General Advertiser

REPUBLICAN STAR AND

VOL. XXXII. EASTON, (MD.) TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 1, 1831. NO. 27...1546.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING
BY
THO'S. PERRIN SMITH.

TERMS

Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per Annum payable half yearly in advance.—No paper can be discontinued until the same is paid for.

Advertisements are inserted three weeks for *One Dollar*, and continued weekly for *Twenty-Five Cents* per square.

THE CORRESPONDENCE.

The Pamphlet containing the correspondence between President Jackson and Vice President Calhoun, which has been anxiously looked for by both political parties, has made its appearance at Washington.

CORRESPONDENCE

Between General Andrew Jackson and John C. Calhoun, President and Vice President of the United States, on the subject of the course of the latter in the deliberations of the Cabinet of Mr. Monroe on the occurrences in the Seminole war.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE U. STATES:

I come before you, as my constituents, to give an account of my conduct in an important political transaction, which has been called in question, and so erroneously represented, that neither justice to myself nor respect for you will permit me any longer to remain silent; I allude to my course, in the deliberations of the Cabinet of Mr. Monroe, on the Seminole question. I know not how I can place more fully before you all the facts and circumstances of the case, than by putting you in possession of the correspondence between General Jackson and myself, which will show the difference between the views that we have respectively taken, and by what means, and through whose agency, this long gone-by affair has been revived.

I have not taken this step, strictly defensive as it is, without mature deliberation, and a calm and careful estimate of all the obligations under which I act. That there are strong reasons against it, I feel and acknowledge; but I also feel the most thorough conviction that the sacred obligation to vindicate my character, impeached, as it has been, in one of the most important incidents of my life, and to prove myself not unworthy of the high station to which you have elevated me, far outweigh all other considerations.

Should my vindication have any political and personal bearing, I can only say that it will not be because I have either willed or desired it. It is my intention simply to place my own conduct in its proper light, and not to assault others. Nor ought I to be held responsible should any such consequence follow; as I am free from all agency in resuscitating this old subject, or bringing it to the knowledge of the public.—Previous to my arrival here, I had confined the knowledge of the existence of the correspondence to a few confidential friends, who were politically attached both to General Jackson and myself; not that I had any thing to apprehend from its disclosure, but because I was unwilling to increase the existing excitement in the present highly critical state of our public affairs. But when I arrived here, late in December, I found my caution had been of no avail, and that the correspondence was a subject of conversation in every circle, and soon became a topic of free comment in most of the public journals. The accounts of the affair, as is usually the case on such occasions, were, for the most part, grossly distorted, and were, in many instances, highly injurious to my character. Still I deemed it my duty to take no hasty step, being determined to afford time for justice to be done me without appeal to you; and, if it should be, to remain silent, as my only object was the vindication of my conduct and character. Believing that further delay would be useless, I can see no adequate motive to postpone, any longer, the submission of all the facts of the case to your deliberate and final decision.

I am not ignorant of the trying position in which I am placed—standing unsustained, except by the force of truth and justice; yet I cannot but look with confidence to your decision. The question presented for your consideration is not that of a controversy of two individuals, between whom you are to decide: viewed in that light, it would bear the aspect of a mere personal difference, involving no principle, and unworthy of your notice; but, regarded in a different light, as involving the character of an officer, occupying by your suffrage a distinguished official station, whose conduct in an interesting public transaction had been impeached, it assumes a far more important bearing, and presents a question of deep import for your consideration. The most sacred of all political relations is that between the representative and the constituent. When your suffrage places an individual in a high official station, a most solemn obligation is imposed on you and him, on the faithful discharge of which the existence of our free and happy institutions mainly depends; on him, so to act as to merit your confidence, and on you, not to withdraw that confidence without just cause. It is under a profound regard for this mutual and sacred obligation that I submit the whole affair to your determination, conscious that in this, as well as every other public transaction of my life, I have been actuated by a solemn sense of duty to you, uninfluenced by fear, favor, or affection. I cannot but look forward to your entire approbation.

