

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY EDWARD MULLIKIN, PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

THE TERMS Are Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per Annum payable half yearly in advance. Advertisements inserted three times for One Dollar; and continued weekly for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per square.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot County Court, and to me directed and delivered, by the clerk thereof, at the suit of John Valiant, against Henry Delahay, will be sold at public sale, at the front Door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 15th of November 1831 between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 P. M. the following property to wit: one house and lot, where Solomon Macanahan lives, and one horse and GIG, one horse cart, one Buggy, one Saddle, 13 Windsor chairs, 3 Bedsteads, 3 Beds and furniture, two tables, seized and taken to satisfy the aforesaid f. fa. interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by J. M. FAULKNER, Shf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot County Court, and to me directed and delivered, by the clerk thereof, at the suit of Joseph Martin, against Nancy Jones, will be sold at public sale for cash, at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY, the 22nd day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property to wit, all the estate, right, title, interest and claim, of her the said Nancy Jones, of, in and to, that tract or parcel of land, called Barnston, 'Cox's addition,' and part 'Samuel's Beginning,' situated on Island Creek, in Talbot County containing the quantity of 123 acres of land, more or less, taken to satisfy the aforesaid venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by W. M. TOWNSEND, late Shf. Oct. 25 5t

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot County Court, and to me directed and delivered, by the clerk thereof, one at the suit of the State of Maryland at the instance and for the use of John Stevens, Jr. adm'r. D. B. N. of Peter Stevens, Jr. dec'd against James Cain, Ex'r. of Lewis McGinney, and the other at the suit of the State of Maryland, use of John Stevens, Jr. adm'r. D. B. N. of Peter Stevens, dec'd against James Cain, Public Sale, and sold to the highest bidder at the late residence of the said Cain, on Wednesday the 16th of November next, the following property: one horse, one cart, and one GIG and Harness, also all that parcel of Land of which the said James Cain died possessed, viz. part Marsh Land, near Parson's Landing, containing 165 acres of land, more or less, all so part of Bosman's addition and Sandy Hill, containing 191 acres of Land, more or less, part of 'True Trust,' containing 24 acres of land, more or less; the goods and chattels lands and tenements of the said Cain, seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid writs of venditioni exponas, and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by J. M. FAULKNER, Shf. Oct. 25 4w

To Rent for the ensuing Year.

That neat and comfortable dwelling house now occupied by the Subscriber, situate on the corner of West and Court Streets; attached to the dwelling is an excellent stable, carriage House and Granary. ALSO the dwelling house now occupied by Mr. Lucas, adjoining the brick house formerly occupied by James Cockayne. The House is in good order and has a large Garden &c. attached to it. To a good tenant the above property will be rented on very accommodating terms.

Apply to THOS. S. COOK, Easton, Oct. 4 3times

FEMALE ACADEMY.

MISS M. G. NICOLS will again resume the duties of her profession on Monday the 19th inst. Grateful for the liberal patronage she has received in the year past, she solicits a continuance of the favors of her friends and the public generally—assisted by her brother Mr. T. C. Nicols, she flatters herself that she will be enabled to give general satisfaction.

NOTICE.

HAVING sold out my entire stock of Goods to Mr. S. S. Muckey, and declined the Mercantile Business, those who are indebted to me on book, are requested to call at an early period and settle their accounts, as I am determined to bring my business to a close. I hope no further notice will be wanting.

JOHN W. JENKINS, Oct. 25.

TO BE LET.

For the Ensluing Year, THAT convenient Dwelling House with Garden, situated in Easton, and on Dover Street, and now occupied by Mr. Edward S. Hopkins. The Subscriber would sell this property on accommodating terms, or exchange it for lands.

Apply to Mr. Edward S. Hopkins, or the subscriber, JOHN LEEDS KERR, Easton, Oct. 25

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, October 12, 1831.

THE House of Representatives by a resolution of the 4th of May, 1830, directed the Secretary of the Treasury to collect and communicate to the House such information, and report his views on the same, as in his opinion, may be useful and important to Congress in enacting regulations for the navigation of steam-boats or steam vessels, with a view to guard against the dangers arising from the bursting of their boilers.

Such measures were accordingly taken as were thought best calculated to obtain the requisite information. But, although some highly interesting and valuable communications have been received, the Department has not succeeded in collecting the facts sufficient to enable it to fulfil the directions of the House.

