munity which no man may be permitted to disregard, and which is so prompt to perceive and so able to avenge, the outrage of unjust accusation. I knew that the charge must be made good, or recoil upon its author; and I went on at that time to justify the challenge which I had made. Will the Senate indulge me in the reading of a few words of what I then said and which will stand for a part of my speech now? This is the part which I beg leave to repeat:

Mr. B then read from the same debate. "Mr Benton called upon the Senate to consider well what they did before they proceeded further in the consideration of this resolution. He called upon them to consider what was due to the House of Representatives, whose privilege was invaded and who had a right, and which had a right to send a message to the Senate, complaining of the proceeding and demanding its abandonment. He conjured them to consider what was due to the President, who was thus to be tried in his absence for a most enormous crime—what was due to the Senate itself in thus combining the incompatible characters of accusers and judges and which would itself be judged by Europe and America. He dwelt particularly on the figure which the Senate would make in going on with the consideration of this resolution. It accused the President of violating the constitution and itself committed twenty violations of the same constitution in making the accusation! I accused him of violating a single law, and itself violated all the laws of criminal justice in prosecuting him for it! It charged him with conduct dangerous to the liberties of the people; and immediately trampled upon the rights of all citizens in the gratuitous assumption to protect them from that illusory danger."

Mr. B. would close this head. It was a painful one. It was a pointed and severe condemnation of the Senate's conduct; but not more so than had been pronounced in Kentucky in a case many thousand degrees below the culpability of the present one. Mr. B. would confront his proposition with the concluding resolve in the Kentucky case, and appeal to all candid men to say if the censure then pronounced is not many ten thousand times more applicable to the Senate, who are the constitutional triers of President Jackson, than to the Kentucky General Assembly, who were not the triers of Judge Innis.

| *The fifth proposition.* | *The Kentucky resolution.* |
| --- | --- |
| "The Senate being the constitutional tribunal for the trial of the President when charged by the House of Representatives with offences against the laws and constitution, the adoption of said resolution before any impeachment was preferred by the House, was a breach of the privileges of the House, a violation of the constitution, a subversion of justice, a prejudication of a question which might come before the Senate, and a disqualification of that body to perform its constitutional duty with fairness and impartiality, if the President should | "That the constitution and laws of the land, securing to each citizen, whether in or out of office, a fair and impartial trial, whether by impeachment or at common law, the example of a legislative body, before the commencement of any prosecution expressing an opinion upon the guilt or innocence of an implicated individual, would tend to subvert the fundamental principles of justice." |

larly impeached by the House of Representatives for the same offence."

To be concluded.

## TEXAS.

### DECLARATION OF INDEPENDNCE.

The unanimous declaration of independence, made by the delegates of the people of Texas in general convention, made at the town of Washington, on the 2d day of March, 1836.

When a government has ceased to protect the lives, liberty and property, of the people from whom its legitimate powers are derived, and for the advancement of whose happiness it was instituted, and so far from being a guarantee for the enjoyment of those inestimable and unalienable rights, becomes an instrument in the hands of evil rulers for their oppression; when the federal republican constitution of their country which they have sworn to support, no longer has a substantial existence, and the whole nature of their government has been forcibly changed, without their consent, from a restricted federative republic, composed of sovereign states, to a consolidated central military despotism, in which every interest is disregarded, but that of the army and the priesthood—both the eternal enemies of civil liberty, the ever-ready minions of power, and the usual intruments of tyrants: When long after the spirit of the constitution has departed, moderation, at length, so far lost, by those in power that even the semblance of freedom is removed and the framers themselves, of the constitution, discontinues, and so far back from their petitions and remonstances being regarded, the agents who bear them are thrown into dungeons,—and mercenary armies sent forth, to force a new government upon them at the point of the bayonet. When, in consequence of such acts of malfeasance, and abdication, on the part of the government, monarchy prevails, and civil society is dissolved into its original elements. In such a crisis, the first law of nature, the right of self preservation, the inherent and inalienable right of the people to appeal to first principles, and take their political affairs into their own hands, in extreme cases enjoins it as a right towards themselves, and a sacred obligation to their posterity, to abolish such government, and create another in its stead calculated to rescue them from impending dangers, and to secure their future welfare and happiness.

