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.

TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS Per annum, payable half yearly in advance

ADVERTISEMENTS

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

For Annapolis, Cambridge, Easton & Denton, via Dover Bridge, To Easton.

THE STEAMER OSIRIS,



Captain JOHN D. TURNER.

Will leave Light Street Wharf, Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock, for the above places, and returning the next day, leaving Denton at 6 o'clock for Cambridge, Annapolis and Baltimore. A Stage will be in readiness at Dover Bridge to convey passengers to Easton at 25 cents each.

☞The boat always goes to the wharf at Cambridge, and passengers will be landed or taken off at Oxford.

JOHN D. TURNER.

Aug. 27

For Annapolis, Wye Landing, St. Michaels and Easton.

Via Miles River Ferry, to Easton.

THE OSIRIS, Capt John D. Turner, will leave Light Street Wharf, Baltimore, every Thursday morning at 8 o'clock for the above places. Returning the boat will leave Miles River Ferry every Friday morning at 8 o'clock, for St. Michaels, Wye Landing, Annapolis and Baltimore.

☞Capt. T. has made an arrangement with Capt. Benjamin, late proprietor of the Easton Hotel to convey passengers to Dover Bridge and Miles River Ferry at the low price of twenty-five cents for each passengers Capt. B. has also engaged to forward passengers from the Boat at a very low rate, to any part of the Peninsula.

JOHN D. TURNER.

aug .27

Notice.

Having sold the Schooner "Lucretia," and purchased the new Schooner



Ellen S. Brown

a vessel carrying about 3,000 bushels of grain. Built in frames of the best cedar and locust—copper fastened and coppered, and in every respect a first rate vessel. And having rented the granary lately occupied by Capt. Jacob Wright, intends running her as a grain, freight and Passenger Boat, to and from Baltimore. Her cabin is neatly fitted up and will accommodate 10 passengers comfortably.

The granary will be attended to by Wm. Jenkinson—with him or Cheezum & Emory, at Easton, all orders for me may be left.

I have employed Capt. John Marshall, in whom confidence can be placed.

When requisite the vessel will be run at least once a week and oftener if necessary.

I intend to attend to the business personally and shall use my best endeavors to render satisfaction to all those who may entrust me with their business.

JOHN BARTLETT.

7th mo. 2d—6m—(S)

Easton and Baltimore Packet

Schooner Talbot

Will commence her regular trips on Wednesday next, the 2d day of March, leaving Easton Point every Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore at 9 o'clock, every Saturday morning and continue sailing throughout the season, on those days (weather permitting.)

The subscriber still continues in his employ Capt. Nathaniel C. Jones, in whom the public can rely as a good sailor and a man of sober and industrious habits; he will be entrusted with all business in the absence of the subscriber on board the Packet. Mr William Jenkinson will be receiver and clerk at Easton Point, and Messrs. James Corner & Sons, agents for the sale of Grain, &c. shipped by him, not otherwise consigned. Orders for goods must be accompanied with the Cash, and will be received at the Drug Store of Messrs T. S & E. M Dawson, in Easton on Tuesday evening, and at his office at Easton Point on Wednesday morning, where he will be in waiting until 9 o'clock, the hour of sailing—this rule will be strictly adhered to, as punctuality in starting for Baltimore will enable him better to serve the Merchant, the Farmer, and the public generally.

Passage including fare $2.00. Freight the same as last year.

Intending to give his personal attention to the business entirely, and thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, he hopes to merit a continuance of the same.

The public's ob't. serv't.

SAMUEL H. BENNY.

Feb 26—1y (S)

FOR SALE OR RENT

THE subscriber will sell at private sale, or rent for the ensuing year, the farm on which he now resides situated between Trappe and Cambridge Ferry. It is convenient to the water, and susceptible of improvement—containing about

130 Acres, more or less.

There is sufficient of Woodland for the use of the farm. Any person desirous of purchasing will be shown the premises by the subscriber, and the terms will then be made known. If the farm is not sold, it will be rented to a good tenant.

