General Advertiser

REPUBLICAN STAR AND

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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.

A SPECULATION.

Something curious and worthy attention.

FROM the great success attending the last Club, S. J. SYLVESTER, *Licensed Lottery Broker*, 130 BROADWAY New York, respectfully submits the following plan to his friends in this section of the country:

The *NEW-YORK LOTTERY* Extra Class, No. 18 will be drawn 21st SEPTEMBER 36 *Numbers*,—6 *drawn Ballots* The chie Prizes are

$50,000, $40,000, $30,000, $20,000, $10,000, $5,880, &c. &c.

It is the intention of S. J. Sylvester to club

25 Pack's.	Wh. tick's,	300	300
35 do.	Halves,	420	210
40 do.	Quarters,	480	120

Tickets 630 at $16. $10,080
100 Shares, at $100 80 . $10,080
630 Tickets must draw $4280,
100 Shares, each $42 80, 4280.

Deducting $4280 from $10,080, leaves $58-00, divided into 100 shares, the greatest possible loss will be $58 each share.

It is certain the Tickets will draw more than the above named sum, but this amount is mentioned as they cannot bring less. To those who remit $58 in *Notes* or *Prizes*, a regular certificate of each Package and Combination Numbers will be forwarded. The Tickets will be lodged in the Bank 'till after the drawing, and the Prize money immediately divided among the Shareholders Such a chance seldom occurs to obtain the splendid Capitals. The plan has met with so much approbation in New-York and Philadelphia, that already 43 shares have been taken.

Messrs. Yates & M'Intyre, the Managers, will, with each Certificate, give a guarantee for the payment of all the prizes.

S. J. SYLVESTER begs to remark to those who do not know him, that he has permission to refer to the Managers, Messrs. Yates & M'Intyre; and also, if required, can give the names of the first houses throughout the United States and the Canadas. Many will not wish to risk so much, S. J. Sylvester has therefore for sale in the same scheme, Whole Tickets $16, Halves $8, Quarters $4 All Letters by Mail, meet the same attention as on personal application, if addressed

S. J. SYLVESTER, NEW YORK

N. B. There are good Schemes drawing every Wednesday, in New-York. Those of my distant Patrons wishing to adventure 5, 10, 20 dollars, or upwards, may depend on having tickets remitted by forwarding their orders by mail Address as above.

july 26 w

Schuyler's Palace of Fortune,

220 Broadway, under the new Marble Museum, New York.

WHERE has lately been sold and paid prizes of $40,000, $30,000, $25,000, $20,000, $15,000, $12,500, $10,000, &c amounting to Millions of Dollars! For the information of my friends and others at a distance, I give thus early, the following

Important Intelligence.

List of Brilliant New-York Lotteries, to be drawn in the City of New-York, for the Summer Campaign:

June 22—Regular Class 6—48 No. Lottery—6 drawn ballots—Capitals are $30,000, $10,000, 2 of $3,000, 2 of $2,500, 2 of $2,000, 2 of $1,500, 5 of $1,000 &c. Tickets $10.

June 29—Extra 17—36 No. Lottery—5 drawn ballots—Capitals $15,000, $5,000. Tickets $4

July 6—Regular 7—48 No Lottery—6 drawn ballots—Capitals $15,000, $5,000. Tickets $5

Another Mammoth.

July 13—Extra 18—Capitals $50,000, $40,000, $30,000, $20,000, $10,000, $5,000, &c. &c Tickets $16. 36 No. Lottery—6 drawn ballots—exactly an even chance for a Prize.—Packages in this Lottery must draw back at least One Half in Prizes, with the chance for all the Brilliant Capitals. Please be in time for the Lottery, as the Tickets will undoubtedly be as scarce as in the last Lottery of this kind.

July 20—Extra 19—26 No. Lottery—6 drawn ballots—Capitals $20,000, $10,000, $5,000. Tickets $5.

July 27—Extra 20—66 No. Lottery—22 in a package—9 drawn ballots—Capitals $40,000, $10,000, $5,000. Tickets $10, and lowest prize $12.

