THE STAR.

EASTON, Md.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 24, 1845.

☞Mr. V. B. Palmer is our authorized agent to receive subscriptions and advertisements for the "Easton Star," in the cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia.

Honors to the illustrious dead. We announced in our last week's paper the death of the illustrious patriot and distinguished soldier, Gen'l. Andrew Jackson. The particulars as then stated, have been substantially confirmed by subsequent accounts. The whole nation mourns his death and honorable tributes of regard are being paid to his memory in every section from which we have heard. We have not room for the tenth part of the proceedings of public meetings, or the evidences of public grief manifested for his memory by the people without regard to political predilections.—We must content ourself to-day by the publication of the subjoined tribute, which we find in the Washington Union, written by a distinguished citizen, who knew how to appreciate the virtues and services of the General. It will be an acceptable offering, we are sure, to our readers.

General Jackson.

It is not an easy task to write an obituary of the great man for whose death a nation is now mourning. No intimate friend of his can take up his pen for such a purpose, without feeling his impotence to do justice to the subject. He feels that language is inadequate to convey his admiration of the talents, patriotism, and integrity, which death has made his victim; or his affection for the kindness, the faithfulness, and the unchangeableness of that heart which has ceased to beat.

Thousands of pens are now writing, and a thousand times ten thousand tongues are now speaking forth the great acts of this last great man of the age of revolutions; and, in paying a just tribute to his military and civil services, we should add but a feeble response to the general acclaim with which the nation resounds. We feel, also, that we cannot do him justice as a statesman without harshly grating on the feelings of those who did not agree with him as to the policy of some of his most important acts; and we would not on this occasion say a word to qualify, in the least, the sincere grief which fills every truly American bosom at the death of one whose whole soul was devoted to his country, and whose errors in policy (if any he committed) sprung from a jealousy, perhaps excessive, of all laws and institutions which tend unnecessarily to take from labor its just reward, or subject human action to any other control or influence than that of an enlightened reason and an honest heart.

Leaving all those matters to the progress of time and the pen of history, we purpose speaking of Gen. Jackson more as a man than as a soldier or a statesman. Upon his merits as a soldier, the world has already pronounced a favorable decision, his acts as a statesman are before that tribunal; their objects and consequences are becoming daily better developed; and the final decision will do him justice. It is his private virtues only, in relation to which all the materials for forming a just opinion are not before the public.

The fidelity of General Jackson's heart to his friends, and its affection for his family, were equal to its devotion to his country. His love was romantic. Neither absence nor age, nor the death of the loved object, abated its ardor. To the day of his own dissolution, his attachment to the wife of his youth remained as ardent as when he first took her to his bosom. In health, her portrait was worn nearest his heart; and in sickness, it was placed where he could gaze upon it from his bed. Her image was one of the angels which made up the society of that heaven to which he looked as his eternal home; and communion with her, was, in his imagination, no small portion of its happiness.

The love which General Jackson entertained for his wife brought all the kindred within the circle of his affections. They became his brothers, sisters, and children, creating the solicitude of all those relations, and sharing in his kindness and bounty. His slaves were treated more like members of his family, than as beings doomed to live and labor for his pleasure and emolument. Well clad, living in comfortable houses, supplied with the best of food, tenderly nursed when sick, receiving religious instruction and kind admonitions, they constituted a little community, enjoying as much of happiness and hope as ever falls to the lot of their condition.

The friendships of General Jackson were strong and enduring. It was almost impossible for him to think ill of a man to whom he had once given his confidence. It required the most decisive evidences of personal unkindness, of bad faith, of moral delinquency, or of infidelity to the country, to sever the chain which bound his heart to one whom he had recognised as a friend. In this noble trait may be found the true cause of that tenacity, during his administration of the government, to men whom he had advanced, which was attributed by some to less worthy considerations.

