STAR, AND NORTH CAROLINA STATE GAZETTE.

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TERMS. Subscription, three dollars per annum. No paper will be sent without a least $1 50 is paid in advance, and no paper discontinued, but at the option of the Editors, unless all arrears are paid. Advertisements, not exceeding fifteen lines, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.—All letters to the editors must be post paid.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

"*Signs of the Times.*"—D. M'Glasham has issued proposals for publishing a paper at Albany, N. Y. with the foregoing title.

"This journal (says the prospectus) is to be established for the promotion of sound, republican principles; and to aid the election of the Republican Candidate for the office of President of the United States, ANDREW JACKSON, of Tennessee. The friends of Gen. Jackson are very numerous in this State, and only require a proper understanding with each other to co-operate with signal success. The Editor designs to fully enter into the merits of the Presidential candidates, and analyze the circumstances attending the election of Mr. Adams. He professes to make this his particular determination, and with the assistance of several gentlemen well qualified for the task, to lay before the people of this State the true merits of the approaching controversy, and to endeavor to place before them the bane and antidote of the times."

"The questions now to be discussed by the people of the United States, are—Shall private intrigues be sanctioned as the proper steps to honor and distinction? Shall public opinion and all the will of the people be obeyed or not? Shall the administration of government be sustained by emissaries and office agents, or by its own merits? Shall offices, foreign and domestic, be created to be filled by political dependents? Shall the rights of the States be bartered away to increase the patronage and power of the general government? And, lastly, Shall republican principles be maintained in purity, or be contaminated by new and speculative theories?"

Hillsboro', Sept. 19.

At the Superior Court held for this county last week, Judge STRANGE presiding, *David Hobbs* was tried for killing *John Cheek* in July last.

The evidence offered, exhibited the following facts, which we briefly recapitulate:

On the 26th of July last the prisoner Hobbs, and Cheek the deceased, with several others, were at the tax gathering at Brown's Mill, and in the evening became much intoxicated. Soon after sun-down, they set off together towards home; Hobbs and another person quarrelling. After they had passed some little distance, Cheek called to Hobbs, and said he could whip him. This brought on an altercation, and they both soon became very angry, and appeared desirous of fighting. For a short time they were prevented from approaching each other by two of the by-standers; but Cheek being a strong man, at length escaped from the person holding him, and struck Hobbs a heavy blow on his head, and tore his waistcoat and shirt; when they were separated. Hobbs then drew out a pocket-knife, and threatened if Cheek laid his hand on him again or touched him, he would rip out his guts. Persuasion was in vain made use of to induce them to go home; and for twenty or thirty minutes irritating language passed between them, Hobbs still holding the knife open in his hand, which he refused to part with or to shut. At this time they were standing on the side of a hill, about eight or ten steps apart. Willis Cheek having been unable to persuade his uncle John Cheek, the deceased, to go home, went to Hobbs with the intention of forcing him away, and took hold of him, and pushed him two or three steps down the hill, when he felt a blow pass his head, and they both fell, and John Cheek with them. Willis Cheek instantly rose and pulled up Hobbs, but John Cheek was held down by one of the persons present, who was anxious to prevent the fight. It was soon observed that blood was flowing from Cheek, and he was suffered to rise, but he again immediately fell, and in a few minutes expired. As soon as the blood was observed, Hobbs left the place and went home, without saying any thing, leaving his hat, waist-coat, gun and shot-bag. On examination it was found that Cheek had received a deep stab in his left groin.

The prisoner was ably defended by Frederick Nash and Hugh D. Waddle, esquires The Solicitor General and John Scott, esq. for the state.

The Judge explained the law to the jury, and recapitulated the evidence, with much clearness. Though the evidence in this case did not show whether Cheeks received the wound by falling upon the knife, or whether he was stabbed by Hobbs; yet the Jury were instructed, that if they believed the prisoner took out the knife with a felonious intent they were bound to find him guilty of the homicide.

The jury after being out about half an hour, returned a verdict of *Manslaughter.*

On Saturday the sentence of the law was passed upon the prisoner, and he was immediately branded on the left hand in the presence of the court.

Recorder.

Tuscumbia (Alabama,) Sept. 1.