Orders for Tickets in any of the New-York Lotteries, must be directed to ANTHONY H. SCHUYLER New-York, who pays particular attention to orders from abroad, having two especial Licenses from the State Authority, with the necessary bonds, securities, &c. Those who would like Tickets in the above, or in any of our Lotteries, need not be under any apprehension of letters by mail, enclosing cash, being miscarried, as the subscriber has not missed a single order directed to him during his long course of trade: he has the privilege of referring to the very respectable Managers Messrs. Yates & M'Intyre; also to many other first rate houses in this city, Boston, Albany, Charleston, S. C., Richmond, Va., Fayetteville, N. C., and Augusta, Geo. Direct

ANTHONY H. SCHUYLER, N. York.

A BRILLIANT LOTTERY will be drawn in New York every WEDNESDAY for 6 *months*—Bank notes current in any part of the United States received at par for Tickets—when more than one Ticket is ordered the postage need not be paid. Those who prefer it, to save postage, will have a certificate of the numbers sent by mail—the original Tickets will be sealed up, deposited in the Bank, and held subject to the disposal of the owners. This plan, though generally adopted by my customers at a distance, is not followed without express orders.

Please be particular to address

ANTHONY H. SCHUYLER,
june 28 6w New-York.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of Talbot county Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery, will be offered at Public Sale, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of August next, on the premises, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 6 o'clock, P. M. of said day, all that FARM OR PLANTATION whereon the late Major George Parrott died seized, situated in King's Creek hundred, in the county aforesaid, and containing two hundred acres of LAND, more or less; which lies adjoining the lands of Mrs. Susanna Needles. The improvements on said Farm are a Dwelling House and Kitchen, with a good Barn and other necessary outhouses.—Persons wishing to purchase are invited to view the premises before the day of sale.

The Terms of Sale.—A credit of 12 months will be given on the purchase money, the purchaser or puchasers to give bond, with good and approved security to the Trustee for the payment of the purchase money with interest from the day of sale.

The creditors of the said George Parrott, dec'd., are hereby notified to exhibit their claims in legal form, within six months from the day of sale, with the Clerk of Talbot county Court.

THO'S. ARRENDILL, Trustee.

july 19 5w

NEW GOODS.

Rhodes, Kennard & Loveday

HAVE just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a fresh supply of

SUMMER GOODS;

Which, added to their Spring's purchase, gives them much the largest and best assortment, they ever have had at this season.—They have added to their stock,

A large supply of fresh imported

Hardware & Cutlery,

Embracing a good choice of the most approved

CARPENTER'S & SHOE-MAKER'S

TOOLS.

Also, just opened a few boxes of nice CHAMPAIGNE a few dozen bottles of superior *CIDER & ALE*, and on hand some OLD PORT WINE in Bottles.

june 21 w

Wool and Sheep Skins.

RHODES, KENNARD & LOVEDAY, are wishing to purchase the above articles to some extent, and will give the highest market prices, either in goods or money.

They have just received, and offer for sale, a very superior Paste Blacking; its application is said to produce a fine and permanent gloss, at the same time that it is found to preserve and render all kinds of leather completely waterproof.

Easton, June 7 w

We yesterday accidentally met with a copy of a circular letter of Mr. TEST, the respectable member of Congress from Indiana; to his constituents—giving at large his opinions on the various important topics which came before the house during the last session. The whole letter is marked by the characteristic good sense of the writer, and we select the following passages for the practical views which they present of two or three leading national questions: [Nat. Intel.

'When I came into Congress, the public debt was upwards of ninety millions of dollars. The last economical administration reduced it upwards of forty millions, leaving it at this time, with the reduction made by the present, a little upwards of forty. Deducting, however, thirteen millions, the three per cent. stock, together with seven millions, the amount of the United States Bank Stock, there will be but about twenty millions of dollars remaining and which, by the operations of the sinking fund, will be extinguished in two years. Here some momentous questions present themselves, whether it would be better to apply the whole proceeds of the sinking fund, to the payment of the public debt, in order to extinguish it immediately, or as speedily as possible, or to apply a portion of it to a general system of internal improvement by roads and canals; and whether it would be better, after the extinguishment of the public debt, to reduce the tariff to a mere revenue system, which should be barely adequate to the ordinary expenditure of the government. This appears to be the opinion of a large majority of the present ruling party in Congress, as well as a majority of the present administration. It has been my misfortune to differ with them on these points, and indeed several others, and it has only been by a division among themselves, that we were able to maintain the negative of those great questions in the councils of the Union.'

