...ing *your friends, but their own.*
...are you to gain by such an union?
...u would not look back with bit-
...the overthrow and ruin of a par-
...ists upon the principles which
...em together, (in spite of differ-
...n, in matters concerning which
...y differ,) ought to be prevented.
...angers to exist, and such a result
...the reach of chance? Can there,
...e to be but one answer? We
...ong the portion of our Republi-
...ho have thus estranged them-
...s, and are becoming aliens to our
...avé done so through *choice*, and
...mistake. To those who have
...conviction, we have nothing to
...ust answer that to their coun-
...hose who have no wish to desert
...n standard, but who feel the in-
...er considerations, (which induce
...lt individual wishes, rather than
...nd harmony of the party,) we
...extend the hand of fraternity.
...e hope the present is rather a
...ling than a schism; that time and
...soon heal it, and effect a per-
...tion, and that all collisions and
...will perish in the blaze of bet-
...generous feelings. If they have
...by the artifices of enemies or
...ing, now is the time to look for
...banner, to see where it is plant-
...surround it. Let them return,
...Republican fold of their fathers.
...m to let a common interest bind
...d to let the only competition be,
...er most service to the good old
...use; who be most active in pro-
...ry and happiness of our doubly
...

...EVENSON, of Virginia.
...WRIGHT, of New York.
...N S. HEATH, of Maryland.
...T W WILLIAMS, of N. H.
...STRANGE, of N. Carolina.
...A. CARTWRIGHT, of Miss.
...35.

...the Washington Globe.

...EPPANSIONS CEASED; A
...N COMMENCED, & PAN-
...TIONS ORDERED.

...ago, we warned the communi-
...the wane of operations of the
...ited States, seemingly indica-
...nly, that there was then an un-
...contraction, though unseen, in

...y return of the Bank for the
...Treasury, which we have been
...amine, shows that expansion
...l that the waves of contraction
...all their force, and full view
...e of its ulterior designs, the
...extending, until, like the flood
...was expended. Its ability to
...ater extent has been exhaust-
...tion which has for some time
...ing, hidden and secretly, has
...e surface, and the whole cur-
...a fearful force the same way.
...ne some of the important items

...ion to specie—	
...he Bank had	
	$16,567,893
...July it had	13,429,328
...Diminution,	$3,138,565
...culation—	
...e circulation	
	$19,519,777
...July it was	25,332,820
...crease,	$5,813,043
...loans—	
...e loans of all	
	$57,814,404
...uly they were	65,197,692
...ion of loans,	$7,383,288
...cted the first of March, be-	
...r that the period when it was	
...een the Bank, its senatorial	
...dvisers, and the leaders of the	
...generally, the course which	
...should pursue, in the part	
...ed to it to act; and the first	
...its expansive operations had	
...ed their maximum.	
...en the operations of the Bank	
...July? We will show:	
...its loans di-	
	$883,174
...ed	545,360
...hrown back	
	1,003,598
...posites reduced	1,050,717
...e time, a cash balance due	
...over Two Millions of Dol-	

...ct of the natural reaction for
...diately succeeding an unpre-
...n for many months. This
...to the moving of the waters
...flood tide, but little beyond
...ad water.

...universally acknowledged
...xtreme succeeds another.—
...have been unprecedented
...ns will be so also. This
...al result.—The Bank does
...ver to stay it or check it, if
...Bank does not wish to stay
...at would defeat its very ob-
...That was, to make the re-
...ossible.
...Bank has found that it can
...and that a reaction has al-
...we are told, through the
...t has issued its mandates to
...eat commercial cities to ex-
...d, through private sources,
...rders given from the impe-
...adelphia, to some of the
...ices, are to curtail their

...e Bank is to be employed
...al reaction, already in full
...er.

...issued at a time when the
...ar millions of dollars of do-
...to maturity, fifteen mil-
...hich, it is believed, are
...k and Philadelphia with-
...days; principally in the for-
...ch there is to curtail all
...to furnish the means of
...ut? The city Banks of
...urtailments of the branch.
...lances against the City
...branch, for which it will
...e city banks must, in self
...loans, and refuse dis-
...pane commences.
...ndebted to the Charles-
...a MILLION AND A
...RS!! How was such a
...e asked?
...by the purchase of do-
...eston by the branch.—
...pally payable in New
...must be transported
...rleston to liquidate the

balance. The course of trade is such between the two places, that it can be done only with specie. Yes, specie must be sent from New York to Charleston to pay this debt, which the branch owes the local banks here.

We hesitate not to say, that the Bank itself is not aware of the tremendous reaction which is now operating upon it. We understand that the amount of notes of the Bank of the United States and branches which the deposite banks alone had on hand; by their latest returns to the Treasury Department, are without a parallel. These the Bank will speedily find itself called upon to redeem.