I owe it to myself to state, that I come before you under circumstances very painful to me, and a reluctance which nothing but a sense of duty to you and myself could overcome. Among these circumstances is the necessity of being instrumental in disclosing, in any degree, what I deemed so highly confidential as the proceedings of the Cabinet, and for which I feel myself justified only by absolute necessity. Acting under this impression, I have not felt myself at liberty to go, even in self-defence, beyond strict necessity, and have accordingly, carefully avoided speaking of the course of my associates in the administration, and even of my own, beyond what appeared to be indispensable. I have not put even Mr. Crawford's statement of his course in the Cabinet at issue, except only incidentally, as bearing on his statement of mine. It is no concern of mine, except in this incidental way, what representation he may choose to give of his course, as to this subject, now or formerly, or whether his representation be correct or erroneous.

Before I conclude these prefatory observations, I deem it proper to make a few additional remarks, as to the commencement and motive of this movement against me.

The origin goes far back, beyond the date of the present correspondence, and had for its object, not the advantage of Gen. Jackson, but my political destruction, with motives which I leave you to interpret. The enmity of Mr. Crawford to me, growing out of political controversies long since passed, afforded a ready and powerful instrument by which to operate; and it was early directed against me, with the view of placing General Jackson and myself in our present relations. With that motive, in the midst of the severe political struggle which ended in elevating him to the Presidential chair, and in which I took a part so early and decided in his favor, a correspondence was opened at Nashville, unknown to, and unsuspected by me, in December, 1827, which commenced that chain of artful operations, that has terminated by involving General Jackson and myself in the present correspondence. A copy of the letter which opened this operation has been placed in my possession. It was written by Mr. Crawford to Alfred Balch, Esq. of Nashville, and is dated the 14th December, 1827. That the nature and objects of the operations against me may be fully understood by you, I hereto annex copy of Mr. Crawford's letter to Mr. Balch, and a copy of a letter from the Hon. Wilson Lumpkin, a representative in Congress from the State of Georgia, to me dated the 27th January, 1829, in which it was enclosed, with an extract from the letter of the Honorable Daniel Newman, member of Congress elect from the same State. I submit them without comment.

The movement thus commenced did not terminate with this letter. It was followed by other attacks from the same and other quarters, some of which are indicated in the correspondence now laid before you.

It may be proper to state, that I remained ignorant and unsuspicious of these secret movements against me, till the spring of 1828, when vague rumors reached me that some attempts were making at Nashville to injure me; but I treated them with silent neglect, relying confidently for protection on the friendly relation which had so long existed between General Jackson and myself, and the uniform and decided course which I had taken in his favor, in the political struggle then pending. My support of him rested on a principle that I believe to be fundamental in our political system, and the hope that his deep-rooted popularity would afford the most effectual means of arresting the course of events, which, I could not but foresee, if not arrested, would bring the great interests of the country into a deep and dangerous conflict. JOHN C. CALHOUN.

No. 1.

Copy of a letter from Hon. Wilson Lumpkin, enclosing extract of a letter from General D. Newman to him, covering copy of William H. Crawford's letter to Alfred Balch, Esq. of Nashville, Tennessee.

Washington 27th Jan. 1829.

Dear Sir: I herewith enclose you the copy of a letter received from my friend General Daniel Newman, in whom I have great confidence. I also give you an extract from my friend's letter.

The great confidence and friendship which I have long entertained, and still entertain, for General Jackson, as well as yourself, induce me to take the liberty of making this communication to you. I am confident the best interest of our common country requires, not only the harmonious and patriotic union of the two first officers of the Government, but of every patriotic citizen of the whole country, to frown indignantly upon all intriguers, managers, political jugglers, and selfish politicians, of every description, who are disposed to divide and conquer.

I feel the more at liberty and authorised to make this communication, because I know, of my own knowledge, you and your friends are misrepresented upon this subject. However, General Jackson, himself, must see and know the object of these shallow efforts.

I do not know one conspicuous friend of yours, but what has constantly, zealously, and uniformly supported General Jackson, from the day that Pennsylvania declared in his favor to the present time. How, then, can it be possible that General Jackson can suspect the friendship, constancy, or sincerity of you or your friends? No; he cannot—he will not—he does not. I have quite too much confidence in the General to believe such idle tales.

Nevertheless, it is proper for you and him both to be apprized of the machinations of the mischievous.

You are at liberty to use this communication in any way you please.

With respect and esteem,
Your obedient servant,
WILSON LUMPKIN.

Hon. J. C. Calhoun.

No. 2.