'The benefits resulting to the Government alone from a general system of internal improvement, is incalculable. What was our situation the last war? Our troops on the Northern frontiers were in a state of starvation half their time, because of the limited means of transportation. Suppose the New York and Ohio canals had then been opened, provisions could have been carried from the interior of those States, sufficient to have supplied plentifully, the whole army, at a cost of not more than eight dollars a barrel, when it is a well known fact, tested by the records of the country, that it has cost on the frontier, as high as sixty dollars per barrel, and other weighty articles in proportion. Why, the extra expense of supplying the army during that war alone, occasioned by the lack of these canals, was more than would have made them both. The benefits resulting from those facilities in transporting of troops and munitions of war by land, through the interior of the Union, are equal, if not greater than those of the whole navy. The naval establishment costs us about four millions annually, (and money well laid out too.) Let there be the same sum judiciously laid out in a well digested system of general internal improvement, and a three years' war, of the grade of the last, could be prosecuted more efficiently, with one half the number of men, and instead of costing us nearly four hundred millions as that did, it will not cost us half the sum, and without interfering with, and almost extinguishing every branch of industry in the country. I think I am not exaggerating when I say, that the aid of those two great works in the States of New York and Ohio, would have saved the government of the United States more than one hundred millions of dollars, while the whole works themselves, have not cost twenty million.'

'But the President and a majority of the cabinet say, there is no power in the Constitution of the U. States granting to Congress the authority to make such improvements.'

'The Constitution gives to Congress the power to establish post offices and post roads. Now suppose Congress should think it proper that the mail should be transported on a rail road from Philadelphia and Baltimore to Cincinnati in a couple of days, instead of sending it by the way of country roads in twenty days, as they used to do; have they not the power? Or, in other words, if they have the power, and it is their duty to transport the mail from one point of the Union to another, have they not the power of choosing the means by which they will transport it? Or, if they can establish post roads, can they not establish rail-roads, and call them post roads? And would they not in fact be post roads? Again, 'Congress have power to declare war, to raise armies, to support them, and are bound to defend the Union.' Now, as they have the power to do these things, and are really under a solemn obligation to protect the people against foreign invasion, and intestine commotions, can they not choose the means by which they shall exercise those powers? If, for example, they desired to transport a thousand cannon and a proportional quantity of other arms and munitions of war from their arsenals in the East, to Green Bay in the West, could they not make a canal or a rail-road for that purpose, or aid the intervening States in doing it? It might not be expedient for Congress to do any of these things, but that they have the power, I have no more doubt than that they have the power to pass a pension law.

'Since a majority of the Administration, and of the prevailing party in Congress, are evidently opposed to the tariff, or the protection of our manufactories by duties on foreign articles, the subject has become a topic of no little interest in every part of the Union, including the Western country.'

'The great objection first made to the tariff in this country was, that if we manufacture all our own goods, our revenue arising from importations would cease, and we should have to apply to a direct tax for raising the necessary funds for the support of the government, and they were supported in this doctrine by their friends in the British Parliament.

'This alarmed our Southern brethren, as they would, in that event, have had to pay a tax for three fifths of their slaves—such proportion being represented in Congress, and the direct tax required to be in proportion to their representation. This prediction, however, has entirely failed; for our revenue is now much more abundant than then. Another objection was made, which was that manufactured articles would come much higher, and that the duties being laid upon articles which were necessary for the poor, their sympathies were much drawn out in their favour. This prediction, like the other, has failed; and the poor man finds at this day that he can wear as good a coat as his rich neighbour, made by the hand of his own fellow citizen, and that, too, at a much less price than formerly. They have, therefore, abandoned those affirmations, because experience has rendered their maintenance absurd But they still insist upon it, that all duties operate as a tax upon the people, and that the higher those duties are, the heavier the tax. This they lay down as a universal principle. Let us test it. If it were really so, manufactured articles would be higher than they were before the tariff principle was adopted. The reverse of which is the truth. Experience is the test of theories, and so far experience has falsified their theories.'