The tendency of Gen'l. Jackson's mind for many years before his advancement to the presidency, was devotional. He was never a disbeliever of the Christian religion; and as he advanced in years, he acquired a firm faith in its truth. Religious observances were maintained in his family; and, during his administration of the government, he seldom, or never, retired at night without calling in a member of his family to read to him a chapter of the Bible; and never, it is believed, did he lay his head upon his pillow, or rise from it, without a prayer to Heaven for its guidance and support in the performance of his arduous and responsible duties.

Soon after the close of his administration, as had long been his purpose, he became a professor of religion, and remained an exemplary member of the church as long as he lived. In a little church, built by him and his neighbors, on ground which he furnished in a secluded spot adjoining his plantation, might this great man be seen, every Sabbath, while his health permitted, bowing in adoration of his Maker and Redeemer, the humblest among the humble worshippers.

Many men meet death on the battle-field or in any condition of high excitement, without fear; but few there are who can sit down and wait for it with composure. Of that few was Andrew Jackson. The calmness and resignation with which he witnessed the slow approach of the King of Terrors, levelling his fatal dart with a cool deliberation, as if to test the firmness of his victim, was truly heroic. Even after the final blow was struck, a few hours of revived consciousness were allowed, as if to show with what calmness a man who has acted well his part on earth, and placed his hopes in heaven, can die. In that interval, all the noble qualities of the departing spirit poured forth in a last gush. Affection for his family and friends, devotion to his country, faith in his Redeemer—all that ennobles a man and a Christian, exhibited themselves amidst a calm composure, which few could assume on a temporary separation from those they love.

How beautiful the closing scene of an eventful life! How unlike those great men who have drawn the sword to conquer nations, instead of defending them! In drunken brawls and sensual indulgencies, Alexander rushed to his end; Cæsar, after extinguishing the liberties of Rome, fell by the hands of assassins; and Napoleon, banished from mankind, spent his last days in complaining and repining on a rock of the ocean. But our Washington and our Jackson, who fought only to defend their country, and lived to serve and bless it, after filling the measure of its glory, and acquiring an enviable immortality in the admiration and affections of the human race, went to rest in the arms of their families, and lie entombed upon their plantations, awaiting the day when the good and great shall be called to hear the sentence of "Well done, good and faithful servants," before an assembled universe, and enter upon their eternal reward.

There let them rest! While the gratitude of a great and just people shall be shown by obelisks and monuments rising up, like forest trees, over a wide continent, let no sacrilegious hand, with proud ostentation, disturb the ashes of the Christian heroes. They rest in the places most appropriate to the characters they maintained, the principles they advocated, and the institutions they defended. Let the republican and the Christian make his pilgrimage to Mount Vernon and the Hermitage; but let not the remains of the mighty dead be dragged from the resting-places which their republican simplicity and Christian humility selected, to sanctify any gorgeous shrine, or give interest to any proud monument. Their works, their fame, their lessons of wisdom, and their admonitions, are their country's and mankind's. But their remains are their God's; and let no felon hand remove them from ths storehouses where they are deposited, until the voice of their owner again speaks life into them, and calls them to enjoy an eternity of happiness and glory.

We have been requested to publish the following notice. We hope our citizens will cheerfully respond to the call. Let us emulate the indiscriminate homage which is everywhere evinced for the memory of the venerable Jackson, and show ourselves willing and ready to honor those to whom honor is due.

Notice.

The citizens of Talbot county are respectfully requested to meet at the Court House in Easton, on TUESDAY the 1st day of July, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to take such preliminary action as may be deemed necessary in showing their respect for the memory of the venerable ex-president, Gen. Andrew Jackson.

FUNERAL OF GEN. JACKSON.

The following interesting account of the last ceremonies over the tomb of General Jackson is from the letter of a gentleman in Nashville:—

"Nashville, June 10, 1845.