In consideration, therefore, of the difficulty of obtaining the requisite information, by any means within the power of the Department, and of the deep interest which the community, and more especially those engaged in steam navigation, have in the subject, it is thought best to make this public application to all who may be able, and are disposed, to promote the benevolent object of the Resolution.

Accidents, like those which it is the desire of the House to prevent, have, unfortunately, been so numerous that many persons will have it in their power to state the causes and circumstances of such casualties; and these, collected from various parts of the Union, cannot fail to be highly useful.

With a view to assist in giving that information, a precise and explicit character, the following queries were prepared.

- 1. It is not intended, however, to confine it to the points presented to them, or to the form of communication which they may seem to indicate. On the contrary, the Department will be happy to receive any information in such manner as the writer may be pleased to employ.
2. It is desirable that communications on this subject should be transmitted by the first of December, or early as may be thereafter.
3. LOUIS McLANE, Secretary of the Treasury.

INTERROGATORIES IN RELATION TO THE BURSTING OF STEAM BOILERS.

- 1. Are you acquainted with the nature and use of Steam Engines? In what employment have you been engaged? Were you present, and in what capacity, at the bursting of any steam boiler, or collapsing of a flue; or have you been made acquainted, by other means, with the facts in any such case? If so, in what case?
2. In that case, was the water in the boiler above the gauge cocks? If not, at what height, compared with the lower gauge cock?
3. If the boiler contained a flue, what was the difference between the height of its upper side and that of the lower gauge cock?
4. What was the weight per square inch on the safety valve?
5. Had the safety valve ever been found at the time?
6. Had that part of the boiler above the water ever been heated to a red heat, or approached thereto?
7. Was there any incrustation or sediment found at the bottom of the boiler? If so, what was its thickness and composition?
8. In what part was the boiler rent, and what was the appearance and extent of the rent?
9. If the bursting happened to the boiler of a steam boat, was the boat under way, or at rest? Was the valve open? If so, how long before the accident? Was it opened by the engineer, or by pressure?
10. Was the piston going at its usual speed, or faster, or slower?
11. Had the firemen found any unusual difficulty in keeping up the motion of the engine, previously to the bursting of the boiler, and, if so, how long before?
12. Do the iron boilers used in the western waters generally accumulate a calcareous incrustation at the bottom? If so, have any or what means been used, with success, to prevent it?
13. Is it observed that when there is a sediment or incrustation on the bottom of the boiler, it requires more fire than usual to raise the steam; and how often is the sediment removed, and by what means?
14. Are any means used for preventing incrustation on the bottom of boilers; and, if so, what effect has been observed?
15. Have any means been employed to prove steam boilers before they are used or afterwards, and what pressure has usually been applied to iron of a given thickness?—Are the proofs made when the iron is cold or hot?
16. Is there any instrument employed to ascertain the temperature of the boiler above the water, or of the steam in the upper part of the boiler? If so what is it?
17. What means are used to prevent the fire from the fire place and flue from extending to the boat?
18. Have you ever seen steam boilers heated to a red heat on the upper side? If so, in such a temperature regarded as a cause of exploding the boiler?
19. Have any means been used, in the construction of boilers or fire place, to prevent the heating of the upper part of the boiler? If so, what are they?
20. How many persons were scalded by steam, and at what distance was each from the boiler? At what distance from the boiler was the steam supposed to be hot enough to scald? Was the current of steam from the rent in the boiler instantaneous, or did it continue for some time, and how long? What number of persons were wounded by the parts of the boiler or machinery, which were driven off by the explosion, and what position did each of such persons occupy in the boat?
21. Have you ever observed the piston to move irregularly for a few minutes, or a few strokes, alternately faster or slower than its usual speed, without perceiving any change in the resistance to the paddles, or any other obvious cause for such irregularity; and, if so, how it was accounted for?
22. To what immediate cause have you attributed the bursting of steam boilers, which have come within your knowledge?
23. Are there any other facts within your knowledge, in relation to this subject, which appears to be important in the present inquiry? If so, please to state them.
24. To be published twice a week in the papers authorized to publish the laws. Oct 14—oct 25—1st D

