

Washington from the punishment due to his cruel and unfeeling conduct to a lone, sick, and helpless female; yet, notwithstanding these efforts and the very favorable charge of Judge Thompson, the jury rendered a verdict of a hundred and twenty dollars damages and costs for the plaintiff.

From the Baltimore American. LIEUTENANT RANDOLPH.

We lay before our readers a statement made by R. B. Randolph, late a Lieutenant in the Navy of the United States, from which he has been recently dismissed by the President, relative to his accounts as acting purser, in the room of Mr. Timberlake, together with the decision of the President in relation to the report of the court of enquiry, appointed to investigate his accounts. Those documents contain a statement of the principal facts connected with the case, and with few explanations taken from a statement made by the fourth auditor relative to the causes which led to the examination into the case. After the account had been closed by his predecessor, and from the report of the court of enquiry, both of which are published in the Globe, will afford a clear insight into the subject. There has been so much said upon this subject that the public will naturally, we presume, be anxious to know something about the facts of the case; and the late assault made by Randolph upon the President, on account of his dismissal, will, we presume, increase the desire in the public mind to know more about the matter.

With this view, therefore, of gratifying the curiosity of our readers upon the subject we lay before them such a statement as will give them a full view of the matter. The documents which will be found in subsequent columns show in what manner Mr. Randolph came into the situation of acting purser, and from those statements it will clearly appear that, to say the least of it, there was a gross neglect on the part of Mr. Randolph with regard to conforming to the rules of the Navy, in taking upon himself the discharge of the important duties of purser. Taking his own statement, it appears that he grossly violated those rules, by taking possession of the money and property which was left by Mr. Timberlake before an inventory had been taken of them. But from the statement of Captain Patterson, whose statement we have cited only as much right to believe as that of Randolph, (particularly as the former is given upon oath, and by one who has no direct interest in the matter, and the other is the mere naked assertion of one deeply interested,) it would appear that the inventory was directed to be taken, and that Randolph declared to him that it had been transmitted to the proper authorities, and that he never alleged never to have been taken. This omission, if we suppose it to have been an omission, was so high in the opinion of the court of enquiry, composed of Randolph's friends, and in the opinion of the President, that he not only neglected an attention to the rules of the Navy in this particular, but omitted to charge himself with the property thus received, or to give to the accounting officer any account respecting it; and for this he is also condemned by the court. It appears moreover that by taking receipts for money paid on Mr. Timberlake's account, and the money was paid before his death, the accounts were so blended that it was almost impossible to separate them; and for this he is condemned by the court; besides various other matters. Mr. Randolph pretends to justify himself for his neglect in relation to the taking of an inventory by asserting that the rules of the Navy did not require it, but gives an extract from the rules which clearly command it to be done.

Notwithstanding all these circumstances, however, the accounts of Randolph were allowed by the accounting officers under Mr. Adams; and Mr. Timberlake and Major Eaton were accused of the defalcation which was appropriated by the former having been appropriated by Randolph to his own use.

In the statement of Mr. Kendall we are informed that the large amount of the defalcation which was charged to Mr. Timberlake led to an enquiry into the manner in which the money and other property left by him at the time of his death had been disposed of, and the amount of money which had been received and expended by Mr. Randolph and his successors; and from the statement of the accounts of the money and property left by Mr. Timberlake at Port Mahon, \$742,500, and \$11,000 at Gibraltar, and is credited with \$20,729 98, for money paid and stores returned, being an excess over his receipts of near \$9,000, which amount was paid to him on the settlement of his account, by the accounting officers under Mr. Adams. Being at a loss to conceive where the funds were received from which this large excess of payments were made, Mr. Kendall requested of Mr. Randolph an explanation. This, however, he either could or would not give; but met the request with a violent display of temper, on the ground of its indicating on the part of the auditor a disposition to injure him. On this subject the court of enquiry remark that the large amount of this excess ought to have suggested to Mr. Randolph the propriety of asking for an examination into the situation of his accounts without waiting to be called upon for an explanation; and Mr. Randolph's display of temper, so far from deterring Mr. Kendall, from pressing the subject, seems only to have had the opposite effect, until the examination was made, and the result is now laid before the public.

