# all that had led all a

r venzurid in sutzin Mr. Clav, remote to authority: will any of atleases, undertake to do it? we Insite case to the conjuiryz it is not a fact shift any republic has been existed by devalues to a military chief. Nor h it devalues to a military chief. Nor h it a Let, even if the brit assertion were core, that Gon. Lackson is the military chief imagined by Mr. Clay: When his constry was in peril, and her arnies were surremized or recolled in other quarters, Gen. Asthesis offered his ser-vices as a volutioner he left his form, hand by this a military chief his hand by history, by the far alapta its piges to suit his parprises, and seconding to the evi gen yt Thus, when he was laboring in Congress to prostrate the oid bank U. Edgecomb Granville, Tiess to prostrate the old bank U. Congress to prostrate the old hank U. S. it was necessary to altern the weak and timisfr on that meation, he said-"Reputsies, above iff other nations, offic to the second second second second for the second description, excited by foreign ifference, have included the descript of almost every five go-versions, that has index to existed." But, when Mr. Clay was pressed for an excase for voting for Mr. Adams, he forgot this restionery of all history, and informed the world, that every bilter republic, but our own, had been over Greene. Builfore, Hafifax, Heriford Hyde, Haywood Iredell,

theorem by decotion to military chiefs! History, however, contralicts both the swertions of Mr. Clavt it shows, that he has mistaken the effect for the cause: In the success of civil demagogues n deluding and betraving the people, and we attributed the facility with which areign influence, or domestic despotism, has provailed: No people ever lost their liberty, until after a succession of abuas, coalitions and corruptions, on the part of those chosen to be their prorectarst If Mr. Adams, for instance, abailed be re-effected, and if Mr. Clay should succeed him, many men would desnair of the republic, and become in-different; their descendants would beme more so; and at last, foreign infla-ice, or a domestic usurper, would meet in little resistance—this is the fatal road, and no other can be traced in his tory. It will be the road that will lead to American servirude, unless the peo-Themselves most strike the blow!

Themselves must strike the blow! \* In the session of 1818-19, the famous resolu-tions, relative to the Seminole war, ke, were in-trational in the House of Representatives U. S. we have no doubt, under the threation of Mr. Che, who was speaker at the time, and appoint-gd the committee, that introduced them. The objects of Mr. Clay, we believe, were threasfold, first to semare Mr. Monroe, who had appointed Mr. Adam secretary of state, contrary to Mr. Che's wishns, he desiring the appointment him-self-secretary of state, contrary to Mr. Ghe's wishns, he desiring the appointment him-self on Jackson out of the way as another typical in schemes was frontrated, and the reas-intime of consors may first another the Final construction due of the any as such intensity of the second due of the any as such actions of constructing structured by a vote of three are: Upon the debate, Mr. Clay made two chal trate and vehicment speeches, in the course v blich, he spoke of the danger to he appretende your military shiets, referring to Clean, Oron tell, and Napoleon. poleon.

ad Napoleon. *Ployd*, of Virginia, repited to Mr. Clay peeds is referred to by Mr. J. Q. Adama, ook on the falseries, page 230; meets Mr.

#### 15 W N. Ca List of the Members of the t

STRATES. and Marsh A. MID O. Askew A. lanie to Lenno O.K. Willia H. Alexander James Barney Olicay Barne Samuel Salyear William Walton, Juseph Rumsey Arch'al M\* Dear Hoywood S. Bell Bartlett Yuncy Richard D. Spaight Stephen Miller John M. Smith Louis D. Wilcoh H. J. G. Ruffin Thomas T. Hunt Abraham Harrell Jesse Spright Jon. Dan Parker Isham Matthews David O. Askew

aufort.

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Moore,

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Nash:

Onslow,

Orange,

Person.

Basylass.

Randalph,

Robeson,

Richmond

Sampson,

Surry,

Stokes,

Wilkes,

Warren,

Wayne, Wake,

Newbern.

Edenton.

