with the heinous offence, by omitting to inform the Attorney General, then absent, of the existence of a *difference of opinion between himself and the Solicitor, of concealing the light to be derived from that fact, and his arguments*, so necessary, in the opinion of the Postmaster General, to enlighten the judgment of that upright, able, and learned lawyer, *on the construction of an act of Congress!*

The Postmaster General says that 'not one of the claims was submitted to him,' (the Attorney General,) and that 'the opinion was given on an *abstract proposition.*' It is true that the Solicitor did not submit any of the 'claims' to the decision of the Attorney General, for the very obvious reason that it was made his duty by the law, and not the Attorney General's to decide upon the 'claims;' but whether the 'legal opinion' asked was upon an *abstract proposition*, the public will judge from the Reply to the Postmaster General in the Globe of Wednesday; on referring to which, it will be seen that it was stated that Messrs. Stockton and Stokes had preferred claims for allowance for services under contracts with Mr. Barry, alledged to have been performed between the 1st of April, when he left office, and the 31st of December, 1835, when the contracts under which they were performed expired, the services *not having been countermanded* nor *dispensed with* by the Postmaster General, though *pay had been refused*, and the claimants relied on Congress for their compensation; and the question, not *on the 'claims,'* but *on the law*, arising on the actual case stated, was put to the Attorney General: 'whether he (the Solicitor) had jurisdiction, under the act, of any claims which might be presented for services alledged to have been rendered between the 1st April and 31st December, 1835.'

The answer to this question, thus *arising under a statement of the actual facts*, the Postmaster General calls an *'opinion on an abstract proposition.'* I fear the Postmaster General's metaphysics will stand no better chance with the tribunal of public opinion, to which he has appealed, than his law did with the Judiciary Committee of the Senate.

With respect to this opinion, however, the Postmaster General proceeds to say, that 'having thus an opinion to sustain him on *one* point, the late Solicitor 'went the whole' on all points; allowing, as he has shown, every claim set up (except one included in another) contract or no contract; service or no service; countermanded or not countermanded; claims rejected by Major Barry; claims, arising under Mr. McLean's contracts—new claims, never before heard of, and capping the climax with over $6000 for interest! and now the mantle of the Attorney General's opinion is so stretched, as to cover all these extravagances.'

Now, sir, I explicitly deny that any attempt whatever has been made by me to stretch 'the mantle of the Attorney General's opinion' over *any one thing* except *my jurisdiction* under the act of Congress over claims for services; alledged to have been performed between the 1st of April and 31st December, 1835, *an opinion clearly and distinctly given on a case as clearly and distinctly stated*—an opinion, moreover, that I verily believe no lawyer has gainsaid or can gainsay.

As to the above sweeping allegations, that 'the late Solicitor 'went the whole' on all points,' and made allowances 'contract or no contract'—service or no service,' &c. repeated so often by the Postmaster General in one form or other, in this and other publications as if frequent repetition would make proof in the absence of all other, I now once for all declare that on all such allegations I am *at issue* with the Postmaster General, before the tribunal of public opinion, to which he, after failing in all others, has appealed, and *explicitly deny* that the late Solicitor has, *in any case whatever made an allowance where there was not a contract, express or implied, with the late Postmaster General; or where service has not been proved, or for any service not rendered under contracts on which pay has been suspended by the present Postmaster General;* and I fearlessly refer that tribunal, for proof on each item of claim, to my Reply in detail to the Postmaster General's 'Exposition,' and the documents therein stated or referred to on the files of the Senate.

To the same tribunal, also, I willingly leave the decision upon the temper displayed by the Postmaster General and myself in the several publications that have been made. That he should manifest impatience and discontent at the issue of a trial of the *relative justice of his predecessor and himself*, contrary to his wishes, is not to be wondered at; or that he should resort, as is common where proof for defence is deficient, to the usual expedient of attacking the judge who has made the unwelcome decision; and I can only wish that, in the defence I am forced to make when thus assailed, I could command that burning eloquence that would have blazed from the tongue, now mute in a foreign grave, of the high-souled and honorable Barry, if the 'dull cold ear of Death' could have heard the din of war which is now waged on his reputation.

V. MAXCY,
Late Solicitor of the Treasury.

SEMINOLE NEGROES.