"*My Dear Sir:* I have just returned from the Hermitage, where I attended the funeral of General Jackson. It was estimated fairly, I think, that from 2,500 to 3,000 persons were present. There were rising two hundred carriages in attendance, to say nothing of the horses which, as fastened to the boughs of the trees in front of the Hermitage yard, literally filled the woods. At 11 o'clock, A. M., Rev. Mr. Edgar took position in the porch, front of the front parlor, and pronounced a most appropriate prayer—happily alluding to "this great and distinguished man of our nation, who had lived as a patriot and Christian," and invoking the blessings of Heaven to sustain and comfort the bereaved. A psalm was sung next, commencing—

"Why should we start and fear to die?
What timorous worms we mortals are,' &c,

"Mr. Edgar's sermon was the best that I ever heard fall from his lips. He endeavored to do full justice to the high public and private character of Gen. Jackson; and he came much nearer to the accomplishment of his object than I had expected he could.—His text was from a passage in the Revelations: "These are they which came out of great tribulation, and washed their robes white in the blood of the Lamb." The sermon was nearly an hour in length. A hymn was then sung, another prayer offered, and then the body was removed from the front parlor, where it had remained during service, to the hearse, and borne down, outside of the garden, as far as the burial place, where the fence had been removed that it might be brought through to the grave.—There was some little difficulty in lowering the body into the vault, in consequence of the two large dimensions of the box which contained the coffin, but this was soon overcome, and then Mr. Edgar made a series of well-chosen remarks, admirably suited to the place and the occasion. The entire service closed by a "favorite psalm" of the General's, which Mr. Edgar said was often spoken of by him when living.

"I have never witnessed a funeral occasion of half the solemnity. Every man, woman, and child seemed to be conscious that mankind had lost one of their greatest and best benefactors.

"It was his request, as I learn, that little or no pomp or parade should be observed at his burial; nevertheless, the Nashville Blues were present in uniform, and were permitted to fire three or four times over the grave.

"The family seem to be resigned. Mrs. Jackson is almost inconsolable; her little children are scarcely sensible of their loss. His adopted son (Andrew Jackson) manifests a keen sense of his bereavement."

Dr. Edgar's text, as we learn from the Nashville Union, was taken from Revelations, 7 chap., 13th, and 14th verses:—

13th. And one of the elders answered, saying unto me, what are these which are arrayed in white robes? And whence came they?

14th. And I said unto him, sir, thou knowest. And he said to me, these are they which came out of great tribulation, and washed their robes, and made them white in the blood of the Lamb.

The eloquent divine gave an interesting sketch of the conversion of Gen. Jackson about six or seven years ago, and bore the strongest testimony in behalf of his Christian life and walk. His delineation of his character as a soldier, commander, statesman and patriot, was striking and eloquent.

☞For want of room we are unable to lay before our readers the testimonials of public respect to the memory of the lamented Jackson, that have been adopted by the President and his cabinet. They are highly honorable to the heads of our Government.

Reform.—We expect to be enabled next week to give the proceedings of the Somerset County Convention on the all-absorbing question of Reform. Our efforts shall be given to "keep the ball in motion."

☞The Hon. Louis McLane, of Baltimore, has been appointed by the President Minister to England. He has accepted, and will take his departure about the middle of July. His appointment appears to give very general satisfaction.

☞The Hon. Geo. Bancroft is to deliver an eulogium upon General Jackson, before the citizens of Washington.

Appointment.—We are gratified to see that our late townsman, Dr. Samuel W. Spencer, has been appointed Collector of Customs at Apalachicola, Florida.

☞Saml. Jones, Jr. Esq. has been appointed President of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-road, vice McLane resigned.

The New Minister and the Oregon Question.—The Washington Union in alluding to the appointment of the Hon. Louis McLsne as Minister to England, says: "We understand that the negotiation about Oregon has not been, and probably will not be, transferred to London."

Nominations.—The two political parties of Cecil have nominated their tickets. The Democratic ticket is, Hiram McCullough for State Senate—Messrs. Orr, Maffitt, Hollyday and Pennington for House of Delegates, and Benj. Sargeant for Sheriff. Whig ticket—G. R. Veazy, for Senate, Messrs. Trimble, Hogg, Lund and Mitchell, for House of Delegates, and R. D. Jamar for Sheriff.

