strong at the commencement of the campaign, it has lost about 10,000 men, but re-inforcements have since supplied their place. It is commanded by Ibrahim, the son of the Pacha, the same who commanded the Egyptian forces sent to Greece, when he was compelled to return by the destruction of the fleet at Navarino. He occupies with detachments all the towns in Syria from Jaffa to and including Tripoli. The population of Lebanon have embraced the cause of Mehemet Ali. They are warlike mountaineers, almost wholly Christians, and can if necessary bring from 25,000 to 30,000 men into the field. An independent prince named Emir Bechir is at their head.

Mehemet foreseeing that he would be outlawed by the Divan, has caused the Sheriff of Mecca to issue a proclamation, addressed to the faithful, in which the Grand Seignor himself is excommunicated and declared a traitor and rebel to the Mahometan faith.

Europeans in Egypt consider the chances of this contest all in favor of Mehemet Ali.—They state that the Arabian troops fight with great resolution, are very sober and capable of supporting fatigue, and that an excellent discipline is kept up in their ranks. The cavalry is extremely well mounted, and the light artillery would be considered not unworthy of a well appointed European army.—*N. Y. Cour. & Enq.*

"United States" Bank.—This institution is a *private corporation*, with a capital of 35,000,000 of dollars.

It is a "*United States*" Bank only in *name*—like the *United States'* Hotel—the *United States'* Gazette. The United States holds a small amount of stock in the company it is true—and it is also true that it holds stock in twenty other private companies, as the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, &c.

This private Bank is just as liable to fail as any other bank—if it should fail the Government is not liable to redeem a dollar of its paper—it is, in all respects, merely a private incorporation, and liable only as other private companies are liable.

It is managed and controlled wholly by a Board of Managers who meet in Philadelphia—of which Board Mr. Biddle is the President.

Mr. Biddle and a friend or two of his, have, for many years, elected a majority of this Board themselves by their votes and the proxies which they hold—and do it still.

More, considerably more, than one third of the whole stock is held by British Lords, Dukes, Generals, &c.

It is therefore a private company of wealthy men who control this Bank—it is owned by rich men in England and America—no poor man, scarcely a working farmer or mechanic in the country owns a do lar of the stock.

It is a great monied monopoly in the hands of a few aristocrats—headed by Nicholas Biddle.

This private company of wealthy foreigners and natives, are now in the field with all their money, power and influence, seeking openly to put down the administration of the People.

Who do they want to elect?

Henry Clay, one of their attorneys, they seek to make President of the United States.

John Sergeant, another of their attorneys, and a member of the Board of Managers, they seek to make Vice President of the United States.

What is their object?

They want to elect their *own servants* and *agents* to rule the people of this country.

That they may get their charter renewed. Get an increase of power—Get the foreign stock holders released from taxation on their stock—Get their feet on the necks of the people.

Let them succeed in this, and who will govern the country?

The United States Bank—The President, Mr. Biddle, will be "*King*"—he governs the Bank—the Bank governs Messrs. Clay and Sergeant, and Messrs. Clay and Sergeant will govern the people.

Let it be remembered!—The United States Bank is a private company, owned by private individuals, controlled by private individuals—these all belonging to the aristocratic orders, and responsible to no body.

This private company now controls 200,000,000 of money—it boasts that all the State Banks exist by its permission—it boasted that Gen. Jackson would not dare to veto it. He has done it. It now boasts that it will turn him out of office, and put its attorneys in his place.

What think you of these things Jerseymen!—Do you vote with the Bank or the People?—Are you for "King Biddle" and his English aristocracy—or for old Hickory? That's the question. There's no mistake about it.

Trenton Emporium.