Extract of a letter from the Hon. Daniel Newman to the Hon. Wilson Lumpkin, dated near Nashville, Tennessee, 8th January, 1829, enclosing copy of a letter of Wm. H. Crawford to Alfred Balch.

'W. H. C. has done Mr. Calhoun a great deal of injury, as well by his private machinations as his extensive correspondence. In addition to the letter which he wrote to Mr. Balch, a copy of which I now enclose you, (and which has been seen by Gen. Jackson,) he, a short time since, wrote a letter to G. W. Campbell, proposing that Tennessee should vote for a third person for the Vice-Presidency, and requested Mr. Campbell to show the letter to Gen. Jackson.

'I hope Mr. Calhoun will take the earliest opportunity of seeing Gen. J., and putting all things straight; for I cannot believe for one moment the allegations of W. H. C.'

No. 3.

Copy of a letter from William H. Crawford to Alfred Balch, Esq.

Woodlawn, 14th Dec. 1827.

My Dear Sir:

By the last mail I had the pleasure of receiving a letter from you. If I understand your letter, you appear to think a public expression of my opinion on the approaching election to be proper. I cannot think a measure of this nature necessary or proper. In other words, it appears to me highly improper, and could hardly fail to stamp the charge of intolerable arrogance upon me in indelible characters. But few men can ever expect to arrive at that height that would justify a step of that kind, much less an man that who lives in the most absolute retirement, and who has no ambition to emerge from it. I am perfectly reconciled to my situation, and would not willingly exchange it with Mr. Adams. But my opinions upon the next Presidential election are generally known.

When Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Cambreleng made me a visit last April, I authorised them upon every proper occasion to make those opinions known. The vote of the State of Georgia will, as certainly as that of Tennessee, be given to Gen. Jackson, in opposition to Mr. Adams. The only difficulty that this State has upon that subject, is that, if Jackson should be elected, Calhoun will come into power. I confess I am not apprehensive of such a result. For ——— ——— writes to me, 'Jackson ought to know, and; if he does not, he shall know, that, at the Calhoun caucus in Columbia, the term, 'Military Chieftain' was handied about more flippantly than by H. Clay; and that the family friends of Mr. Calhoun were most active in giving it currency, and I know personally that Mr. Calhoun favored Mr. Adam's pretensions until Mr. Clay declared for him.* He well knew that Clay would not have declared for Adams without it was well understood that he, Calhoun, was to be put down if Adam's influence could effect it. If he was not friendly to his election, why did he suffer his paper to be purchased up by Adams's printer, without making some stipulation in favor of Jackson? If you can ascertain that Calhoun will not be benefitted by Jackson's election, you will do him a benefit by communicating the information to me. Make what use you please of this letter, and show it to whom you please.

I am, dear sir, your friend,
And most obedient servant,
WM. H. CRAWFORD.

Alfred Balch, Esq.

A true and exact copy, (noted in the handwriting of Gen. Newman.)

*Mr. Crawford's assertion that he knew personally what he here affirms, renders it proper to make a few remarks. How he could have had any personal knowledge of what he states, I am at a loss to understand. Our political intercourse had ceased for years. We had none subsequent to the fall of 1821, and in fact none of any kind after that beyond the mere ordinary civilities of life.

My course in relation to the point in question was very different from what he states. When my name was withdrawn from the list of Presidential candidates I assumed a perfectly neutral position between Gen. Jackson and Mr. Adams. I was decidedly opposed to a Congressional Caucus; as both these gentlemen were also, and as I bore very friendly personal and political relations to both, I would have been very well satisfied with the election of either. When they were both returned to the House of Representatives, I found myself placed in a new relation to them. I was elected Vice President by the people, and a sense of propriety forbade my interference in the election in the House; yet I could not avoid forming an opinion as to the principles that ought to govern the choice of the House. This opinion was early formed, long before I had the least intimation of the course of the prominent individual referred to by Mr. Crawford, and was wholly independent of what might be his course or that of any other individual. What the principle is that in my opinion ought to govern the House of Representatives in the case of a contested election, I leave to be inferred from my subsequent course. So completely did my opinion depend on what I considered a sound principle in the abstract, that, had the position of the two leading candidates before the House been reversed, it would not have influenced my course in the least degree.

As to the reason by which Mr. Crawford endeavors to sustain what he affirms he personally knew, I deem them wholly unworthy of notice.