But this is not all. This re-action has taken place—this order of the Bank to follow it with curtailments has been given, just at the moment the domestic fall trade is a about commencing—at the period when the merchants are found with warehouses filled with foreign and domestic manufactures to supply that trade —when the quantities of foreign manufactures arriving and ordered are unusually large, in consequence of the good market the same found in the Spring, owing to the constant expansions of the Bank, and the superabundance of money which they caused.

No one who has been an attentive observer to the movements in the commercial and money'ed market, for a few months past, can say that there are not large quantities of foreign merchandise now on hand in our great commercial cities; neither can any one find a justification in denying that the Bank, by its enormous expansions, has contributed in a main degree in causing their importation. Yet the Bank before the season has opened for vending and distributing them, directed its offices in the places where they are to be first disposed of, to enrtail their discounts.

What was Mr. Biddle's language to the investigating committee in April, 1832? He said, then, "Without having contributed to produce them, the Bank found, about nine months ago, large importations, requiring for their diffusion through the country increased facilities connected with banking; having the means of giving them, being in fact created for the purpose of giving them, it gave them." We differ as much from the declaration of Mr. Biddle, that the Bank did not contribute to produce the large importations at that time, as he probably would from ours, that the Bank contributed to the large importations now on hand and now daily arriving. We say the Bank did contribute to the large importations which it found on hand then, and which are on hand now. We have, however, the admission of Mr. Biddle, that the large importations then on hand required "for their diffusion through the country increased facilities connected with banking."

And do not the large importations now on hand and arriving, require increased facilities connected with banking, for their diffusion through the country? Is it not as much the duty of the Bank to give them now as it was then, "being in fact created for the purpose of giving them"? Then why is it that the Bank, when it ought, in the discharge of a duty which it was created to perform, to give "increased facilities," is, at that very time, withdrawing facilities already given? It is because it seeks from this time until the meeting of Congress, TO EMBARRASS TRADE, DISTRESS THE COMMUNITY, AND BRING ON ANOTHER PANIC, IN THE HOPE THEREBY OF EXTORTING A RENEWAL OF ITS CHARTER.

The Boston Atlas, with a shameless effrontery, peculiar to its editor, says that "Mr. Van Buren is the favorite of the abolitionists: and is urged upon that sect in this portion of the country, as a man disposed to favor their views." Nothing can be more false. The abolitionists in this State, are to a man the *opponents* not only of *Mr. V. Buren* but of the *republican party*. They are in fact the broken down leaders of the old federal party—who all their lives have opposed democracy in some shape or other. The leaders in this State of the anti-slavery excitement, are such men as *George Kent, Albe Cady, George Kimball* and *N. P. Rogers*—the first three ex-editors of the federal Statesman and Journal, and the last a large contributor of federal scurrility to the same concern. These are the *leaders*—and the *led* are the same men they always led in politics. We have never heard of a *democrat* in this State who is engaged with these incendiaries in their abominable project, and we do not believe there is one. *Newhampshire Patriot and Gazette.*

From the American Farmer and Gardener.

BENE PLANT.

A certain cure for the Summer Complaint.

The numerous applications for this valuable medical plant, has induced us to raise a number to accommodate the demand, and it can now be had by applying to Robert Sinclair, Jr., at his seed store, connected with this office. It is thus noticed in Fessenden's American Gardener:—A few leaves of the plant when green plunged a few times in a tumbler of water, makes it like a thin jelly, without taste or color, which children afflicted with the summer complaint will drink freely, it is said to be the best remedy ever discovered.

Editors by noticing the above in their papers, may be the means of saving the lives of hundreds of children, the efficacy of the plant being fully tested.

Summary punishment and new illustration of repentance. One of our correspondents, residing in Overton, Tennessee, has furnished us with the following facts:

"Two brothers, professing christianity, had, some days since, a difference about shooting, and being strong able bodied men, engaged in a terrible, and bloody fight in consequence. After the fight, they agreed to permit their *mother* to give them each a complete cowhiding, which she did with severity, to the satisfaction of both parties."—*Cincinnati Whig.*

CHANCERY SALE.

BY authority derived from the Chancellor of Maryland, I will sell, at Vienna, on Saturday, the 22d inst., between the hours of two and three, the

REAL ESTATE

of which Kendall B. Crockett died seized.

This property consists of a beautiful two story frame Dwelling House, in the town of Vienna, in good condition; and on the same lot there is a new and commodious brick blacksmith shop, in a convenient situation.

The terms of sale are, one-fourth *cash* on the day of sale, the remainder in equal instalments, one half in six months and the remainder in twelve months with interest on the whole sum till paid.

All persons having claims against the said Kendall B. Crockett, are now notified to file them in the Chancery office within six months from the day of sale, or otherwise they may be excluded from all participation in the proceeds of this sale.