Nations, as well as individuals, are amenable for their acts to the public opinion of mankind. A statement of a part of our grievances, is therefore submitted to an impartial world, in justification of the hazardous, but unavoidable step, now taken, of severing our political connections with the Mexican people, and assuming an independent attitude among the nations of the earth.

The Mexican government, by its colonization laws, invited and induced the Anglo-American population of Texas to colonize the wilderness, under the pledged faith of a written constitution, that they should continue to enjoy that constitutional liberty and republican government to which they had been habituated in the land of their birth, the United States of America. In this expectation they have been cruelly disappointed—as the Mexican nation has acquiesced in the late changes made in the government by General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna;—who having overturned the constitution of this country, now offers us the cruel alternative, either to abandon our own homes, acquired by so many privations, or submit to the most intolerable of all tyranny, the combined despotism of the sword and the priesthood.

It has sacrificed our welfare to the state of Coahuila, by which our interest have been continually depressed through a jealous and partial course of legislation, carried on at a far distant seat of government by a hostile majority in an unknown tongue; and this too, notwithstanding we have petitioned in the humblest terms for establishment of a separate state government, and have in accordance with the provisions of the national constitution presented to the general congress a republican Constitution, which was, without just cause, contemptuously rejected.

It incarcerated in a dungeon for a long time one of our citizens, for no other cause but a zealous endeavor to procure the acceptance of our constitution and the establishment of a state government.

It has failed and refused to secure on a firm basis, the right of trial by jury; that palladium of civil liberty, and only safe guarantee for life, liberty and property of the citizen.

It has failed to establish any public system of education, although possessed of mean almost boundless, (the public domain) and although it is an axiom in political science, that unless a people are educated and enlightened, it is idle to expect the continuance of civil liberty or the capacity for self government.

It has suffered the military commandant stationed amongst us to exercise arbitary acts of oppression and tyranny; thus trampling upon the most sacred rights of the citizen, and rendering the military superior to the civil power.

It has dissolved by force of arms the state congress of Coauhila and Texas, and obliged our representatives to fly for their lives from the seat of government; thus depriving us of the fundamental political right of representation.

It has demanded the surrender of a number of our citizens, and ordered military detachments to secure and carry them into the interior for trial; in contempt of the civil authority and in defiance of the laws of the constitution.

It has made piratical attacks upon our commerce, by commissioning foreign desperadoes and authorizing them to seize our vessels, and convey the property of our citizens to far distant ports for confiscation.

It denies us the right of worshipping the Almighty according to the dictates of our conscience—by the support of a national religion, calculated to promote the temporal interest of its human functionaries, rather than the glory of the true and living God.

It has demanded us to deliver up our arms, which are essential to our defence, the rightful property of freemen, and formidable only to tyrannical governments.

It has invaded our country, both by sea and land, with intent to lay waste our territory, and drive us from our homes; and has now a large mercenary army advancing to carry on against us, a war of extermination.

It has, through its emmissaries, incited the merciless savage, with the tomahawk and scalping knife, to massacre the inhabitants of our defenceless frontiers.

It hath been, during the whole time of our connexion with it, the contemptible sport and victim of successive military revolutions; and hath continually exhibited every characteristic of a weak, corrupt and tyrannical government.

These and other grievances were patiently borne by the people of Texas, until they reached that point at which forbearance ceases to be a virtue. We then, took up arms in defence of our rights, resolved to maintain them, and our Mexican brethren for assistance. Our appeal has been made in vain, though months have elapsed; no sympathetic response has yet been heard from the interior. We are therefore forced to the melancholy conclusion, that the Mexican people have acquiesced in the destruction of their liberty, and the substitution therefore of a military government; that they are unfit to be free, and incapable of self-government.

The necessity of self preservation therefore now decrees our eternal political separation. We therefore, the delegates with plenary powers of the people of Texas, in solemn convention assembled, appealing to a candid world for the necessities of our condition, do hereby resolve and declare that our political connexion with the Mexican Nation, has forever ended, and that the people of Texas do now constitute a free sovereign and independent republic, and are fully invested with all the rights and attributes which properly belong to independant nations.

Signed by 35 members.