Horrible Murder.—It has become our province to record one of the most atrocious butcheries which has ever polluted the annals of civilized society!—We are informed by a friend immediately from the scene of *blood*, that on last Saturday evening, a dispute occurred in the neighboring village of Waterloo, between two individuals, by name James Palmely and James Berry. Nothing serious resulted from it immediately, and the parties separated voluntarily, after a brisk exchange of unfeudly language—after which Berry proceeded to his own habitation, not far distant from Waterloo. He returned again about nine o'clock at night, accompanied by an intimate associate, *Ely M. Kerr.* A conversation presently arose between Palmely and Kerr in relation to the quarrel of the evening, and Kerr deliberately pulled out a large Dirk knife from his pocket, and stabbed Palmely in *nine places*, several of which were of a nature to prove *mortal.* Kerr has, since the murder, effected his escape; and we understand a large reward has been offered for his apprehension. He has been for sometime past *noted* for his *blood thirsty disposition*, and has been guilty of more than one recent attempt to commit assassination.—*Patriot.*

From the Brooklyn Star.

Grapes.—The North Carolia purple oval grape, known here as the *Isabella grape*, is in very luxuriant bearing in many of the gardens in this village. A friend has handed us five large bunches on a stalk of one foot in length, and not bigger than a pipe stem.

We are sorry to say that the foreign grape vines of Dr. Vandeveer, at Flatbush, which have in former seasons yielded abundance of the finest fruit, are blasted for the present season. The green fruit burst open and withered, & the leaves (and in some instances the small branches also) changed to a brown color and dropped off. Whether this may have been owing to the wet season, or to any peculiarity of the climate, is a question of some interest, and we hope the friends of the vine in different and distant parts of the country will interchange their information and experience on the subject.

Russia.—Baron Wrangell, of the Russian corvette Krotky, has arrived at the Motherbank from a voyage around the world, in two years. In the Marquesas, an officer and two men were murdered, without provocation, by the savages.

Iron in the System.—Dr. Good, in his Book of Nature, tells us that there is *iron* enough in the blood of forty-two men to make a plough-share—weighing, generally, from 22 to 24 lbs. This is a singular proposition; but as the learned doctor is a gentleman of high respectability, and deep scientific research, it deserves a ready credit. We should like to know the quantity of *brass* which is incorporated in the system, either in blood or bone, of some individuals.

Female Masonry.—A little pamphlet has been published in this vicinity, entitled "*Illustration of Female Masonry, as practised in Europe, by a Lady.*" We have not perused this edition of Female *Morganism*, but suspect it contains matters quite curious and interesting. We would however, remark, that we have every reason to believe the work to be genuine, and a correct statement of the mysteries as practised in England, France and Germany. We may have lodges of Masonesses in this country shortly.

Bunker Hill Aurora.

MIDDLE FLORIDA.

A respectable family in Switzerland have applied to General Lafayette for his opinion respecting the facilities of a settlement in Alabama or West Florida. A letter from the General to Mr. Duval, Governor of Florida, encloses a series of questions from them, respecting that territory & Florida & Alabama, which, at the request of the Governor, have been answered by David B. Macomb, Esq. a member of the "Florida Institute of Agriculture, Antiquities and Science," in the following letter:

Benvenue in Lookacry, near Tallahassee, July 16th, 1827.

The questions to which the following are answers, having been submitted to me by his Excellency Wm. P. Duval, with a request that I should contribute any information I might possess, in relation to their object, I cheerfully avail myself of the first leisure moment to carry into effect my ready compliance with his wishes.

As the first six questions are made particularly with regard to the state of Alabama, I shall proceed directly to those which appear to be more of a general nature, and comprising within their scope this part of the Territory of Florida.