Aug. 3 H. PAGE, Trustee.
3w

CAMBRIDGE:

MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1835.

FOR PRESIDENT,

MARTIN VAN BUREN,

OF NEW-YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

RICH'D. M. JOHNSON,

OF KENTUCKY.

☞The Orphans' Court of this county will sit on Monday, the 24th instant.

Pursuant to a notice in the "Chronicle," the young men held a meeting at the Court House on Saturday last, for the purpose of forming a volunteer company; some twenty or thirty gave in their names, and a committee was appointed to call upon others and request them to join.—The meeting adjourned to Saturday, the 22nd inst., when it is requested that all, who have, or wish to, become members, will be present.

HIGH TAXES.—We have of late, heard a good many complaints of the high taxes now imposed upon the county, and enquiries and grave speculations as to the cause.

They may be measurably higher than usual, from adequate reasons, and no one has a right to object if our affairs of a local character have been conducted upon principles of economy and with the greatest possible degree of saving. But from what we can learn, the taxes might have been less, if a spirit of favouritism and extravagance had not been indulged by the Levy Court, or at least a majority of them. We understand, amongst other items, that six per cent has been allowed for the collection of the County Charge, when an individual offered to collect for five and a half. Mr. Bell, the sheriff, we hear, agreed to collect for the latter sum, and Mr. Jeremiah C. Wright was appointed to collect at six per cent. Mr. Bell is a Jackson man, and Mr. Wright on the other side. Some years ago, it was said the sheriff ought to have the collectorship, and Mr. Yates, a Jackson man, was turned out and Mr. Tall, the late sheriff, appointed, but now the practice is different. We suppose the case being altered, alters the case. We ask why this partiality, when the county pays the piper? Every little makes a muckle, says Franklin. We have some further things to say about the proceeding of this same Levy Court.

THE EASTERN SHORE.—The spirit of emigration has, for some time past, been brooding over us, and many of our most valuable citizens have left this section in pursuit of fortunes and happiness in the regions of the South or the far West.—We can but wish them prosperity and every blessing. They may find a greater flow of money, and a more ready accumulation of property, but where will they meet with luxuries that surpass what are plenteously furnished by this peninsular garden-spot. We have rivers full of the finest fish, lands that produce all that we can desire, and pretty girls that make your hair curl to look at them. Who with the soul of a man, could think of leaving all these good things, to seek felicity in an uncultivated country. Mortals have but a short time to live, and it is only necessary to be contented, to live happily. We have all here that a reasonable being ought to desire. We can live as long here, sleep as soundly dream as pleasantly, and die as quietly, as they can any where. Why then fret ourselves about our disadvantages? They exist in every place, and a wise and prudent man, puts a proper construction upon every thing, and endeavours to secure for himself everlasting repose, after he has left this mundane sphere.

RIOTS IN BALTIMORE.

During the week ending Saturday, the 8th inst. manuscript handbills were posted up at the corners of the streets, and industriously circulated through the city, inciting the citizens to commit acts of outrage and violence upon several individuals, amongst whom, Mr. Johnson was named.

On Wednesday and Thursday evenings, small groups might be seen in Monument Square, in front of the residence of Reverdy Johnson, Esqr. manifesting by their discourse, unfriendly feelings towards that individual.—On Thursday night they threw stones, &c. through the windows of his house; the Mayor made his appearance between 9 and 10 o'clock, and addressed the mob from the steps of Mr. Barnum's Hotel, and strongly urged them to desist from such acts of violence and retire to their homes—his address was received with general marks of approbation, and they soon quietly dispersed.

On Friday the Mayor gave notice for a Town Meeting, which took place in the afternoon, but without producing any beneficial result; on the contrary, the riotous assemblage was much larger that night than it had been on any night previous; amounting, it was supposed, to several thousand. The Mayor, with a large force of Police Officers, aided by the Sheriff of the county and other public spirited citizens, was in attendance at an early hour, and endeavored to prevent the destruction of Mr. Johnson's dwelling, which appeared to be the first object of the mob. The Mayor and those near him, who had taken their stations between the rioters and the house, and were endeavoring to restore peace, were assaulted with clubs, stones, and brick bats, and several of them were bruised and wounded. Nearly all the panes of glass in Mr. Johnson's house were destroyed; and the adjoining house belonging to a respectable widow lady was also injured. During the riot, the Mayor addressed the assemblage several times, and entreated them to aid him in restoring peace. They were also addressed by Walter Jones, Esqr. who happened to be a guest at Barnum's Hotel; and finally after ten o'clock, by Mr. J. H. Thomas, who advised them to retire to their homes, which they assented to, but with an avowed determination to return to the attack on Saturday night, it being the time fixed on, for the total destruction of the house.