Without taking any notice of the excess of payments over the amounts stated in his account as having been received by him, amounting, as we have noticed, to near \$9,000, the court decide that he is indebted to the United States in the sum of \$4,303 11. Since this examination was made, and this report has been given of the result of it, he has presented a new account, to which the President alludes, in which is embraced charges for which he has already been allowed, and others which are not admissible, by which he attempts to show a balance in his favor of \$600. And this he calls a decision in his favor by the court of enquiry; and such he represents as injustice done to him by the government.

The public may now judge whether Mr. Kendall is deserving of the censure which has been so liberally cast upon him by the opposition for the course he has pursued in this matter, or whether, on the contrary, he is not entitled to praise for his vigilance in watching over the disbursements of the public funds.

Decision of the President on the Proceedings of the Court of Enquiry in the case of Lieutenant Randolph.

The President of the United States has carefully examined the proceedings of the Court of Enquiry charged with the investigation of

the conduct of Lieutenant Robert Randolph in connection with his accounts as acting purser of the frigate Constitution. It appears by the evidence of Commodore Patterson, commander of the ship, that upon the death of the Purser John B. Timberlake, at Port Mahon, on the second of April, 1828, Lieutenant Randolph was appointed acting purser; and that verbal orders were given directing an inventory to be taken according to the law of all the money and the stores, public and private, left, said Timberlake, which were about to pass into the possession of the acting purser; and that it was reported to the ship's provisions, she being nearly ready to sail for the United States.

It appears by the same testimony, that when the ship arrived near the Light House at Boston, Commodore Patterson enquired of Lieutenant Randolph whether the inventories of the money and property left by Mr. Timberlake had been sent to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, and was answered in the affirmative.

Nevertheless it appears by the evidence of those who were directed to take the inventories that although the money was counted, no inventories of the stores were taken; and by the records and files of the Fourth Auditor's office it also appears that no account, either of the money or stores were furnished to that office by Lieutenant Randolph, or any other person.

It further appears that in the settlement of his accounts at the office of the Fourth Auditor, Lieutenant Randolph neither charged himself with any portion of the money or stores left by Mr. Timberlake, nor gave any acknowledgment that any had come into his possession. It further appears, that after Lieutenant Randolph had completed the payment of the company's money, her arrival in the United States, he had left of public money put into his hands for the purpose upwards \$20,000 of which upon the settlement of his accounts he returned into the Treasury a little more than \$10,000 applying the rest to his own use, and that he refused to state in his defence before the Court of Enquiry in what manner this surplus of funds had accrued.

It further appears, that in the year 1829 having arrived in the United States in July, 1829, and his accounts having been settled in October of that year, Lieutenant Randolph paid to Thomas Norman \$600 of the funds remaining in his hands on account of Purser Timberlake, proving that he was not ignorant of the fact that all those funds had not been accounted for in his previous settlement with the government.

It further appears, that the accounting officers of the Treasury were ignorant of the money and stores left by Mr. Timberlake until an unaccountable default exhibited in the settlement of his accounts led to inquiry into the means by which it had been produced; and when in the course of that enquiry it was ascertained that money and stores left by him had come into Lieut. Randolph's possession, the latter, when called on, refused to state the amount, or render any account of them, although he acknowledged that he had a memorandum of the amount of the money, including in passion and threats unbecoming an officer of the Navy, and not to be expected from a man of conscious integrity.

Considering these things so clearly established by the testimony, the President cannot approve of so much of the finding of the court as declares: "It does not appear that Lieut. Randolph said any thing with an intention to mislead or deceive the commanding officer in relation to taking inventories of the money and stores, or of the disposition made of them;" nor can he approve of the opinion expressed by the court, "that the before mentioned neglect of Lieutenant Randolph, and the irregularities in his manner of performing the duties of acting purser, and in keeping and making out his accounts, did not proceed from any intention to defraud the U. States or Mr. Timberlake."

