

sentiments. Compare these expressions, my fellow citizens, with the course of Mr. Adams, and let me ask you, if the assertion of Mr. Graham be true, who in reply to an 'old democrat' said that the federalists, as a party, would vote for the re-election of Mr. Adams.

HAMILTON.

FOR THE EASTERN SHORE WIRE.

In my opinion, truth, and consistency, should be regarded as much in political controversy, as in private concerns: they are at once indispensable in constituting a virtuous and sound politician, as they are requisite in forming a good and honest man: and whoever would knowingly pervert the one, or disregard the other, for the advancement of party views, would not in my opinion, in any other situation scruple to practice deception upon his ignorant but honest neighbour; yet that these essential attributes of justice and honour are shamefully and daily violated for the purpose of sustaining an unpopular administration, must be obvious to the most superficial observer of passing events—that mercenary frauds and hired scribblers, should be made say and write any thing, is not to be wondered at; but that men who have some claims to character and respectability, should so far forget the principles that actuate gentlemen, as to propagate slanders of the vilest description, and seek by the sacrifice of truth, the prostration of a man, pre-eminent; for his honesty, integrity, and love of country, is to me, as strange as it is disgusting. Can these deluded partisans be so ignorant of the character of their countrymen, as for one moment to suppose, that the pitiful subterfuge to which they have resorted, will in the least promote the cause they so vehemently espouse? When the good people of these United States shall become duped by such degraded artifices, it will then indeed be time to tremble for the safety of the republic. Patriotism, honesty, and virtue will no longer be a shield, against the insidious wiles of slander and detraction, which every babbling demagogue and malevolent calumniator, may think proper to promulgate. But happily for my country, her citizens are too enlightened, and too just, to be diverted from that path of rectitude which has ever distinguished them as the saviours of desecrated and acknowledged merits; they know how to appreciate services, and have gratitude enough to reward them. It is to the patriots of this country that Andrew Jackson looks it is from them he expects approbation for his services; it is from them he must receive reparation; it is from them he will receive the reward he deserves. The word has gone forth, and the idea of march will consummate it. What American but feels the indignation flush upon his cheek when he sees the attempts that are made to blast the fair fame of a man, who but a few years ago, was the pride of every bosom that vibrated with republican feeling, and whose only crime is his formidable opposition to Mr. Adams; for this circumstance, the most deadly warfare has been waged against him: his private character has been scrutinized with the strictest eye, his minimum faults, have been metamorphosed into magnum crimes, and even the unexceptionable character of his amiable consort, has been brought before the public, in the most slandered manner, to answer the vindictive purposes of hired miscreants. Yet amid the storm, he stands unimpaired. The war worn veteran heeds not their wrath; wrapt in the mail of virtue and integrity he defies their efforts—against their slanders, lies and forgeries—against their efforts to tare from his brow, the hard earned laurels that years of services have accumulated—against their base attempts to rob him of honours accorded by the Representatives of his Country—he opposes not a word: Conscious of his rectitude through life; fortified by the reflection of his inextinguishable integrity; he looks down from the proud eminence he enjoys, upon ministerial scoundrels, with all the contempt that depravity deserves. It is only to the pleasing sound of vox populi he listens—but a few days more and the peal of gratitude from millions of freemen, will burst upon his ear.

A CHAPPEL MAN.

NEW SONG—Tune, Bruce's Address.

Sons of freedom, nows the day,
Drive all intrigue far away,
Prostrate Ebony & Clay,
For we must be free;
Tell the proud usurpers all,
That John the 2d too must fall,
He never was the peoples call,
Then let him turn & flee.
Now's the day, and now's the hour,
See his legions how they lower,
Give the death blow to his power,
Let it not be seen;
Rally round your Hickory tree,
Let the trembling Cabinet see,
That freemen's sons will still be free,
In spite of what has been.

"If I make you President," said Henry Clay to John Q. Adams, "will you make me Secretary of State?" and support me for the Presidency afterwards?"
"I will," "pon honour," responded Mr. Adams.



Eastern Shore Whig,
AND
PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE

EASTON, (Md.)

Tuesday Morning, Sept. 23.