A meeting was held at the Mayor's Office on Saturday, and it was determined that a number of citizens should be summoned by the Sheriff, and under his authority, to aid in preserving the peace, that as many of them as could conveniently, should be on horreback, and armed only with a short wooden stick.—A number of special bailiff's, constables, and watchmen were appointed to unite with the regular police, to act under the direction of the Mayor and such persons as he should depute.

At sunset on Saturday evening, squads of police officers were stationed in the several streets leading to Mr. Johnson's residence, to prevent access to it, who were joined after dark by the citizens and constables, and lines of guards were posted across the streets: The greatest throng was discovered to be at the intersection of Baltimore and Calvert streets, and before nine o'clock the guards in that quarter had some conflicts with the mob. Several charges were made by the horsemen, and stones and brickbats flew in every direction. Whilst in this quarter things were thus going on, an attack was made in North Charles street, on the house of Mr. Glenn, and its windows were soon demolished. About twenty minutes after this attack, a dozen horsemen were sent from the square, who dashed through the mob, and produced a short suspension of violence, but not returning to the charge, the mob commenced operations with renewed vigor.—It is said one of the horsemen was injured by an accidental discharge of his own pistol. The iron railing at the front door was broken, the door forced open, and the furniture all thrown into the street. The mob kept possession of the house until 2 o'clock Sunday morning, when a small body of citizens, armed with muskets, marched to the spot, took eight or nine prisoners and cleared the house. Whilst on their way to the watch house they were assailed in Lexington street with stones and brickbats, which they returned by a volley of musketry, and it is said two or three of the assailants were shot down. There was great commotion around the watch-house during the night, and about 2 o'clock a man was badly shot with a pistol. Fifty-five persons were taken to jail Sunday Morning.

It was reported on Sunday that the mob intended renewing, that night, the attack on Mr. Johnson's house, and on the houses of several individuals who had been conspicuous defenders of the laws the previous night; the Mayor's was mentioned as one. In the afternoon the following address in printed handbills was circulated through the city.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
Baltimore, Aug. 9, 1835.

"Once more I appeal to my fellow citizens, to stay the progress of violence, and prevent a repetition of the lamentable events of the last night. Called by your free suffrages to the Mayoralty of your city, and charged by you with the preservation of its order, I have throughout my whole official career, and up to the present moment, laboured, unceasingly to promote that object, by the FORCE OF REASON and THE UNARMED HAND OF LAW. I have deeply deplored the disregard with which my earnest appeals have been met, and the resort to deadly weapons, AGAINST MY JUDGMENT AND ADVICE has been unfortunately taken

It remains for the prudent, the pacific, the lovers of good order, those who would not expose the property of the city to pillage, to arouse before it is to late, and restore to us our recent boasted tranquility, and its accompanying happiness and prosperity. And in furtherance of this most valuable end, I earnestly entreat the orderly and well disposed, except such as may be engaged in aiding the civil authority, to remain at home, and prevent the younger members of their familes from resorting to tumultuary assemblages.'

JESSE HUNT, Mayor.

Mr. Johnson's house was broken open on Sunday evening as soon as it was dark, and all of his furniture, with his library, (supposed to be worth ten thousand dollars,) taken out into the squre and burned.—The marble steps and pillars were broken, and a part of the front wall torn down. John B. Morris' house in South street, was broken open, his furniture taken into the street and burned, and the window frames set on fire, which was extinguished by the firemen before much damage was done by the flames. The house where Evan T. Elicott lived, was broken open, and the furniture burned, and the Mayor's house in Fayette street, was also broken open and a part of his furniture burned and otherwise destroyed. Capt. Bentzingers house and the store of Capt. Willey were entered, and their property broken and otherwise injured.

There was a meeting of the citizens at the Exchange on Monday morning, and the venerable General Smith was appointed President; they then adjourned to the Park, moving in procession, with the flag of the Union in front. On their arrival in the Park, they were addressed by General Smith, Mr. Preston, Mr. Brune, and John Spear Smith. A motion was made to form the citizens into classes from the respective wards, which was adopted. After being thus formed, and a commander selected from each to direct it, the other citizens were requested to meet them at 3 o'clock, at the places of election in each ward. The Baltimore American of Wednesday, says:

"Order is restored in our city. Roused by the excesses committed on Saturday and Sunday, the citizens turned out on Monday, and under the direction and authority of the Mayor and Council were organized in armed bodies for the protection of their lives and property. From fifteen hundred to two thousand, independently of the Fire Companies, were under arms all Monday night. No attempt was made to continue the lawless proceedings of the two preceeding evenings. The supremacy of the law is fully re-asserted, and confidence completely re-established."

Republican of Thursday says: "The peace of our city remains undisturbed. To correct some misimpressions, it is proper to remark that General J. S. Smith, the commanding officer in this division, had no intimation of the disturbances in the city, until Monday morning, when he came immediately to the city, and in company with Brigadier Gen. Steuart, Col. Howard and the other officers, immediately entered into an arrangement for organizing a sufficient force for putting an end to the riots, as soon as the proper requisition was made by the civil authority; all displayed a zeal and determination worthy of the occasion.