Salisbury,

Halifax,

Pitt,

Thomas Lave Abner Franklin David Thomson Risden M. M'Daniel Michael Rinehard Hardy B. Croom Alexander M'Neill Montgomer Edmond Deberry Mecklephurg. William Davidson Joseph J. Williams William B. Mears New-Hanover, W. W. Boddie Northampton, John H. Patterson Edward Ward James Mebane Maurice Smith John L. Baily Pasquotank, John Joyner Will', Riddick Perguimona, John Scott Alexantier Gray Rockingham, Edward T. Brodnax Archibald M'Eachin Tryam M Farland Martin Shuford Ratherford, Hardy Royal Meshack Franklin Emanuel Shober John B. Beasley Tyrrell, Washington, 3. Davenport Tumes Wellborn Richard Davis Gabriel Sherrard Charles L. Hinton TOWNS. William Gaston Fayetteville, John D. Eccles James Bozman Charles Fisher Wilmington, John Walker Hillsburough,

Frederick Nash

Jesse A. Bynum,

stantiv increasing responsibilities of the schools and the feelings of courts; nor, or a Chief magistrate, who does not possess these great pre-requisites: "a knowledge of mankind, and a fact of governing them." If this be appli-cable to other Governments, how in-limitely more so is it to ours. Ours being a Government of the People, the good sense of the maxim applies most emphatically to the meredian of our Republic. We hald this truth to be incontrovertible, that no person can have a correct inowledge of mankind, who has led a life of entire abstraction from the great budy of the People-and who relies for this information on the books he has read, and the scholastic theories that are taught. " The great study of man, is man"-aud this is to be obtained essentially by that regular interchange and commerce of sentiment in the daily, transactions of life. Information thus gsined, has the advantage of practical utility, and is consequently most safe and most to be relied on: not less applicable to the great requirments of government, than to the simple business transactions in our daily vocations. We will now apply our remarks, with all deference to our present Chief Magistrate, and see how far he is qualified, by our standard, to fuifil successfully, the important duties of his high station. Very early in life, Mr. Adams imbibed those principles of Aristocracy that were concentitant upon the political party to which he first belonged, (the Federal party.) and strengthened by the fact that his father was the President of these United States, his youthful mind was taught to feet that he did not belong to cumstance: and happily, withal, a con-stitutional temperament that harmonis-hired instruments of the conditions in other conditions in the ed with these notions. His early and steady devotion to scholastic duties; his premature removal from his country, in a diplomatic capacity: his long absence, at different times, in foreign countries, as a ministerial functionary: his com The Emperer of Russia has appointed Aler-ander Eustaphicee, Esq. his Consul Gonaral to the United States.

take Clayton Inergh Warford, Waltam S. Misson Index J. M. Millan, Alfred Waddell Thomas R. Smith, William L. Holl Phomas W. Blackledge, Thes. Lathe Bavid Newland, Mark Brittein Mark Bavid Newland, Mark Brittain John C. Barnhardt, Writiam M'Iscan Luke it. Simunns, Caleb Scephens David W. Barden, John S. W. Hellen Banch Ball, Benjamin T. Simmons William Brunn, Josinh M Keil Joseph J. Brooks, Nathaniel G. Smith Jaseph Hudges, Alex. M Neill Wilson B. Webster, Thomas Dozier C. D. Bonoiro, James H. Roffin Charles J. Nelson, John M. Bryan Wright, Joseph Gillespie Wm. Wright, Joseph Gillespie Flormas Hampton, Absalom Williams Benj. Sharpe, Benjamin Wilkinson Win, Branch, Richard Ward Robert Potter, James Wyche W. W. Stedman, Lemuel Riddick James Harper, Joseph Ellis F L. Simpson, Geo. C. Mendenhall Rice B. Pierce, Geo. R. Spruill Bridger I. Montgomery, J. H. Wheeler