EDWIN MACKEY.

Sept 3—5w

TO THE WHIGS OF MARYLAND.

The undersigned attended by your appointment the Whig National Convention, at Harrisburg, on the 4th of December, 1839, to nominate Whig Candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States. In the performance of that duty, they presented to you the names of the lamented patriot WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON and JOHN TYLER, and with these inscribed on your banner, you achieved the memorable political victory of 1840. How has it happened that immediately upon the heels of such a victory, with an Executive of your own nomination and your own choice—with a majority in both branches of Congress—and every department of political power surrendered into your hands, you should still be a defeated and a discomfited party? How has it come to pass, that an event, attended and followed by all the incidents, signs, and appearances of a victory—the meeting of the adverse hosts—the route and dispersion of the enemy—the triumph of the victors and the submission of the vanquished, should turn out to be no victory at all? Nay, how could it happen, that after precisely such a contest, neither of the contending parties should be conquerors, but that both should be defeated? It is a strange phenomenon and no less strange than true! That treachery most foul and enormous must have existed somewhere, is certain, and the undersigned are deeply interested in demonstrating that it cannot be laid at their door.

The circumstances alluded to, would alone warrant the explanation which the undersigned are about to make of their proceedings at Harrisburg; had they not a strong additional motive for it in the fact, that they are asked the question at every turn, how they ever came to give their assent to the nomination of such a man as John Tyler, for the important office of Vice President. They have remarked, moreover, that the Democratic press and politicians throughout the Union persist in denominating Mr. Tyler a Whig President, and in pointing to the silly abortions of his brain, as the vaunted fruits of Whig promises, and the mighty results of the Whig triumph. The undersigned deem it fit, therefore, seeing that their own conduct is thus impugned by their own constituents, that they should speak for themselves. It is equally fit and proper that they should both in your names and their own, disclaim all responsibility for the course of an Executive, constituted as is the present.

Who it is that Mr. Tyler professes to represent, or whether in his own magnificent conceptions of himself, he ever descends even in imagination to the representative character at all, the undersigned do not know, and therefore cannot say. It is however their duty as it is their right to declare, and they do hereby most earnestly & vehemently aver and protest, that he is no Whig—that he has no attribute of the character, and no right to be called or known by the name of Whig.

The motives which induced the undersigned to acquiesce in the nomination of Mr. Tyler will be best understood from a brief reference to events within the knowledge of the country. Since the year 1832 the line of separation between the two great political parties of the United States, has been broadly and distinctly drawn. A National Bank so constituted as to regulate efficiently the currency and exchanges of the country—a tariff for protection as well as for revenue; where protection may be found necessary to guard American labor against the ruin of foreign competition—the distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands among the States, the rightful owners of the public domain—a limitation of all future Presidents to a service of one term, as essential to an honest administration of the Government—a purification of the practice of the Executive in appointments to office & a subjection of every department and functionary of delegated power, to the contest of the public will—have been the measures and principles which the Whigs have deemed essential to national prosperity; whilst the party now calling itself democratic, has been distinguished in its actual administration of the Government, by a systematic opposition to these very measures. During the entire period referred to, each of these great parties has been eager and unyielding in the maintenance of its own peculiar doctrines, which have been discussed and debated in every variety of form, and with a zeal to which time and labor have but imparted new animation. In the public press—in the legislative halls, State and Federal—from the hustings—on the highways, and in every hamlet and log cabin throughout the Union, the contest has been maintained without ceasing. Father has been arrayed against son, and brother against brother—the man was no where to be found who had not taken sides, and who was not prepared to support by all the means in his power, the side he had taken.

In this strife of parties the Whigs especially, had never compromised their principles for the sake of men. If to any one maxim more than to all others they were constant, it was to that of "measures not men." Defeated in an hundred battles, they were always ready the day after every defeat to renew the contest. Disgusted with what they deemed to be the rank and daring political corruptions of those who had possessed themselves of the Government, there had been no period since the era of 1832, that they would have accepted a political victory, at the sacrifice of any of their principles.

