

**Eastern-Shore Whig**  
AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.  
**EASTON, MD.**  
TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 11, 1851.

**TO OUR PATRONS.**  
We are averse to making an appeal to our patrons, through the paper, for the settlement of their dues; but the necessity of the case obliges us. The amount due by each is small, and might be spared more readily than if permitted to increase, while to us it is all-important. We trust our friends will avail themselves of an early opportunity to call.

Accounts due for postage are expected to be paid promptly. This is absolutely necessary.

The elections of our state are now over, and give to the National Republicans a majority in both the legislature of the state and in congress. In the legislature of the state, the majority of delegates returned would indicate that a large majority of the people were opposed to the national administration. This however will be found not to be the fact. In four of the nine congressional districts we have decided majorities, and in the district comprising Baltimore city and county our majority is large. In the aggregate votes of the whole state, the difference between the strength of the two parties is not very great. In this congressional district the vote for congress affords no evidence of the relative strength of parties. The National Republican candidate never has been able to carry the strength of his party.

In viewing the existing state of parties in this section of our state, it must be evident to every observing man, that they are formed almost exclusively from attachment, on the one hand, and hostility on the other, to the present chief magistrate.

A very large portion of the National Republican party of this shore of our state is composed of the old Federal party, and has long been remarked for uncompromising hostility to the Tariff. They yet maintain this hostility, and, however strange it may seem, openly avow it, while at the same time, they are unceasing in their efforts to elect as their chief magistrate, Henry Clay, or some other advocate of the American System. On the other hand some (we hope not many) of the Jacksonian party, openly avow their attachment to the American System. In this state parties cannot long remain. However warm may be the attachment of the people to certain distinguished individuals of our country, principle must finally prevail. Those who are in favour of any great principle of national policy, must be expected to rally under the standard of the candidate who will maintain and support that policy. We will now ask, (and we can assure the gentleman we intend no disrespect) what will be the course of our representatives, on the subject of the tariff and internal improvement? He has been elected as the opponent of General Jackson. He has pledged himself as we have understood, in favour of Henry Clay. Will he be found the advocate of Mr. Clay's policy? Will he be found in favour of continuing the existing duties on foreign imports when the national debt is paid off, and the necessities of the government no longer require them for her support, and squander the millions thus annually levied on the people, in works of imaginary improvement in the West? Will he be found to advocate that course of policy which levies from the Middle & Southern Atlantic states \$ or 10 millions of dollars annually, (operating as a bounty to the Eastern manufacturer to that extent) to be squandered on works of internal improvement in the West? Will he advocate or support that policy, which if persevered in, will drive the South into disunion and rebellion?—Or will he rather advocate and support that policy which, while it protects to all useful extent the domestic manufactures, of our country, heals the wounds of our Southern malcontent brethren, and if there be a surplus still remaining in the treasury, distributes that surplus amongst the states, to be expended in works of internal improvement or in education?

If the latter be the course of policy which will be advocated and supported by our representative in congress, then he is in truth Jacksonian enough for us; we shall in such case not complain of his acts. But if he support the present tariff, if he give his aid in squandering the millions levied from the people, to construct works of internal improvement of local or partial benefit, or works of little or no national importance, instead of paying off the public debt, and then distributing the surplus (if one must be among the states for purposes of education or internal improvement, as the states may direct, then have we no fear that in due time the people will call him to judgment, and place over their interests a more faithful steward.

We fear nothing for Jackson; the people whom he has served, will serve him. He needs not the support of congress in his election. Neither Anti-Mason, Anti-Jackson, nor Anti-Tariff, will be able to affect him, while he remains the friend of the people and of the Union, and the American System.

According to news received at the Department of State, from Tangier, dated 16th July last, an insurrection had broken out among the Emperor of Morocco's guards, which it was thought would terminate in the dethronement of the Emperor.