## THE BURNING OF THE TREASURY OFFICE.

The New York Courier and Enquirer in speaking of the individual arrested on suspicion of having set fire to the Treasury Office at Washington, adds the following particulars:

"Since his apprehension, we understood his wife has also been arrested in Sussex county, (N. J.) and a warrant granted by Judge Baldwin, at Philadelphia, to which city she has been conveyed for examination touching her knowledge of the affair. Three months since we were informed of all the circumstances connected with this business, but under an injunction of secresy which prevented our giving them to the public, and as the injunction has not yet been entirely removed, we are now only at liberty to state, that three persons were concerned in the crime, to which they were instigated by an individual filling a high station in society Judge Temple, whom our readers may recollect, committed suicide by shooting himself at his residence in Rutland, Vermont, in consequence of a discovery having been made that he had defrauded the United States Treasury to an immense amount by means of forged claim for revolutionary pensions.

Finding that his fraud must inevitably be discovered, he engaged these persons under a promise of a large reward, to commit the arson, in the hope that the fire would destroy every trace of his guilt. In this, however, he was disappointed; the most valuable papers and vouchers of the Treasury department were rescued from the flames, and amongst them the proofs of his delinquency.

Upwards of a year ago one of the incendiaries was arrested at Syracuse, in this state, by Mr. G. Finch, a police officer of Newark, N. J. on a charge of forgery committed on three of the banks of Philadelphia; but on his way to that city he contrived to elude the vigilance of the officer and made his escape. Knowing, however, that he must eventually be retaken, he made a virtue of necessity and voluntarily surrendered himself under the hope of pardon, to secure which, he communicated to the police all the circumstances in relation to the burning of the Treasury Office at Washington, admitting that he was *particeps criminis*, and through his exertions, the actual incendiary and his other accomplice have been apprehended, and are now on their way to Washington.

When we are permitted by our informant, we shall give a more circumstantial detail of the occurrence; for the present the above statement must suffice,

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, gives the following account of the barberous and delicate in manner in which Mrs. White, the wife of the supposed incendiary of the Treasury, was treated by the officers who had her in charge.

Washington, March 31.

The Grand Jury of the District of Columbia has found a true bill against Dr. White, of the city of New York, who is now here, charged with the crime of firing the Treasury Buildings, in the year 1833. The wife of the Doctor was brought to this city the day before yesterday, but as the officer who had her in charge, did not think proper to cast her into jail, she had been confined in a private room at my Hotel, under the superintendence of a guard. The guard has been allowed, nay required, to be with her day and night, to the outrage of all that is delicate and right. I do not say that the man has been rude, or has deported himself improperly; but I do say that it was unjust and cruel to thrust him into a lady's chamber. If it was necessary to guard the lady, the office ought to have been discharged by females.

With this man—and I do not say that he was not an honorable man—she was kept till about four o'clock to-day, when she was discharged, acquitted, without an examination. The case of the lady, to my mind, is peculiarly hard, and well calculated to elicit the most unqualified reprobation. The only offence charged against her, is that of being the wife of a man who is said to be guilty of firing the Treasury building. It is not my intention to say that the officers in whose charge she has been placed, have treated her with any intentional unkindness; but it certainly does appear to me, that she has been rudely treated by being forced to accommodate a strange man in her bed chamber.

## LATEST FROM FLORIDA.

*From the Savannah Georgian, March 30.*

The steam packet Etiwan, Captain Sassard, arrived last evening from Picolata *via* Jacksonville and St. Mary's, having left the latter place on Thursday afternoon last. The E. remained half a day at St, John's Bar, having left the latter on Monday morning last.

The intelligence brought by the E. is, in our view, important, for we thereby learn, not only the destruction of our brave soldiers, who have yielded the comforts of home for the honor of sustaining their country's flag, but we perceive in it that hostile disposition on the part of our savage enemy to regard no dictates but the promptings of their revengeful bosoms.

Will SCOTT allow the olive branch of peace to be elevated merely to be dyed in the blood of his massacred countrymen? *Never.* He'll sooner trample it in the blood of the revengeful Seminole.

A gentleman who left Fort Drane on Thursday last, states that Gen. Scott was to cross the Withlacoochee on Saturday last. From a letter written by an officer at that post, we learn that our gallant army expect a desperate contest before the war is terminated. We publish all the information we can collect. We regret that we are not able to relieve the anxieties of our Carolina brethren, who have friends in the army, by publishing the names of those slain at Valusia.