About eighty of these people, surrendered to the Whites by the Seminole Indians, arrived here on Saturday last, and were yesterday lodged in the old jail for safe keeping. We never saw finer specimens of the African race. They are tall, erect, and full of bone and muscle. The lofty carriage and savage look of their blood-thirsty late masters are fully indicated in their bearing. One man especially riveted the attention of all who saw him, and was truly 'the observed of all observers.' He is upwards of six feet high, and in proportions a perfect model for a sculptor. In the jail yard, with something of the dress, and more of the manner of a superior Indian, in his countenance could be traced a desperation, a reckless fury, and feelings of proud courage, that American Aborigines, though possessing, perhaps, in a higher degree, seldom betray in the lineaments of their stern faces.

New Orleans Courier.

From the Farmer and Gardener.

WORK FOR JULY.

We take up our pen to point to the appropriate labors of this month, the present, with far different feelings than those that filled our breast the last year. Then the prospects of the agriculturist were gloomy and foreboding—now on every side—in every direction—in every department of husbandry, hopes bright and cheering dawn upon the tillers of the earth, and beckon them to be thankful to the Great Author of all blessings for the bounties He has been pleased to vouchsafe—for the fruitfulness it has been His good pleasure to shower upon the earth. If we look through the entire range of agricultural products, in each and all, we behold the same indications of plentiful harvests. Surely then, the aspirations of gratitude should be poured out with overflowing hearts; and while we should be prodigal in our praises to the source of such blessings, let us remember that among the evidences of a rightful state of feelings, there are none more pleasing than those which owe their derivation to love and charity—those two chief ingredients in the composition of human goodness. If then we would desire a continuance of present and prospective enjoyments, we must temper all our conduct so as to deserve it, and improve those resources placed in our hands for the proper development and increase of their several capacities of production. There is no land whatever may have been its former treatment, how much it may have been reduced, but may be restored to fertility by judicious and systematic treatment, and while interest and duty both conspire to induce us to avail ourselves of the means in our power to produce so desirable a result, the responsibility we owe to society to set an example worthy of being followed, should be imperative, and as a law with us. With these remarks, which appeared to us called for by the occasion, we shall proceed to designate the labors necessary to be performed this month.

ON THE FARM.

Corn—Let your corn be kept constantly free from weeds, and the earth so stirred about the plants, as to be always in a state not only to admit their free and unrestricted growth, but to attract and absorb whatever dews may fall, or moisture existing in the atmosphere. However good soils may be however congenial to the growth of this particular grain, exact and cleanly cultivation is indispensibly necessary to its successful culture—you may rest assured, that it is just as essential as manure itself. In the working of the corn we are not the advocate of that plan which would raise a mound or hill around the plants—on the contrary we believe that they will grow faster, and yield more, where no hill whatever is raised. Nor are we the advocate of frequent ploughings: we believe that more than two ploughings should never be given to the corn crop,—that one at the proper time is enough—and that whether one or two, they should be at the incipient period of the growth of the plant. All ploughings after the lateral roots have pushed out any considerable distance, serve only to cut and lacerate those roots, and deprive the stalk and its fruit of its wonted supplies of nourishment, and not unfrequently produce that much dreaded *firing*, as the planters term it, which so despoils the crop of its rightful fruitfulness. After the corn has reached two feet in height, the cultivator, harrow and hoe, should alone be used. By the judicious use of these implements, all the good to be effected by proper culture, may be secured, without hazarding the fruitfulness of the crop by cutting off the sources of feeding, and thereby diminishing the chances of abundant production.

Potatoes—Though it is *late* to put in your fall crop, by proper preparation of the soil, manuring and after treatment, a saving crop may yet be realized; those who have their potatoes already up, must keep them clean and the earth in that condition which offers no impediment to healthful vegetation—taking care at all times to keep a small *furrow*, flat at the top, around the vines, to act in the two fold capacity of a recipient of rain and moisture, and to afford room wherein the bulbs may grow without difficulty.

The Harvest—Already, farther south, this interesting labor has been begun, and we trust and believe, under auspices the most promising. With us, in ten days, or two or three weeks, wheat, rye and oats will be ready for a similar operation, and it may not be amiss to remind the farmer, that should *rust* or *blight fall* upon the *stems* of either wheat or rye,—and from the present state of the weather there is danger to be apprehended—both grains should be cut, though the kernels may still be in milk; for no possible nourishment can be expected to be drawn from the stalks of grain after their justices have been indurated by such agency.

This too is the month for the cutting and curing of hay, and upon this subject we propose to have a word. It is this—the sooner the grass is put into cocks, the better, as it is less exposed to the injurious effects of the vicissitudes of weather in that form than when in swarth, and cures into hay to much greater advantage, retaining a much larger amount of nutrivity matter, than when dried in the old way. In storing it, the judicious farmer will not fail to sprinkle a small portion of salt over each layer of hay, because in so doing, he will greatly add to its quality, and render it the more grateful to his stock.