I am called upon by the Editor of the Centreville Times in a polite paragraph to republish a piece from his paper of the 16th August last, headed "Concerns of the People," which paper he states he had forwarded to me, but presume owing to the distance and number of changes, it must have miscarried, as it never came to hand. He says that the statements taken from the Frederick Citizen, headed "State Extravagance" is calculated to do injury to honest men. I do not see how the administration committee to whom this subject was referred to at the last session of the Legislature of Maryland, reported that the Executive had done right because they were not limited with regard to price, they acted wisely in not putting it up to the lowest bidder, for reasons which they will be apparent to every mind. I suppose in selecting out responsible persons to discharge the duties committed to their care, did they enjoy upon each of those persons to discharge their duty and do the work themselves, as they had given them an extra price, to have it appear in such nice order—No, in fact the contract was made with the Clerks at 5 cts. per side, & they made contracts with others to do the work at three or four cents per side—the Executive made a reserve of one and a half cents per side, for Mr. Culbreth as superintendent—did Mr. Culbreth discharge the duties of a superintendent, No, he gave one of the Clerks Jos. Mayo, three quarters of a cent per side to attend to the duties which devolved upon him, and received the neat sum of \$2,558 50 for nothing. Mr. Mayo received from Mr. Culbreth \$2,558 50 for examining the work, \$5,117 00 of which was for the examination of his own work, that's what we may call guarding the public interest with a vengeance, as every one who had an opportunity were availing themselves of this high-minded open generous Governor and Council—Mr. Thompson the Messenger, thought he would avail himself of a little of their surplus change, and presents them with copies of Bills of Stationary purchased in Baltimore, amounting to about two hundred dollars more, than an equal quantity & quality could have been purchased for in Annapolis, charging 10 per cent commission, when an offer was made by one of the contractors for whom the committee speak in the most exalted terms, to do it for nothing—See certificate below.

Annapolis, Aug. 29th, 1828.

We the undersigned, two of the Clerks, employed by Col. Wm. D. Beall, to assist in recording the Chancery papers, do certify that during the latter part of the last session we were in conversation with Joseph Mayo, one of the Contractors employed to record a part of said work, he remarked in our presence, that after the work was ordered by the Executive, that he offered to purchase the Stationary for the work, saying that he was going to Baltimore, and knew what kind would answer, and said that he would purchase it without any commission therefor, when Mr. Culbreth replied that, that was the prerequisite of Mr. Thompson, the messenger, and that he would purchase it.

I. HOLLAND.
WM. SLOVER.

Mr. Spencer,
I should like to have been looking over your shoulder when you were penning that paragraph in your paper, accusing me of giving a one sided report, with regard to the six militia-men. I really do think when upon turning around and finding me at your elbow you would of looked something like that bipartical deserter, Harris—after he had received the balls our country have decreed for all mutineers and deserters. Have not your columns been open to every little pitiful, lying charge that could be alleged or brought forth by the foulest imagination of the friends of the Coalition against General Andrew Jackson—have you ever solicited, selected, or published a piece in your paper which would have a tendency to raise that Patriot in the public estimation, if you have it never has struck my eye, on the contrary whenever there is a piece in your paper in favour of Old Hickory, it is by request. It is true the people on this Peninsula have not had an opportunity of seeing but one side, and now we have established another paper for the purpose of giving them a chance of seeing and hearing on both sides. It is truly a pretty joke if you are to select for your paper & mine both—Oh, No Jonny, that would be imposing too much upon your good nature, and who knows but upon my complying with your request, you might wish

me to publish a second edition of the Coffin Hand-bills and Monumental Inscriptions, will tell you Jonny by the way of conclusion, that we must both paddle our own canoe, and when we have any favours to ask, see each other as we are near neighbours.

When Mr. Spencer goes on to Washington and searches every appointment made by the several Presidents beginning at a few years before he was born, up to the present time or will obtain a certificate from either of the political firm Messrs Adams, Clay or Webster, that the commission as stated in the Wig of the 16th inst. is a forgery, I may possibly then attempt to search out something more authentic to satisfy the infidels.

General Howe, acting under the immediate order of Gen. Washington, and in fact by his special order on that occasion, did on the 20th Jan 1781 seize several of the most active leaders of the mutineers in the Jersey line and had them executed on the spot without a form of trial, yet the Tories at the time he offered for President, did not dare to call him a murderer. See Marshalls Washington page 404.

In the first page of this paper will be found Mr. Adams' able defence of Gen. Jackson for the course pursued by him in Florida, in having Arbuthnot and Ambrister executed as well as his conduct generally, in a letter to the Spanish minister, I publish this letter because I know that we have some old broken down bob-tail and cross roads politicians, amongst us, that suffer nothing to pass them if they think they can only draw the peoples attention off from the true subject.

Harford County, September the 9th, 1828.

Dear Sir
I have just received yours of the 18th August, asking me to give you my recollection of a conversation that took place between us at Annapolis in the fall of 1824 when we were there together as Electors of President and Vice President. I well recollect the conversation you alluded to. In the morning just before we gave our votes I recollect taking a walk with you, and whilst walking, the subject of the Election came up and particularly for whom we should vote for Vice President. I stated to you that I should vote for John Q. Calhoun, and you in reply said you should give your vote for General Andrew Jackson, and I think you stated to me that you had no expectation of electing him, but that both Daniel Martin and yourself had pledged yourselves before the people to support Jackson for Vice President, and that you felt yourself bound to do so, and I have always since been quite satisfied you did vote for him, we took the walk spoken of at my instance, I was anxious (should there be some mistake in voting) that some one of the Electors should know how I voted, I remember whilst walking I observed to you jokingly; that I was sorry that you could not give your vote for Jackson, as you stood alone for Mr. Crawford, and as well as I now can recollect you in reply stated that Jackson was or would be your second choice for President, I well recollect the impression you made on me was that if Mr. Crawford was out of the way, you should vote for Jackson.