These conclusions, in the opinion of the President are incompatible with Lieut. Randolph's failure to charge himself with the money and effects of Mr. Timberlake with the information given by him to Commodore Patterson in relation to sending the inventory to the Fourth Auditor—with the appropriation to his own use before the settlement of \$10,000 of the money sent to him at Boston to pay off the ship's company, showing that he had an accurate knowledge what would be the result of that settlement—with his payment of \$600 to Mr. Norman after the settlement of his account, which is a confession of his knowledge that he had retained money belonging to the United States or to Mr. Timberlake,—with his refusal to give information in relation to the money and property left by Mr. Timberlake, as he was bound to do, as Purser of the Navy by law—and the manifestation of excitement and the violent language used by him when called upon for explanations.

And, finally, instead of coming forward and correcting the errors in his account which have been developed by the court of enquiry and returning into the Treasury the \$4,303 11 which that court after liberally admitting every claim advanced by him with a show of evidence, find to be still in his hands, unaccounted for, he has presented to the accounting officers of the Treasury an account current, composed of a great degree of items which have notorious falsehoods, or are unfounded and frivolous, shewing a balance of about \$600 in his own favor against the United States, thereby evincing a determination not to refund any portion of the money which he has improperly applied to his own use, if it be possible to a void it.

In the opinion of the President, the facts which appear in this case and the conduct of Lieut. Randolph throughout the investigation, prove him to be unworthy the Naval service of the Republic, and an unfit associate for those officers of the Navy, who are distinguished by their integrity, integrity and honor, who adorn our Navy. The Secretary of the Navy is therefore directed to dismiss Lieut. Robert B. Randolph from the Naval service of the U. States.

And, the President trusts that the most efficient means will be resorted to by the Navy Department to prevent in future that total neglect and disregard of the rights of deceased officers and their families which form striking characteristics in this case.

(Signed.) ANDREW JACKSON.
April 19th 1833.

From the Alexandria Gazette of May 6. TO THE PUBLIC.

ROBERT B. RANDOLPH, late Lieutenant in the Navy of the United States, having recently announced his resignation from the service by the President will now undertake, for the information of his fellow citizens generally, and of his late associates attached to the Navy, to expose the circumstances which led to the catastrophe.

In the spring of 1828, John B. Timberlake, purser of the U. S. frigate Constitution, died at Port Mahon, from the effects of derangement, in a fit of which he had unfortunately maimed himself, by cutting his throat. Com-

Patterson, then commander of the frigate, directed me, verbally, to assume the duties of Acting Purser, as the successor of Mr. Timberlake. About to become the recipient of the money, slops, and other effects belonging to the U. States, which were left by my predecessor, it was not my duty to count the money, or take an inventory of the effects. Common sense might teach any one that the counting of the money, and surveying the effects, devolved upon others, before I could be made responsible. I participated in neither.

It has been testified, however, by Captain Patterson, that he gave verbal orders to the first Lieutenant to cause the money to be counted, and an account taken of it to be delivered to me; and also to designate three officers of the ship, to make an inventory of all the public effects before they should be delivered over. Captain Patterson has further deposed, that Lieutenant Vallette, the gentleman to whom this verbal order was given, reported to him that all had been done as commanded. But the persons named by Lieut. Vallette, as those designated to perform the duties before mentioned, disclaim their appointment, and positively assert that they had no agency in making an inventory, or counting the money, and never had any knowledge of the money or effects left by Mr. Timberlake, except from hearsay.

These strange discrepancies in the evidence of gentlemen, made under obligations of their oath, necessarily called for the minutest examination by the Court and my Counsel; and at length, it was positively ascertained that there had been no inventory taken of public property, as Captain Patterson countermanded his own order to that end, upon the representation to him, by Lieut. Vallette, that the slops and stores were so situated as to render it inconvenient to make an inventory thereof. The survey was postponed by order of Capt. Patterson, until after the arrival of the Constitution at the Navy Yard, Charlestown, Massachusetts; when all the slops and stores were by the order of Capt. Gallagher, surveyed and turned into the Navy store, and received for by Mr. Bates, the Navy storekeeper on that station.