No paper, we learn, had been published at Jacksonville last week, when the E. left.

*Extract of a letter dated*

PICOLATA, March 24, 1836.

"[illegible] Gen. Scott was at Valusia,) was transferring his command to the west side of the St. Johns, Capt. Ashley's company, which had crossed over, was fired upon by about fifty Indians, three men were killed instantly, and six more wounded—the fire was immediately returned, and the troops sent in pursuit, but they were off. Only one Indian negro was killed."

*Extract of anther letter dated*

"PICOLATA, March 25, 1836.

"They are fighting away at Valusia—last accounts, four of the South Carolina volunteers were killed and several wounded—the Indians crept up and shot the four sentinels down the first fire—wounded several others We expect the boat down to-night, and will hear more news."

*Extract of another letter.*

"Since General Gaines, left Withlacoochee, nothing new has transpired in the army. On the, 23d or 24th the Indians attacked a part of General Eustis's army after crossing the river St. Johns at Valusia, and killed two and wounded six, four of which are supposed to be mortally. It was said that General Scott would take up his line of march on the 25th," [last Friday.]

THE INCENDIARY.—A letter from Washington to the editor of the U. S. Gazette, gives the following information:

"It is said that Dr. White who has been arrested, was a resident of the city at that time when the treasury was burned—that on the very day when that event occurred he sold off his furniture, and prepared himself to quit the city; and that, immediately after the fire, he disappeared. Suspicion has been for a long time fixed upon him, and I am told that officers have been in quest of him with secret warrants, ignorant themselves of the offence with which he was charged and who, had they taken him, might have found it difficult to detain him, as special warrants, so far as my knowledge extends, have ever been deemed of sufficient authority to hold a man in bondage. It is said that the building was entered by false keys for the purpose of applying the fire, and that these keys were made in Providence, or one of the eastern cities So far the voice of the rumor goes. We are very anxious to have farther developements of this nefarious business. At present all that is said as to the motive which actuated the individuals who are implicated in the crime, accords with what I have already communicated. It was designed to cover the perpetration of the pension frauds, by the commission of an act which would at once destroy all the records which could be testimony in the case."

## A CAUTION.

A week or two since, the editor of the Essex Banner, received a letter from Bradford containing two dollars, and an anvertisement purporting to be from a young lady was anxious to enter into the holy state of matrimony. Every thing appearing fair, it was inserted with the signature annexed. It was soon ascertained, however, that it was a miserable hoax, & we are happy to add that by the exertions of the editor and the friends of the young lady, its author was discovered, and has made all the reparation he could make by publishing over his own signature the following confession, which we re publish for the benefit of all, who like him, are base enough to be guilty of such a shameless offence.—*Boston Post.*

"Whereas an unauthorised, false and malicious advertisement, purporting to be subscribed by Hanaah Hull, was inserted in the Essex Banner of last week, I, Nathaniel Holmes; Jun., of Bradford hereby confess that I was the author of it, and that I have thereby wronged Miss Hull most cruelly, and without the least provocation or reason. I therefore penitently ask her pardon, and also take this method of informing the public, that there has never been any impropriety of any kind on her part, which could justify said advertisement, but on the contrary, that her conversation and conduct have been at all times correct, virtuous and inoffensive; and that in causing said advertisement to be sent to Mr. Farnsworth, through the post office, in a letter, enclosing two dollars for its insertion, I was actuated by a blind infatuation and a reckless disregard of principle, honor and humanity. I therefore beg leave to express my sorrow for such barbarious insult upon Miss Hull, and to solicit her, and Mr. Farnsworth, the editor of the Essex Banner, and the public generally to forgive me.

NATHANIEL HOLMES, Jr.

Bradford, March 9, 1836.

## A THANKSGIVING ANECDOTE.

"Come, Charles, my son, said farmer Alworthy, "take one of them turkies and carry it up to parson Moody, for thanksgiving."

"No, father, I don't do that again, I tell you!"

"What do I hear now, Charles? These five and twenty years have I sent the parson a turkey; and Jo has carried them, and Tom and Jerry, and you, without ever before refusing. What's the matter now?"

"Why, father, he never even thanked me for bringing it to him; besides, he took me down to do awhile ago, because I started out from meeting too soon."