In this temper of the public mind, the National Whig Convention assembled at Harrisburg, and to the result of its deliberations, the Whigs of the Union looked with an interest the more intense that it was the grand rally of their party. In the language of the eloquent and now lamented Barbour, on taking the Chair, it was an assemblage of "the grey heads of the land, most of whom might justly be called the conscript fathers of the republic—a title won by long and illustrious services, alike in the State and Federal Councils." It was by men such as these, that the leaders of the Whig party were to be appointed—its forces marshalled—and all its energies concentrated for a great contest of principle, and of principle alone. And to the duty they had undertaken, they addressed themselves, with a solicitude and a solemnity, becoming the men and the occasion which called them together. All minor influences—all selfish views were merged in the great object of national regeneration.

In this Convention the undersigned met John Tyler, a Whig delegate from the Commonwealth of Virginia. It was not for them to question the title of any accredited member of that body, to the name and the character of a true Whig. They could not doubt his sincerity, by the same rule that they would not permit others to doubt their own. The history of the man however was not unknown to them. He had been honored by his own distinguished State with the office of her Governor, and was subsequently elected by the Whigs of Virginia, as represented in her Legislature, to the Senate of the United States. They could not fail to remember that in December 1835, he had been nominated by a Maryland Whig Convention, for the office of Vice President of the United States, which nomination was confirmed by the Legislature in March 1836, and the same ratified by the people of Maryland in November of the same year, by a clear majority of three thousand six hundred votes.

That Mr. Tyler could have supposed, that in tendering himself for admission into this Convention, he was giving his assent to principles which he had not well considered; or to which the Whig party could in any event be indifferent; or that in relation to these doctrines and principles which constituted the political creed of the Whig party, there could be any doubt or uncertainty; or that the Whigs of the Union were then organizing themselves, to spend their strength in a great contest for the mere present advancement of any man, much less John Tyler of Charles City County in the Commonwealth of Virginia, is what no rational mind can believe for a moment. Equally impossible was it that any honorable man could accept the nomination of such a party, in pursuit of objects so vitally important in their estimation, and so fully known to him, under any reservation as to his own opinions, or disguise of his real principles. Reservation or disguise in such a case, imply a fraud of so base a character, that an honorable mind would shrink from its contemplation with instinctive horror.

In the concerns of the world, even the institutions of positive law are less binding than the implied pledges of honor, and many of its most important issues, involving to a vast extent the peace and well being of society, must be taken practically upon trust. It is one of the conditions of the existence of Government amongst men, that reliance must be placed upon the good faith of those who are called to administer it. The necessity of this reliance, and the impossibility of avoiding it, under any form of civil policy ever yet devised, is confessed by the framers of the constitution in the fact that, they have provided, as they could provide, no remedy for misrepresentation by the public agent, of the public will. He is bound to carry out the wishes of those who elect him, by the pledges of honor—by the obligations that compel an honest man to perform his promises, and if he prove insensible to these, the people are without redress. Hence the bond of fidelity implied in the mere acceptance of office, and the more especially when that acceptance is for a known and well understood object, is the more sacred, that it is the only guarantee upon which the electors have to depend. Destroy this guarantee, and the great principle of representation and even of republican government itself, becomes an idle dream.

When, therefore, the name of John Tyler was proposed to the Convention as the candidate of the Whig party for the office of Vice President the undersigned asked no question—they required no explanations—they demanded no pledges. It was enough for them that they found him in their own camp—behind the entrenchment—in possession of the countersign—wearing the uniform, and bearing the shield and the shibboleth of the cause they espoused. They relied upon his position and the associations in which they found him, as the surety of his fidelity, believing that if he proved unmindful of the obligations implied in these, all the express promises and pledges he might make would be as ineffectual to bind him as the lightest cobweb.