We published, on Tuesday, a detailed account of the outrages committed, by a lawless set of ruffians at the island of Sumatra, upon the crew and cargo of the ship Friendship, Captain Endicott, of Salem, Mass. These piratical villains were Malays, who attacked the ship when peaceably taking in a cargo of merchandize; and when the master, and a considerable number of the seamen, were on shore, pursuing their regular business. After taking possession of the ship, they killed the mate and two men, and badly wounded several others; and then plundered her of every thing they could lay their hands upon. Among their booty, were included more than twelve thousand dollars in money. The captains of the other American vessels at that island, have united in a representation of the state of things there; the frauds, impositions, indignities, and violence, which our countrymen are subjected to, from time to time, and they call importunately upon the government of their country, to send a sufficient naval force to that region, to afford our countrymen trading there protection against robberies, frauds, and insults.

We hope the government will yield to their request, and dispatch one or more, (we trust *more* than one,) of our armed ships into those seas, and let these savage picaroons know by experience, that we are able, not only to protect our seafaring countrymen, when engaged in their lawful pursuits, but to chastise such freebooters, when they attempt to plunder and murder them. We have ships enough at our naval stations, and officers enough ashore, and out of employment, to fit out such an expedition; and if men are wanting, we presume they can easily be obtained. Two or three of our large ships would soon bring the Malays to better manners, than to murder our seamen, and plunder our merchant vessels in port. And it would seem, by the certificates of the officers of trading vessels which we have published, that this is a subject about which the Malays are altogether incredulous. They have been accustomed for so long a time to plunder, abuse, insult, and defraud our countrymen, that they consider themselves safe in continuing the practice, fully believing that we are not able to protect our merchantmen, or to punish those who ill treat them.

In our judgment, this is as pressing a case, and calls as loudly for redress, as that of the Mediterranean, the Pacific, or the South American coast.—These Malays are as desperate villains, as any class or race of pirates that ever infested any seas, not excepting the Algerines, and their associates, upon the African coasts in the Mediterranean. The property exposed to their depredations is large in amount, and the lives exposed to their murderous attacks, are numerous and valuable. On every ground the government are called upon to grant the necessary protection and security; and we are not able to imagine any substantial reason for withholding it.—N. Y. Daily Advertiser.

POLITICAL VARIETY.

From the Washington Telegraph of Monday.

We observe it stated in the Baltimore Patriot that Major Eaton is to leave this city for Tennessee on Wednesday next. The publications made in newspapers friendly to Major Eaton, particularly those in the Richmond Enquirer and the Globe, relative to the correspondence between him and Mr. Berrien, represent it as satisfactory to Major Eaton. By this it is, by some understood, that the fact stated in the publication in the Telegraph, was denied by Mr Berrien. We have not seen the correspondence; but we venture to re-assert that statement, and from our knowledge of the facts, and from Judge Berrien's character, to declare that so far from denying the fact stated in our publication, he maintained its truth. Under 'existing circumstances,' therefore, the cause of truth calls for the publication of the correspondence Will Major Eaton leave the city without doing so?

Again: he must see that an issue is made up, which must call forth from Messrs. Ingham, Branch and Berrien, a statement relative to the agency taken by Col. Johnson in this matter. If Major Eaton leaves here before that statement appears, let it be borne in mind that he is forewarned.

The Globe asserts that our statement relative to the call made by Col. Johnson, in the name of the President, on Messrs Ingham, Branch, and Berrien, to be 'a foul slander upon Col Johnson.' Is the Globe authorized to make this assertion? If that paper will publish a denial authorized by Col Johnson we will give our proof.

When that goes before the public, there can be but one opinion among those who prefer truth to party.

From the Washington Globe of Tuesday.

PROOF OF A NEGATIVE.

The Editor of the Telegraph charged the President with requiring certain members of his late cabinet, through a member of Congress, to associate with the family of another member of the cabinet, as the condition on which he would retain them in office.