In this district without some strange and unexpected change in the public mind, which is not to be apprehended, Jackson will be elected by a large majority.

To The Public.

I certify that in the conversation between James Sangston and myself in October, 1824, (which I have sent to Easton to be published) and wherein I say, said Sangston said "General Jackson was not fit for President;" said Sangston mentioned nothing with regard to the talents or qualifications of Gen. Jackson, but said he had proclaimed martial law at Orleans, and imprisoned the Judge, for which he was fined one thousand dollars. Said Sangston at the same time stated that no poor man ought to vote for John Q. Adams, for he considered him one of the proudest men in the country, but said nothing farther derogatory to the qualifications of John Q. Adams. I further certify that John Everts never had James Sangston and myself together, to prove any thing with regard to the last or approaching Presidential Election—and I never did say to any person that James Sangston pronounced Gen. Jackson one of the worst men in the country.—The foregoing is correct so far as I now recollect.

Given under my hand and seal this 3d of September, 1828.

JAMES HAND, [Seal]

Read This

Ye, slanderers of Gen. Jackson and may the name of S. Decatur and her example here set stimulate you with the feelings of Americans, and leave to the English who live beyond the Atlantic to detract and strip from the Hero his hard earned Fame.

MRS. DECATUR TO GEN JACKSON.
"George Town, Jan. 23, 1828.

"My Dear General—You must have seen so much of the prevailing spirit of misrepresentation, that I flatter myself you do not attach any credit to the sentiments which have been ascribed to my beloved husband in relation to yourself; for I hope it is unnecessary for me to say that his lofty nature was incapable of duplicity. And when I recollect the unbounded gratitude and admiration he invariably expressed for your services and character, I can have no hesitation in saying that whoever has attributed to him a different sentiment, either totally misunderstood him, or totally misrepresented him. I have no doubt, that you yourself must recollect his undisguised indignation at the attack made upon your character in the Senate, and his repeated declaration that it was more derogatory to the nation than to you; that your fame was recorded in millions of grateful hearts, and could not be effaced by the misrepresentations of a few prejudiced or vindictive partisans. And I perfectly remember his anxiety that you should make a tour to the north, and afford the nation an opportunity to testify its gratitude for your services; and that he was delighted beyond measure at the greetings which cheered you at every stage of your journey, viewing it as a complete triumph over your enemies in the Senate. And I verily believe, that if there was one individual in the U. States more grateful than the rest for your services and sacrifices, it was my beloved and lamented husband, for he was so ardently devoted to his country that he felt every act that contributed to her glory or prosperity, as a benefit conferred upon himself, &c. &c.

S. DECATUR.
Major General Andrew Jackson.

GENERAL ADAMS' ORDERS.

CENTREVILLE, 19th July, 1828.

Dear Sirs,

You were appointed at a county meeting of the friends of the administration held in this place in May, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven; a Committee of Vigilance for your district, and being uncertain whether you have ever been informed of the appointment. We beg leave now to notify you of it, and at the same time to solicit your co-operation and unremitting exertions to the duties which will be required of you. It is probable not unknown to you that our opponents are daily making, privately as well as publicly, the most strenuous efforts, and unless we meet them in a correspondent manner, shewing an imposing front, and a bold determined courage, we may be defeated, although we believe that a great majority of the people of the county and electoral district are with us. The importance of securing the delegates to the assembly in October, is so obvious and known to possess so powerful a bearing on that which is to follow in November, that we think it unnecessary to dwell on that subject, we would however remark, that four gentlemen of undoubted abilities and unquestionable integrity have been selected by the general committee, for the promotion of whose election, the friends of the administration have pledged themselves to give their individual and united support. It is proposed and will become a part of your duty to endeavour to discover the political sentiments of every voter in your district, to take down the names of all, designating for whom they intend to vote, the objections of these opposed to the re-election of Mr. Adams, and the cause of those objections; on the other hand you are to acquaint yourselves with the reasons of those who prefer Gen. Jackson, and endeavour to put them right.