The undersigned would here close this exposition if it were designed as a vindication of themselves, and nothing more. So far as they were instrumental in bringing upon the country the distress and ruin which now pervades it, they are content to leave their justification upon what they have here submitted, and on that branch of the subject have nothing more to say. But they have not yet done with Mr. Tyler, whose claims to a more extended examination, it is not their purpose to neglect.

Who it was that first suggested the name of this man as a Whig candidate, or put into the heads of others to name him, or whether the man who did this, may not have a great deal to answer for hereafter, they do not stop to enquire—When they reflect, however that the Convention could with equal ease have presented to the Whig party the name of James Barbour, or of John Sergeant, or N. P. Tallmadge, or John Davis, or Samuel Southard, or Willie P. Mangum, or hundreds of others, good and true men in the Whig ranks, they cannot but regard the accident which turned up the name of John Tyler, as eminently unlucky. It was probably one of those malignant pranks of the Evil one, with which, since his invasion of Eden, he has been continually tormenting mankind, and for which no human being can, before a human tribunal be held responsible.

The undersigned commence this review therefore, by declaring, that so far as the heart of man can be judged by outward signs and appearances, both the Convention and the World had good reason to look upon John Tyler as every inch a Whig, committed and pledged, by word and deed, to all the cardinal doctrines of that party.

On the subject of the public lands, he had, as a member of the Virginia Legislature, in 1839, declared himself, in both a report and a speech, as an advocate of the measure of distribution. Declaring in his speech, in substance, *that the compromise act was, in no way, dependent upon any disposition of the public lands*, and making, in the same speech a fling at General Jackson for putting the Distribution Act in his pocket. Again, his speech in the United States Senate, in which he condemned, in no measured terms, the abuse of the veto power, declaring that, in his opinion, the Executive had evinced a determination to absorb the whole power, and to destroy the equilibrium of the Government, was still fresh in the recollection of the country. And without enlarging upon these topics, the undersigned merely remark, in this place, that so far, the public were in possession of Mr. Tyler's declared opinions upon the veto and the policy of distribution.

Now when the Convention met at Harrisburg, and Gov. Barbour was called to the Chair, he declared the objects which had called that body together, in a speech of some length, in which we find and invite particular attention to the following passages:

"The forms of the Constitution are retained, but its spirit is gone—Your President is a monarch, almost absolute. It would be a waste of time to present to THIS assembly, the facts which would make manifest the justness of this assertion. To the most incredulous beyond these walls, let it be said, who troubles himself now to inquire what *Congress* will do?—but all are alive to the will or the wish of the President—his *sic volo sic jubeo*, has been the law of the land for years past."

"Hang out your banner—let it be inscribed with your principles. One term for the Presidency. Put down the horrible proscription for opinion's sake, which makes slaves of the thousands in office, and the tens of thousands aspiring to office, who hope, by their greater abasement, to expel the incumbents—fit instruments to make slaves of us all.—Distribute equally the avails of the public domain, among the old as well as the new States."

Gov. Barbour, as the organ of the Convention, spoke its sentiments, and if any of its members had come there with views and opinions differing from those expressed by him, then was the time for him to speak out and declare that difference, whatever it might be. Now John Tyler was there—kept his seat during the delivery of this address, and never uttered a syllable of dissent to any one of the principles therein announced. On the contrary, in the cheering and clapping of hands by which the venerable speaker was often interrupted and the long continued and deafening plaudits with which the speech was welcomed at the close, John Tyler joined as heartily as any other man. Will it be said, that in giving an outward approbation to these principles, he still entertained sentiments at war with them all, which he chose to keep to himself? If so, the undersigned have only to say, that in consenting to become the candidate of men, in whose proclaimed sentiments he had thus publicly united, he committed a fraud of which the veriest black-leg might be ashamed.