While waiting for the requisition, the citizens who had assembled at the Exchange, proceeding with the venerable General Samuel Smith at their head, and the American flags flying over them, to Howard's Prrk, whither Gen. J. S. Smith repaired, and as soon as the citizens had formed themselves into companies he placed himself at their head, and marched to the front of the Mayor's office. Here he met the Mayor, who with a zeal, activity and devotion, for which he is entitled to great credit, proceeded in organizing and arming the citizens who had assembled. The arms were to be collected, and were scattered throughout the city, no one knew exactly where, but by the untiring industry of the different officers and the Mayor, they were collected together, and an efficient force soon organized. At about two o'clock, they were in possession of but little more, herhaps, than fifty stand of arms, and by 7 o'clock about two thousand more were supplied, and placed upon duty. The Mayor, military officers, and the citizens, all displayed equal zeal and alacrity in providing against any further disturbance, and have been indefatigable in maintaining their stand, and preserving order. Last night, they were again at their post, and there is little or no reason to apprehend any further difficulty."

COMMUNICATED.

Mr. Editor:—I find in the "Cambridge Chronicle" of the 8th instant, a labored production, *purporting* to be an answer to my communication published in the "Aurora" on the 27th ult. This effusion is marked by all the characteristics of vagueness, weakness and wickedness, which signalize the present opposition to the General Government; and but for the fact that it was prepared by concert here for effect abroad, it should never be raised by me from its native insignificance. But it being the result of party concert and advisement here, the communication becomes invested with a claim to notice, which pity for the author's weakness, and contempt for his impudence, would effectually take from it. I shall, therefore, proceed to examine the immense labors of this party writing, and shall first revert to the subject matter which gave rise to this controversy.

The object of the communication addressed by me to the "Aurora" was to shew, first, *the interested designs of the dominant party in this State to secure or continue offices to themselves, while they are endeavoring to divert the attention of the people from those designs, by a continual clamor against the influence of officers under the General Government.* It is apparent to every intelligent mind that this is the spirit an intention of the communication; and the conclusions arrived at show most fully that the Somerset Convention was only cited as an example of those designs and in proof of the correctness of the position taken. Secondly, *it was my object to shew, that this supposed influence of office-holders in carrying elections in favor of the General Government has no real existence.* These two conclusions are palpably derivable from the communication, and they present the only two legitimate questions for discussion in the piece. But how are they met by the correspondent of the "Chronicle?" Does he join issue with that "candor, fair statement and sound reasoning" which he affects to hold in such especial estimation? He does not; and I challenge any respectable and sensible man either to say that this correspondent takes issue on these points or to take one himself. I now proclaim it with a triumph which must be acknowledged from the silence of this correspondent, that THIS ADMINISTRATION DERIVES ITS SUCCESS NOT FROM THE INFLUENCE OF ITS OFFICERS AND RETAINERS, BUT FROM THE FORCE OF ITS PRINCIPLES AND UNEXAMPLED PROSPERITY! But our author attempts to make a false issue, by saying of the Somerset Convention, "if they were office-holders, they were *duly authorised to act* in the Convention." No one doubted their being authorized in the manner which they had themselves prescribed. The question arising under the position taken in my communication is, *whether the majority of this Convention were not office-holders*, and whether it was not, therefore, a fair presumption that they were actuated by a desire to obtain or continue in office? He answers, "if they were office-holders, they were duly authorized to act" Does he not yield the point, then, that *they were office-holders*, and that their late proceedings in Convention were produced by a desire to obtain or continue office by partizan service? These are the only two available points for argument presented in my communication; and it might be expected that any one who intended either to answer it with "sound reasoning," or to place its author in a situation than which "obscurity or even oblivion itself would have proved more really agreeable," would certainly not expect to do his work by attacking incidental passages and loose remarks. The general spirit and conclusions of the piece were marked with sufficient clearness: these were the proper objects of attack; and how he could hurl me from the "false eminence" where he has fancifully placed me, without attacking that in which the whole strength of my situation consisted, I am incapable of conceiving. But be this eminence false or real, I am willing to submit to the judgment of candid and intelligent minds, whether I am indebted to the merciful forbearance or native impotence of our self-vaunting correspondent for not being precipitated from its fancied height.