We denied the charge so far as the President was concerned.

It was repeated.

We again denied it, and further denied that the member of Congress supposed to be referred to, had ever borne such a message.

It was again repeated.

Having ascertained the member of Congress alluded to, and having obtained assurance from him that the statement was false, we contradicted the story peremptorily, and called for proof.—Had we not a right then, if the Telegraph still insisted on its affirmation, to insist on our part that it should produce the proof of the witness referred to, as having borne the message from the President? Col. Johnson is the individual whom the Telegraph has pointed out as the witness connusant of the whole matter and communicating between the President and the members of the cabinet. It was certainly the business of the party making the charge, to call out the facts from Col. Johnson, to establish his affirmative positions. Instead of doing this, the Editor of the Telegraph requires us to prove that his charge was not true.

At this point we should have dropped the controversy, but we have understood that it is reported to give countenance to the contradicted statement of the Telegraph, that Mr. Berrien has received a letter from Col. Johnson, which shews that we had no warrant for the denial we made as to him. We take the liberty therefore of quoting from the letter of Col. Johnson which we have, his express declaration that the President did not make the ex-action of the members of his cabinet charged by the Telegraph. The Col. says,

'He' (Gen. Jackson) 'never authorised me to require social intercourse, &c. &c. He always disclaimed it. I told the parties so.' These are the words of the Col. to the word, point and letter. If this does not satisfy, we must refer the parties making the charge, to the witness called by them.

Mr. Kendall, it seems, thought the letter-writing fraternity of this city unworthy of notice, however respectable the journal might be, thro' which their productions were ushered to the public. The accusation now appears in the Ex-Official of the Ex-Secretary, and in an article which we have no doubt has had its sanction. Mr. Kendall, under these circumstances, has thought fit to join issue with Mr. Ingham, and with the privilege which the law allows, in such cases, has put in his plea for another individual, whom the facts bringing him into suspicion, tend equally to implicate.

To the Editor of the Globe.

Sir:—The Telegraph of this evening, in a commentary on the alledged conspiracy to assassinate Mr. Ingham, contains the following passage:

'We have heard that even Amos Kendall was in the plot, and that such was his anxiety, that he not only visited the Treasury building, but kept himself advised of the progress of the war by messengers and a correspondence with one of the brothers-in-law.'

With the exception that I was once in the Treasury building that day, these allegations are totally false. It is false, that I was in any plot; it is false, that I had any anxiety; it is false, that I kept myself advised of the progress of the war by messengers; it is false, that I had any 'correspondence with one of the brothers-in-law or any one else, on that subject. I knew nothing whatever of Major Eaton's designs of Mr. Ingham's alarms.

In the evening of that day, I several times passed Mr. Ingham's dwelling with my wife on my arm. We were looking at several houses with a view to rent one. Probably we were mistaken for a 'recruited force;' but I most solemnly declare, I had no hostile design against Mr. Ingham, nor do I believe that my wife had.

Very respectfully,
AMOS KENDALL.

July 16th, 1831.

THE U. S. TELEGRAPH.

For the information of our readers, we copy the following from an article in the Telegraph of Friday last, purporting to detail a conversation between the Editor and William Smith, Esq. of Virginia.

'We further stated, that great injustice was done us by those who attributed the course of the Telegraph to the establishment of the Globe. The establishment of that paper had only precipitated the measures which had called forth the animadversion of this press. That those measures having been resolved upon, the establishment of the Globe became a part of them because the actors knew that they would be condemned by the Telegraph. We further told Mr. Smith, that in one respect, the establishment of the Globe relieved us. It being avowedly under the patronage, and the creation of the administration, its attacks upon us made us free, and that, being free, we were resolved so to be; that we wished it to be distinctly understood, that from henceforth we mustered in no man's livery. To the question, of whether we preferred Mr Clay to Gen Jackson, we replied that we were opposed to the election of Mr. Clay, and that we never could support it.—That we had been sincerely and ardently desirous to unite the party in support of the re-election of General Jackson, but that such had been the conduct of those about him that we believed that to be impossible; that although we preferred General Jackson to Mr. Clay, we greatly preferred Mr. Clay to Amos Kendall & Co.; and we could support the election of neither, if General Jackson continued to yield his confidence and the control of public affairs to Kendall & Co.'