In connection with this particular topic, the undersigned here advert to the fact that Mr. Tyler went to Harrisburg as he has himself declared, "in favor of Henry Clay"—that while there he was the strenuous and unceasing advocate of his nomination—that he voted for him in his own delegation up to the seventh and last ballot—and, if his own words are to be believed, was affected, EVEN TO TEARS, when the nomination was given by the Convention to another. Can it be said that he might be FOR Mr. Clay, and yet AGAINST all the measures, by the advocacy of which the public life of that great Statesman has been distinguished? Are the opinions of men to be taken, as in opposition to their own acts? Are men to be viewed as at cross purposes with themselves? And did these appearances count as nothing, in directing the minds of the Convention to himself, as a candidate on the ticket they were about to form? When there was so much room for misapprehension, there might be disappointment, and he was bound, therefore, as an honest man, to come out at once and say, "Gentlemen, be not deceived in me, *I am not what I appear to be.* I held that the Executive is a part of the legislative authority, and may rightfully veto all bills in which he differs from Congress, even upon ordinary questions of expediency. I held, moreover, that Congress have no constitutional power to charter a bank, at least if it be called by that name. I am opposed to the distribution of the avails of the public lands, in the event of its being necessary to raise the imposts above the rate fixed by the act of Compromise. I am against the principle of one term for the Presidency, and if a Chief Magistrate can so use the powers of his office, as to procure his own re-election, I hold that he may properly do so." If he had, with the manliness of a Virginian, and a gentleman, come out with an explanation like this, then it is certain that no man could have been deceived, but it is equally certain, that he would have returned to Charles City County without the nomination, and, therefore, no such explanation was made or attempted.

But his most decided and significant demonstration at Harrisburg, was upon the question of a National Bank. The facts are these: Whilst the convention was still in session and the nomination pending before it Mr. Tyler sought out Gov. Owen, of North Carolina and made to him the following communication—"That his views on the bank question had undergone an entire change; that he believed the establishment of a National Bank, to be alike indispensable as a fiscal agent of the government, and to the restoration of the currency and exchanges of the country; and he thought that all constitutional objects ought to yield to the various Executive, Legislative and Judicial decisions of the question." The fact that Mr. Tyler did make in substance this communication, rests upon evidence which cannot be shaken, and it is believed has never been denied. And it proves two things. It proves first that he doubted the willingness of a Whig Convention to place the name of any man on their ticket, of whose opinions on the great question, of a Bank there was any uncertainty; and it proves further, his own solicitude to remove any suspicion which his own former opinions on that question, and which some in that body might peradventure remember, might attach to himself. He determined therefore, by making a full recantation of those obnoxious opinions, to remove the obstacle which they might interpose to his hope of obtaining the nomination. And having thus determined, Gov. Owen was the man of all others to whom it was expedient to confess his sins. He was the Chairman of the committee, through whom all nominations must find their way to the Convention. The nomination of Mr. Tyler himself, when it afterwards unhappily came before that body, was in point of fact announced by Gov. Owen. Mr. Tyler knew therefore, that should any objection be made to his name, either in the committee or the Convention, Gov. Owen would be there instructed and prepared, to make in his name the necessary explanations. His recantation therefore to Gov. Owen, was equivalent to an open proclamation of it by himself before the assembled Convention, and was tantamount to his saying—"Make me your candidate, gentlemen, and you shall have no cause in any event to complain of my opinions on the subject of a National Bank. What I thought previously on that question, I think no longer. If your object is to establish a Bank, elect me, and I will unite with you in that object."