New Wheat.—Lyford's (Balto.) Journal of last week says—"On Thursday there was a small lot of *new* Wheat in market from Talbot county, in this State, (the first this season) denominated the 'May Wheat,' which sold at 95cents, although not in the best order; and yesterday, another similar lot, from the same county, represented as being in rather better condition, sold at 90cts. The first *new* Wheat in this market last year was received on 23d June, and grew in North Carolina."

Inklings of War.—The N. York Tribune of Thursday says:—

"Gen. Scott, came down from West Point on Tuesday evening, and stopped at the American, appearing to be quite at his leisure. The night train brought an officer from Washington, in quest of Gen. Scott, who, after a brief interview, left post haste for Washington. These facts, as related to us, strengthen the report that a Mexican force is on the Nueces.

We have private, but most reliable advices, that agents of Mexico have recently been among the Cherokees, seeking to engage the Indians as allies of Mexico in expectation of a War with the United States."

Mr. Dellett, the only Whig member of the last Congress from Alabama, a man, who, sinking party feelings, went for the annexation of Texas; and who is regarded as one of the most popular men in Alabama, has declined the nomination as Whig candidate for Governor. With all the advantages on his side above every other Whig, Mr. D. does not wish to encounter defeat. This is the best sign that the Democratic cause is invincible in that sterling State.

Hon. Wm. Cost Johnson.—In our last (says the Frederick Herald) we notice that Hon. W. C. Johnson was then in N. Orleans. We hear that Mr. J. also has received a delicate compliment to his abilities in the shape of a $100,000 fee, for settling an extensive land claim. His visit to New Orleans was no doubt connected with this interesting business.

Wheat Vegetating in Ice.—The Camden Phœnix saw a few days ago, two grains of wheat, which had been frozen up in a piece of solid ice, and while there had thrown out roots two or three inches long and germs one inch.

Destructive Fires.

GREAT FIRE IN FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.—HALF THE TOWN IN RUINS.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 13, 1845.

Gentlemen.—We write you to inform you that half our town is in ruins this morning. The fire broke out at 3 o'clock, A. M. Of your acquaintances, D. and W. McLaurin, (in whose warehouse it broke out,) Charles Lutterloh, E. Fuller, D. A. Kay, J. W. Tillinghast, Mott & Briggs, H. Leete, A. W. Steel, W. Prior, W. M'Gary, J. D. Williams, are all burnt out. Presume a good many were fully or partially insured, and some saved a good many goods. J. D. Williams, we think it probable, saved a good many; but all those in the immediate neighborhood of where the fire originated, *nothing at all*.

Some families are beggars this morning. The Raleigh Register gives a list of the names of the sufferers, including a description of their business, the losses in houses, goods, &c., by which it appears that fifty-three front tenements were burnt, besides several large and valuable warehouses, and many out buildings. The whole loss is estimated at from $300,000 to $350,000, of which about one-third is supposed to be covered by insurance.

Fire in Danvers, Mass.—A very destructive fire occurred in the above place on the 10th inst., in the afternoon. It is said to have been occasioned by children playing with lucifer matches. The Salem Mercury gives the following particulars: The fire spread with great rapidity, and seemed, at one time, beyond human control. The number of buildings, of all sorts, destroyed, is said to be eighteen.

THE REVOLUTION IN CALIFORNIA.

The N. Y. Herald contains some interesting letters from California, in relation to the political, commercial and social condition of that new country. As California is now independent of Mexico, her movements are worthy of attention—particularly since her revolution was one so easily effected, and with such little bloodshed. It seems that "on the 20th and 21st of February last, the decisive and desperate conflict" between the Californians and the Mexicans took place. Two hundred and fifty cannon balls were fired, but the entire slain and wounded amounted to six horses. The result was, however, sufficiently decisive. The Governor-general becoming quite disheartened by the desertion of forty or fifty foreigners, and the remainder of his "army" refusing to fight against their countrymen, he surrendered at discretion to the "insurgents," and California, from Bodega to San Diego, is now under its own rule. The people are determined to govern themselves, acknowledging "the laws of Mexico" when it pleases them. In the meantime the numerous bands of emigrants to Oregon are diverging towards California, and a strong and influential American population will very soon be collected in the neighborhood of St. Francisco, one of the finest harbors of the world. We look upon California with a favorable eye, for we conceive it to be an outlet for the fiery and unsettled people of our western country, affording from its equable climate and fine soil, inducements of an extraordinary character to the American emigrant. We shouldn't be surprised if England were to lay claim to California next.