Telegraph Extra.—We are glad to perceive that the Bank Editors generally are recommending the proposed Extra of Duff Green to the patronage of their party. That paper is the open advocate of *Calhoun* and NULLIFICATION. Nothing could be thrown into the hands of the people which would more effectually open their eyes to the unprincipled means which are put in requisition to destroy Andrew Jackson. Here we have the leaders of the Clay Bank party using their exertions and paying their money to disseminate a doctrine which they have all denounced as treasonable and fatal to the Union, for the avowed purpose of putting down a man who has emphatically said—"*The Union must be preserved.*" They thus make themselves the abettors of treason in the eyes of the people! Success to their efforts in distributing the vile sheet! *Give* it to all the people in the northern, middle and western states, and let the Bank *pay the bill.* Thousands of honest men who now advocate the cause of the Bank and of Clay, will abandon them with indignation and scorn, when they find them thus promoting the cause of *Nullification.* It will convince them of the principle, or rather the *total want of principle*, by which their ambitious leaders are stimulated to act.—*Globe.*

THE PROSPECT.

Illinois.—We learn by the papers from this democratic State, that Messrs. *Duncan, Slade* and *Casey*, the Jackson candidates for Congress, have been elected by large majorities over their Clay opponents.

By accounts in the Democrat, printed at Indianapolis, Indiana, it will be seen that the Jackson party have a majority in the Legislature, which has not been the case for many years. A Jacksonian will no doubt be elected to the Senate from that State next winter The electoral vote of Indiana, will be given to Jackson in November, by a majoity of thousands.

From Missouri, we also learn that the Jackson party have elected, their Governor, Lieut. Governor, and two thirds of the Legislature. The re-election of Col. Benton, the able and fearless defender of the President and his administration, is beyond all doubt. Mr. Clay's prospects in the west, are *blue indeed.*

From the St. Louis Beacon.

Missouri Election.—Returns from all the counties leave no doubt of the election of *Dunklin* and *Boggs*, Governor and Lieut. Governor of the State, and of *Genl. Ashley* Representative in the next Congress. The result shows the strength of Gen. Jackson in this State, and the entire devotion of the people to his re-election.

Dunklin,	9,121
Bull,	8,035
Dorriss,	386
Smith,	314
Boggs,	8,361
M'Clelland,	7,641
Wells,	8,836
Ashley,	9,498

Mr. Birch received 273.

☞It is due to Mr. B. to say, that he was withdrawn by his friends a short time previous to the election.

Good News from Vermont.—The election for governor, lieutenant governor, treasurer, councillors, and members of Congress, took place on Tuesday, 4th inst. The following returns from the town of Bennington, (a name full of patriotic associations,) show how the matter stands among the "Green Mountain Boys."

From the Editor of the Bennington Gazette to the editor of the Argus, dated

"*Bennington, Sept.* 5.

"Dear Sir—Our election took place yesterday, in this town. The republicans have triumphed! Our Congress votes stands, for

O. C. Merrill (Jackson)	268
R. Skinner (Clay)	66
John Phelps (Anti)	35
Scattering	45

"For governor and council ticket—Jackson 218, Clay 145, Anti 96. Town representative—John S. Robinson, Esq a young man of deserved popularity, and second to none in point of talents. In this country, last year, there was a large majority against us; now we have a majority in our favour.—The *Veto* has done the business for us. The towns heard from are, for Jackson 3, Clay 2. All, however, have given majorities for Jackson congress. Let no man say Vermont will not be for Jackson next November.

A Change.—The Petersburg Intelligencer, hitherto an opposition paper, in a long address to its patrons avows its intention of supporting the re-election of Andrew Jackson, esteeming his success as the event upon which alone must depend, at this time, the support of the principles of the government, and by which our national prosperity and happiness will be best promoted. This circumstance may be set down among the signs of the times, with which our opponents are constantly flattering themselves.

Good News from the South.—Mr. Cheves has avowed himself as opposed to nullification. The Charleston City Gazette says, "The 'signs of the times,' that recently boded storms and sorrows and a miserable shipwreck of our noblest hopes, now indicate the most cheering and happy auguries for the future. Witness the manly and vigorous efforts of Mr. Blair, the honest disclaimer of Nuckolls: the sound and consistent and independent vindication of our Drayton, the frank and high minded acknowledgement of Barnwell, that he and those who signed the 'manifesto,' were in error; and now the '*still small voice of reason*,' that is put forth by the wise and discriminating Cheves! What do they all promise but the *salvation* and honor of the State?"