"Well, Charles, you know it is the custom for the minister to go out before any of the congregation starts; this is done as a mark of respect."

"Respect or not, he's nothing but a man, and as for creeping to him, I won't do it."

"Well, let it all pass, and carry him the turkey; and if he doesn't thank you for it, I will."

Charles shouldered the fowl, and in a short time was at the house of the minister, who was seated in the parlor, surrounded by a number of friends, who had come to pass thanksgiving with him. The lad entered without knocking and bringing the turkey from his shoulder heavily upon the table, said, Mr. Moody, there's a turkey father sent you, if you want it, you may have it; if you don't, I'll carry it back again."

"I shall be very glad of it," said the minister, "but I think you might learn a little manners, Charles; can't you do an errand any better?"

"How would you have me do it?" asked Charles.

"Sit down in my chair," said the parson, "and I will show you."

Charles took a chair, while the divine took the turkey and left the room. He soon returned, took off his hat, made a very low bow, and said, "Mr. Moody' here is a turkey, which my father sent you, and wishes you to accept of it as a present."

Charles rose from his seat, took the fowl, and said to the minister—"It is a very fine one, and I feel very grateful to your father for it. In this and in numerous other instances, has he contributed to my happiness. It you'll just carry it to the kitchen, and return again, I will call to Mrs. Moody to *give you half a dollar.*"

The parson walked out of the room—his friends laughed at the joke, and made up a [illegible] lad, who ever afterward received a reward for his services.

*From the Trenton Emporium.*

The Federal papers are making a great cry about Mr. Clay's Land Bill, and the Surplus revenue. Some of them go so far as to believe the romancing of Mr. Webster, and to anticipate the time when, if the surplus is not divided, the Government will own every dollar of specie in the country! Poor fellows! what an agony they are in that the Treasury has not been ruined by Gen. Jackson. They prophecied it would be. They labored with all their strength to bring it about. And now they are in a perfect phrensy that the means of the Government are overflowing. Well, let them strive to reduce the surplus by constitutional and useful appropriations. We'll go for such. There is Grundy's bill to secure to the Government the free use of all the important rail roads in the country. It will take off a slice of the revenue, and be for the equal benefit of all the States. Will they go for that? There is the bill to increase our naval force—to put us on a footing with their friends, the French.—Will they go for that? Or will nothing do but Mr. Clay's unconstitutional and unequal bribe bill? That we can't go for—nor can the country. It proposes a division of the surplus, by which the Lion's share falls to the West, and the Old States get but the portion of the Ass. The Whigs may consider such, a fair share for them, but the Democracy hold to equal rights—to the terms of the compact, by which Government acquired the public lands, to wit: to use them for the equal and common benefit of all the States.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

April 8.

### WISCONSIN TERRITORY.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill for the establishment of the Territory of Wisconsin.

The House concurred in the amendment, made in committee of the whole, substituting $20,000 for the 10,000 acres of land proposed to be granted for the erection of public buildings in the Territory. A motion to strike out the appropriation of $5,000 for a library for the use of the Government, was rejected. The bill was amended, by making the Governor's salary $2,500 instead of 3,500. Finally the bill was passed.

Mr. Robertson, of Va. moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of offering a series of resolutions for the appointment of a select committee to inquire what retrenchment could be made consistently with the public interest, in the expenses of Congress, and in the expenses of the several departments of the government; and also to inquire whether the agency of banks is necessary for the conduct of the fiscal concerns of the government; and also to investigate the concerns of the Deposite Banks and the nature of their connection with the government.

The question being taken by yeas and nays, the motion was lost, yeas 83, nays 83, not two thirds.

The House proceeded at half past two, to the private orders, on which they are still engaged.

*"Six Slim Slick Saplins."*—It is gravely asserted by some folks that there is no Yankee in the land that can, upon the first trial, "of a cold frosty morning," pronounce these words in quick succession, without making a blunder —"Six Slim Slick Saplings." Try it.