Ans. 7th. I advise and recommend a society of Swiss Agriculturalists to establish themselves in Middle Florida.—In speaking of the advantages of this section of country to a foreign agricultural association, I would immediately bring to their knowledge the important fact, that white laborers *can* and *do* endure the most vertical heat of the sun, in their agricultural operations, without experiencing the least inconvenience therefrom. I speak from experience and daily habitude in my horticultural labors. There is an elasticity in the atmosphere, occasioned no doubt, as well by our elevation, as our contiguity to the Gulf of Mexico (and consequently within the influence of the sea breeze,) which persons newly arrived are extremely sensible of, and to which fact may be attributed the ease and pleasure, with which agricultural or other labors are borne by the industrious farmer and mechanic. Having premised this fact, I assert that the Tallahassee country possesses a greater number of resources, whether considered in a commercial or agricultural point of view, than any of the southern states. These resources are memorably latent, but only require the hand of industry and enterprise to develope them, and confirm the superiority of this country over every other part of the United States of North America.

The two grand and important staples of the Territory of Florida, are sea island or long staple cotton, and sugar cane; and if there were an absence of all the other staples grown in the U. States, these would alone offer inducements to the planter, to establish himself here for the purpose of cultivating those such is the fine quality of the cotton, together with its superior price, and the extraordinary growth and size of the sugar cane, as well as the quantity of saccharine matter contained in it. That bountiful nature seems to have assembled in this region all the important staples and fruits of the Northern and Middle States, with a most liberal and profuse hand. The staples of indigo, rice and cotton of South Carolina, Alabama and Georgia, are thrown in the shade when compared with the abundant crops of those staples in Florida. Our common uplands produce 75 to 80 bushels of rice to the acre. Wheat, Indian corn (maize,) barley, rye, oats, millet are produced as abundantly as in the middle seaboard States. The soil is much more easily cultivated, and all kinds of obnoxious weeds more easily kept under, than in Alabama or Georgia, a circumstance of no small importance to those who intend to cultivate *propria manibus.*

Ans. 8. Were such a colony of Swiss as described in the question, to establish themselves in this section of country, they would beyond the probability of a doubt, succeed in their enterprise.—There is no part of the continent of North America where the climate and soil are so peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of the vine, as the Middle District of Florida. Nature has been profuse, indeed, in her efforts in this branch of her economy. A common observer can readily distinguish 8 or 10 different species of the vine in our forests, where they grow and flourish most luxuriantly and bear abundantly, for wild grapes.—Our woods are literally covered with the various kinds of vine, a sure indication that the grape will succeed, when nurtured and dressed by experienced laborers and cultivators. Whole fields of vine can be shown, whose age cannot fall short of 100 years. In some few instances the large French blue grape has been engrafted upon the root of the wild grape, *in statu quo*, & they have produced *the first year* of their engrafture, the second, one bushel of grapes from one vine, & the third year a large crop is anticipated. There is consequently no part of the world where a vineyard can be established with so much expedition, with so great certainty of success, and with so comparatively small expense. But our population know scarcely nothing of the manufacture of wine, when they have grown the grape in abundance. They have had little or no opportunity of acquiring practical information on this important subject; nor would they be disposed to enter into a business of this kind, as it requires too long a time to bring their labor to a profitable issue; it being prevalently understood among us, that it requires five years to establish a vineyard. All the different species of foreign grape that have been planted in this section of country, have succeeded well, and, no doubt, will produce in due time, and with proper pruning and and dressing, a branch of knowledge very little understood here, and consequently a source of great profit to the possessor. The first successful establishment upon a respectable scale in Florida, will realize an independence in a few years.

Ans 9th. Knowing the peculiar habits and disposition of the European laborers, and at the same time their inaptitude to manage the axe at first, an instrument first in rank and usefulness in levelling our forests, I advise that as many strong, able-bodied and industrious laborers be brought over from Switzerland as possible; but that only a slight dependence at first be placed upon their operations in such of the labors as our native inhabitants are more expert in: such as the felling of trees, splitting rails for fences, &c. These laborers may, in the mean time, be employed in grubbing, rolling the logs, and burning brush on your newly acquired lands.

Ans. 10th. It is most certain that the Swiss, or even the more northern European can bear the heat and change of climate, incidental to their removal from that continent to this section of Florida, for this obvious reason; that the mean heat in Florida is less than in Southern Switzerland; the thermometer, (Fahrenheit's) ranging in the extrem of hot weather between 75 and 90, in the day time, and 75 and 60 in the night time. In point of health and amenity, I may almost say delicious luxury of climate, Tallahassee, the capitol of Florida, may be considered as the Montpelier of the U. States. The climate resembles that of Naples, without its siroc winds. At that season of the year when this *Bohon Upas* acts with so much virulence upon the shores of the Mediterranean, we, the people of Florida, are refreshed with daily showers, which continue from the middle of July to the autumnal equinox. They cannot be called *periodical* rains, as in the more southern latitudes, but in their cheering effects upon vegetation and upon the animal system, the same, although not accompanied with such violent or terrible appearances.