So much of the reported inventories made at Port Mahon, by orders of Capt. Patterson, here the investigation concerning the mysterious inventories, which from the beginning had existence only in fiction, might be terminated, but for the evidence of Capt. Patterson, before the late Court of Enquiry, who swore that when the Constitution came near the Light House, and before the survey took place in the Navy Yard at Charlestown, he inquired of me, whether I had forwarded to the Fourth Auditor duplicates of the inventories of these same slops and stores; and received an affirmative answer! The reader has seen, above, that no inventory had before been taken, and this, with the knowledge, and in pursuance of the orders of Capt. Patterson himself. It is scarcely worth while to waste the more words on this subject.—How Capt. Patterson could state that I had transmitted to the Fourth Auditor duplicates of inventories never made, and how he could answer in the affirmative, never having heard or seen any such inventories, I leave to every one to conjecture. It surpasses all my logic. Such, however, it will be seen, in the President's letter of dismissal, (A) is the testimony on which he has arrived to the decision, that I am unworthy of the Naval service of this Republic! It would seem to me, nevertheless, that the President's decision well quadrates with the testimony of Capt. Patterson, one being as destitute of veracity as the other is of truth.

Had the President been actuated by any spirit of partiality in the proceedings, and judgment of the Court of Enquiry, and sought information from the books and vouchers in the Navy Department, he must have come to other conclusions. But in signing the *fiat* for my dismissal, he accommodated himself to the malignity and conspiracy of John H. Eaton and Amos Kendall, worthy associates of their malicious and imbecile master. I may, however, put up, with my share of his denunciation, when in the same breath he stigmatizes the integrity and intelligence of the late Court of Enquiry in my case, composed of officers whose distinguished character and respectability by any in the service of the country.

With any slops that might have been on board when Timberlake died, I am wholly unacquainted. For some time before his death, and until the day of his interment, Norman and Morris, Timberlake's clerks, had charge of all the slops which had been open for the use of the crew. What they may have issued, I had no means of knowing. It having been determined by Capt. Patterson, that the slops and public stores in the hold, and other departments of the ship, should not be disturbed, I obtained, and received to our Consul at Port Mahon, Mr. Laidler, for a small amount of slops, which have been fully accounted for with the government. During the enquiry concerning my slop account, the court were of opinion that I had a credit for the amount of \$178 in slops not belonging to my parcel. I did not feel disposed to dispute with my judges on so small a matter; and, therefore in forming my account current for the consideration of the accounting officers, I admitted that charge, although perfectly ignorant of any mixture of my slops with any remnant of my predecessor. This was closed, gratuitously on my part, any claims which the government might have on me for their slops left by Mr. Timberlake, if any there were. In view of this miserable remnant, however inconsiderable, supposing it actually to exist, the President, in his peculiar candor and magnanimity, designated the slops and stores turned into the navy store at Charlestown, as the property of the United States, "some stores which were stored away under the ship's provisions," amounting in all to more than three thousand dollars! some stores in comparison with the enormous quantity supposed to have cost \$178!

In relation to the slops and public stores, it will be seen that the President decides that verbal orders were given, directing an inventory to be taken according to law; without intimating by whom given, or to whom given, leaving room for the inference that the *laches* is imputable to me. That it may be seen how accurately the President has interpreted the law, screening the guilty and impugning the innocent, I here insert two extracts, Nos. 14 and 15, from the rules and regulations for the Naval service of the U. States, under the head "of stores and provisions," viz:

14. "On the death of an officer, having charge of stores, his private papers shall be separated from those of a private nature, the former to be forwarded by a safe conveyance to the Fourth Auditor and the latter, together with his private effects, to be put in charge of such officer as the captain of the ship may appoint for that purpose, to be preserved for the benefit of the legal representatives of the deceased, unless, from particular circumstances, the captain shall deem it advisable to dispose of them at public sale; in which case a duplicate of the inventory, with an account of the disposal or sale, shall be transmitted to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury.

15. "If an officer having charge of stores,

from any accidental circumstance be separated from his ship, the Captain shall proceed to ascertain the state of the stores, and though such officer were actually dead, or discharged, and he shall, as in a like case, appoint another officer to act in his place, giving the earliest intelligence of his proceedings to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury."

So much of the rules and regulations as I have here inserted, consist especially of instructions, to Captains, and they are now proposed to shew to the people, and my late brother officers, how unjustly and tyrannically the President has acted towards me, while he renders the negligent and guilty Captain to be in a situation in the Mediterranean. It is somewhat unintelligible to any one not conversant with the history of my case, that there should be a motive, with the President to harm and degrade me, who acted in all this affair in a subordinate capacity, and by the commands of Captain Patterson.