FOR SALE OR RENT

FOR the ensuing year the dwelling house on Dover Street at present in the occupancy of John Bennett, Esqr. Also, The dwelling house on Dover street at present under rent to Mr. JAMES L. SMITH. Apply to PHILLIP WALLIS, Balt. October 25 1831

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has the pleasure of informing his friends and the public that he has just returned from Baltimore with a complete assortment of DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, and handsome Calicoes, OF VARIOUS PATTERNS AND PRICES Also a General Assortment of Groceries, China, Glass & Queensware, &c. &c. All of which he will sell at the lowest rates for cash. EDWARD S. HOPKINS. Oct. 11 Sw

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of fieri facias (one at the suit of Jerry Bowlin, the other at the suit of Perry Porter), issued by Thomas Bluff, Esq. and to me directed, against Robert L. Harrison, will be sold at Constable's sale, on Monday the 14th November next, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M. at St. Michaels, one negro girl named Fanny, and one negro girl named Anna, late the property of said Harrison, taken to satisfy the above writs, with the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by A. S. COLSTON, Constable. Oct 25 2v

Fifth Census.

Department of State, Washington, 25th Oct. 1831.

THE Accounts of the Marshal of the United States, in relation to the Fifth Census, being in a course of final settlement, all persons who have been employed by the Marshal in that service, are requested to give information to this Department of the amount received by them and that which remains due from the Several Marshals, by whom they were respectively employed. Nov 1 3t

Department of State, Patent Office, Oct. 24, 1831.

APPLICANTS for Patents, are requested to inform, that no letters, no Patent for any Machine, or improvement therein, will be issued, until a good model thereof be furnished to this Office. By order of the Secretary of State. JOHN D. CRAIG, Superintendent. nov 1 3t

CLARK'S OFFICE, Baltimore, Sept. 28, 1831.

REPORT of the Drawing of the Maryland State Lottery, No. 8, for 1831. No. 14085 (odd No.) the capital prize of \$6000 \$485 do 2000 \$305 do 1000 \$673 do 500 \$616 do 300 \$399 do 200 \$1509 \$6182 do 100 \$1366 \$779 do 50 \$853 \$1834 \$14102 do 25 \$19563 \$164 do 10 With 10 prizes of \$20, 20 of 10, 100 of \$5, 150 of \$3 and 10,000 of \$2, each. No. 14085 an odd number, having drawn the capital prize, agreeably to the scheme, therefore all the odd numbers, being those ending with 1, 3, 5, 7 or 9, are each entitled to \$2, in addition to whatever prize they may have drawn besides. All marked thus * sold at Clark's. One quarter of the \$6000 on hand at Clark's.

MARYLAND STATE Lottery

No. 9, for 1831.—Will be drawn in Baltimore on WEDNESDAY, 30th Nov. on the ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM, by which the purchaser of two or more chances, must draw gross, at least one half of the sum invested.—Highest Prize, \$6000.

Table with columns for prize amounts and quantities. Includes entries like '1 prize of \$6000 is \$6000', '1 do 2000 do 2000', '1 do 1000 do 1000', '1 do 500 do 500', '1 do 300 do 300', '1 do 200 do 200', '4 do 100 do 400', '5 do 50 do 250', '10 do 20 do 200', '20 do 10 do 200', '100 do 5 do 500', '150 do 3 do 450', '10,000 do 2 do 20,000'. Half Tickets one dollar.—Quarters 50 cts.

To be had at CLARK'S

Offices, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Gay, N. E. corner of Baltimore and Charles-sts.

Where the highest Prizes in the State Lotteries have been obtained, sold, at any other office.

*Orders either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to JOHN CLARK, Lottery Vender, Baltimore. Nov. 1

Wanted Immediately, FROM 3 to 4 thousand feet of 5-8 Walnut plank, for which the highest cash price will be given. JOHN MECONEKIN. Easton, Nov. 1

According to promise, we now give a scene from the tragedy De Lara. We have preferred one in which the hero does not present himself, that our readers may observe that the writer has not bestowed his care on one leading character. The dialogue will be perceived, to be between a father and his daughter. Daily Chronicle.