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

The following letter concerning Quarantine Regulations in Sweden, is published for the information of persons trading with that country.

Count De Wetterstedt to Mr. Hughes.

Stockholm, 6th June, 1832.

Sir—The Royal College of Commerce had, by a publication dated 30th April last decreed, that vessels arriving from the Ports of Finland, Russia, Prussia, Lubeck, Holstein, on the Baltic and from the Canal de Schleswig Holstein, from the banks of the Elbe, Weser, and Eyden, or from the Holstein northern coast, would, from the 15th instant, be admitted into the Ports of Sweden without performing any preliminary quarantine; provided they were possessed with certificates stating that the Cholera had not appeared at the place of departure, since Febuary.

Whilst confirming, Sir, these measures, I hasten to inform you, that vessels thus bound, will have to cause an examination of their certificates at any quarantine ground at their option, that may be near to the place of their destination; and pay the quarantine visiting duties prescribed by section 28 of the Ordinance of 17th March, to wit: 4 Schellings for each last, and 2 Riks dalers for the pratique—which duties consequently, shall no more be required to be paid, as was first required, at the place of destination.—You will easily conceive that these measures are wholly for the interest of trade. The examination of their ship papers taking place in a quarantine establishment, their authenticity and efficiency will be greater than if it were done by the local authorities at their places of destination; and the navigation will thereby avoid the risk of being sent back for the least irregularity, to a quarantine ground.

I pray you, Sir, to communicate the above fact to your Government, and to accept the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

(Signed)

COUNT DE WETTERSTEDT,

Mr. Hughes, Charge D'Affaires of the U. S. of America.

St. Louis, Aug. 28.

The War.—The arrival of the William Wallace at this port, from Galena, confirms the report to which we alluded last week, of an engagement between a party of the Sioux Indians and the hostile band of Sacs and Foxes. The victory over the latter was a most decisive one: two hundred of them being killed, and forty taken prisoners. Only about 70 warriors escaped. Among the prisoners, is Na opope, the second in command in all the enterprises against the Whites, and the celebrated Prophet. Black Hawk, it is said by the prisoners, was wounded by a shot from the steam boat Warrior, in the action at the crossing of the Mississippi, and died three days afterwards.

Many conflicting accounts are given of the engagement. It appears that the Sioux were not alone concerned in the combat; but that they were assisted by parties of the Menominees and Winnebagoes. The latter tribe, it is said counselled the hostile Indians to hold out to the last; and then perfidiously turned against them, and aided in the massacre.

Blood enough has been shed, on both sides, in this remorseless war; and it is hoped that the small remnant of these infatuated savages may be saved from their victorious enemies The clemency of the Government, after this terrible chastisement, should be called into exercise. Much as we have suffered from their depredations, we should not forget to temper justice with mercy.—*Missouri Republican.*

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

We are indebted to Captain Griffith, of the Ship Francis, for Glasgow papers, to Aug. 4th inclusive, containing London and Liverpool dates to the evening of the 2d.

The bill to abolish the punishment of death for forgery, was passed in the House of Commons on the 31st July.

The Russian-Dutch Loan Bill was read a third time in the House of Lords on the 1st, and passed.

Mr. Courtenay moved for a return of the dates of the ratification, by the Great powers, of the treaty of 15th Nov. 1831, with reference to Belgium, which was agreed to without any observation.

Glasgow, July 30th—New cases of Cholera 50, died 23, recovered 31. July 31st, new cases 70, died 27, recovered 18. Aug. 1st, new cases 70, died 24, recovered 28. Aug. 2d, new cases 61, died 27, recovered 27. Aug. 3d, new cases 69, died 22, recovered 24. Aug. 4th, new cases, 119, died 41, recovered 29. Total, 2325 cases, 1025 deaths, 993 recovered.