Benj. S. Brittain, Ninian Edmo uston Joseph M. Bagle, Richard Allison Hillory Wilder, Josiah O. Watson O'Brien Cox, Emanuel Jarman Burtlett Ship, Andrew H. Loretz George Whitfield, Wm. B. Kilpatrick Wm, Wadsworth, Josiah Tyson Heuben Kendall, James Lilly Win. J. Alexander, J. Blackwood Jesse Cooper, David Latham John Keer, Wm. S. Larkins Gideon Bass, Frederick Battle Joseph M. S. Fogers, Roderick B. Gary Frederick Foy, Edward Williams Hugh Waddell, John Stockard Thomas Webb, Elijah Hester, John Puol, Wm. Gregory Marshall Dickinson, Alfred Moye Daniel Rogerson, Thomas Wilson Hamilton C. Jones John Clement Hugh Walker, Thomas Hancock Thomas Settle, Win. Bethell Malcom Purcell, W. Alford Vathan Gibson, Neill Nicholson Tames Webb, James Graham David Underwood, Thomas Boykin Mordecai Fleming, Alfred Moore Gabriel T. Moore, Henry Martin Daniel N. Bateman, F. Davenport Abner N. Vail. --- Sanderson Nathaniel Gordon, John Saintclair William G. Jones, Ransom Walker John W. Sasser, James Rhodes Samuel Whitaker, Wesley Jones

1	Members are printed in <i>italies</i> .
	Members of the House of Commons last year.
	third a shart time after his election

Qualification for the Presidency.- | country: his professional connexion The Chief magistracy of this country is | with one of our Eastern seminaries; and so important a link in the chain of Go- his official employment in different stavernment, that no election to the office tions under our Government at Washcan ever take place without its produ- ington; have necessarily produced such cing intense solicitude on the part of an entire abstraction from the People, the People. This solicitude must neil and the professional lessons which they cessarily augment with cach succeeding | constantly inculcate, that we find him election, from the increased and con-l adorned alone with all the trappings of

every g to h he Dath sone. 1805-the other in and it is not stated to attom elam was directed. They may be but we copy them, under the imhat they are genuine. letters seem to have been written a at the 24th Sept. 1805. Very well. E. it as Col. Bure reached the western country is, the summer of 1806, was received and ca remod at Louisrille by all the prominent clu-racters of that day; drew bills which were endorsed, and brught & stild here. He after-wards proceeded to Nashville. - As he had re-cently been Vice President of the U. States, no person suspected at the time, that he had any treasonable or improper object in view, He represented that he was about to colonize a grant of 800,000 acres of land in Texas of Mesico, and most of the prominent citizeus of the west not only wisled him success, but many of them aided him, by advances of mo ney. At Nashville in September, he was treat-ed politely, as he had been in Louisville. Gen, lackson, of course, received and treated him as a gentleman, and may have coutrib uted \$500 towards his colonizing project, un-der the impression that Col Burr's movements were sunctioned by the constituted au thorities of the country. Such was the im-pression here. Men in Louisville, at that time advanced considerable sums of money for Col. Burr, or became responsible to con

siderable amounts for him. Let it be kept in mind that it was in Sep tember, 1806, that it is alleged Gen. Jack-son was on friendly and familiar terms with Col. Burr. A few weeks subsequent to this period he began to suspect that Burr's projects were not authorized by the govcroinment. What ther, was his course Six or seven weeks afterwards, (on the 12th Nov. 1806.) his letter to Gov. Claiborne was written, about which so much has been said, that our readers must be familiar with

About the same period, Gen. Jackson ad dressed his letter to President Jefferson,

By these letters it is proved, that Gon. Jackson denounced Barr in Abrember, 1805 and was pre-pared to not against him in obe dience to the orders of the President. Mr. Jefferson was no well satisfied of this fact. that, in a letter to Gen. Wilkinson, dated 3d Tanuary, 1807, he said be "assured that Tennesses and particularly Gen. Jackson, are faithful" We thus see, whatever may have been Gen. Jackson's misconception in relation to Burr's views and objects in Sept 1806, he had denounced him in the Novem ber following.