Zoraya. Thy blood of the Abencerrages flows As mingling juices within these veins. [Pause.] No look of lawless passion ever sent The crimson crimson to thy daughter's cheek. Fernand loves me, but the captive maid Receives as ravenant and true a homage, As if a maiden of Spain she wore. I have received thee, father, given my heart And pledged my faith, unsmothered by thy blessing. But being in my innocence, I dare Remedy my bottom to the glittering steel, And let thee, with my dying breath, that here Fernand's worshipp'd image is cashir'd.

Osman. Would that the tomb of her who made My father, Had opened on thee, the infant of a day— Sweet as thy bud, but fatal in thy bloom. Leagues with the fell oppressors of thy land, The crown of the country shall be thine: Leagues with an infidel! May Allah send— Zoraya. Oh! curse me not; thou know'st not all my crime. Thou, who redeem thyself from captive chains, Assume the Christian name, yet loathest his creed. I at the bidding kneel before the cross; But ere the mandate came, my heart had bowed In adoration to the Christian's God. This sacred cross I've sheltered in my breast—

Osman. [Snatching it from her hand and washing it upon the ground.] Perish the symbol of a faith abhorred— Perish the seal of infamy and we, Down, down to dust.

Zoraya. [Throwing herself at his feet and grasping the cross.] No, temple on thy child, But mine from sacrifice this holy relic. Fernand's mother, on the bed of death, Gave me this pledge of her immortal hope. This precious pledge, I'll guard it as of old The ancient Hebrews watch'd the ark of Heaven. Oh! hadst thou seen the glory that illumined The dying features of the lively saint; The light of glory, the extasy, the peace, Thou wouldst, like me, have wept and have believed. Faith, faith is a truth, I feel there is, In this religion sealed by blood divine. It gives the strength to wrestle with thy wrath; It arms the me, a young and timid maid, With a power a hero's arm this moment lacks. This deed, O heaven, Back to thy guardian heart, This deed, O heaven, Back to thy guardian heart, This deed, O heaven, Back to thy guardian heart.

Osman. Shame of thy lineage, alien from thy kind; Traitor's, exulting in thy daring guilt! I have no daughter. Never by it said That this unnatural thing is child of mine. I will have none—away, thou serpent, Whom once I warmed and fostered in my breast— 'Tis done, there is no other place to sting. Fool that I was, amidst the wreck of fame, The death of joy, I dreamed that fate had left A daughter, and still more, that she did love.

Zoraya. Thou can't not utter it. Heaven will not hear. Thus prostrate at thy feet Behold me fall submissive to thy will. Leave me this cross, this anchor of my faith, Take all the rest; but leave, oh! leave me this.

Osman. Swear then, thou wilt not wed this Christian youth. Lift up thy hand, and call upon the power Whom thou adorest to attest the truth.

Zoraya. Father, I will not be Fernando's bride: By yon high heaven, that hears my solemn vow, And bid recording angels write it there.

TO AUTUMN.—By John Keats.

Season of nuts and yellow fruitfulness! Close bosom-friend of the maturing sun! Conspiring with him how to load and bless With fruit the vines that round the thatch-eaves run; To bend with apples the moss'd cottage-trees, And fill all fruit with ripeness to the core; To swell the ground, and plump the hazel shells With a sweet kernel, to set building more; And stir the warm days for the bees, Until they think warm days will never cease, For summer has o'erbrimm'd their clammy cells.

Who has not seen thee oft amidst thy store? Sometimes whoever seeks abroad, may find Thee sitting careless on a grassy floor; Thy hair soft lifted by the morn'ning wind; Or on a half-reap'd furrow sound a sleep; Drow'd with the fume of poppies, while the hook Spares the next sward, all its twisting flows; And sometimes like a gleaner, thou dost keep Steady by laden head, across a brook; Or by a sledge-press with patient look, Thou watchest the last oozings, hours by hours

Where art the songs of spring?—Oh where are they? Think not of them; thou hast thy music too, While winds that blow from the soft dying day, And touch the subtle bloom with rosy hue, Then in a swifft choir shall small goats mourn, Among the river shallows—borne aloft, Or sinking, as the light wind lives or dies. And full grown lambs loud bleat from hilly bourn; Hedge crickets sing, and now with treble soft, The redbreast whistles from a garden-croft; And gathering swallows twitter in the skies.