**MARYLAND ELECTIONS.**  
**TALBOT COUNTY.**

Candidates.	Spencer (Jackson.)	Kerr (Clay.)	Total.
Spencer (Jackson.)	192	175	67
Kerr (Clay.)	103	186	160
<b>Total</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>656</b>

**QUEEN ANNS COUNTY.**

Candidates.	Spencer	Kerr	Total.
Spencer	191	195	187
Kerr	136	106	203
<b>Total</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>718</b>

**CAROLINE COUNTY.**

Candidates.	Spencer	Kerr	Total.
Spencer	528		
Kerr		689	
<b>Total</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>1217</b>

**WORCESTER COUNTY.**

Candidates.	Spencer	Kerr	Total.
Spencer	1119		
Kerr		1090	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1119</b>	<b>1090</b>	<b>2209</b>

**SOMERSET COUNTY.**

L. D. Teackle, J. B. Brinkley, J. S. Cottman, and Peter Bell, the Clay ticket, have been elected to the Assembly, without opposition.

**DORCHESTER COUNTY.**

Candidates.	Spencer	Kerr	Total.
Spencer	799		
Kerr		712	
<b>Total</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>1511</b>

**HARFORD COUNTY.**

Candidates.	Spencer	Kerr	Total.
Spencer	1176		
Kerr		1188	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1176</b>	<b>1188</b>	<b>2364</b>

**CECIL COUNTY.**

Candidates.	Spencer	Kerr	Total.
Spencer	1152		
Kerr		806	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1152</b>	<b>806</b>	<b>1958</b>

**JACKSON COUNTY.**

Candidates.	Spencer	Kerr	Total.
Spencer	1032		
Kerr		1012	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1032</b>	<b>1012</b>	<b>2044</b>

**KENT COUNTY.**

Candidates.	Spencer	Kerr	Total.
Spencer	527		
Kerr		444	
<b>Total</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>971</b>

**CITY OF BALTIMORE.**

Candidates.	Spencer	Kerr	Total.
Spencer	4625		
Kerr		4261	
<b>Total</b>	<b>4625</b>	<b>4261</b>	<b>8886</b>

**BALTIMORE COUNTY.**

Candidates.	Spencer	Kerr	Total.
Spencer	1536		
Kerr		1479	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1536</b>	<b>1479</b>	<b>3015</b>

County.	Spencer	Kerr	Total.
Talbot	295	361	656
Queen Anns	327	391	718
Caroline	528	689	1217
Worcester	1119	1090	2209
Somerset	799	712	1511
Dorchester	799	712	1511
Harford	1176	1188	2364
Cecil	1152	806	1958
Jackson	1032	1012	2044
Kent	527	444	971
Baltimore City	4625	4261	8886
Baltimore County	1536	1479	3015
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>42,000</b>

In the case of the Custom House Bond, the editor of the Charleston Patriot, says—"We understand that the defendants have appealed—the case, therefore will be again tried at the Circuit Court which sits in Columbia in November next."

**Final Result in Maine.**—The Jackson candidate for Governor has a majority of 5789 votes. Both Branches of the Legislature are largely Jacksonian. The Senate, consisting of 25 members, stands 23 for Jackson, 3 Clay.

The House of Representatives, 106 for Jackson, 59 for Clay. A number of towns have made no choice.

**For the Whig.**  
Denton, Oct. 8th, 1851.

**Mr. Mullikin.**  
I am again under the necessity of begging the use of your columns. That base calumniator, Jo. Richardson, still persists in making his barefaced, unfounded assertions through the intelligence, repeating up, and caviling on transactions for many years gone by—and of which it is impossible for him or myself to possess a correct recollection. Therefore, this is but one fact to show that he is not a man of such long memory as he fain would have people believe he is; it is also to prove that he is not so honest as he pretends he is. I mean, a case of his, calling on a certain gentleman for fees he had paid, and who held his receipt for it, not 12 months old; when the gentleman told him he had paid it, Richardson said it was not so; however the gentleman, as I have been informed, and as I am able to prove, produced his receipt for the fees, when Richardson read short memory, "O consistency thou art a jewel!" He could not recollect for 12 months, and now he vainly and foolishly tries to make the people believe that he can recollect for 12 years.