*Bangor Com.*

## TO YOUNG MECHANICS.

When you are obliged to obtain a credit for your stock, be very careful to whom you apply, as a creditor who is himself in the "screws" may ruin you. Never get credit for small sums—or for any sum in different places; better owe what you are obliged to, to one place, and to one man. Every man to whom you owe five dollars, will trouble you as much, if not more than the one whom you owe a hundred. It is easier to satisfy one man than twenty. Give to your best customers only short credit; and when it has expired, collect promptly. Be diligent in your business—faithful to your word—moderate in your expenditure—temperate in your habits—just in your dealings—moral in your principles—get married to a good girl—and you may defy lawyers, sheriffs, duns, and the blue devils.

A gentleman from Nacogdoches, in Texas, informs us, that, whilst there, he dined in public with Col. Crockett, who had just arrived from Tennessee. The old bear-hunter, on being toasted, made a speech to the Texians, replete with his usual dry humor. He began in this style:

"I am told, gentlemen, that, when a stranger, like myself, arrives among you, the first inquiry is "What brought you here? To satisfy your curiosity at once as to myself, I will tell you all about it. I was, for some years, a member of Congress. In my last canvass, I told the people of my District, that, if they saw fit to re-elect me, I would serve them as faithfully as I had done; but, if not, *they might go to hell, and I would go to Texas.* I was beaten, gentlemen, and here I am."

The roar of applause was like a thunder-burst.—*Louisville Journal.*

INGENIOUS HOAX.—Mad. W. a rich foreign lady at Paris, was made the subject of a mortifying hoax. Having sent round 400 cards of invitation, and lighted her rooms most brilliantly, what was her chagrin to find not a solitary being arrive. A wag, it appears who had not been asked and who had obtained the list, sent round in revenge an apology from the lady, countermanding her previous notes, and pleading sudden illness. The eclaircissement did not take place till the following day, when numerous cards arrived inquiring anxiously after her health.

A NEW INVENTION FOR THE LADIES.

What will or may not French ingenuity do to gratify the taste for ornament in every thing especially that pertains to ladies costume, in which their refined judgment we must confess is generally correct. There is a journal now published at Paris, called "Psyche," intended exclusively for the ladies, each monthly number of which is embellished with colored figures of the latest fashions, divided into moveable pieces, representing the different parts of the dress which may be taken out and fitted upon a sculptured doll, which is sent with the journal.

QUERE.—Is it true, as has been asserted, that immediately after the passage of the indemnity bill, there was a grand carousal among those who voted for it, which exceeded any thing that had ever before been witnessed in Annapolis? It is alleged that there were, at that time, more members of the Legislature top-heavy than were ever before seen together upon any other occasion. If such be the fact, the conduct was worthy of the occasion. It is possible the people may desire to know who paid the piper. As we are unable to inform them they must seek the information from some other source.—*Bal. Rep.*

## SUFFOCATION.

We understand that three black men belonging to Mr. Lloyd, and attached to a vessel of his lying in Annapolis harbour, were discoverd on Sunday morning last in an insensible state in the hold, having placed a vessel of ignited charcoal in the hold on going to bed. One of them was entirely dead when taken out, and the others senseless, but were recovered.—*Chronicle.*

It is mentioned in the New York papers that on Saturday afternoon last, a valuable race horse, estimated to be worth at least four thousand dollars, belonging to col. Stevens, which was on board of one of the Hoboken ferry boats on its way to Philadelphia, became affrighted and jumped into the river, and notwithstanding that every effort was made to rescue it, it was unfortunately drowned.

A list of District Justices in Talbot county, to wit:

FOR EASTON DISTRICT, No. 1.

John Bennett, Samuel Roberts, Robt. T. G. Thomas.

DISTRICT No. 2.

Foster Maynard, Thomas Bruff, James M. Seth.

DISTRICT No. 3.

Nicholas Goldsborough, Woolman Leonard, James Chaplain.

DISTRICT No. 4.

William H. Tilghman, Thomas O. Martin, William Rose.

A HINT TO WIVES.—"If I am not at home from the party to-night at ten o'clock," said a husband to his better and bigger half, "don't wait for me." "That I won't," said the lady insignificantly, "I won't wait, but I'll come for you. He returned at ten precisely.

A KIDNAPPER CAUGHT.—A fellow calling himself *Joseph Harris*, was arrested in the upper part of this County, and lodged in our gaol on Tuesday last, on a charge of Kidnapping a negro Boy, near Wilmington, Delware. He had in his possession a forged bill of sale.—*Kent Bugle.*

We cut the following paragraph from the New York Sun.