Having thus shewn that the conclusions contained in my former communications remain unassailed by the correspondent of the "Chronicle," it becomes necessary to take a glance at some of his vague and desultory remarks. And here, Mr. Editor, I must crave your indulgence and that of your readers for this child's play; for really it seems to me almost an insult to the intelligence of any community, whatever may be their political bias, to suppose them capable of ever being amazed at the idle and irrelevant remarks of this correspondent. The first column of his communication contains nothing of a tangible form or on any particular subject, it being composed of a variety of disconnected ideas about nearly the whole catalogue of virtues and vices. But, in concluding his speculations in this column, he fixes his ideas *on the motives* which induced me to address my former communication to the "Aurora," charging that I had not the candor or courage to present those views to the people of Somerset, and asserting that it was my duty to adopt a direct mode of information through the "Village Herald." Is it possible that this correspondent, with all his vapouring about "candor, fair statement," &c., will descend from his "false eminence" to such petty devices as this to sustain himself? Is it not well known here that the Editor of the "Village Herald," when he assumed the proprietorship of his establishment, declared his intention *"to conduct his paper neutrally as regards the politics of the day, excluding from its columns every thing which would in itself be calculated to give offence to any of his patrons;"* and, accordingly, has scrupulously abstained from all interference with political questions? Whether he intends to be false to his voluntary pledge of neutrality, time only can develope; or whether my communication to the "Aurora" belongs to that class "calculated to give offence to any of his patrons," the outpourings of wrath of this devoted patron most amply demonstrate. I have no private or personal knowledge in relation to the course intended to be pursued by that Editor, and have no reason to believe that he would change his determination for me: I have no right to demand it, nor, after his editorial announcement, any right to expect it. Neither can I suppose that I would enter the lists in the "Herald," with any such correspondent as our present author, except at fearful odds, judging from the private knowledge of the editorial secrets of that paper which our author discloses. And am I now to be hypocritically taxed, by this righteous Whig, with "cool, deliberate, premeditated evil," because I, differing with the Editor of the "Village Herald" in politics, and having no claim on him to induce him to relax his determination, did not bow suppliantly at his editorial chair and beg him, for the sake of the liberties of the country, to publish this redoubted communication? I selected a paper which would take an interest in the success of the views presented in my communication, and as a public journal, every man of information is presumed to be acquainted with it. Whether its circulation be limited or not, is immaterial. But the ignorance of our author on general subjects would afford a fair presumption, that the "Aurora" must be known to every one, since he had blessed his benighted eyes with a sight of it.

Our correspondent next presents his readers with the following happy thoughts:—"The correspondent of the "Aurora" says it was the *avowed* object of this Convention to put down Executive usurpation, and particularly the dictation of the Baltimore Convention." He admits these to be "*among* the reasons for exertion upon (on) the part of the Whigs of Somerset. But," says he, "such was not their immediate object." After stating the time, mode, &c., of the assemblage of this Convention he says—"*They came together to concert measures of opposition to the high-handed courses of General Jackson*"! And yet he asserts that their immediate object was not to put down the very thing which "they came together to concert measures to oppose"! He then quotes the resolution passed at the original meeting—"Resolved, that *for the purpose of promoting a vigorous co-operation* among our friends throughout the county, we recommend that a meeting of those opposed to Martin Van Buren and R. M. Johnson, be held in the several election districts," &c. Why were the opponents of Mr. Van Buren and Johnson *and not the people generally* called on to meet, if their object was not to oppose the election of those men by the means of our county elections? The resolution states, that *for the purpose of promoting co-operation among the opponents of Van Buren and Johnson*, certain things should be done; and yet he says their *immediate* object was not to oppose the election of those candidates! Is the man dreaming or is he moonstruck? He thus shews that their immediate object was not the one *avowed* to be such in their resolution; which is precisely the thing I endeavoured to prove. I thank him for bringing such abundant evidence in support of my position, and invoke a "candid" re-perusal of his able exposition. I agree perfectly with our honest and clear headed author, that this was not the secret spring which moved these patriotic and disinterested men, that being either to obtain or continue office, and to blind the people to their designs through the means of these high-sounding professions of immaculate patriotism;—quod erat demonstrandum.

Let us pass to a matter in which our correspondent evidently thinks himself triumphant. In reference to the number of persons participating in the primary meetings, he asks for specification, and asserts that there were many more persons attending the meeting for Princess Anne District than were stated in my communication. Let us test this. I was myself present, and did not happen there, like our author, but went with the express intention of seeing how such momentous things, involving perhaps the destiny of the republic, were managed. I saw about twelve or fifteen men who *participated* in the action of the meeting: but there were indeed, perhaps fifty persons in the house, composed of opponents and men from other districts attending from curiosity, but taking no part in the meeting. This I observed particularly, and not, like our author, by accident; and I aver it to be true. I am not without further specification. In Dublin district there were fourteen persons who participated in the primary meeting. In Tyaskin district the meeting was very small, numbering not more than ten persons. In the Trappe, Dames' Quarter and Hungary Neck districts scarcely any persons attended, except the delegates appointed to the convention. In all the other districts of the county there were very few attending the primary meetings, and in two districts there was no primary meeting nor any delegation to the Convention. These things are notorious here, and it is useless for the correspondent of the "Chronicle" to dissemble that which is a general cause of complaint with all parties throughout this county. THE TRUTH IS, THE PEOPLE TOOK NO INTEREST IN THIS CONVENTION, CONSIDERING THAT THERE WERE NO GREAT GENERAL PRINCIPLES INVOLVED IN THE ELECTION OF OUR COUNTY OFFICERS OF WHICH THE PEOPLE WERE NOT COMPETENT TO JUDGE, WITHOUT THE ASSISTANCE OF A CONVENTION, AND THEREFORE THE WHOLE MATTER DEVOLVED ON POLITICAL PARTISANS, WHO HAVE ALREADY RECEIVED, OR EXPECT OFFICE, AS A REWARD FOR THEIR PATRIOTIC LABOURS.