But to take some notice of his vile production.—He says that until some time in 1827, although he had his doubts about my honesty, his store dealings were confined to my store; at which time he gave orders for no longer to be done. I find by recollecting my books, that in two years and four months previous to his quitting my store, the whole of his dealings only amounted to the pitiful sum of \$44 56 cents (about plunk excepted). Does any man of sense think that that sum was the principal part of his expenditures in that time?

The general cast of Richardson's writings on the subject, as well as his general conversation for the last 4, or if not 6 years, speaks plainly that he has had no faith in me since 1827; yet he had the consummate impudence to send me a ticket requesting the pleasure of my company to a party given at his house in 1829.

Reader, judge for yourself of his meanness. After charging me with trying to cheat him concerning some plank, which I think was in 1825, and after becoming so completely convinced of my meanness as to quit all business with me in 1827, then in 1828 to send me a ticket inviting me to his house, which invitation I treated with contempt.

Every person acquainted with Richardson and myself is so completely satisfied concerning the case, that I really don't think any thing more necessary on the subject.

Every person who knows him is so well acquainted with his manner of declamation and aud fabrication, that, in future, I shall not notice any hint or assertions he may make; except he come out and make open charges.

In the year 1825, I received a vessel load, or part of a vessel load of plank, a part of which Richardson made application for. I told him the price of it, and we made a contract for 3000 feet, as it came. I then left town for a day or two, and on my return found that contrary to contract, the plank had been culled. I forthwith sent for Capt. Talbot, then his carpenter, and asked him why he culled my plank for Richardson? to which he replied that it was Richardson's order. Some short time afterwards, I called on Richardson for a settlement, as which time I asked him why he had culled the plank? and told him also, that I had charged him more for it in consequence of his having it culled, contrary to contract; he then positively denied having it culled; I told him I could prove it by Capt. Talbot; he said I could not; after which some pretty sharp words took place between Richardson and myself, the particulars of which I don't exactly recollect; I suppose though that Richardson does, as he has such a good memory in such cases. Had I time and place, and thought it necessary, I could introduce a number of cases in which his improper conduct makes a conspicuous show. But suffice it to say, that he is a contemptible inconsiderate man—who possesses not the confidence of one tenth part of his neighbours.

**JAMES SANGSTON.**

Denton, Sept. 23d 1851.  
I do hereby certify, that in the Summer of 1825, Joseph Richardson purchased of James Sangston two thousand feet of plank, at Denton Bridge, and the said Richardson called on me, to select him good plank, and I did so, but had to call it. Mr. Sangston was not at home when the plank was selected, and on his return Mr. Sangston complained, and asked me how I came to pick his plank, and I told him, that that could not be good plank, without doing so; then Mr. Sangston, called on me, to know what difference he ought to charge him. I told him he ought to ask him more than the contract, but did not say how much, as it was altogether with themselves.

**JOSEPH TALBOTT.**

**From the Boston Daily Advertiser.**  
**The Madawasca Territory.**—The Governor of Maine under a resolve of the legislature of that state, lately appointed Messrs Deane, and Kennan, commissioners to visit the disputed territory of the river St. John, to inquire into the condition and dispositions of the inhabitants, and to give them information of the proceedings and views of the government of the State in relation to them. These gentlemen entered on their mission about the middle of August having accomplished the objects of their appointment. On their arrival at the Madawasca settlement, notice of it was immediately despatched to the British authorities at Fredericton. They were soon after met by the Warden of the disputed territory by direction of the provincial government, who inquired of the objects of their mission. These being frankly explained to him, he protested against their proceeding, and told them that if they persisted it would be his duty, to continue with them. They expressed their regret at giving him the trouble, but told him that they were bound to carry their instructions into execution. He continued with them two or three days, but offered no impediment to their proceedings.