Turnips—Those who desire large crops of turnips, with a view of feeding stock, should put them in as early after the 15th of this month as possible. The sowing of those intended for the table may be delayed a week or two,—indeed any time during the month will answer; but we admonish all against delaying sowing their seed until, as the old custom would have it, the 20th of August. Every prudent man should allow himself time to meet all contingencies that may occur.

Buckwheat—This grain may be put in any time between this and the 10th of the month, with a certainty of its maturing; but the sooner the labor is performed the better,—and surely no one who likes to see his family enjoying a good winter's breakfast—surely, no husband or father, whose happiness is identified with that of his wife and children, will omit to secure a full supply of the material of those delectable cakes, which give so exquisite a zest to the breakfast table. But we will have a word as to the straw; for while it is our first object to secure comfort to the domestic circle of the homestead, it is our desire not to forget the inmates of the barn-yard.—Therefore, let us admonish you to get your grain out early—as early as possible after your buckwheat is harvested, and carefully put away your *straw* to be fed to your milch-cows as hay. As we have said before, we will here repeat it is just as valuable as so much timothy or clover for them. Custom, hitherto, with most farmers, has consigned it to the dung-heap or cow-yard, as a thing only fit to be trampled under feet; but enlightened economy would allot it a much higher destiny.—When cured with care, and kept from the weather, it makes as good and wholesome provender, as ever went into the manger of cattle.

Millet—Up to the 15th of this month, this grain may be sown. In six weeks from the day of its being put into the earth, if sown on good warm, light soil, it will be fit for cutting for hay. As a *cleanser* of grounds intended for *timothy*, there is nothing superior to it. As soon as the millet is off, the stubble should be well harrowed, the timothy seed sown, a light harrow passed over it, and then the ground should be rolled.

Cabbages—Those who would desire to keep their cows well to their milk through the winter, should put in at least one or two acres of this productive vegetable—in good ground they will yield 40 tons to the acre, and we need not say, that that quantity of green food in mid-winter would be most acceptable to your milch cows, and tend greatly to increase the quantity of milk and butter yielded by them.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

THE DEFEAT OF MR. INGERSOLL.

The Philadelphia press justly ascribes extraordinary importance to the defeat of Mr. Ingersoll. In the nervous language of the United States Gazette, the strife was between the antagonist principles of our government.—It was an appeal to the people, from the awful misrule of the national government—an appeal to the district which less than a year ago lifted up its voice and its *man* in favor of the national administration, and which might have confirmed that decision by the election of Thursday, but for the tremendous fulfilment of all predictions as to the measures of the general government. The election of the third district is the first that has taken place since the inauguration of Mr. Van Buren—it is the first *commentary* the people have had an opportunity of making upon the final measures of the late administration—the first instruction they have been able to give the new administration, and it is a lesson which we feel confident will not be neglected.

It is the distinction and the fortune of Maryland to be in the position to second this motion of her Pennsylvania sister. We rejoice to find that, every where, throughout her borders, there is a spirit of emulation abroad which, we cannot but believe, is the sure precursor of a triumphant victory.

It is our hope and our belief, that Maryland will send an undivided Whig delegation to the House of Representatives. Her representatives in both branches of the National Legislature will then be without the least taint of Van Burenism.

Will not our Whig friends in every part of the State arouse themselves, when such may be the glorious result of their exertions?

Banking—Hard Money—Shin Plasters.—It is the favourite argument of the supporters of the administration, that the Whig party of the United States have been mainly or entirely instrumental in bringing upon the nation the evils of excessive banking, bank making and paper money Now throwing out of view, altogether, the important fact, that the original cause of all the wild speculation of this description was the overthrow of the Bank of the United States, a reference to impartial facts will show that it was the agency of the administration or Van Buren party that these evils were produced.—First—as to the evils of over Banking and bank making What are the facts?

The Legislature of Maine, which elected Messrs. Shepley and Ruggles Jackson Van Buren men, to the U S Senate, increased the banking capital of that State from $2,050 00 to $3,549,850

The Legislature of New Hampshire at the same time; increased the banking capital of that State from $1,791,6 0 to $2,655,008.

The Legislature of Connecticut, which elected Mr. Niles to the U. S Senate, increased the banking capital of that State from $1,485,177 to 7,350,766.

The Legislature of New York increased the banking capital from $25,381,460 to $37,361 460.

The Legislature of Alabama, which elected Wm. R King to the Senate, increased the banking capital of that State from $643,503 to $6,107,623.