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

The election of Representatives to the next Congress, in the twenty-four States, is now completed.—The state of parties being a matter of some speculation, as well as interesting, we have designated, in the following table, the political character of each member.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Those in italics are National Republicans. Those marked * are Antislaverys. Those marked † are friendly to Mr. Calhoun. Those not marked are Jacksonians.

- MAINE. John Anderson, Leonard Jarvis, Cornelius Holland, Rufus McIntyre, George Egan, James Bates, Edward Kavanagh, New-Hampshire. John Broadhead, Thomas Chandler, Joseph Hammons, Henry Hubbard, John W. Weeks, Joseph M. Harper. RHODE ISLAND. Tristram Burgess, Dutee J. Pearce. MASSACHUSETTS. J. A. S. Dearborn, Isaac C. Bates, Rufus Choate, John Davis, Edward Everett, John Quincy Adams, Nathan Appleton, Geo. Grennell, Jr., Joseph G. Kendall, John Reed, Geo. N. Briggs. TWO VACANCIES. VERMONT. Wm. Cabot, Horace Everett, Jonathan Hunt. TWO VACANCIES. CONNECTICUT. Noyes Barber, John W. Ellsworth, J. W. Huntington, Ralph I. Ingersoll, Wm. L. Storrs, Ebenezer Young. NEW YORK. John A. Collier, Gamaliel H. Barstow, Bates Cooke, Wm. Babcock, John Dickson, G. H. Wheeler, F. L. Tracy, F. Red. Whiteley, Edmund H. Pendleton, John W. Taylor, Samuel J. Wilkes, Wm. G. Angel, Samuel T. Bergen, James C. Brodhead, Joseph Bouck, Charles Dayan, U. F. Doubleday, Wm. Hogan, Michael Hoffman, John King, G. Y. Lansing, J. M. Loring, J. C. Jewett, Job Pierpont, Nathaniel Pitcher, Nathan Soule, Edward C. Reed, Erasmus Root, C. P. White, C. C. Campbell, Aaron Ward, Daniel Wardwell. NEW JERSEY. Lewis Condit, Silas Condit, Richard M. Cooper, Thomas H. Hughes, James C. Randolph, Isaac Southard. PENNSYLVANIA. *Harmer Denny, *Robert Allison, *John Banks, *T. M. McKennan, *Wm. Hiester, *David Potts, Jr., John G. Wainwright, Andrew Stewart, Thomas H. Crawford, Richard Coulter, James Ford, John C. Bacher, Peter Hart, Jr., John Gilmore, Henry Horn, Adam King, King, H. A. Mullenberg, Joel K. Mann, Samuel A. Smith, Philander Stephens, Lewis Dewart, Joel B. Sutherland, One vacancy. MARYLAND. Benj. C. Howard, J. T. H. Worthington, Geo. E. Mitchell, B. L. Spenser, Francis Thomas. MR. CALHOUN'S REPLY TO MAJOR EATON. From the Pendleton Messenger. Major Eaton has, in his late address, gratuitously dragged my name into his controversy with a part of his associates in the late administration. The station which he occupies, and the relation in which he is well known to stand to the head of the Executive branch of the Government, are calculated to give more weight to his representations, at least with many, than what belongs to the anonymous communications of the day; yet I would not have deemed his statement worthy of my notice, had he confined himself to the vague insinuations, which constitute the great body of his address, as far as it relates to me. To give color to his general charges, he has ventured, in a few instances, to descend into detail, and to give statements of facts, but in a manner wholly erroneous; which, however, might be received by the public as true, were I to remain silent. They have, in fact, been already so received in some respectable quarters. I am thus compelled, in self-defence, to correct the errors of his statements, as far as they concern me. The occurrences which are the subject of his address, are of a character to render me solicitous, that the great body of his address, should be presented in the light which truth and justice require. The memory of them will probably outlive the present day; and a decent regard for the opinions of those who are succeeded

us, naturally makes me desirous that I should not seem to have any other connection with events, little calculated to do credit to the history of the day, than what I really had.