The list of persons so made out, to which you will add all votes deemed doubtful, and to whom great and pointed attention must be paid, is to be given into the chairman of your district; committee or to the secretary with whom such committee man is frequently to communicate during the canvass, whose duty it will be to report those communications, personally, together with all other information to the Corresponding Committee at Centreville, every other Saturday, commencing with the first Saturday in August. The chairman of the district committee and the secretary must urge upon the several committee men, the necessity to see that all votes known to be favourable, and those who may be deemed doubtful, be furnished with the means of conveyance to the polls, and when there kept in view by the persons who convey them until they have voted. Each Committee-man to be as active and industrious as possible on the day of the election, a part of whom the most powerful, both in personal strength and courage; not less than six must be appointed to stand constantly at the polls, for the purpose, as well of defending the rights of our friends as to object to illegal voters, many of whom, particularly young men, nearly of age, will no doubt be pushed forward.

The Chairman and Secretary ought immediately to add to your number of committee men, at least twenty or more if necessary, taking them out of every neighborhood in the district—and also taking care to select as many young and active men as possible. We beg leave also to recommend to the chairman and secretary, to have frequent and private meetings, taking always such precautions that we may get completely and fully organized before those in opposition to us, are aware of what we are about. We cannot

close this communication without urging it as of the utmost importance that this and all other matters connected with our arrangements, should be kept entirely to ourselves, at any rate, until the organization of our plans is fully matured. When you get well under way, sub-committees would essentially we think, aid our cause they might then be formed for each neighborhood, under the direction of the chairman and secretary of the district committee.

The Committee of Correspondence will give all the aid in their power in furnishing political papers and documents as they may be wanting. We beg leave also to impress on you the policy of a calm and temperate deportment towards those on whom you wish to make an impression, believing likewise that with those who are our determined adversaries, the same line of conduct is the preferable one to pursue. We feel assured that you fully appreciate the cause in which we are engaged, and consider it of such vital importance to the existence of our Republican Institutions, that your exertions will be used, and your industry exercised to insure success.

We are with great esteem, very respectfully, your most obt. servts.

WM. GAAMAERS, Chair.
Com. of Corres.
"We have the original of the foregoing Circular in our possession, and will produce it, if any attempt should be made to deny that it is genuine."—Ed. East Shore Whig.

TO THE INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—
At the solicitation of a number of my friends from each district of the county, I am induced to offer myself as a Candidate to represent you in the next Legislature of Maryland.

In presenting myself before the public, I do assure you, that I do not come as the partisan candidate of any man or set of men. I humbly trust that I have served the people faithfully for the last three years; and if honored again with their suffrages at the ensuing election, will serve them to the best of my ability.

The public's obedient servt.

THOMAS HENRIK.

TO THE INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

I offer myself as a Candidate to represent you in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

GEORGE W. NABB.

Sep. 9

We are authorised to say, that PETER WEBB, Esq. will serve his fellow citizens of Talbot county in the next Legislature of Maryland, if elected.

We are authorised to say, that ALEXANDER B. HARRISON, Esq. will serve in the next Legislature of Maryland, if elected by his fellow citizens of Talbot county.

A CARD.

Robert H. Rhodes, Robert W. Kennard & William Loveday,
HAVING associated themselves in business under the firm of
Rhodes, Kennard & Loveday,
and having purchased the entire STOCK of GOODS owned by Mr. Wm. H. Groome, intend carrying on the

MERCANTILE BUSINESS.

In all its various branches, at that well known stand opposite the Eastern Hotel, formerly for many years occupied by Messrs. Thomas and Groome, and lately by Mr. William H. Groome.

The customers of the House, as also those of the late Samuel Groome, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to give them a call.
Easton, sep 23, 1828. w

To Rent for the ensuing year,

A FARM on Island Creek Neck adjoining that of Daniel F. Bowers—is in good order and will be rented low to careful tenant.

—ALSO—
For Rent for the ensuing year the FARM, at present occupied by Isaac B. Parrott, situate on King Creek—for terms apply to
HOWELL BOWERS.
9th mo. Sep. 23 w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of two writs of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed against William Harrison of Jas. at the suit of Samuel Harrison, will be sold at Public Sale, on the premises near St. Michaels on WEDNESDAY, the 15th Oct. next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit:—One Negro Girl called Fanny, one do called Ann, 5 Silver Tea spoons, 5 Table do 1 Silver Cream Pot, 1 Fire Fender, 2 Beds and Furniture, 1 pair Shovel and Tongs, 1 Stair Carpet, 2 Candle-sticks and 2 Lamps, 1 pair brass Andirons, one old harrow, one Ox Cart, one wood Sledge, one old Sleigh, and one Roller taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid fi. fa.—Attendance by
WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.
Sep 23 4w

LOST

A SMALL BLACK MOROCCO POCKET BOOK, with sandy papers in it, among which was a note of hand against John M. Needles, decd., containing only one five dollar note in money, on the Bank of Easton. Any information relative to the same, will be thankfully received by the subscriber.
MARCUS FOUNTAIN.
Sep 23 w