Let us now inquire, at what time Mr. Chiy and others abandoned Burr. In Decomber, 1806, a month after Gen. Jackson had denounced Burr, Henry Clay, Col. John Allen, and James Hughs, Esq. were the voluntary counsellors and lawyers of Col. Burr at Frankfort at which point he was arrested. Col. Joseph H. Daviess, then district attorney of the U.S. acting as prosecutor.

with him were not the only men who then caressed and defended Col Burr. A public ball was given to Col. Burr at Frank fort, and the venerable Christopher Grenup gave him a dinner, supposing him to be an innocent man, and having served with Burr in Congress. From Frankfort Col. Burr went to Lexington, (we believe with Mr. Clay) where he was carested, publicly and privately, by Mr Clay and others At the session of 1896, Mr Clay having been e lected to the Senate of the U. S. to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Gen. Adair, took with him letters of recommilation, fiv Burr, to se ral members of Congress. On his way to Washington, Mr. Clay quarrelled-nay got into a fracaswith a distinguished citizen of Ohio, who ventured to denounce Burr in the company of Mr. Clay, at a tavern, or rather at a dinner table. These plain facts prove, that, if Gen. Jackson ought to be considered a traitor, for being familiar with Burr, and aiding him, n September, Mr. Clay and others must have been doubly guilty, as they were the zeal-ous friends and champions of Burr, in December following -- and that too, with better opportunities to know Birr's views, than General Jackson could have had, as they vere Burr's lawyers and advisers. Under such circomstances what must the people think of the consummate impudence of Mr. Clay's tools, when they urge that Inckson's familiarity with Burr, in Sept. 1806, proves that he was a traitor, while KNOWS, that Mr. Clay adhered to Burr thoughout the month of December following -acted as his companion, friend, and public and private champion-and defended him both mentally and physically-The case is too pLin to require further elucidation. The panders of Mr. Clay know the charge against Gen Jackson to be groundless and nalicious, as well as we do

dory max for has General Jackson mate in si the war and took his stand in the anti-chamber of the Senate for the purpose of chastining Mr. Sopes, then a senator from Virgina. The tale was particular off with all that prefasicly which it suits the knaves of the day to put into the mouth of the General, accompanied by a detail of disguining particulars. This story has, long since, like amiltitude-of its brothers, been proved to be a for-gery. A copy of the following elegant letter from the interesting widow of our navalthers, voluntarily written to Gen-eral Jackson; has been placed in our and rook his stand in the anti-

eral Jackson, has been plared in our possession. We publish it not so much to prove the falsehood of the old refuted forgery, as to prove the estimation inwhich Gen. Jackson was held by Commoder's Decatur, and shew the aban doned villainy of the miscreants who call up the guasts of the illustrious dead and put lies into their munths to destroy him. Read, people of America, and then, say what punishment those men deserve who represent Commodore Decatur as having become the evemy of Jackson on decount of his violence. Mus. DECATUR TO GEN. JACKNON.

Must Decarture to GEV. Jackson, " freezed Town, Jun. 20, 1828. My Drue General: You must have sten so much of the prevailing spirit of misrepresentation, that I flatter myself you do not attach any crudit to the sentiments which have been ascribed to my belowed hushand in relation to yourself; for 1 hope it is unprevailing to its the bla 2.000 hope it is unnecessivy for me to say that his lofty inture was incapable of duplicity. And visco i resollect the unbounded grainticle and admiraion he invariably expressed for your services and character, I can have no hesitation in saying that wherever has attributed to him a differen sentiment, either totally misunderstood him, or totally misrepresenter him. I have no doubt that you yourselt must recollect his undisquised indignation at the attack made upon your charactor in the Senate, and his repeated declaration that it was more derogatory to the notion thus to you; that your time was recorded in fulliant of grateful hearts, and could not be efficiently the intsrepresentations of a few prejudiced or vindistive partizans. And I perfectly remember north, and afford the nation an opportunity to te bity its gratiande for your services; and that he was delighted beyond incasure at the greating which cheered you at every stage of your journey, viewing it as a complete trumph over you enemies in the Senate. And I verity believe that if there was one individual in the U. State more grateful than the rest for your services and sacrifices, it was my beloved and lamented hus hand, for he was so ardently devoted to hi country that he felt every act that contrabuted to her giory or prosperity, as a benefit conferred upon himself, &c. &c.