The West India Colonies.—On the 3d of Aug. the House of Commons having gone into Committee on the West Indies Relief Bill, Lord Althorp said that "the object of this bill was to carry into effect the promises made by his Majesty's Government to those colonies which should adopt the order in council,—namely, that some species of fiscal relief should be granted to them for so doing."

"The question in this instance was, whether the house would, or would not, empower his Majesty's Government to carry into effect measures, the object of which was to ameliorate the condition of the slaves in the Crown colonies. If the house should do so, the charge that would devolve on this country to carry such measures into effect would not be very great, and it would be only for a limited time. The sum of £57,000 would be all that would be required to give to those colonies, as the proportion which it was intended this country should contribute to the payment of their internal expenses. Seeing that such a general desire existed amongst a large body of persons in this country for the amelioration of the condition of the slaves, and taking for granted, as, indeed, many of the petions presented to that house from such persons fully warranted him in doing so, that they would have no objection to the giving just compensation to the planters for the losses they would sustain by the carrying of such measures into effect, he felt confident that he would be ready to grant the powers proposed to be given to the government by this bill.

After some opposition, particularly from Mr. Hume, the proposition of the committee was agreed to, ayes 51, noes 20; it being expressly stated by Lord Althorp that the vote by no means implied an appropriation could be made, until there was proof that the orders had been acted upon.

The Times in speaking of this debate says:

It will at least show to the world, that the Parliament as well as the press of England, is alive to the claims of general freedom,—that they are equally prepared to denounce unequivocal oppression or usurpation in every quarter,—that free states may reckon upon allies wherever there are British freemen, and that though the little despots of the Germanic League may submit to greater despots in partially suppressing the complaints of their subjects, the voice of the latter will find an echo in every British heart, and if need be, will command succour from every British arm.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival of H. B. M. Packet Lady Ogle at Boston, the Editors of the New York Commercial Advertiser have received files of London papers to the 4th of August, inclusive, being four days later than former advices, and containing several articles of interesting intelligence.

ENGLAND.

In the House of Commons on the 3d of August, the amendments of the Lords, to the Irish Reform Bill, were taken up as the order of the day, after some discussion were agreed to.

In the House of Commons, on the 2d August, E. L. Bulwer pursuant to notice, submitted a motion, founded on the late proceedings of the diet of the German Confederacy. It led to a long debate, for even a synopsis of which we have no time to day. The motion was—"That a humble address be presented to His Majesty, praying that he might be graciously pleased to exercise his influence with the Germanic Diet, in opposition to the course it has pursued in respect to the liberties and independence of the German people."

Lord Palmerston, in replying to Mr. Bulwer's remarks, paid a high compliment to the research he had displayed; and admitted that the constitutional states of Europe were the natural allies of Great Britain, and no constitutional Government could show itself indifferent to the circumstances. But he did not think that interference was called for or warranted. Mr. Bulwer eventually expressed his intention of not pressing his motion to a division.

FRANCE.—In the private correspondence of the Times, dated Paris, August 1st, it is stated that the three days did not pass off wholly without interruption of the peace; some young men having been attacked on the Point d'Arcole, for singing the Marselloise hymn, by the Sergens de ville. Some were said to have beed killed; but it was supposed no judicial investigation would take place.

A correspondent of the same paper, under date July 31st, states that the death of the young Duke of Reichstadt, is not so unimportant an event as it might seem out of France; as it had disappointed a party composed not only of Napoleon's old adherents, but of a new generation, friends of a constitutional monarchy, who see no improvement in the state of things under another Bourbon; and who looked to Austria for aid in their projects.