With respect to the small stores on board, belonging to Mr. Timberlake, the explanation is short and simple. Mr. Timberlake died indebted to Mr. Norman, his clerk, something more than six hundred dollars, and before his death a schedule of them, that he might assign them to him, but before the article could be prepared, he grew so ill, that he was unable to execute it. Captain Patterson knowing the wish of Mr. Timberlake, requested me to execute the arrangement for Norman's benefit, as it had been completed by him before he sank into the arms of death. These stores were sold at auction by order of the Secretary of the Navy, and out of the proceeds satisfied the claim of Norman within a very few dollars. This is a simple and true account of a transaction upon which the President attempts to fix upon me an interference with the estate of Timberlake. Nothing but the most hideous obliquity could have so distorted his poor blind vision.

I have now done with Mr. Timberlake's slops and small stores; having no more agency in it, in that matter of record; as the minutes and the proceedings of the late Court of Enquiry will abundantly prove and which according to the letter of Mr. Woodbury below, (B) had been examined and returned by the President without disapprobation.

I shall, in the sequel, tax the reader with a history of the money left by Purser Timberlake on his demise. The amount was reported to me, by those who counted it, to be \$11,484 dollars, of which I immediately issued a memorandum. This memorandum I voluntarily delivered to the Court, having no motive to conceal the truth. My first impression was to charge myself with that sum—open a new account with the government, and at my risk disburse it in the service. This was positively prohibited by Captain Patterson, and as peremptorily I was commanded to disburse it on the books of the late purser. I implicitly obeyed; and in paying his rolls, and discharging the outstanding debts, to the 31st March, 1828, exhausted the last dollar, inasmuch that with the permission and approbation of the commander of the Constitution, a thousand dollars were borrowed of the Dutch Consul, to enable the ship to depart in credit from Port Mahon.

All the vouchers taken for the payments, upon Timberlake's books, and of his outstanding debts, made out of the afore said \$11,484, were turned in with his books, for his benefit or rather the benefit of his estate; for all which he has received full credit, while I, who performed this task, by order of my superior, without emolument or compensation, have been denied the credit of a single dollar, in the very face of the judgment of the late Court of Enquiry, and the records and files of the department.

With the sanction of Mr. Woodbury, I had access as well to my own accounts as to those of the late purser, and I presented for the consideration of the accounting officers an account current, covering the whole sum which came into my hands, every item of which is supported by a legal voucher, precisely as if the account had been originally mine. The two accounting officers did not deign to ask or receive the slightest explanation; but rejected the whole as insupportable in any particular. Upon their iniquitous report, the President acted; having, as I believe, never seen one of the vouchers. Upon such a report, he charges me with presenting an account current, composed, in a "great degree, of items which have notoriously passed to my credit, or are unfounded and frivolous. A more barefaced falsehood was never penned, altho' unwritten to me, and unworthy of the Chief Magistrate of the United States.

Below will be found my account with the Government in settlement of its new claims upon me, (C) and I shall now wait two events—a suit at law, which I fearlessly challenge, and the meeting of Congress, to which I shall appeal. In the mean time, I claim for the defence of my honour, and protection of my dear-bought fame, a generous interposition of all my late brothers in the service, no one of whom will have heard of the high handed oppression with which I have been assailed, without testimony in my favor, even at the risk of an odious inquisition. I am removed without just cause, to appease Kendall, and minister to the black avarice and cowardly resentment of Eaton, who might long since have closed the accounts of Timberlake by returning to the government the money and effects which he tempted him to take from the public funds in his trust. With this shall take measures to bring the estate of Timberlake to account with me. There are matters yet unsettled; there is also an estate to answer; and there are courts, laws, judges, chancery and juries, still subsisting without fear or favor; and I am not without resolution to right myself.