We hear nothing of the decision of the government in relation to the award of the King of the Netherlands. It is important that this question should be settled before it is rendered more difficult by new collisions between the border inhabitants.

The Portland Adv. of the 27th inst. contains the following:—**Difficulties on the Madawasca.**—Reports are in town that difficulties have occurred on the Madawasca between the British soldiers and the U. S. citizens. The latter it is said, undertook on the strength of a deed to take possession of British citizens, whereupon a quarrel ensued which terminated in the death of seven British soldiers and 4 U. S. citizens. We give this report as circulated from sources tolerably authentic; but it is well to give it too much credence before it is confirmed from the quarter itself.

The following appears in the British (N. B.) Colonist:—

**Madawasca.**—This land of IRE, (rumor says) is again in turmoil. Report says that your Yankee neighbors have taken the liberty of appointing officers &c. &c. on the British side and that his Excellency has taken prompt measures to point out their mistake. Let them be aware lest his Excellency should make a point of pointing it out at the point of the bayonet. His excellency is an old hand at taming wild men of the forest."

The Eastport papers notice the report above mentioned and add:—  
"We know not from what source the above rumor has gained currency, nor the grounds on which it is founded. We must wait the particulars."

**From the Trenton (N. J.) Emporium.**

**MORE PLAIN FACTS.**

**Addressed to the People of New Jersey.**  
General Jackson has procured from the Government of Columbia full indemnity for all the spoils he has committed on our commerce. Mr. Clay while Secretary of State procured nothing.

General Jackson has made a treaty with Columbia by which the flour of our farmers is now admitted in the ports of that country at a duty of 53, and other produce in proportion. Whereas under Mr. Clay's administration they had to pay 58 for all that was sent there.

General Jackson has compelled the Brazilian Government to pay our merchants for the vessels she took from us. These vessels were captured while Mr. Clay had the management of our foreign affairs, and he could not obtain any indemnification.

General Jackson has obtained 650,000 from Denmark for vessels of our country captured while that country was subject to Bonaparte—and which every preceding administration for the last 16 years had failed to obtain.

General Jackson has obtained between Five and Six Millions of dollars for like captures made by France, and which have also been pending more than 16 years.

General Jackson has regained the West India Trade Mr. Clay lost it.

General Jackson has made commercial treaties with Mexico, Austria and Turkey, which have tended greatly to increase and extend our trade with those regions. Mr. Clay did nothing to benefit our commerce.

The consequence of these successful operations of General Jackson's administration, has been that our Ship have increased 30 per cent in value—Millions have been added to the value of our Wharves, Storehouses, &c.—Agricultural products are rising in value, and find a ready sale.—The profits of Manufactures are doubled.—The price of labor has risen 20 per cent in our commercial cities—and 1600 houses are building in Philadelphia, as many in New York, and it is estimated that Real Estate has increased in the United States, One Hundred Millions of Dollars in value.

The Revenue derived from our Commerce will exceed 50 per cent, that of last year, (which was about 30 millions—) and will scarcely fall short of thirty millions of Dollars—that secured at New York alone will amount to eighteen millions.

The General Post Office receipts last year were \$1,655,000—this year it will be \$2,450,000.

In addition to all this—General Jackson has preserved the country in a state of profound peace—thereby removing all impediments to our continued prosperity.

He has also put an end to the wasteful extravagance of the preceding administration—saved by his veto, millions of the People's money—given a sound and safe construction to the Constitution—settled the Indian question upon just and humane principles—and introduced a salutary reform in all the branches of the Government.

**FOR THESE BENEFITS**

1. The People of KENTUCKY have, at their recent election, determined to support him in preference to Mr. Clay, and have returned to Congress two to one in his favor—by a majority of nearly 2000 of all the votes of the State.

2. The People of INDIANA have selected all their Congressmen from among his friends and turned out those who were opposed to him.

3. The People of MISSOURI have recently elected a Jackson man to Congress by 5000 majority over the Clay Candidate.

4. The People of ILLINOIS have elected a Jacksonian to Congress—and that almost without opposition.

5. The People of TENNESSEE have elected a full Jackson Congress Ticket, with one exception, and that one under a pledge that he would support the Administration.