Further Mexican Items.—The Picayune learns from a gentleman from Mexico, and who is well conversant with the condition of the country, that murders and robberies are constantly occurring, and on the most public roads and in the most public places. But a few days since Don. Manuel Asunzulo, the new Governor of Durango, was robbed within a short distance of Fresnillo, and an old and favorite servant—the only one of his party armed—was killed on the spot. He was on his way to assume the duties of his office at the time, and the robbers, among other things, despoiled him of a beautiful pearl necklace he had purchased for his wife, and which was valued at near $2000. Asunzulo is spoken of as an officer of superior attainments, having been educated in this country. The diligences between Zacatecas and the city of Mexico are robbed daily, and the same is the case on all the public roads. Thousands of Santa Anna's old soldiers are prowling about the country, and as they have no other means of support they form themselves into bands and live by pillage. The poor Government all this while, with all its talk about subjecting Texas and declaring war against the United States, cannot disperse these brigands from its very midst.

Confirmation of Henry McCurry—Yesterday morning the very affecting and imposing ceremony of confirmation, according to the rites and principles of the Catholic Church, was administered by the most Rev. Archbishop Eccleston, to Henry Mc Curry, the convict, in the cell occupied by him in the jail. There were present on the interesting occasion, the Rev. Mr. Coskery, confessor and spiritual adviser of the condemned, two ladies, Sisters of Charity, Mr. Durocher, a friendly visiter to the prisoner during the period of his incarceration, Mr. Sollers, the warden of the jail, and his family, other officers of the jail, the special guards of the cell, and one or two others. The ceremony was performed by the Archbishop, of course, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Coskery, and consisted of the usual prayers, the impartation of the Holy Spirit through the annointing with the holy oil, and some appropriate and very feeling admonitions by the former, which were received by McCurry evidently with much emotion. He seemed indeed very properly affected, and after the reverend gentlemen had retired, expressed himself as greatly relieved, and very happy, even in the prospect of his speedy death.—*Sun of Friday.*

☞The body is but the house, the soul the tenant that inhabits it.

Portrait of General Jackson.—A correspondent of the Nashville Whig says, that Healy's portrait of General Jackson, recently painted for Louis Phillippe, is decidedly the best that has ever been taken of the old hero. It represents him, indeed, as on the verge of existence, the complexion bloodless—the eye calm—without fire—without passion—but not altogether without "speculation"—the form and figure bent and emaciated—the countenance placid, though much shrunk from the former proportions, which gives to the face a more elongated appearance, and the forehead a little more of relative elevation than appears in the paintings hitherto made of him. The abundance of his snow-white hair is most naturally and impressively represented without any precision of adjustment.

A Great Mistake.—The northern papers are publishing extensively a paragraph stating that being no penitentiary in this State, we hang men for stealing a pair of suspenders! Their authority for this is the Raleigh Register, whose overweening anxiety *for a penitentiary*, leads him to misrepresent facts, even to the jeopardy of the good name of his State. He stated that Hardy Carroll was hung, and that he believed it was for stealing a pair of suspenders; and then gave a lament over the want of a Penitentiary. The fact is Carroll was hung for burglary, and not for stealing a pair of suspenders. We hope our northern cotemporaries will correct the error.—*North Carolinian.*

Giledrsleeve again winner.—The foot race was run over the Cambridge Trotting Course on Tuesday afternoon, according to advertisement. Of the numerous entries only three did the ten miles within the hour—namely:

John Gildersleeve, of N. York,	57m.	19s.
Michael Cavanaugh, of Conn.,	59	19
C. Desmond, of Boston,	59	56

The first took the purse $500; the next best Cavanaugh, won $100, and Desmond $50.—The spectatotors were very numerous, perhaps 5000.