Ans. 11th. As this is almost the highest part of Florida, I proceed to give a description of it, as well as an account of its principal productions and fruits. The face of this country cannot be said to be mountainous, although inclined to be hilly. It has a rolling, with sufficient of the advantages of a champaign, without losing any of the beauty of a hilly surface. The soil is composed, in some places, of a deep, warm, and mellow basic earth, easily worked; in others, of a deep black mould, based upon clay of a deep red color; when turned up presents a glossy surface, and when wetted stains the fingers like paint; in other places, of a pure loam, with a mixture of clay and fine sand, deep but not heavy. This last, I observe, affords the greater evidences of the vine. In addition to the productions and fruits enumerated in the 7th answer, I have to state, that the orange, (sweet, sour and bitter) grows wild in the county of Alachua, and the China orange is cultivated both at St. Augustine and Pensacola with great success, but as this is a newly settled part of Florida, recently emerged from the possession of the Aborigines, the China orange has not arrived to maturity for want of time. We have young trees from 3 to 4 years old, which have withstood the frosts of two uncommonly severe winters, without any material injury at that tender age. The olive may also be ranked as a staple production of this territory. An live grove established with the intention of manufacturing the olive oil and preserves, would yield enormous profits. The trees I have seen in St. Augustine, in the gardens of some of the gentlemen of that city, are larger than the largest olive trees of France, and excel them in the quality and quantity of their fruit. The olive tree grows wild in this region. I have seen much fruit on the trees that came under my observation. I have no doubt they could be grafted advantageously. Silk has been cultivated and reared with success. The white mulberry (*morus alba*) has been introduced and found to thrive. The purple mulberry (*morus rubra*) is common in our forests, and affords a very large size, and would afford nourishment in abundance for the silk worm, with this single objection, that the quality of the silk when the worm has been fed upon the *morus rubra*, is not so fine by 50 per cent as when fed upon the *morus alba.*

Ans. 12th. There is no difficulty in selling or disposing of the productions of Florida, a slight view of the map of North America will be sufficient to satisfy any reasonable mind on this subject. Our vicinity to the seaboard and our extensive coast abound with fine bays and harbors, give us greater advantages in this respect than any other part of the United States. We have a choice of Cuba for a market for our live stock, provisions and lumber, and of New Orleans, New York, and all the southern ports, for our cotton and sugar and fruits. Tallahassee being only 20 miles from St. Marks, a port of entry and delivery for vessels drawing 14 feet water: with your colony, you can come direct to the place of your settlement in a vessel, and bring all your implements of husbandry. There are thousands of acres of good uncultivated land to be bought within 20 or 30 miles of this place, at from 2 to 5 dollars per acre, in a country which, for health, good water, variety of staple and other productions, beauty and elevation of situation, extent of prospect, fertility of soil, facility of tillage and vicinity to seaboard, is not exceeded by any part of the United States of America. Tallahassee is in latitude 30 40.

Ans. 13th. The Territory of Florida is susceptible of rearing more large and small cattle, probably than any other portion of equal extent in North America. They are raised with very little trouble and expense; the winter being so mild, and the frosts so slight and of so short a duration, as not to affect the wild herbage (called the cattle range,) consequently we are not under the necessity of laying up a stock of provender for them during the winter season. The natural or wild grasses are abundant and extremely nutricious, and continue in a verdant state throughout the winter. The artificial grasses such as Lucerne, Sanfoin, &c. and clover, not having been introduced as yet; although there is much reason to believe that success will attend their cultivation, particularly the last, two kinds of which (orange and white) are indigenious. Guinea grass has been cultivated with great success. Indeed I have no doubt, such is the luxuriance of this grass and the neutritive qualities it possesses, that it will supersede in this country every other artificial grass.—Goats and sheep are reared with ease and success; the wool of the latter, on sheep of common blood, such is the amenity of the climate, improving in texture and fineness every year; a fact (as well as all others stated in these answers) which has come under my own observation.