In conclusion, I may now remind the accounting officers of the Treasury, and the Solicitor of the Treasury, that under the sanction of the President, they are required to prevent in future, that total neglect and disregard of the rights of deceased officers and their families; and, to afford them a key to their duty in this case, it is liberal and generous to inform them, that on a strict scrutiny, it will be found that John H. Eaton, has positively received of the public funds, through the hands of the late purser, John B. Timberlake, the sum of \$7,000—the proof of all which was clearly shown in the course of the sessions of the late Court of Enquiry in my case. If there be not honesty and firmness enough in the officers of the Treasury Department to investigate the state of this concern, I will take it upon myself to bring it to an issue.

R. B. RANDOLPH,
Late of the U. S. Navy

ed; but we are not at all inclined to suspect our information in consequence of the contradiction of the Telegraph. The Editor of that print has not had an opportunity to ascertain whether the statement be true or false since its publication; and if he knew the precise state of fact, what guarantee have we, that he would state it truly? It is our rule, however, never to give, even as a report, that which we cannot vouch for responsible and respectable authority. We do not think that such a denial as that of the Telegraph, should be considered of sufficient weight to call out the proof on which the notice of the Globe was predicated,—but the issuing of the medals in question being a still bolder and stronger, and more specific indication of the nullifiers to separate the southern States from the Union, than any hitherto given, we feel it our duty to lay before the public the evidence to which we yielded our belief.

We have before us a letter of Joseph B. Hinton, Esq. dated "Raleigh, 26th April, 1833," to his friend in this city, who has submitted it to our use. In this letter the writer says:

"Major Hinton states, that the South Carolina and Virginia taint is spreading in the upper counties of North Carolina—and Carson's re-election is becoming more than probable. Great exertions are making in that section, to discredit Mr. Van Buren, and break down the administration—and he thinks, with fearful success. South Carolinians are passing through that county with medals, inscribed 'John C. Calhoun First President of the Southern Confederacy!' The South Carolinians, Virginians and North Carolinians of the Calhoun School in that quarter, are openly contending, that such a confederacy must be the next push. Some predict that the last election for a President of the United States has happened. Slavery—the Proclamation—Tariff and Bank, are made the pretext."

The fact given in the Globe, (of the truth of which we stated our conviction,) we derived from the passage of Mr. Hinton's letter. We have conversed with a gentleman in this city, acquainted with the character of Joseph B. Hinton, the writer of the letter, and Major Hinton, to whom he refers as his informant, and have received assurances that both are highly respectable.—Globe.

EASTON, MD. TUESDAY MORNING, May 14, 1833.

ROBBERY.—On Saturday night last, the meat house of Mr. Nicholas B. Newman, was broken open, and robbed of about sixty pieces of meat. The rogues have not yet been detected, though we have hopes they will not escape the vigilance of the scouts that have gone out. It will be well for the public to take warning, and see that their store houses are well secured; and in addition to good locks, it might not be amiss to introduce a few man-traps into use.

COMMUNICATED.
Mr. Mullikin.—I find that the space you were so good as to assign me, for the remarks I intended to make on the communication of "Young Hickory," is too short; I must therefore beg you will grant me the favour of a little more room in your next number.

Monday, May 14th, 1833.
CASSIUS.

Mr. Mullikin.—What has become of the author of the pieces published by you some time since under the signature of "A Plain Man"? Is he fatigued so soon? The voice of the republican party, so far as I heard it, greeted him with a hearty shout of welcome. Let him but raise the standard and unfurl the republican banner, and the people will rush to it with a zeal and spirit as natural as the air is necessary for their liberty and happiness.

JEFFERSON.
Pursuant to a notice, published in the papers in the Town of Easton, a number of the citizens of Talbot county, met at the Court House in said Town, on Tuesday the 7th May, instant, for the purpose of considering the propriety of contributing aid to the unfortunate sufferers by fire in the Town of Cumberland, in Allegany county, in this State, when on motion of John H. Kerr, Esq. by whom the object of the meeting was stated, Thomas I. Bullitt, Esquire, was called to the chair, and T. R. Lockerman, was appointed Secretary. It was then moved by Mr. Kerr and seconded, that a committee of five be appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the sympathy of the meeting, with their fellow citizens of Cumberland, and proposing such means of contribution as might be deemed most advisable; and thereupon the following gentlemen were appointed said committee: Mr. Kerr, Colonel Hughlett, Mr. Hamilton, Governor Stevens and Mr. Henry Spencer.—The Committee having retired, after a short absence, returned and reported the following preamble and resolutions:

The committee appointed by the citizens of Talbot county, now assembled for the purpose of taking into consideration the distressed condition of their fellow citizens of the ill-fated Village of Cumberland, having duly consulted together, beg leave to report and to recommend the adoption of the following Resolutions:—

Resolved, That it is a social duty at all times to give aid and comfort to our fellow citizens laboring under trials of difficulty or distress, and this duty is more strongly enforced by the dictates of humanity when we behold any particular portion of the community overwhelmed with calamity and suddenly reduced by misfortune, which no prudence could avert, to utter helplessness and ruin.

Resolved, That the late destruction of property, by a terrible and resistless conflagration, in the Village of Cumberland, in Allegany county, and the consequent ruin of many families of all classes, trades and professions,—from the rich and independent to the humblest poor,—loudly calls for succor from the hand of benevolence and for the active exertions of those who have not only the means within their own power to give, but influence to prompt the energies of charity in others.

Resolved, That subscription papers be forthwith prepared for the purpose of making a collection of such sums of money as any benevolent citizens may think proper to bestow for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire in Cumberland; and that one of the said papers be placed in the hands of the following gentlemen, respectively, to wit: Trappe District; Gen. Solomon Dickson, P. Webb, Henry Spencer, Dr. S. T. Kemp and Solomon Mullikin; Easton District, Thos. I. Bullitt, John M. G. Emory, Alex. Graham, Wm. H. Grooms and Theo. R. Lockerman; Chappel District, Wm. H. Eighman, George Dudley, Joseph Turner, F. O. Martin and Wm. Ross; Bayside District, Robt. Banning, Jos. Brull, J. Valant, Thos. Auld and Wm. Townsend; and the gentlemen before named are earnestly requested to receive and collect subscrip-

tions as speedily as possible, and to forward the amount so collected to Thomas H. Daw, of Easton, as Treasurer, who is also requested to remit the same to John H. Eaton, Thos. McKay, Richard Beall, the Rev. L. H. Johns, William McMahon and James P. Carlton, Esquires, of Cumberland, or to any one of them.

Which said preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the foregoing proceedings be signed by the Chairman and attested by the Secretary, and published in the newspapers printed in the Town of Easton.

It was then moved by Colonel Hughlett and seconded, that this meeting now adjourn until Tuesday 21st instant, A. O'clock, P. M.

THOS. I. BULLITT, Chairman.
T. R. LOCKERMAN, Secretary.

APPOINTMENTS of Preachers, belonging to the Philadelphia Conference of the M. E. Church, for the year 1833.

NORTH PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT.
LAWRENCE M'COMBS, P. E.
St. George's—Henry White, Robert Gary, Thomas A. Carroll and John Porter.
Union—Charles Pitman.
Ashby—Robert Kemp.
Chester—James B. Ayres, John Edwards and E. Morrell.
Soudersburg—T. Miller and Wm. Rider.
Strasburg—Wm. Torbert, T. Morrell.
Lancaster—John Ledum.
Waynesburg—D. Best, R. M. Thomas.
West Chester and Marshallton—J. Canfield.
EAST PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT.
GEORGE BANHART, P. E.

Kensington—Wm. Wiggins.
St. John's—Henry King.
Fifth Street—Joseph Rusling.
Germanstown—Joseph Woolson, Wm. Green.

Reading—David Bartine, John Nicholson.
Reading—Joseph Ashbrook.
Pottsville—P. Ogden, Wm. Bloomer.
Manchechuk—A. K. Street.
Easton—George F. Brown.
CHESAPEAKE DISTRICT.
MATTHEW SORRIS, P. E.

Smyrna—Solomon Sharp, R. Anderson.
Dover—Wm. Barnes, J. T. Crouch.
Caroline—Jos. Humphreys, C. J. Crouch.
Talbot—Levi Storks, T. Hickey.
Queen Ann's—R. M. Greenback, Wm. Ewry.
Kent—Levi Scott, Benjamin Benson.
Cecil—E. Reed, I. M. Yard.
Port Deposit—J. G. Greer, J. Spear.
Elkton—J. B. Hagany.
Wilmington—Joseph Lybrand.