New Hampshire.—At the Democratic State Convention held at Concord, on Thursday, Hon. Jared W. Williams, of Lancaster, was nominated for Governor on the first ballot—receiving 215 out 230 votes, the whole number cast. Mr. Williams was for four years a representative in Congress. He is an able, intelligent and devoted supporter of the democratic cause, and always has been.

Odd Fellows' Celebration in Boston—This grand pageant came off on Thursday. An immense throng of persons witnessed and took part in it. James L. Ridgely, Esq., Baltimore, delivered the oration. The procession numbered between 6 and 8,000. A dinner was given in a pavilion covering more than 40,000 feet of ground, and plates were set for 7,000.

J. H. Green, the Reformed Gambler.—We some time since published a statement from Mr. Green, of his visit to Auburn Prison, New York, of his conversation with a convict named Wyatt, and of certain disclosures made by the latter in relation to the treatment of gamblers in Vicksburg in July, 1835. The following is Mr. Green's account:

"I interrogated him [Wyatt] on his first steps of vice and how he became so hardened? He told me to remember the treatment he had received from the Lyncher's lash at Vicksburg. I did [remember?] but my eyes could scarcely credit reality. I had known him in 1832-'3-'4, and in the early part of 1835, as a bar keeper at Vicksburg. He was never a shrewd card player, but *at the time* was considered an inoffensive youth. The coffee-house he kept was owned by North, who with four others were executed on the 5th July, 1835, by lynch law. *Wyatt and three others* were taken on the morning of the 7th—stripped, and *one thousand* lashes given to the four—tarred and feathered, and put into a canoe and set adrift on the Mississippi river. It makes *my* blood curdle and my flesh quiver to think of the suffering condition of these unfortunate men, set adrift on the morning of the 7th July, *with the broiling sun upon their mangled bodies.* Two died, in about two hours after they were set afloat. Wyatt and another remained with their hands and feet bound 40 hours, suffering more than tongue can tell or pen describe, when they were picked up by some negro slaves, who started with the two survivors to their quarters. His companion died before they arrived. Wyatt survives to tell the horrors of the lyncher's lash. He told me *seven murders* had been committed by their unmerciful treatment to him, and one innocent man hung."

This statement is quoted at large in the Vicksburg Whig of the 7th inst., and contradicted in the most positive terms, both by the editor and a correspondent, who speaks of Mr. Green in harsh terms, as an impostor. It is asserted, that no such transaction as that ever took place in Vicksburg, and consequently that it is a fabrication by Wyatt or Green. We know nothing of this matter; but we do know Mr. Green, and have seen him expose the manner in which gamblers cheat the community by having marked cards—and in this respect, at least, Mr. Green has done the public great service. Until he made his disclosures it was unknown to all but the initiated, that cards were marked by the manufacturers for the use of gamblers; but now this fact is so palpable, that no man of commen sense or prudence will be found risking his money at the gaming table. Card-playing is no longer looked upon as a game of chance or of judgement, but of downright swindling. Mr. Green has proved that all cards are marked by the manufacturer, so that a man who is ignorant of those marks, has not the slightest chance of success in playing with those who are initiated. The use of such cards should be prohibited by law, and manufacturers be compelled to stamp all cards with the same plate.—*Ball. Clipper.*

From the Baltimore Republican & Argus.

Reform.

It is now admitted on all hands, that the people of Maryland have had enough of whiggery, and that the government will of course pass into the hands of the Democracy, where it rightfully belongs. The election of Pratt, and the imposition of stamp act taxes, and other kindred measures, calamitous as they are, will do much good, for the Democracy will open their eyes to the necessity of a radical reform in the affairs of this State. There remains so much of the old federal aristocracy in our laws and usages, that it required just such a catastrophe as the election of Pratt, to bring out the determined spirit of reform which exists among the true Democrats of Maryland.—That spirit is now roused, and we trust it will never rest till a thorough reformation is effected, and every vestige of aristocracy driven from the State, and our statute books, instead of confused jargon of edicts for the benefit of a favored few, shall be a code of equal, just, and intelligible laws. Economy must take the place of extravagance, and as a motto, equal rights and general laws must take the place of special privileges and private statutes. The annual expenses of the Government of this State, besides the interest upon its debt, amounting to some $235,000 must be placed in a position to sustain her credit, without oppressing her people. We shall enumerate some of the measures, which upon the expulsion of the whigs, we hope to see established, and we invite the co-operation of all men who wish well to the State.