Portugal.—A letter from Lisbon, dated July 22d, says:—"Seven ships of war, among them an armed vessel, with Admiral Sartorius, arrived off Lisbon on the 19th, and they are now at anchor within little more than gunshot of the Bugio. Their flags are distinctly to be seen. Don Miguel is at the passage of Cachias, off which his fleet, consisting of a line of battle ship, a frigate, three corvettes, and two brigs, is lying, and it is understood to be under sailing orders, to proceed forthwith to attack its antagonists, "the rotten ships and mere boats," as they have many times been contemptuously styled by the Gazette. I doubt very much if it will cross the bar, though the ships are much heavier than the Queen's."

In consequence of a shot having been fired from Belem tower on the British schooner of war Viper, on the 13th, the commandant had been removed from that fort by Don Miguel.

Greece.—The terms of the Convention relative to the sovereignty of Greece, between his Majesty the King of the French, and the Emperor of all the Russias, on the one part, and the king of Bavaria on the other, signed at London, May 7, 1832, as presented to both Houses of Parliament, by command of his Majesty, are published in full. It is supposed, this will adjust the boundaries both to the satisfaction of Greece and Turkey.

TRIBUTE TO LAFAYETTE.

A splendid piece of workmanship in solid gold, from the mines of North Carolina, has been shown to us this morning, which is to be sent to Gen. La Fayette. It weighs 157 pennyweights.—The richly chased and embossed front is surmounted by an eagle, beautifully wrought, standing on the northern hemisphere, on which America and France are inscribed. A superb and tasteful frame work surrounds the devices; the American flag and that of the National Guard being displayed with their spear points on each side. These form the basis of a shield, surrounded with various implements of war, and circled in the interior with a rich wreath. In the centre of the field, which is in dead gold, are raised medallions of Washington and La Fayette, remarkable well executed. Above is the Roman lictor's battle axe, connecting the wreath with the hemisphere; and beneath it is a shield, which are quartered the stars and stripes, the rising sun, borne on the shield of the state, the city arms, and the initials N. Y. S. A; the initials N. G. being on a small shield in the centre. On a scroll forming the lower part of the frame, is inscribed the legend Pro Patria et Gloria. On the reverse, which is plain burnished gold, is the following inscription, very handsomely engraved: "The National Guard 25th N. Y. S. A. to Lafayette. Centennial Anniversary of the Birth day of Washington. New York, 22d February, 1832." This medal, is the most splendid thing of the kind we ever saw; and does credit to the regiment who voted it, and to the artists who have wrought upon it.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Survey of the Coast.—In execution of the law, passed at the last session, for carrying into effect the act of the 10th February, 1807, providing for the *survey of the Coast of the United States*, the President has directed the Secretary of the Treasury, under whose Department that important national work was placed at the former period, to take the proper measures for resuming and continuing it.

With the President's approbation, the Secretary has appointed Mr. *Hassler*, whose qualifications for this service are well known, to take the charge and direction of the work. Mr. H. has been for some weeks engaged in preparing the necessary instruments, from the collection formerly made for the purpose, and will be ready in a short time, to recommence the survey.—*Globe.*

SMALL PARAGRAPHS.

On the 20th inst. Charles Carroll, of Carrolton, will have completed the ninety sixth year of his age.

The Virginia Times mentions the following fact:—"Since the Georgetown College, in the District of Columbia, first went into operation, the number of the students up to this period has been *ten thousand*, out of which not one single instance of death has ever occurred at the college. We doubt whether a similar instance of health is to be met with any where in America."

The Cincinnati Advertiser of the 3d inst says:—"When the play was about half over on Saturday night, Mr. Caldwell came forth, and announced that our distinguished countryman, Washington Irving, had just arrived in our city, and was then in the Theatre. This pleasing information was greeted with the most enthusiastic applause by the audience, a happy earnest of the welcome which Mr. Irving will receive from the citizens of the West. He is thrice welcome."