With regard to the other remarks of the correspondent of the "Chronicle," they neither have any connection with the subject matter of my communication, nor with any other particular subject. There is, however, one thing to which I will animadvert, and that is the general tone and spirit which pervade his communication. Instead of answering the general views of my communication, he employs himself with personal reflections and invidious sneers. Professing all possible magnanimity, he attacks the motives of the writer instead of his arguments. Nearly a full column of his effusion is employed in ringing the changes on the passing commendatory notice which the Editor of the "Aurora" took of my former communication. Men of sense and penetration easily appreciate such "honied words" as mere passing compliments to a new correspondent. But our generous author, in the simplicity of his mind, takes it all in sober earnest, writhing under the malignant spirit of envy which fills every vein of his heart, and vowing that he will undo all the praise thus unworthily bestowed. He twists in his feeble wrath, like the serpent that *would* bite if it had the sting, and spits forth his venom continually although he is conscious it must fall innocuous. So indignant are his feelings at the outrage thus committed by the Editor of the "Aurora," that he sneers at him for a "*second Daniel come to judgment*," forgetful of his scripture history, which tells us that a Daniel may disarm a lion of his strength, when a "SCAPE GOAT" would be sport for his talons. Welcome is this representative of all the sins of our people to the ranks of those who have received him and can give him employment to flatter him and a subject to be graced by him. The tool is worthy of the work—the scape goat is worthy of the sheep-fold; this Daniel is worthy of his den.

A second Daniel—

I thank thee, Jew, for teaching me that word—
Now, infidel, I have thee on the hip.

In conclusion; Mr. Editor, let me beg you to excuse the length of these remarks and the tone of many of them. Had I been sure that all persons, particularly here, who have read the production of the correspondent of the "Chronicle" had read my former communication, I should have relied on their intelligence for justification. But it was not easy to expose his impudence and ignorance either with forbearance or brevity. I have therefore protracted my remarks to a much greater length than I first intended. As to the spirit of many of them, I trust all candid and sensible men will attribute it to the real cause, the unworthiness of the subject of them, and not to the taste or inclination of the writer.

Princess Anne, August 10th, 1835.

"The scape goat was, according to Jewish history, an animal which was loaded with the iniquities of the children of Israel, and then sent away from among them into the wilderness as a type of their purification.—ED.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 14.

FLOUR—Howard street, from stores, $6 75; do. from wagons, $6 50.

WHEAT—Best white, $1 35 a 1 40; common white, $1 25 a 1 30; good red, $1 25 a 1 27.

CORN—Best white, 88 a 90.

RYE, 85 a 86. OATS, 33.

DIED,

At his residence, near New Market, in this county, on Tuesday last, after a lingering illness, Colonel *Francis Webb*, an aged and respected citizen.

CHANCERY SALE.

PURSUANT to authority derived from the Chancellor of Maryland, I will sell, to the highest bidder, on Saturday, the 12th day of September next, between the hours of 11 and 12, that valuable little Farm on which Thomas Cook now lives. This Farm contains

150 ACRES,

40 of which is covered with young and thriving timber, and ten acres of rich meadow lands. This property lies about one mile and a half from Cambridge, and is acknowledged to be, on account of its soil, fertility, plentiful sources of manure, and location, one of the most desirable farms in the county.

The improvements are new and commodious, and the crops are usually abundant. The sale will take place at the Court House door.

The terms of sale, as prescribed by the decree, are one-fourth cash on the day of sale, the balance to be paid by equal instalments in six, twelve and eighteen months, with interest from the day of sale till paid.

H. PAGE, Trustee.

Aug. 17 4w

TROOPER'S, ATTEND!

ALL who may desire to join a Troop of Light Horse, are requested to meet at the Court House, on Tuesday evening, the 18th inst. at 4 o'clock, for the purpose of organising a company and choosing officers.