Ans 14th. It is not only thought, but we have evidence of the fact before us in small experiments, that the culture of the vine will be attended with success. It has been partially tried, and the results are most flattering. I refer you again to my answer of the 7th question on this head more at large.

Ans. 15th. I would recommend an introduction of the different kinds of plants, seeds, &c. in your neighborhood. All foreign and exotics that have been tried, have succeeded.

Ans. 16th. Every kind of vegetable thrives here with success—vegetation is exceedingly rapid. We have three seasons for gardening. The spring, fall, and winter gardens. Root houses are not in use among us. Fruit trees from Prince's Botanic garden, New York, from original stock from Europe, have succeeded well, particularly peaches, nectarines and apricots. The plumb, cherry, mulberry, olive, orange and apple grow wild: in fine, I never knew a country where the forests abounded with a greater variety of indigenous fruits.

Ans. 17th. I cannot say with any precision, what is the state of the French colony on the Tombeckbe river. They have not turned their undivided attention to the cultivation of the vine; as was originally intended. They were not composed of a sufficient number of laborers, as every colony ought to be; they were many of them in too influent circumstances, and too unwilling and unaccustomed to labor themselves. The Alabama country is not a healthy one; on the contrary, virulent bilious fevers prevail there in the fall of the year.—This, I take it is one of the proximate causes of their want of success. Indeed I am of opinion, that colonies, strictly speaking, will not endure for any length of time in the United States. A large body of *independent* emigrants, if they are sober and industrious, and accustomed to agricultural operations in their native country, will undoubedly always prosper. But *colonist* emigrants, after they have been a short time established in the United States, perceive too sensibly the blessings of an almost licentious liberty (if I may be allowed so harsh a term,) to be governed by the arbitrary rules of a colonial governor, in matters deeply affecting their private interests. The contrast between this state of vassalage, and that untrammelled course of pursuit in the American citizens settled around them, is too great for them to bear. It causes disaffecton in their ranks, and consequently, want of success in a great measure in their colonial establishment. Every emigrant, whether colonist or independent, ought to be entirely free to pursue his own operations as the citizen in whose neighborhood he is located; in fact, such is the freedom of our laws, and equal distribution of justice, that a colonial emigrant can desire no better change in his condition than to become a citizen of the United States, nor can he consult his own happiness to a more eminent degree, than by adopting and conforming as far as possible, to the manners and customs of the plain Republican American citizen.

Ans. 18th. Wages of laborers in this section of country are high, as may naturally be expected from the enumeration of its staples and productions, and the fair prospect of success in every agricultural operation. The hire of a negro laborer is $100 per annum, and per month and week in proportion. Daily labor, demands & receives one half dollar per day. An industrious & sober laborer, can support a wife and family of four or five children, from his daily earnings with ease and comfort.

Ans. 19th. Any season of the year in Middle Florida, may be said to be a safe season for emigration; but the rainy season (August and September) are not pleasant months to arrive in.

Ans. 20th. The population of Florida is about 20,000, and consists of one half white, one forth negroes, and perhaps one fourth Indians; the latter are settled in the southern part of the Peninsula of East Florida; about two hundred miles distant from this place, and are not permitted to pass their boundaries. It is the intention of the General Government of the United States to remove them west of the Mississippi river, as soon as practicable. They are now a peaceable and well meaning race, and notwithstanding to be hostile with the white race for greater safety, and by way of inducing emigration to this beautiful country, they are kept in subjugation by a certain measure.

I take pleasure in assuring you, as it is your serious intention to visit the section of country in person, before making permanent arrangements for emigrating with your family and colony, that I should be happy to afford you during your visit, or any European by correspondence or otherwise, any further information more in detail on the subject of this interesting country.

I am, Sir, your very obedient servant,

DAVID B. MACOMB.

MR. ADAMS AND THE FEDERALISTS OF NEW ENGLAND.