6. The People of NORTH CAROLINA have elected none but Jacksonians—even Mr. Branch could not succeed until he had pledged himself to support the President's re-election, and his measures.

7. The People of VIRGINIA have elected the entire Administration ticket for Congress with the exception of 5 men, remaining 12 being Jacksonians.

8. The People of MARYLAND have, by their recent poll, shown that a majority in 7 out of 11 Electoral districts are for Jackson. And that if the vote was taken by general ticket, he would probably get the whole State.

10. The state of MAINE has just elected a Jackson Governor, by nearly SIX THOUSAND majority, and a large majority of Members of the Legislature.

11. New York Pennsylvania, South Carolina Alabama, and Mississippi, are known to be in his favor, by immense majorities.

12. It is also believed that Ohio will sustain him by increased Majorities.

We omitted to insert yesterday, in the hurry of making up our foreign news, the following proclamation of the Emperor of Russia.

**N. Y. Eng.**  
"Polst.—Our Proclamation of the 17th of December acquainted you with our intentions; these have hitherto been disregarded."  
"Your Sovereign offered you the means of atoning for a temporary error, by a prompt return to your duty. Far from listening to his voice, you have given ear to the perfidious suggestions of ambitious men, who make a sport of the fall of nations. These miserable men have endeavoured to make all reconciliation impossible; they have invited you to deeds which must expose you to immediate misfortune, and close against you every way to peace; they have ascribed to your King intentions which he never conceived."  
"Meanings a sanguinary and obstinate struggle has ensued. Dreadful misfortunes have desolated your country; thousands of your brave countrymen have fallen victims to a fatal insatiation."  
"The Divine Providence has not permitted the ambitious projects of those who waste your blood and the treasures of your country to prosper. Already have these provinces of the empire which you endeavored to unite in the insurrection returned to order and obedience,—the hands which were intended to spread disorder and desolate are annihilated

or driven into a foreign territory.—The troops sent to combat them will now strengthen the main army, which has passed at Vistula, which you considered as an impossible barrier. It is advancing against Warsaw. A new conflict awaits you, which can have no other than dangerous consequences."

"In this decisive moment we again address to you words of peace and clemency. May you pay more regard to them, than you did before! Those who would implicate you in their criminal projects, and draw you into their own destruction, endeavor to persuade you that you have no alternative but between desperation and death, punishment or exile. Do you give credit to their insidious insinuations. The events that have taken place have not cut off from you the way to your deliverance. Return to your duty, truly abandon all criminal projects—we are still ready to receive you into favour. The paternal disposition which caused us, on the 4th of July, to take a resolution to pardon, shall still guide our conduct towards you, but only a prompt and unconditional submission can give you a right to it."

"Given at Gurskojicko, 29th of July."  
(Signed),  
"The Minister Sec'y of State, Count GRABOWSKI."

**FREE TRADE CONVENTION.**

On Monday, Mr. Gallatin, from the committee appointed on Saturday, reported the following resolutions, which were adopted.

1st. That a permanent committee, of one person from each state represented in this Convention, be appointed, to prepare a memorial to Congress, and collect and present to that body such evidence as may be necessary, and attend in person at the next session of Congress, to promote the objects of such memorial.

2d. That the committee be directed to ask instruction of the Convention, whether they should be limited in their duty as to making a report, or what subjects ought to engage their attention, or whether they be authorized to appoint sub-committees, to prepare and report such memorials, &c., as they may think necessary to promote the objects of this convention.

On motion of Mr. Gallatin, the Convention agreed to a recess of one hour, to give the General Committee time to prepare a report.

At two o'clock the Convention was called to order. On behalf of the General Committee Mr. Gallatin reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That an appeal to the people of the United States, setting forth the evils of the inequalities of the existing tariff, and recommending such a modification of it as may conform to the purposes of revenue, and be impartial in its operations on all the states, be drafted by a committee appointed for the purpose by this Convention.