Aug. 17

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Dorchester County Court, and to me directed, in the name and in behalf of Henry Lucas against Joshua Lucas, I will sell at public sale on SATURDAY, the 19th day of SEPTEMBER next, between the hours of ten and four o'clock, at the store of Obediah C. Snow at the lower Hunting Creek, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, all the right, title, claim, interest and demand of the said Joshua Lucas, either in law or equity, of in and to all that farm and plantation lying in Dorchester County, and on Hunting Creek, together with the improvements and appurtenances to the same belonging, let the same be called by whatever name or names, or containing whatever quantity of acres it may. Being the same farm and plantation that Michael Lucas devised to the said Joshua Lucas and Willoughby Lucas, reference to the late will and testament of the said Michael Lucas will more fully appear, The said lands taken as the property of the said Joshua Lucas and will be sold to satisfy the above writs of fieri facias and the costs due and to become due.

JOHN G. BELL, shr'ff.

Augst. 10th, 1835. tds

MARYLAND,
Dorchester County Orphans' Court, }
August 11th, 1835. }

ON APPLICATION of *Salsbury Collins*, Administrator d. b. n. of John Willis, late of Dorchester County, deceased—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for all creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in the Dorchester Aurora, the paper selected by him.

IN TESTIMONY that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of Dorchester County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my name, and the seal of my Office affixed, this 11th day of August, in the year of our Lord, 1835.

L. S.

WILLIAM W. ECCLESTON,
Register of Wills for Dorchester County.

In compliance with the above order,—This is to give notice, that the subscriber of Dorchester County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Dorchester County, in Maryland, letters of Administration d. b. n. on the personal estate of John Willis, late of Dorchester County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 26th day of January next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of August, 1835.

SALSBURY COLLINS,
Adm'r. d b n of John Willis.

Aug. 17th, 1835——3t

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the Administrator.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has three or four handsome young horses, all well broke to geer and the saddle, which he would dispose of on fair terms.

SAMUEL PATTISON.

August 10th. tf Town Point.

RANAWAY from the subscriber some time in April last, negro boy TOM, whom I hired of Mr. Samuel Pattison, to follow the water. It is believed said boy is now in this County, as he has been frequently seen here since he absconded. Any person who will take up said boy and deliver him to the subscriber at Fishing Creek, or on board of his schooner, shall be liberally rewarded.

GREENBARY THOMAS.

August 10th. tf

CAMP MEETINGS.

A CAMP MEETING will be held on Deal's Island, Somerset county, to commence Friday the 14th Instant.

Also at the Bayside, Talbot county, to commence Friday, the 21st Instant.

Also in this county, on the lands of the late Levin Stephens, near Bucktown, to commence Friday, the 21st Inst. and end on the following Wednesday.—The Preachers of the adjacent circuits and all persons who can conveniently, are respectfully envited to attend.

Aug. 10, 1835.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of two writs of fieri facias, issued out of Dorchester County Court, and to me directed, one at the suit of Henry Page use of James Thompson, and one at the suit of Noah Dixon, against Levin T. Fisher, I will sell, for cash, on TUESDAY, the 25th of August next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, at Martin and Farquharson's store, Church Creek, all the right and title of said Fisher, to the FARM upon which he resides, with its appertenances, containing 200 acres, more or less. The above property, seized and taken into execution, will be sold to satisfy the said writs and costs due, and to become due.

JOHN G. BELL, shr'ff

Aug'st, 3, 1835. tds.

CHANCERY SALE.

PURSUANT to authority derived from the Hon. Chancellor of Maryland, I will sell, to the highest bidder, at Vienna, on Saturday, the 22d instant, between the hours of two and three o'clock, all the

Real Estate

of which Kitturah Brohawn died seized; consisting of the following tracts or parts of tracts, to wit: parts of "Discovery," 56 1-4 acres; 'Stanton's Purchase and Harper's Regulation,' containing 7 1-2 acres; and 'Jones' Venture,' containing 125 1-2 acres.

The terms of sale, as prescribed by the decree, are, one-fourth CASH on the day of sale, the remainder in six and twelve month, in equal instalments, with interest from the day of sale till paid.

H. PAGE, Trustee.

Aug. 3 3w

NOTICE.

ALL Persons are hereby notified, that after this date, the subscriber will not allow any person to remove or get sand from the river shore of Oakley Farm, without special leave. The reason is, that almost every person getting, has not had the modesty to ask my leave, and not being satisfied with getting sand around the whole shore, have done me injury, by digging so as to loose the fence by the tide, and are now digging sand inside of the field. Those that neglect this notice will be dealt with as the law directs.

THOMAS WHITE.

N. B. To rent for the ensuing year, the House and garden at the River.

T. W.

August 3, 1835.—3t*

TO THE PRINTERS
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

J. SPITTALL,
WOOD LETTER CUTTER AND ENGRAVER,
No. 21, Franklin Place,
—PHILADELPHIA—

RESPECTFULLY anounces to the printers of the United States, that he has commenced