First. The Governor should be chosen annually, and his compensation should not exceed $2,000 per annum; and let the people appoint their own officers, except the Judges. As to the residence of the Governor, let him live where he chooses, for there is no more necesity for his living at Annapolis, than there is that he should wear sheep skin breeches. The notion of a government mansion, and a residence there, is one of the relics of British aristocracy, which ought to be abandoned. During the session of the General Assembly, he will of course be at their place of meeting, but upon their adjournment, there is no more necessity for his remaining there than that the Senators should. The duties can just as well be done at his own residence, at Baltimore, Prince George's or Frederick, or wherever he may live as at Annapolis. Let the power return annually to the people, let him live at home, and let his pay be reduced, and one of the worst encroachments upon true republicanism will be removed.

Second. The whole body of Insolvent Laws should be repealed, and that shameful relic, not of British aristocracy, but of the barbarism of dark ages, the right of imprisonment for debt, should be abolished. As a substitute, let there be a simple enactment, that the defendant in any action founded on debt, may on the rendition of judgment against him, on notice and in a mode having respect to the right of all parties, submit himself to an examination on oath before the court giving the judgment, as to any allegation of fraud either in contracting the debt, or avoiding its payment; and upon its appearing to the court that he has acted fairly, let execution issue against his property and credits, and not against his body.—A more unjust, not to say iniquitous system, than that which prevails here, especially in this city, cannot well be conceived of, and one of the first acts of the Democracy should be to rid the State of it as a common nuisance. Scores and scores of men are every month hanging round the doors of the insolvent courts, to protect themselves sometimes from imprisonment for debts which they cannot pay, and sometimes to seek the aid of the law in a scheme to cheat their creditors; and in a vast amount of cases, the expenses which they incur is about equal to their debts. An honest man should not be exposed to imprisonment, and a rouge should not be allowed to go free; but both results, wrong as they are, happen under our present system. Let the whole thing be cut up root and branch.

Third. The whole system of private legislation, which now constitites nine-tenths of the business of the General Assembly, and is done at the annual cost to the people of at least $30,000, should be abandoned, and the rights of the whole people protected by general laws. Instead of the present mode of creating corporate rights, by which the community are exposed to injustice and fraud, in numerous cases; let one general law be made providing for the organization of all corporations, requiring a record of the whole in a book kept for the purpose by the county Clerk. And let all corporations be subjected to the control of the General Assembly.

Fourth. The outrage upon the rights of the people, by which three or four fed politicians in this city reserve some $30,000 in fees of office, and a similar number in all the other counties a proportional amount, should be forthwith broken up. The duties of the Clerks of the Courts and Register of Deeds should be separated, and in doing it, let a Register of Deeds be chosen by the people, of each county annually, or once in two years, to take charge of the records of deeds, and to be compensated for his services by one half the present charge for recording deeds.—Let the clerk of Baltimore County Court and the Register of Wills receive 1500 dollars a year each, and the Clerk of the City Court 1000 dollars, sums amply sufficient to command competent officers. Let the Clerk's fees in Courts be reduced to a reasonable sum, and the balance paid into the State Treasury. That three or four men respectable though they may be as men, should be permitted to levy from the community a tax of 8 or 10,000 dollars a year each, while the people are ground to the dust by stamp acts and other enormous charges, is so monstrously unjust and iniquitous, that no Republican can hesitate to demand a reform. We know the stamp acters will rebel, but we do not propose to consult them—the people demand this change, and the people must and will be obeyed.