CORRESPONDENCE

Between General Andrew Jackson and John C. Calhoun, President and Vice President of the U. States.

Sir: That frankness which, I trust, has always characterised me through life, towards those with whom I have been in the habits of friendship, induces me to lay before you the enclosed copy of a letter from William H. Crawford, Esq. which was placed in my hands on yesterday. The submission you will perceive, is authorised by the writer. The statements and facts it presents being so different from what I had heretofore understood to be correct, requires that it should be brought to your consideration. They are different from your letter to Governor Bibb of Alabama, of 13th May, 1818, where you state 'General Jackson is vested with full power to conduct the war, in the manner he may judge best,' and different too, from your letters to me at that time, which breathe throughout a spirit of approbation and friendship, and particularly the one in which you say, 'I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, of the 20th ultimo and to acquaint you with the entire approbation of the President of all the measures you have adopted to terminate the rupture with the Indians.'

My object in making this communication is to announce to you the great surprise which is felt, and to learn of you whether it be possible that the information given is correct; whether it can be, under all the circumstances of which you and I are both informed, that any attempt seriously to affect me was moved and sustained by you in the cabinet council, when, as is known to you, I was but executing the wishes of the Government, and clothed with the authority to 'conduct the war in the manner I might judge best.'

You can, if you please take a copy: the one enclosed you will please to return to me.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your humble servant,
ANDREW JACKSON.

The Hon. J. C. Calhoun.

Copy of Mr. Crawford's letter to Mr. Forsyth, enclosed in the above.

Woodlawn, 30th April, 1830.

My dear sir: Your letter of the 16th was received by Sunday's mail, together with its enclosure. I recollect having conversed with you at the time and place, and upon the subject, in that enclosure stated, but I have not a distinct recollection of what I said to you, but I am certain there is one error in your statement of that conversation to Mr. ———. I recollect distinctly what passed in the cabinet meeting, referred to in your letter to Mr. ———.

Mr. Calhoun's proposition in the cabinet was that Gen. Jackson should be punished in some form, or reprimanded in some form. I am not positively certain which. As Mr. Calhoun did not propose to arrest Gen. Jackson, I feel confident that I could not have made use of that word in my relation to you of the circumstances which transpired in the cabinet, as I have no recollection of ever having designedly misstated any transaction in my life, and most sincerely believe I never did. My apology for having disclosed what passed in a cabinet meeting is this: In the summer after that meeting, an extract of a letter from Washington was published in a Nashville paper, in which it was stated that I had proposed to arrest Gen. Jackson, but that he was triumphantly defended by Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Adams. This letter I always believed was written by Mr. Calhoun, or by his directions. It had the desired effect. General Jackson became extremely inimical to me, and friendly to Mr. Calhoun. In stating the arguments of Mr. Adams to induce Mr. Monroe to support Gen. Jackson's conduct throughout, adverting to Mr. Monroe's apparent admission, that if a young officer had acted so he might be safely punished, Mr. Adams said that if General Jackson had acted so, that if he was a subaltern officer, 'shooting was too good for him.' This, however was said with a view of driving Mr. Monroe to an unlimited support of what General Jackson had done, and not with an unfriendly view to the General. Indeed my own views on the subject had undergone a material change after the cabinet had been convened.

Mr. Calhoun made some allusion to a letter the General had written to the President, who had forgotten that he had received such a letter, but said if he had received such a one, he could find it; and went directly to his cabinet and brought the letter out. In it Gen. Jackson approved of the determination of the Government to break up Amelia island and Galvestown, and gave it also as his opinion that the Floridas ought to be taken by the United States. He added, it might be a delicate matter for the Executive to decide; but if the President approved of it, he had only to give a hint to some confidential member of Congress, say Johnny Ray, and he would do it, and take the responsibility upon himself. I asked the President if the letter had been answered. He replied no; for that he had no recollection of having received it. I then said that I had no doubt that General Jackson in taking Pensacola, believed he was doing what the Executive wished. After that letter was produced, unanswered, I should have opposed the infliction of punishment upon the General, who had considered the silence of the President as a tacit consent; yet it was after this letter was produced and read, that Mr. Calhoun made this proposition to the cabinet for punishing the General.