The proprietors of the Lady's Book, of Philadelphia, some time since offered a premium of two hundred dollars for the best American Tale—and one of fifty dollars for the best poem that should be forwarded to them in competition within a certain period. The time having elapsed, and the gentlemen appointed as judges having read the various productions, they awarded the prize for the best story to Miss Leslie, of this city. They state that no poem was presented in competition of sufficient merit to deserve the prize.

The latter Harvest.—The New Jersey State Gazette, says—"In this part of the State, and we understand generally in New Jersey, at present, the prospect of an abundant crop of Indian Corn is very flattering. The appearance of Buckwheat is uncommonly fine; but this is a very precarious crop; a little too much hot sun may blast it, or an early frost cut it off. Potatoes look well, and if the autumnal frosts keep off a few weeks longer, no doubt there will be an abundant yield."

Col. Huger, the Liberator of Lafayette from the prison of Olmutz, now a member of the South Carolina Legislature from Pendleton District, hitherto considered as attached to the Nullification party, is said to have deserted them and their schemes in patriotic disgust.

The New York Commercial Advertiser of Saturday, says:—"We have this week recorded in our columns the marriage of two individuals of *one* family, who began to flourish at periods more than half a century remote from each other. The first was on Monday evening last. A young gentleman between *eighteen* and *nineteen* years of age was married to a young lady after a courtship of five years—the first impressions having been formed at school. The second marriage took place on Wednesday evening, it was the *grand father* of the young gentlemen mentioned above. He is *seventy four* years of age."

Meal hours in the olden time.—Of dinner—When foure houres be past after breackfaste, a man may safely taste his dinner; and the most convenient time for dinner is about eleven of the clock beforenoone,—Yet Diogenes, the philosopher, when he was asked the question what time was best for a man to dine, he answered, for a rich man when he will, but for a poor man when he may.—But the usual time for dinner in the Universities is eleven, and elsewhere about noone. At Oxford, in my time, they used commonly at dinner, boyled beef, with potage, bread and cheese and no more; the quantity of beef was in value an half a penny for one man; sometimes if hunger constrained, they would double their commons.

Of Supper.—About foure houres or sixe after we have dined, the time is convenient for supper, which in the Universities is about five of the clocke in the afternoone, and in poor men's houses, when leisure will serve.

["*The Haven of Health by Thomas Conan.*

Singular Fact.—Among the applicants for Pensions before the Vice Chancellor's court, in this county, a few days since, were two men, *a father and his son!* the former aged about 94 years, the latter 70. They both served two years or more in the Revolutionary War; and the father had been through the old French war. While his son was giving his declaration to the court, the father caused much laughter by occasionally correcting him, with 'tut, *boy*, you are mistaken.' 'You are wrong, *boy!*'—The term "boy," applied to a war-worn veteran of '76, whose whitened locks and wrinkled visage evinced extreme old age, was irresistibly amusing. It may be well doubted whether a similar case exists in the state.—*Chenango Republican.*

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 18, 1832.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

ANDREW JACKSON, of Tennessee.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

MARTIN VAN BUREN, of New York.

ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT,

For the District composed of Harford county and the Eastern Shore.

HENRY D. MILLER, of Cecil county.
RICHARD SPENCER, of Talbot.
THOMAS K. CARROLL, of Somerset

There can be no greater blessing to a free people than an honest, uncorrupted, incorruptible press; while, on the other hand, when this channel of communication, this source of information, is poisoned by prejudice, or corrupted by the indulgence of base, dishonest and malevolent passions, or becomes stained with misrepresentations and falsehood, it is converted into a curse of the most fearful magnitude, with which a people can be afflicted.

These remarks have been elicited by the course of certain papers of the opposition, now making a last dying struggle for Mr. Clay.—Not only is the President assailed, but all his adherents, all who think him worthy of their support.

In the last Easton Gazette, this pitiful pander to other men's passions, the most base and malevolent attacks are made on the Postmaster General, all subordinate postmasters, all mail contractors, and others connected with the Department. They are indiscriminately charged with perjury; of prostituting their offices to electioneering purposes; of disregarding all obligations, legal and moral, to secure themselves in the enjoyment of office. Such abuse is an outrage upon the common sense of the community, but especially on such of the opponents of the administration as hold office under the Postmaster General. Can they, as honest men, sanction such attacks? we should think not.