Those of our readers who have read this journal from its first establishment, will recollect that Mr. Randolph, in the Senate, about the time that Mr. Clay called him to the field of battle, we believe the day before the duel, with the consequences of that combat full before him, detailed the manner in which Mr. Adams deserted the federal party in 1807. The facts were given in a letter from one of the first men in Va. to whom they were detailed by Gov. Giles, and were as follows: Mr. Adams and Mr. Giles were by accident associated on the same committee—and sometimes rode together in Gov. Giles' carriage. Mr. Adams became serious, anxious, & seemed weighed down by some weighty care. He broached the subject to Gov. Giles and told him that he had a matter of great importance which he thought it his duty to relate to Mr. Jefferson, then President, but did not know how to approach him, and desired Gov. Giles to make the communication—Mr. Giles encouraged him to do it himself, which he at length did. Mr. Adams then told Mr. Jefferson that the Federalists of New England were plotting, with the Governor of Canada, a treasonable secession from the Union; that their schemes had been disclosed to him; that he had once believed them to be patriotic in their views, but could no longer act in concert with them.

Mr. Randolph read this letter audibly, and called upon the reporter for the Intelligencer to mark its contents. We then knew that Mr. Adams would not permit the Editors of the Intelligencer to publish the speech of Mr. Randolph. We said so at the time, and although the Editors of the Intelligencer did promise to publish it, and Mr. Niles agreed to stand sponsor for them that they would do so, yet the truth is that they never have published it; and what is more, they never will, so long as Mr. Adams can prevent it. It is this disclosure of which Mr. Jefferson speaks in the following terms in his letter to Gov. Giles:

You ask my opinion of the propriety of giving publicity to what is stated in your letter, as having past between Mr John Q. Adams and yourself. Of this, no one can judge but yourself. It is one of those questions which belong to the forum of feeling. This alone, can decide on the degree of confidence implied in the disclosure, whether, under no circumstances, it was to be communicable to others. It does not seem to be of that character, or at all to meet that aspect. They are historical facts which belong to the present, as well as future times. I doubt, whether a single fact known to the world, will carry as clear a conviction to it, of the correctness of our knowledge of the treasonable views of the federal party of that day—as that disclosed by this most nefarious and daring attempt to dissever the Union, of which the Hartford Convention was a subsequent chapter; and both of these having failed, consolidation becomes the first book of their history. But this opens with a vast accession of strength, from their younger recruits, who, having nothing in them of the feelings or principles of '76, now look to a single and splendid government of an Aristocracy, founded on banking institutions and monied incorporations, under the guise and cloak of their favored branches of manufactures, commerce and navigation, riding and ruling over the plundered ploughman, and beggared yeomanry. This will be to them a next best blessing to the monarchy of their first aim—and, perhaps, the surest stepping stone to it."

How any federalist can support Mr. Adams after this disclosure we cannot see. We leave to them to reconcile it with their own consciences. But what will the Editors of the Intelligencer think of Gov. Giles for daring to bring the subject before the public after THEY had suppressed it?—*U. S. Telegraph.*

"*Little*" *Things.*—We have more than once brought to the notice of our readers the course of Mr. Binns, Editor of the Democratic Press of Philadelphia, Coiner or Circulator of Harris's forged letter, &c. &c. There are two little anecdotes in relation to this gentleman, which distinctly disclose the spirit, in which the Administration abuses its patronage for its own purposes. One of them transpired several weeks ago; the other is an occurrence of the other day.

Mr. Bailey was an old whig, much respected for his zeal during the Revolutionary War. Subsequently to that event, he was employed to print for the Legislature of Pa. &c. At his death, his widow carried on his printing office, did work for the city, and perhaps one or two of the banks; and furnished the *printing* and *stationary* of the Custom house.—Will it be believed, that even this poor widow was doomed to suffer from the violence of parties; and that first the printing, and next the stationary, were taken from her, to reward the disinterested zeal of Mr. John Binns—It is said, that the Collector, Wm. Jones, Esq. pleads in his defence that he was instructed to confer these little emoluments on Mr. Binns—but instructed by whom? Can it have been by the Secretary of the Treasury? *Could Mr. Rush have stooped to countenance such a thing?*

Again—the Aurora has ceased to become a political paper. It is perfectly neutral: it knows neither Trojan nor Tyrian. It is said besides to have a large circulation, and to have been for some time selected by the Commissary General to publish his annual Advertisement. Mr. Binns, however, has lately another inspiration from Queen Mab "and dreams of another Benifice."—Lol Gen. Gibson addresses the the following note:

"Office of the Com. of Gen. of Sub.
"Washington, 18th Sept. 1827.