You may show this letter to Mr. Calhoun, if you please. With the foregoing corrections of what passed in the cabinet, your account of it to Mr. ——— is correct. Indeed there is but one inaccuracy in it, and one omission. What I have written beyond them is a mere amplification of what passed in the cabinet. I do not know that I ever hinted at the letter of the General to the President; yet that letter had a most important bearing upon the deliberation of the cabinet, at least in my mind, and possibly in the minds of Mr. Adams and the President; but neither expressed any opinion on the subject. It seems it had none upon the mind of Mr. Calhoun, for it made no change in his conduct.

I am dear sir, your friend,
And most obedient servant,
WM. H. CRAWFORD.

Hon. John Forsyth.

A true copy from the original in my possession. JOHN FORSYTH.

May 12, 1830.

Washington, 13th May, 1830.

Sir: Agreeably to your request, I herewith return the copy of a letter signed William H. Crawford, which I received under cover of your note of this instant, handed to me this morning by Mr. Donelson, of which I have retained a copy, in conformity with your permission.

As soon as my leisure will permit you shall receive a communication from me on the subject to which it refers. In the mean time, I cannot repress the expression of my indignation at the affair, while at the same time I cannot but express my gratification that the secret and mysterious attempts which have been making by false insinuations, for years, for political purposes, to injure my character, are at length brought to light. J. C. CALHOUN.

(To be continued.)

THE MAD GIRL OF ST. JOSEPH'S.

(A Tale—Translated from the French of the Chevalier de Grave, for the Irish Shield.)

It was two o'clock, on a dreary winter's morning, as I was returning to my apartment, after enjoying the pleasures of a ball in a distant part of the city. On entering the court-yard I found the family glimmering lamp almost exhausted, and all around me seemed as still, dark, and dismal, as if I were immured in the cave of silence. Having lit my taper, I was in the act of ascending the great stair-case, when I thought I heard the rustling noise of trading silks, and of the light tread of footsteps. My heart began to palpitate, and all the nursery tales of ghosts and spectres instantly recurred to my memory. I looked around in every direction, but by the glare of the taper I could perceive nothing but the motionless statues that stood in the hall. A kind of superstitious fear took a momentary possession of my heart. At a short interval however, I summoned all my courage, and formed the bold resolution of ascertaining whether it was an earthly being, or a supernatural spirit, that caused the agitation that perturbed my feelings. I descended to the foot of the stair-case, and in a bold authoritative tone, I called out lustily, 'Who's there? What are you about?' and was soon answered in a soft and touching voice, 'It is I; are you not aware that I am waiting for him?' A little chagrined at the adventure, and conscious I was not the favoured swain, I was walking away, when I was addressed in the same sweet accents, 'Pray come here but do not make a noise, I entreat you.' I approached, and near the last step, behind the pillar, perceived a young and lovely woman, dressed in white with a black sash girded around her slender waist, and her luxuriant tresses of gold falling in careless disorder on her shoulders. She looked as beautiful and timid as one of the soft-eyed daughters of romance. 'I never did you harm,' said she 'I implore you, then, not to hurt me; I have touched nothing; I am concealed behind this statue, where I cannot be seen; but I conjure you, in the name of honour and chivalry, not to say any thing respecting this interview. Do not mention it to him, he will come down presently; I shall see him, bid him farewell, and then I'll go away.'

My curiosity and surprise gradually increased by the occurrence of this singular incident. I endeavoured to recollect this charming but hapless creature, whose elegant form was set off by a union of those engaging qualities which render a woman worthy of esteem and love. Her voice was perfectly unknown to me as her features.—She contrived to speak, but often so incoherently, that her ideas became confused, so that I could discover nothing but the derangement of her head, and the distress of her heart. Her melancholy situation awakened the noblest feelings of sympathy in my bosom, and the warmest solicitude in my mind. I tried to bring back her attention to our situation 'If somebody else,' said I, 'had seen you before I did at the foot of the stair-case?' 'Ah!' replied she, 'I see very well that you do not know all. *He alone is somebody*, and when he goes away, he does not, like you listen to all he hears; he only, alas! hears who is above. Formerly it was I, now it is she—but it will not, cannot last. Oh! no, no, it must not!' At these words she appeared much affected and taking a miniature from her bosom, she continued to gaze upon it with much attention. A moment after, we heard the door of an adjoining chamber open, when a servant holding a light at the top of the balustrade, enabled me to see a young man who tripped lightly down stairs. As he hastily passed, his hapless victim was seized with a universal trembling; and scarcely had he disappeared when the rest of her exhausted strength forsook her, and she fell on the lower step, behind the pillar that concealed us. I was going to call for assistance, but the fear of exposing her prevented me. I began to reproach myself for not seizing the vile seducer, who had broken the heart and cropped the virgin rose of her young affection. I raised the poor creature from the floor, and when the shutting of the door above was heard, she started at the noise and seemed to revive a little. I held her hands in one of mine, and with the other supported her head. She essayed to speak, but the sounds she endeavoured to utter were instantly stifled by grief and anguish.