The Legislature of Louisiana, which elected A. C. Nicholas to the U. S Senate, also increased the banking capital of that State from $5,665 980 to $27,171,145, and last year to $47,000,000!

The Legislature of Mississippi, which substituted Walker for Poindexter in the U. S Senate, enlarged the banking capital of that State from $950,000 to $5,390,362.

The Legislature of Missouri, which sustains Thomas H. Benton in the Senate, has created a new State Bank with a capital of $5 000,000.

The Legislature of Ohio, which elected Thomas Morris to the Senate, added about $5,000,000 to its banking capital.

And so on to the end of the chapter It has been by Van Buren Legislatures and by Van Buren Councils that an excess of irredeemable bank paper has been issued to flood the country and ruin the currency.

Now, as to shin plasters—The Government was the first to set the example. The treasury warrants are nothing more than shin plasters—They are mere promises to pay—the expedients of the hour—to conceal the inability of the Government to pay its debts in the legal currency.

Come near home—The City Council of Baltimore rejoices in a devoted majority of Van Buren men, in both branches. They have issued or resolved to issue four hundred and fifty thousand dollars in shin plasters, of from five cents to two dollars in value. It is true that two or three of the most ultra voted against the measure, but, as we are informed, with fear and trembling, lest it might not be adopted. For our own part we do not hesitate to say that, whilst we know the public convenience required this expedient, we are sorry it was resorted to. They who are the head of our Government—the Executive and the Legislature, to whom the constitution has confided the regulation of the currency—have declared that there is gold and silver enough abroad in the community to supply all its ordinary wants. We desire to see this question fairly tried by the people themselves. We desire that nothing may be done to afford a pretext for persistance in this doctrine.—Already do we hear it asserted that there would be gold and silver enough, if there were no shin plasters. *We* know—every man of ordinary intelligence knows how false this is—but it has been our desire that it should be so demonstrated that no man, however blinded by party feeling, should have the least excuse for maintaining it: It is for this reason that we have opposed the issuing of all kinds of paper change by banks or other corporations.—*Chron.*

EXTRAORDINARY SPEED.

We understand that one of the locomotive engines of the Baltimore and Port Deposit Rail Road Company, with a train of cars attached, went, for the first time, on Saturday last, the whole distance, thirty four and a half miles, to Havre-de-grace, all the bridges having been completed the day before. The return trip was made in *one hour and thirty-eight minutes*, with the greatest ease and convenience. When the whole line is completed to Philadelphia, the trip between the two cities will be made in six hours.—*Ib.*

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Morning, July 8.

WHIG CANDIDATE for CONGRESS
Second Congressional District.
JAMES ALFRED PEARCE.
Day of Election, 26th of July.

PUBLIC MEETING.

There will be a public meeting held in Easton on TUESDAY 18th inst. when the Hon James A. Pearce is expected to address the people. It is hoped Mr. Evans will also attend.

Easton, July 8.

We noticed some time since in the Press over the way, an article commenting on the nomination by the Whigs of J. A. Pearce, Esq as a candidate for Congress. The article begins in the following *gentlemanly* and *refined* style and is throughout characterized by the usual spirit of its source.

"WHIG NOMINATION.—We understand J. A. Pearce, Esq. was nominated by the Whig Convention on Saturday last as their Congressional Candidate for this district. We are not aware of any very remarkable traits of genius or talent displayed by this gentleman while a member of the last Congress that the people should be called upon to support him for a second term."

We fear that after an edict against his abilities from so *high* and *distinguished a source as the editorial chair of that press*, Mr. Pearce's reputation as a man of talent must be considerably injured, unless his friends take speedy measures to counteract its effects. For ourselves we are willing to repose his claims upon the recorded evidences alone which he has given of Patriotism and talent—and would even point to the speech of Mr P. in Congress in answer to the parricidal attack of F. Thomas, Esq. upon his own State, as evincing both.—We have the satisfaction too of knowing that we are not alone in such an opinion—*In* every part of the State where Patriotism is not merged in party spirit—where *anarchy* and *revolution* are deemed greater evils than the temporary success or defeat of *any party* whatever has this manly effort of Mr. P. been hailed as an honor to his state.

But we desire to notice the unfair and *untrue* assertion of that Press in regard to Mr. P.'s opinions respecting reform—It says, Mr. P. no where gives any clue to his own opinions respecting that question. For ourselves we thought that his views were apparent from a perusal of his speech. The object of Mr. P. was to contrast constitutional reform with *anarchy* and *treason*—he distinctly says the people of the whole State in his opinion were always willing for wholesome, constitutional reform—and in one portion of his speech uses the following language.