REMARKS.

Here are two important admissions:

1. That the course of the Telegraph would have been precisely as it is, had the Globe never been established.

2. That Mr. Green '*greatly prefers* Mr. CLAY,' with Daniel Webster, Tristam Burgess, Ambrose Spencer, the United States Bank, and the 'American System,' to ANDREW JACKSON with Amos Kendall and W. B. Lewis as Auditors, and F. P. Blair as Printer of a few Executive jobs!

The republican party will now see that we have not misrepresented the *purposes* or the *principles* of the Telegraph Editor.

NEW HOPE, July 15th, 1831.

To the Editors of the American Sentinel.

Gentlemen—I have observed an article in the Globe of the 11th inst. containing a labored attempt to show that I was on the look out for 'some offence' from the President. Among other remarks in support of that assumption, a note addressed by the President to me is given as evidence of it. I think it proper, under these circumstances, to communicate, through your paper, to the public, the entire correspondence between the President and myself on the subject referred to in his note; on which I deem it unnecessary to make any other comment than to remark, that in all the various notes received by me from the President antecedent to that time, he had uniformly addressed me as 'the Secretary of the Treasury.' The change could not therefore fail to attract my notice, and the public will judge from the President's note of the 6th inst whether it does not appear more probable than he intended to designate me as standing in a new relation to the government than that my note to him of the 7th inst. proceeded from a disposition to look 'out for offence.'

A correspondence between Mr. Barry and myself is referred to in the Globe for the same purpose. I will also furnish you copies of that, from which the public will be able to judge of its character.

I am very respectfully, your obedient servant, S. D. INGHAM.

The President with his respects to Mr. Ingham acting Secretary to the Treasury, and informs him that he has been notified by the Mayor of the city of Washington, that the Canal Commissioners are to have a meeting to-day, at which they desire the United States to be represented. The President requests to be informed whether it will be convenient for Mr. Ingham to attend the proposed meeting, and if inconvenient, whether it would not be advissable to authorise some person to attend as the representative of the United States.

Monday, June the 6th, 1831.

Addressed on the back, 'Mr. S. D. Ingham, Acting Secretary of the Treasury.'

The President of the United States:

SIR—On my return this evening from an excursion to Annapolis, I found on my table a note from you on business, in which I am designated as the 'Acting Secretary of the Treasury.' As I have received no 'acting appointment,' this suggests a form and tenure of office, as I apprehend, wholly unknown to the laws, and having been adopted for the first time on this occasion, it indicates a new official relation, which deeming to be illegal, I cannot consent to make myself responsible for, by continuing to perform the duties of the Treasury Department under that character.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. D. INGHAM.

Washington, June 7th, 1831.

The President with his respects to Mr. Ingham, acknowledges the receipt of his note of the 7th inst., which he has this moment received. Its contents he has read with surprise.—Surely at no time has he in any way intended the slightest indignity or any thing that could wear such an appearance to any gentleman, who has been connected with him in the government. It ought not nor cannot be conceived that a note hastily written, addressed 'acting,' when it should have been Secretary of the Treasury should be considered an indignity offered, or could diminish or alter the authority under which he was transacting the duties of the department. * *The President in justice to himself can only add that it was not intended to alter them.*

June 8th, 1831.

The President of the U. S.

SIR,—Your note of last evening removes the difficulty which had arisen in my mind from that of Monday! The duties of the office will be attended to as usual until the weights and measures shall be so arranged that the work can progress without embarrassment.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, S. D. INGHAM.

June 6th, 1831.

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* The concluding sentence in italics appears to have been omitted in the copy furnished to the Globe.

From the Washington Globe of this morning.

MR. BERRIEN TO MR. BLAIR.

WASHINGTON, 19th July, 1831.

SIR: In an article under the editorial head, in your paper of this morning, which has relation to a controversy between the Editor of the Telegraph, and yourself, I observe the following remark:—

[*Continued in last page.*]

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