Resolved, That an address to the Congress of the United States, soliciting from that body a modification of the present tariff, so as to render it adequate to the expenses of government, and equal upon all portions of the country, be also prepared.

The following resolution was then offered: Resolved, That so much of the report of the General Committee as relates to an address to the people and a memorial to Congress, be referred to that committee for the purpose of preparing and reporting the same to this Convention.

The gentleman who offered this resolution stated that he made it as well for the purpose of saving time, as under the belief that the members of the General Committee had already had an interchange of opinion upon the objects of the Convention, and were fully competent to prepare both addresses. The question being taken, a division was called for, when Messrs. Carter and Everett were appointed tellers, who reported that the resolution was carried, 117 gentlemen voting in the affirmative.

Mr. Poindexter of Mississippi, and a gentleman from Maine, also offered resolutions.—Those of Mr. Poindexter, resolved a pledge on the part of the Convention, in which their lives, fortunes and sacred honours were thrown into the scale, in an effort to preserve and perpetuate the Union; also, a resolve that all laws regulating labour by penal enactments or by bounties, are inconsistent with the principles of a free government, and a palpable violation of the rights of the people of the United States. Also, that the object of the Constitution is to define the powers of the government, to limit the acts of the majority, and protect the rights of the minority. Also, that the law of Congress, passed 19th May, 1828, for the protection of American manufactures, &c. is unequal in its operations on the great interests of the nation—is opposed to agriculture, commerce and navigation, recognizes and imposes a system of unjust taxation, which cannot and ought not to be submitted to, when all hope of redress is abandoned.

The resolutions, of which the above is the substance, it was proposed to refer to the General Committee. Governor Miller, Mr. St. John, and another gentleman spoke in favor of the reference, which was opposed, on the ground that the resolution referred might be considered as instructions to the Committee.

Mr. Cheves said, that the question as to the constitutionality of the Tariff must come up, and if no one else would bring it before the Convention, he would perform that duty. He believed the resolutions of the gentleman from Mississippi to be too diffuse, as involving a whole code of law; but with regard to the legality of the Tariff, as construed, according to the constitution, it was a question that must be discussed, and he was sure there was no necessity of avoiding its discussion.

Mr. Berrien said, that, in order to know how far the resolution under consideration might be considered as instructing the Committee, he called for their reading. They were accordingly read, and the opinion of the Chair being asked for, it was given in favour of the reference, and they were accordingly referred.

On motion of Mr. Gallatin, it was Resolved, That when this Convention adjourns it adjourn to meet on Wednesday next, at 12 o'clock, M., in order to afford the General Committee time to prepare the addresses.

**Inquire.**  
From the Boston Courier.

Mr. Wirt.—We are not in the least surprised that the Anti-Masonic Convention now sitting at Baltimore should deem it desirable to have Mr. Wirt accept their nomination, after Judge McLean and others had declined the honor; but we confess that we are somewhat astonished that Mr. Wirt should have so freely and so promptly acceded to their wishes. It looks as if he had been waiting for their invitation. It does not appear, from the accounts yet received, that he required a moment's time for deliberation; but on the contrary, he seems to have been ready to put on the harness, or, perhaps, was already harnessed, and waited only to be taken to the cart. Mr. Wirt has been considered an honorable and high minded gentleman, true to his prin-

ciples and faithful to his friends. Does he now, for the first time in a life of sixty years forsake them, and consent to be made an instrument, a mere tool, in the hands of a party, the most unprincipled and profligate, as well as the most foolish and ridiculous, that has ever been organized in this or any other country, for the empty honor (!) of being voted for in three or four states, for President? For, as to being elected, he surely cannot be so thoroughly inoculated with the conceit as to imagine that he can obtain a majority of the votes of the people of this republic. We are unwilling to believe that he has consented to be a candidate for the Presidency, in the manner represented, without some qualification, that has not yet been made public.

**DIED.**