"Sir—I am instructed to transfer the annual advertisement for army subsistence, heretofore published in your paper, to the "Democratic Press." You will discontinue said advertisement as previously ordered on the 15th inst. subsequent to which your account will at any time be settled.

"With respect and esteem,
"your Obt. servt.
"GEO. GIBSON, C. G. S.

"*John Norvell, Esq.* Editor of the "Aurora and Franklin Gazette," Philadelphia."

Instructed again! By whom? Can the secretary of War have condescended to mix in those little matters? We trust that he has not done so, and that he will employ one moment of his leisure to contradict such an assertion.

Will the *National Journal* be pleased to say, whether it has enquired of Mr. Rush, respecting Mr. Crawford's letter to which we referred its editor?—Since making this reference, we have seen a paragraph from the editor of the Baltimore Republican, who states that he has "within a few days, seen a letter from Mr. Crawford, to a gentleman in this city (Baltimore) in which he distinctly states, that he is opposed to the reselection of Mr. Adams"—Also a paragraph from the editor of the Albany Argus, who states his having a letter from Mr. Crawford before him to the very same support. We again call upon the N. Journal, *in our turn*, to give us some little information about this letter to Mr. Rush.

We also take the liberty of jogging the memory of our friends of the N. Intelligencer, respecting the *Soda fountain.*—They were pleased to jeer us about this little matter, and we fell into the vein of asking them for some little information about it. They have not yet responded—but we have since seen an article in the Louisville Advertiser, declaring that it was "authorized by a letter, from a respectable member of Congress, to say—the item *Soda Water*, was first directed to be furnished *the house* by the honorable *Henry Clay!*"—The Intelligencer will be pleased to say, if this be so, by *what authority*, in *what manner*, and *at what cost* did Mr. Clay, establish this fountain? Mr. C. is not wont to "strain at gnats;" and, as the subject is now on the tapis, we should like to know the history of this "contingency."—*Richmond Enq.*

"*SIGNS*" *of public sentiment.*

OHIO.—*Extract of a letter to the Editors* from *Brown county*—"The popularity of the Coalition (with the Treasury of the nation at their command, and a host of Swiss 'Kennel' presses at their heels) is daily declining in the Western country. The result of the late Congressional election in Kentucky has been glorious, and the issue of the Presidential election will be transcendantly more so. In this part of Ohio there is an overwhelming majority for the "Old Hero," but in the interior, and in the counties bordering on the Lake, the prospect is less flattering. The vote of this State is considered extremely doubtful. The friends of Jackson are rather gaining ground than otherwise."—The Ohio Eagle of the 1st and 8th inst. published at Lancaster, in Fairfield county, states, that at a late officer meeting in that town, the Calvary officers took a vote, and the result was for Jackson 12, Adams 8. No vote was taken by the officers of the Rifle and Infantry companies, but it was distinctly ascertained that Jackson would have received 3 to 1.—At a meeting of two volunteer and one militia companies in the same town, the votes were for Jackson 128, Adams 30—In Captain Crawfi's company, also, which mustered on the 7th in Bern township, the result of the vote was 96 for Jackson and 3 for Adams.—The *Chilicothean*, of the 15th states that at a muster in Concord township, out of two large companies, the Adamsites mustered 6!—In the Infantry Company, the vote was something like 154 to 6.—The Chilicothean says, that at the last election Clay had 19,000, Jackson 18,500, and Adams 12,000, and "we are well assured, that not more than half of Mr. Clay's friends will support Mr. Adams. We have no a doubt on the subject of the vote of Ohio in 1828."—*Ib.*

Signs, &c.—An unusually numerous meeting of the people of Warren county, N. J. was held on the 15th, in which every township was represented—Gen. S. Vliet acted as President—A number of spirited resolutions adopted—among others, they earnestly recommended to the friends of Jackson and the people, in each county in the State, to appoint Delegates to a Con-