But if such corruption exist, why not state the particular facts? why not give the names of the men? information is within your reach, let the people have it—No! while you deal in falsehood and misrepresentations, you take care to be general, not to specify, lest your falsehoods should be exposed. The good people have heard your cry of wolf, wolf, when there was no wolf; by and by if the wolf should come, you will be laughed at as idle praters, not to be believed even when you speak the truth.

What next?—The Easton Gazette recommends to its particular friends of the Clay party, to subscribe to *General Green's* Extra Telegraph. The writer seems to think it an excellent paper, and much to be relied on for truth and sound principles. What a great and good man *General Duff Green* has become, now that he is extricated from corruption; and what a firm friend to the Union, since his theme is Nullification.

We call attention to an able letter from Dr. Chapman, professor in the University of Pennsylvania, on the treatment of cholera, practiced by him. It will be found on our first page.

From the Easton Gazette.

THE GEORGIA MISSIONARIES.

Mr. Graham:

In the year 1830, several religious denominations, consisting of Methodists, Baptists, and Congregrationalists, directed a number of their ministers, to go and preach the gospel to the Indians within the State of Georgia. Several of these ministers having like freemen expressed their opinion on political matters, were rudely dragged before the Georgia Tribunals, and sentenced like Felons and Murderers to the Penitentiary!! On a writ of Error, the affair comes before the Supreme Court of the United States, and the law, by which these Missionaries was tried and convicted, declared to be unconstitutional. Now President Jackson before he entered upon the duties of his office, was obliged to take the following oath: "I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States; and will, to the best of my ability preserve, protect, and defend the CONSTITUTION* of the United States." But in despite of this oath although he has been petitioned by the Board of Foreign Missions to carry into execution the decision of the Supreme Court, yet he has absolutely refused to do so!!! Will the Whig copy this and explain why a Methodist minister of the gospel should in open defiance of the highest judicial tribunal in our country be any longer chained with murderers in a Georgia Penitentiary.

WESLEY.

*The Constitution of the U. S. says, "the judicial power shall extend to *all* cases in law and equity *arising under this constitution, the laws of the U. S. and Treaties made, or which shall be made under their authority.*"

We cheerfully comply with the request of the Gazette's correspondent, by publishing his piece; and in order to "explain why a Methodist minister of the gospel" should be detained in the Georgia penitentiary, we subjoin a letter from President Jackson, in reply to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign missions, on this subject. If the President's letter will not satisfy "*Wesley*," we refer him to an "Examination of the Cherokee question," published in the Whig of the 17th and 24th of April last—also to the Report of the Committee of the Georgia legislature, published in the Whig of the 20th of March last. Let "Wesley" read these documents, with candour, and we think he cannot fail to see that in this matter, the President has no more authority than "Wesley" himself.

But in giving this reply we cannot withhold the expression of our detestation for the man, who assumes the revered name of "Wesley," and prostitutes the sacred cause of religion to sanctify his unhallowed, his demoniac hatred to the President and his friends—Had "Wesley" been an hopest inquirer after truth, any man in the community, at all conversant with the law, would have told him, that the President has no authority to proceed; that, for him to do so, before the courts of Georgia have first refused to correct the errors of their original proceedings, would be the most flagrant violation of the rights of a State.

From the Protestant.

Jackson and the Missionaries.—The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions appealed to the President of the United States in behalf of the imprisoned Missionaries, praying that he would execute the judgment of the Supreme Court and rescue them from the Penitentiary. The following is Gen. Jackson's reply.

"Gentlemen—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your memorial, stating that certain Missionaries in the State of Georgia have been imprisoned for alleged offences against that State, and requesting my interference in furthering their release.