DELAWARE DISTRICT.
DAVID DALRY, P. E.
Dorchester—John Bell, J. Kerr.
Cambridge—J. Lenhart, S. Drain.
Salisbury—A. Smith, Wm. Spry.
Jonestown—Wm. Connelly, G. Wilshire.
Accomac—James Massey, James Houston.
Snow Hill—S. McElwee, J. Taft.
Levittown—D. Lambden, W. Allen.
Milford—J. Bayne, J. S. Taylor.

WEST JERSEY DISTRICT.
R. W. PETERSBRODGE, P. E.
Burlington—James Smith, Jr.
Mount Holly—John Berly.
Pemberton—Wm. Thompson, G. Rybold.
Trenton—Wm. J. Thompson.
Burgess—Henry Boehm.
Burgess—Wm. Lammus, N. Chew.
Cumberland and Cape May—John Henry, James Loutenslager.

Bridgetown—B. Weed.
Gloucester—A. Stout.
Salem—Wm. Folks, James Beery.
Stedensburg—W. H. Stephens, J. Walker.
Camden—B. W. Bartine.
EAST JERSEY DISTRICT.
J. J. MATTHEWS, P. E.

N. Brunswick—Jos. Holdich, W. Wilmore.
Freehold—J. Long, T. Stewart, M. Day.
Trenton—Thos. J. Thompson.
Crosswicks—Thos. Neal, Wm. H. Gilder.
Pennington—William H. Bull.
Somerset Mission—Charles T. Ford, B. Day.
Norristown—Daniel Parrish.
Plainfield—J. McFarlane.

Rahway—A. Atwood.
Staten Island—W. Burroughs.
Elizabethtown—E. L. Jones.
Newark—S. Higgins, G. G. Cookman.
Belleville—James Dandy.
Burling Neck—John M. Crane.
ASBURY DISTRICT.
M. FOXE, P. E.

Ashby and Warren—Linn L. Gilder, L. Benson.
Newton—J. Miller, C. J. Piccott.
Milford—W. Baker, V. Sheppard.
Hannburg—T. Sovereign, F. Hodgson.
Havertown—L. Prettyman, B. Day.
Patterson—John Potts.
Blomfield—J. V. Potts, E. S. James.
Esoz—J. Ayres, A. Lret.
N. Providence—J. K. Snow.

ASSAULT ON THE PRESIDENT.
A gentleman just arrived from Alexandria, gives the following account of an atrocious attack upon the President of the United States, which was yesterday morning on his way to Fredericksburg, where he had been invited to lay the Corner Stone of a Monument to be erected to the Mother of Washington.

"The steambot Cygnat, in which the President and several members of the cabinet accompanied by many other gentlemen, were going to Fredericksburg, stopped on her way for a few minutes at Alexandria. Many persons from the wharf came on board, and among them was Randolph, late a lieutenant in the navy. He made his way into the cabin where the President was sitting reading a newspaper, and advancing towards him as to address him, began to draw off his gloves. The President, not knowing him and supposing it was some person about to salute him and seeing him at some difficulty in getting off his glove, stretched out his hand towards him, saying 'never mind your glove, Sir.'—Randolph, having then disengaged himself from his gloves, thrust one hand violently into the President's face, and before he could make use of the other, received a blow from a gentleman standing near with an umbrella. Almost at the same time, two other gentlemen in the cabin sprung upon him and he was pulled back and thrown down.

The moment he was assaulted, the President seized his cane, which was lying near him on the table, and was forcing his way through the gentlemen who had now crowded round Randolph, insisting that no man should stand between him and the villain who had insulted him; that he would chastise him himself. Randolph, by this time, had been borne towards the door of the cabin, and pushed through it to the deck. He made his way through the crowd on the deck and the wharf, being assisted, as is believed, by some Russian confederates, and made his escape. He stopped for a few minutes at a tavern, in Alexandria, and passed on beyond the District line. The Grand Jury, then in session, in a few minutes found a presentment against him, and the Court issued a Bench Warrant. A Magistrate had just previously issued a Warrant, but before the officers could arrest him, he was gone."

"The cause of this outrage is supposed to be