It is impossible to doubt that the main drift of Major Eaton's address is to hold me up as the real author of all the discord which is alleged to have prevailed in the late cabinet, and to which he endeavors to trace its dissolution, and which he would have the public believe, originated in a low and miserable squabble, on my part, in relation to the succession to the Presidential chair. With this view, and in order to give a political aspect to the refusal of Mrs. Calhoun to visit Mrs. Eaton, he states, that she and myself called in the first instance on him and Mrs. Eaton, during their absence at Philadelphia; intending it to be inferred, that in declining intercourse afterwards, we were actuated by political motives, and not by considerations connected with duty. Unfortunately for Major Eaton, his statement is not correct. Mrs. Calhoun never called on Mrs. Eaton at the time he states, not at any other time before, or since, nor did she ever leave her card for her, nor authorize any one to do so; and she is entirely ignorant through the first call on the Vice President and his family; and in conformity with this rule, Major Eaton had called on me, on my arrival at Washington, before his marriage, which I afterwards returned; and, not finding him at home, left my card. This was, probably, while he was absent at Philadelphia, and was the only intercourse I had with him, as far as I can recollect, during the whole session, except what took place in the Senate chamber, or when we casually met at parties.

This is not the first time, that Mrs. Calhoun has contradicted the statement that she had visited Mrs. Eaton. It was reported at the time, that she had visited Mrs. Eaton, and that her card had been left. She then, on all suitable occasions, contradicted it, as directly and pointedly as she now does, and in particular to two respectable ladies from Tennessee (wives of members) who then resided in an adjoining boarding house.

The erroneous statement of Major E. compels me to give a correct version of what actually occurred; but which I never intended to intrude on the public, and now state, with great reluctance, even in self-defence. When he and Mrs. Eaton made their visit, I was not at home, as he states, and did not return till after they had retired.—When I returned, Mrs. Calhoun mentioned they had been there, and said she would not see Mrs. Eaton, but that Mrs. Eaton was, and she had not been with Mr. Eaton at the servant had not announced their names. She of course treated them with civility. She could not, with propriety, do otherwise. The relation which Mrs. Eaton bore to the society of Washington, became the subject of some general remarks. The next morning she informed me, that she had made up her mind not to return her visit. She said, that she considered herself in the light of a stranger in the place; that she knew nothing of Mrs. Eaton, or the truth, or falsehood of the imputation on her character; and that she conceived it to be the duty of Mrs. Eaton, if innocent to open her intercourse with the ladies who resided in the place, and who had the best means of forming a correct opinion of her conduct, and not with those who, like herself, had no means of forming a correct judgment. I replied, that I approved of her decision, though I foresaw the difficulties in which it would probably involve me; but that I viewed the question involved as paramount to all political considerations, and was prepared to meet the consequences, as to myself, be they what they might.

So far from political motives having any influence in the course adopted, could they have been permitted to have any weight in the question, the very reverse course would have been pursued. The road to favour and patronage lay directly before me, could I have been base enough to tread it. The intimate relation between the General Jackson and Major Eaton was well known, as well as the interest that the former took in Mrs. Eaton's case; but as degraded as I would have felt myself, had I sought power in that direction, I would not have considered the infamy less had we adopted the course we did from any other motive. It was a high and sacred regard to duty. It was not, in fact, a question of the exclusion of one already admitted to society, but the admission of one already excluded. Before the marriage, while she was Mrs. Timberlake, she had not been admitted into the society of Washington, and the real question was, whether the marriage with Major Eaton should open the door already closed on her; or, in other words, whether official rank and patronage, should, or should not, prove paramount to that censorship, which the sex exercises over itself, and on which, all must acknowledge, the purity and dignity of the female character usually depend. Had the case been different, had a scheme been formed to exclude Mrs. Eaton, with political views, as is insinuated, the folly would have been equalled only by its profligacy. Happy for our country, this important censorship is too high and too pure to be influenced by any political considerations whatever. It is equally beyond the scope of power, or influence to exclude the virtuous and unsuspected female from society, as experience has found it to be to raise the suspected to that elevation. This point may now be considered settled, unless, indeed, the public should permit the fruits of the great victory that has been achieved, in favor of the morals of the country, by the high minded independence and virtue of the ladies of Washington, to be lost by perverted and false representations of the real question at issue.

With the same view, and not much less erroneously, Major Eaton has given a statement of my application to him in favor of a friend for the place of chief clerk in the War Department. He has so drawn up his statement, as to make an impression, that I suspended an official intercourse with him, because he refused to comply with my application. The fact is far otherwise. It is true, that at the request of my friend, who was also a warm and devoted friend of General Jackson, and had suffered from his attachment to him, I did present him