"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 interest to the general good. But they have no idea of being tricked into an abandonment 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."

We ask the candid reader to peruse these extracts carefully—they are valuable not so much in refuting the assertions of the Van Buren press of our Town, (for that would truly be a small game;) but they shew the sentiments of the Whigs on the question of reform and exhibit a favorable contrast to the mad and undefined notions of our opponents. The press we are commenting on further says: "But 'if any inferences can be drawn from his speech, 'the *present* Constitution, not the real *bona fide* 'Constitution of the 'heroes and sages of 1776;' 'but, again we repeat, the present patched and 'time worn instrument, with all its unequal 'operations, is in Mr. Pearce's estimation 'virgin gold.'"

Now let inferences be drawn and are they such as are attributed to Mr. P? But we are performing a work of supererogation in defending our worthy friend—The bow that sped the shaft had not power to reach him—and beside he is to be down in a few days to address his fellow citizens; and we cordially invite the *giant in intellect, Mr. Evans* the Van Buren Candidate to meet him—and then exchange views on the subject of *reform.*—The people of this county now have the direct question of *reform* or *revolution* before them.—They have *peaceful* and *constitutional reform* in the views of Mr. Pearce—and they have *treason* and *revolution* in those of Mr. Evans—For remember that this said Mr. Evans is one of the Glorious Nineteen, who stopped our government for a time last fall—We presume the mighty talents of Mr. Evans are to compensate for the obliquity of his political creed and action—we know him not—rumour may have injured him—if she has not, Mr. P. has surely nothing to dread from contrast with him—But of this we know nothing—our opponents seem to lay such stress on genius and talent, that we cannot for a moment doubt his high *pretensions and endowments.*

From the Kent Bugle.

Hon. J. A. Pearce:

Dear Sir: As chairman of the committee under the resolution (herewith enclosed) of the convention that met at Centreville on Saturday last, I have the pleasure to inform you of your unanimous nomination, by that body, as the Whig candidate to represent this district in the next Congress of the United States. The committee unite with me in the earnest desire that you will yield to the wishes of the convention, and lend your assistance in restoring prosperity to our afflicted country.

Yours, respectfully,
H. L. EDMONDSON.

June 29, 1837.

Chestertown, June 29, 1837.

Dear Sir: I have just received your letter, informing me of my nomination for Congress, by the convention which met at Centreville on Sunday, the 24 h instant. I feel highly honored by this renewed expression of confidence, which I accept with the determination, if it be the pleasure of the people to elect me, to use my best endeavors for the restoration of the public prosperity.—While I am strongly attached to the party with which I am associated, I shall feel it to be my duty, especially in the present crisis, to disregard private interests, and to consider the welfare of the whole country as paramount to all other considerations.

I am, sir, very respsetfully,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES A. PEARCE.

H. L. Edmondson, Esq

FOURTH OF JULY 1837.

The morning was ushered in by the discharge of cannon. At the dawn of day the "EASTON GUARDS" commanded by Capt. THOMAS, a well disciplined company paraded in front of the Court House and after performing a variety of manœuvres fired thirteen volleys in honor of the day and were dismissed until 9 o'clock, A. M., when they again paraded until 12 M., after which, by invitation they took refreshments at the house of one of our citizens. At three the medal, (a beautiful and appropriate one) was fired for, which created considerable excitement among the members and was won by Mr. L. Coulbourne. The Company then marched to their Captain's quarters, where a very elegant collation was provided, of which, many of our citizens partook—the day was closed in the true Spirit of Independence and Philanthrophy.

Easton, July 4th, 1837.

At a special meeting of the 'Talbot Greys' held this day, Wm. C. Ridgaway, Esq'r. (by invitation attended) and was called to the Chair, and Thos. Henrix, Jr. appointed Secretary.

On motion of H. E Bateman, preceded by an appropriate address. It was resolved that the Company reorganize by electing, by ballot their officers, when H. E. Bateman, was elected Captain, William Austin, 1st. Lieutenant, and Samuel Ozman, 2d. Lieutenant. After partaking of a slight collation the meeting then adjourned.

WM. C. RIDGAWAY, Chairman.
Test,
THOMAS HENRIX, Jr. Secretary.

For the Easton Gazette.

REFLECTIONS, No. II.

If then, as has been observed in the last number; the various exhibitions of the attributes of God in Creation, and Providence, demonstrate the Creator to be a God of stupendous mercy and amazing goodness; we may ration-

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2940_scm11031-0188.jpg