The undersigned here take leave of the occurrences at Harrisburg, and proceed without further remark, to present Mr. Tyler to view in the relation of a candidate before the people. The obligations implied in that relation, have their foundation in the common sense of mankind, and resolve themselves at last into the simple postulate, that a man is bound to perform his promise. The candidate who would permit a great party to put forth their strength, in a protracted and embittered struggle for his elevation to power—and that not on his own account, but as the mean and the instrument of affecting certain avowed political results—who could during the whole contest look quietly on, his ear catching at intervals the sound of his own name coming up from the strife, as the warcry and the token of the great principles depending upon the issue—the man who could witness all this, knowing that the party who had chosen him for their leader were deluded by his own professions, and must in the end be mistaken in their man, could have nothing to boast of superior morality over the poor loafer arraigned at the bar of criminal justice for obtaining goods by false pretences. And if he could feel comfortable in the possession of power obtained by such means, would never lack the will, though he might the courage, of presenting a pistol and demanding the purse of the peaceful traveller on the highway.

The undersigned lament to say that this is no sketch of the fancy. Forbidding as it may be, to the moral sense of a virtuous community, yet John Tyler of Charles City County, in the Commonwealth of Virginia, sat for the picture.

In the memorable contest of 1840—a contest which excited the public expectation and anxiety to a pitch far beyond any example in our national annals—he was not a mere passive spectator. He mingled freely in the strife, and as he traversed the country, and crossed the mountains, and passed through the great States of the West, had but to open his eyes, to behold floating from every house-top, and borne in all the vast processions and festivals of the days, the banners and standards of the Whigs, with his own name in connexion with "a National Bank," "a protective tariff" and "the Land Bill" blazoned upon them all.—The principles of the Whig party had become objects of sense, and he could not fail to see them every where. He knew himself to be the organ selected and held forth by them, with his own free consent, if not by his own procurement, to effectuate their hopes and objects.—The terms implied in his connexion with that party, were as distinctly known and understood on all hands, as if they had been reduced to writing and he had put his name to them. There was not a man in the nation who did not know this, and none knew it better than John Tyler. And yet with his own opinions, *as he now informs us, long made up against all the leading measures of Whig policy*, he never permitted even a hint or a whisper to escape *his* lips, calculated to put them on their guard against the perfidy he was then meditating against them.

On the contrary he attended their festivals—and feasted and shouted & pledged them in many a toast and sentiment—and all the while kept his own abstractions and crochets securely locked up in his own bosom.—And on one occasion he even took from his pocket book, a bill on the United States Bank, and exhibiting it to a large assemblage of citizens, declared that "talk as men might about gold and silver, *he* wanted no better currency than that." Again in a letter written during the canvass to the Whigs of Pittsburg, he held this language: "My opinions were fully expressed at St. Clairsville and Steubenville.—At both places, in regard to the question: 'what are your opinions as to the tariff?' I answered that I was in favor of a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the States, in favor of raising the revenue by duties on imports, in opposition to a resort to a system of direct taxation." And again he declared: "*I am a true and genuine Whig*, and in the Capitol, yonder, I have shewn my love of Whig principles."

What party, it may be asked, could hesitate to trust a candidate, bound to them by the accumulated pledges and promises expressed and implied, here already detailed! What human intelligence, without the spirit of prophecy, could foresee that this man, when installed in the Chair of Chief Magistrate, should in the face of all this be opposed to a Bank, or to any establishment bearing the name of a Bank? That he should refuse his signature to a tariff bill, because it failed to take from the States their distribution of the avails of the public lands? That he should be so much enamoured of the veto power, that like a lad when first entrusted with a gun, he should be eternally firing it off, merely to hear the noise it made? That he should forget the one term principle, and begin at once to lay his plans for his own re-election? That he should essay to build up a party of his own, and failing in that should propose to form a partnership with the Loco-focos, and repulsed by them, should then fall back in sullen discontent upon his "corporal's guard," and without an inch of solid ground to stand upon, ridiculously set himself up as the rival and competitor of HENRY CLAY?

This exposition would however be very imperfect, if the undersigned failed to notice the course of Mr. Tyler in relation to appointments to office, and for that they have purposely reserved a place by itself.

It was in the memorable era of 1829, that the people of this country for the first time in its history, witnessed the open prostitution of this power of removal and appointment. It was then that the offices and salaries of the Government, were seized upon and used as the property of

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