*An Heir Found.*—One of the heirs to the estate of the Moshers, (estimated at 32,000,000*l.*) came to our office yesterday, in consequence of the paragraph we copied from the Albany Advertiser. He is a poor laboring man. We advised him to write to England immediately for supplies.

*Successful Measure.*—"Well, Squire," said a constituent to a Representative, why did'nt you get our petition through the Legislature this winter?" I *did* get it through, my dear sir, without any difficulty." "Ah—indeed!—I did'nt see any account of it in the newspapers." "To be sure, not—*I carried it through both Houses in my coat pocket and made no noise about it*"—*New Bedford Gazette.*

We regret exceedingly to learn that the dwelling house with all the furniture clothes &c. of Mr. Henry Dyott near Centreville, were consumed by fire on Sunday night last. —*Cent. Times.*


# EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1836.


DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT,

MARTIN VAN BUREN,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

RICHARD M. JOHNSON,

OF KENTUCKY.

## ATTENTION Jackson Republicans.

In conformity to the proposition of the State Convention which convened in Baltimore, in May last, recommending another convention in the same place on the 3d Wednesday in May next, to nominate candidates for Electors of President and Vice President pledged to support Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson, the citizens of Talbot, favorable to their election, are requested to assemble at the Court House in Easton, on TUESDAY afternoon the 19th of APRIL, at 3 o'clock.

March 26th

REPUBLICANS OF CAROLINE.

There is to be a meeting of the friends of the National Administration at the Court House in Denton, on TUESDAY the 3d of May next, at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of appointing four delegates to the State Convention which is to assemble in Baltimore on the 3d Wednesday of the same month, to select 10 candidates to be supported as Electors of Martin Van Buren as President and R. M. Johnson as Vice President of the United States.

☞ The Hon. Francis Thomas and the Hon. J. A. Pearce will please accept our thanks for public Documents which they have politely favored us with.

Our exchange papers are exceedingly barren of news of general interest. Congress is doing but little, and the Senate has, by a large vote fixed upon the 23d of May for the termination of the session. Business of every description appears to be flourishing to an unusual extent in Baltimore, and improvements rapidly taking place. We have partial returns from the elections in Connecticut, which give strong assurance of success to the Administration party. The elections in Virginia have commenced and a few days will decide the fate of Mr. Senator Leigh, which will be, a political death warrant signed, sealed and delivered, and now being ratified by the imperative voice of the sovereign people. Virginians are not such passive souls as to permit it to be otherwise.

CATCHING AT STRAWS.—It appears that the number of Laws passed at the last session of the Legislature was erroneously stated by us on Saturday. Instead of 233 it should have been 341. And it further appears that one of the "favored" who has been feeding at the public rack this winter has taken the error in great dudgeon, and with all the importance of Jack Falstaff when puffed up with sack and sugar has been not a little lavish of epithets.

We dismiss the matter by saying that we took our statement from the Baltimore American, than which there is no paper generally more correct. But as vultures prey indiscriminately, here are baits that stand akin. The Cambridge Chronicle states that 233 laws were enacted, and the Centreville Times has it 323!

We present a continuation of Mr. Benton's very able speech on the expurgation of the journal to our readers to-day, and shall conclude it this day week. Its great length should not deter any from reading it, for the circumstances that have called it forth are generally familiar to all; and as Mr. Benton's speech involves the whole transaction in error; justifies and conclusively shows why and how the censure which the Senate overstepped their functions in throwing so indefinitely upon the President should be expunged, are topics sufficiently important and interesting to enlist the attention of every freeman.

The Wilmington Gazette of Friday gives the following intelligence from Connecticut:

*Still later from Connecticut.*—The New York Courier (opposition) says, returns from thirty-four townships, show the election of twenty-four *wigs* and thirty Jacksonmen.—These returns are from the strongest opposition portion of the state. The New York Times of the same date says the returns thus far show a decided Jackson gain since last year.

We have carried Hamden, North Haven, North Bradford, East Hartford, and reduced the *wig* majority in New Haven to a corporal's guard. The New York Commercial Advertiser of Wednesday evening, after a large number of further returns had been received in that city, not in the morning papers, contains a single line relative to the election sig-

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