Fifth. The Judiciary system, by whi
some eighty-five Judges are maintained
the public expense, must be thorough
reformed, and the judicial expenses red
ced. The people have already spoken
this subject. Let there be six Distr
Judges, to hold the Courts in the seve
counties, and let them interchange w
each other, and distribute the entire w
of the State among themselves, as the p
lic interest shall require, one Judge ho
ing a Court; and let the Court of Appe
be a separate Court, to be composed
three or four Judges, and let that Co
hold one term a year in each of the
tricts, and there dipose of the appeals
sing in each district. The enormous
pense of requiring people from all part
the State to go to Annapolis to try t
cases must be prevented. Give the C
Judge $2.200 salary, the two Asso
Judges $1800 each. Appoint one O
ans' Court Judge in each county, to d
duties of Probate, &c., and let him app
a clerk with a salary not to exceed $
and let his own salary not exceed $10
the compensation of both to be colle
in the fees of office. An additional c
pensation might be required in Balti
city. Abolish the forty extra Judges w
are of no use whatever; abolish the o
of Chancellor and Attorney General,
let each Judge be chancellor and
county have a prosecuting attorney.

Sixth. The Treasurer of the State,
the Secretary of the State must be ch
annually by the people, with a salary
former of $1500, and the latter of $

Seventh. The Baltimore City C
which in its present organization,
speak not of the Judges, who are, w
lieve, very clever men, but of the sys
is a public nuisance, must be entire
modelled, and the whole system of pl
Justices of the Peace all over the c
spongers general of the people, must
bolished; but we have not now ti
point out the necessary changes, an
do it another time.

There are divers other traits of
cracy and whiggery which we mu
move, and we will speak of them
ter. Let the Democracy stand firm
we pledge ourselves that better tim
soon come.

THE BATTLE OF NEW ORL

The following letter addressed b
eral Jackson to his victorious troop
the battle of New Orleans, as publi
the Philadelphia Aurora of Feb. 3
will be read with interest at the
time, sustaining as it does that pa
and fervent devotion to the prosper
glory of his country which has
guished his whole life:

ADDRESS

Directed, by Major General Jac
be read at the head of each of t
composing the line below New
January 21, 1812.

Citizens and Fellow Soldiers
enemy has retreated, and your
has now leisure, to proclaim to th
what he has noticed with admira
praise—your undaunted courage,
triotism and your patience, und
ships and fatigues. Natives of
States, acting together, for the firs
this camp; different in habits and
guage; instead of viewing in these
stances the germ of distrust and
you have made them the source o
orable emulation, and from the
discord itself have reaped the fr
honorable union. This day com
fourth week since fifteen hundre
attacked treble your number of
had boasted of their discipline,
services under a celebrated lea
long and eventful war—attacke
their camp, the moment they ha
ed the soil of freedom with th
tread, and inflicted a blow wh
prelude to the final result of th
to conquer, or their poor contr
divide us. A few hours was su
unite the gallant band, though
ment they received the welcom
march, they were separated ma
in different directions, from the
gay rapidity of the march, and
ful countenances of the officers
would have induced the belief
festive entertainment, not the s
tle, was the object to which th
with so much eagerness and h
the conflict that ensued. the
was supported, and my com
to the executive of the United
testified the sense I entertained
its of the corps and officers th
gaged. Resting on the field of
retired in perfect order to the
ing to the lines, destined to
scene of future victories whic
to share with the rest of you
companions in arms. Scarcel
lines a protection against
when on the 28th a dispositi
to attack them with all the p
rade of military tactics, as
those veterans of the Spanish

Their batteries of heavy
up an incessant fire; their ro
ated the air; and under the
strong columns threatened
The foe insolently thought t
tacle was too imposing to be
in the intoxication of his pri
saw our lines abandoned w
test—how were those menac
ces met?

By shouts of defiance,
countenance, not to be shak
of his cannon, by the glare o
rockets; by an artillery serv
rior skill, and with deadly e
my brave friends, can your
the testimonials of attachme
rious cause, of indignant ha
of affectionate confidence
that resounded from every
passed along your line.
and unexpected scene damp
age of the enemy; he drop
ladders and fascines, and
attack dwindled into a
which served only to shew

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc6044_1_111-0002.jpg