"In reply, I have to inform you, that the power vested in me has been placed in my hands for the purpose of seeing the laws of the United States justly and impartially administered, and not for the purpose of abusing them as I most assuredly should do were I to interpose my authority in the case brought before me in your memorial. The state of Georgia is governed by its own laws, and if any injustice has been or is committed, there are competent tribunals at which redress can be obtained without an appeal to me. I do not wish to comment upon the causes of the imprisonment of the Missionaries alluded to in the memorial; but I cannot refrain from observing that here as in most other countries they are by their injudicious zeal, (to give it no harsher name,) too apt *to make themselves obnoxious* to those among whom they are located.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Who is my neighbour?—An accident occurred in this neighborhood on the 4th inst. so praiseworthy in itself, and so creditable to the parties concerned, that we cannot avoid noticing it. The blacksmith shop of an old man named Philip Harman, living near the North Mountain, took fire on the 3d, and was entirely consumed, together with all its contents of a destructive nature, including his account book. The next morning about forty of his neighbours assembled on the spot, with six wagons and teams, and felled, hewed, and hauled timber enough for another shop, which they raised before night, besides making the old man up a purse of 16 dollars to furnish himself with the tools to enable him to work again.—*Woodstock, Vt. pa.*

The ati-masonic paper called the *Sun*, published weekly in this city, is busily engaged in *denouncing* the masons. We copy the following resolution as a specimen of the feelings of that journal towards the fraternity.—*Amer. Sentinel.*

"*Resolved*, That we regard the *subjects* of the masonic government as we would those of any other *foreign* power. That like Frenchmen, Russians or *Turks*, they are entitled to all the civilities of social intercourse, but, like the *subjects of those countries*, they are not *justly entitled to hold any public office under our government* until they renounce allegiance to their *own*."

[COMMUNICATED.]

Mr. Mullikin,—I perused with much pleasure a piece in the last Gazette, signed A Mechanic. He shows himself with a bold front against the Academy's monopolizing so much of the State donation, for the exclusive benefit of the wealthy sons of Talbot. The fact is, our would-be-governors and leaders wish to have every thing their own way, and gloss this subject over with so many plausible ideas and seeming impossibilities, that free schools can be of any benefit to our county, that a man of plain sense finds it difficult to arrive at any definite conclusion concerning it. Another thing, they are trying to sound an alarm in the anti-Jackson ranks, that there is evil brewing, and that the fallen foe is beginning to show himself in disguise. Now I can tell these gentlemen, that they are utterly mistaken, all this bravadoing will not do; the people who are interested in this matter have lain dormant long enough; their privileges have been disregarded; while many poor children have grown up uneducated in our county.

Is it a fact, that the Academy in Easton, receives as a donation from the State, the sum of $800 per year? Would not one-fourth of that sum be sufficient for the above institution with the compensation for tuition besides? And could not the balance be applied to assist in establishing free schools in each of the other districts? If our county was fairly represented, could not an additional appropriation to what already now exists, be had for the same noble purpose? Verily if all this can be done, what possible disadvantage can happen by taking the money the State is willing to give us and apply it to general instruction?

If it is necessary for common mechanics, farmers, &c. to be taxed, let it be for some useful purpose; they have no objection to Professors receiving fat salaries, provided no part of it comes out of their pockets; who receive no more benefit from the Academy in Easton, than one located in the East Indies.

As it respects advocating a bill appropriating one-half the sum now levied for transporting free people of color to Africa, for the encouragement and support of Primary Schools, I think with a great many that it could not be better applied, for it is evident from the disposition manifested by the blacks, that scarcely one in fifty will consent to go. Consequently ten thousand dollars—one-half the sum designed for that purpose,—will be all sufficient. Or if it could be possible to send them all away, what particular benefit would be derived, while the slaves are held more firmly bound than ever, in consequence of the law passed last session, prohibiting slave holders from freeing their slaves under a penalty of fifty dollars. Have not all the alarming events

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc4925_scm13073-0443.jpg