We remained some time in silence, which I did not dare interrupt, when at last having entirely recovered the use of her senses, she said to me in a soft and faltering voice, 'Ah! I was afraid I was going to die; and I feared it; for that would have deprived me of the only means of seeing him, which is all that I have left. If he died I should die too, although he slights me and loves another; and yet is not in myself, but in him that I exist. My whole heart and affections are solely and unalterably his. Some time ago I was mad; Oh! yes, very mad indeed; and that will not surprise you, as it was the beginning of his going up this stair-case. Oh! tormenting thought! It was the era of his unkindness; the sad mother of the estrangement of his heart, when he wrenched the mutual ties of ardent affection that bound us to each other! Till then I was happy in the rapturous enjoyment of his love; but my bliss was too transporting to last. I drank too deeply from the intoxicating cup of passion and I must now make atonement by quaffing the bitter draught of intolerable misery.'

After uttering these sentiments, she began to laugh, and to betray wildness and disorder, and a total confusion of ideas. Some moments after she left off speaking, I asked her why she pressed with so much care the portrait of her rival, the lady above stairs. 'Oh! that do you not know?' answered she, 'why it is my only hope; I take it every day, put it by the side of my looking-glass, and arrange my features like hers. I begin already to be a little like her; and by taking pains, I shall resemble her exactly; I will then go and see my lover, and perhaps his wandering heart might return like the dove, to the ark of my bosom, with the olive-branch of constant attachment.—Oh! there is a delirious ecstacy in the very hope! I am sure he likes me best, so that I must dissolve the spells of the bewitching Circe who has stolen his affections. Every evening I wait at the foot of the stair-case; he never comes down before the convent bell has struck two; and then as I cannot see, I count the pulsations of my poor heart. Since I have been in possession of the portrait, I count every day some beatings and throbbings less; but it is late and I must go hence adieu.'

I accompanied her to the street door, and as soon as we were without she turned to the left, and I walked some paces beside her; she then suddenly fixed her eyes on the stream of light which the lamps formed before us. 'You see all these lamps,' said she, 'they are agitated by every breath of air, it is the same with my lacerated heart, it burns like them, but they only consume, and I burn forever.' I continued to follow her. 'Stop!' she exclaimed, 'again return home, I carry with me a part of your sleep and I am to blame for sleep is very sweet, it is even so to me. I see in it what is past, its visions delude me often with imaginary bliss, it is a balmy anodyne to heal the excruciating wounds of disappointed love. Stranger, I again bid you farewell forever.' I then returned home with my mind and heart equally agitated, and this feeling daughter of affliction still imaged on my recollection in all her beauty and sorrow.

I was too much disturbed by the regret I felt for the fate of this interesting girl to hope for rest. And while waiting for the sun to rise from its ruby couch of clouds, I wrote down the scene which sympathy had indelibly impressed on my memory.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

This is to certify that I was afflicted with hæmaturia, or in other words, that I passed a great quantity of blood with my urine, by which I was weakened so as to be confined to my bed; for the removal of which disease I employed physicians both at Easton and Baltimore without receiving any benefit from their prescriptions or advice. Despairing of a cure of the disease I applied to the Indian Physician, E. Lockwood, at Easton, and in nine days my complaint was entirely removed. As witness my hand and seal this third day of January, 1831.

THOS. P. TOWNSEND, Seal.

☞ As to a knowledge of the cure of Mr. Townsend's disease by the Indian Physician, I cheerfully put my hand and seal, this 3d day of January, 1831.

SAMUEL H. RENNY, [SEAL.]

jan 11 w

TO BE RENTED

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, the House and Lot on Aurora Street, now occupied by Mrs. Chamberlaine. J. ROGERS.

sept 21 w

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