S. DECATUR. Major General Andrew Jackson.

Pennastvania .- It is with much pleasure we hasten to lay before our readers the fallowing extract of a letter from an undoubted source, to extinct of a fetter from an undoubled source, to the Edifors, dated Philadelphia, 20th August, 1828. It is in reply to a letter asking for correct information on the subject—and is as follows: "We are happy to have it in our power to strict that auching can be more seetin, that has not actually taken place, than that Pennsylvania will give her electoral votes to the much abu-and protect of Temparan Judges decision and sed Patriot of Tennessee . Indrew Jackson, and whoever writes to your place to the contrary, must be grossly ignorant of her polities, or guilty of wilful and deliberate falsehood." Our correspondent here goes into a detail of the majorities that will likely be given in the respective counties, and asserts most positively, that there are but siz counties in the state, where

that there are but ar counters in the state, where it is thought that Adams will have majoritica, and many intelligent Jackson men think that three of these will go for Jackson. "In the remaining 46 counties," he says, "the Jackson ticket will most assuredly tri-

umph, and in some of them by immense majori ties."-He observes that the Philadelphia dis trict is the strongest for Adams in the state, " and Mr. Sergeant succeeded last year by only 155 votes majority, and that he will most certain ty he beaten this year. Rest assured that ever thing here is well. New Jersey is claimed fo the conlition, and has been generally allowed them, but our prospects there are very flair, an Mr. \_\_\_\_\_, a leading Jackson man, very confidently asserts that it will go for the General Our information from New York is from the best sources, and all agree in saying that Jack-son will get most assuredly 22, and probably 26 votes of that large state. And upon the whole, we look upon the election of Gen. Jackson as con-In addition to the above, we have received letter from a respectable gentleman in Harris-barg, under date of the 22d, fully corroborating that statement, and declares that "Jackaon" impority in Pennaylumia will be at least thirty thousand." This, in connection with the cherry thousand." This, in connection with the cheer-Gen. Jackson's majority will be very large. Out of New England, Mr. Adams has not one certain state. So goes the cause of the people The idle slang about reaction is all fudge, fo to every hour adds new strength to the side of the People's Candidate. The contition will be rout ed, overwhelmed, and if they please, permitte to "leave the country," ascernin of their most furious threaten they will alo, should Jackson be elected. The gentlemen may go-our enanClisters is gone, it

After calogizing Cher Va. and Mr. Gaston of na, and a host of Fede says, "Nothing but a DERALISM and democracy UDIUD."

That Mr. Adams in the didate, we never had a dou had, if would now be rem he is holding out the idea, to licans, that he belongs to one of the oldest and m

supporters of his election and an avowed federalist, lowing language, in a painta ting Mr. Adams' elections dams has been placed in bas vated situation, to a math monstration, and william de cerning and candid judges of tion, by an evident plurative independent and intelligent people of our constitution, mar two millions, on ar NEGRO INHABITANT

out purging the palls of Sun of white men equally dealled ALS INTELLECTURE and consequently remains if EDGE to exercise the election assigned to the conscience fac nicipal governments."

Old John Adams was for the SIMPLE and LOW 1 voting-we have now the w dence that the sun is as m his principles as was the was for distinction in society - The son is for consum wishes of the father. We may again refer to t

phiet, as a large number has been ted at the Administration fut this place, and will doubtless is ly circulated .- Nash. Rep.

## FOREIGN.

From the N.Y. Enquirer, Sea. By thefarrival of the ship Cale Rodgers, from Liverpool, which left on the 2d ult. we have received of London papers to the Sist July pool to the day of her sailing. To teresting of their contents are east According to the French papers, of all the powers was to be held a The Nucembers Comparison The Nuremberg Correspond report, that an alliance had ] between England, Prance, and prevent the threatened aggrand Russia.

A conspiracy against the lifet dent has been failed in Greek successes of the Russians hav tone of the Greeks. An article, June 18, says, that Count Capo be obliged to have recourse to measures to govern the Gree cially since the discovery of 4 of Coloctroni, who has been arr of his accomplices. The Preside was at Paros, gave a formal a was at Paros, gave a formal a Greek Bishops, sent by the Sulue an annesty, and dismisted them monition to leave the Greek to cause their addresses, in which the the people to return to their of the Forte, cannot is colorated by Government. From the theatre of war the information is, that of the surren lia, a fortified place which del to Varna- an event which leaves to the left wing of the Russian a It is affirmed that the Prim Homberg, who is at the head-qu Russian army, is entrusted with negotiation, the result of which to gest modifications in the Austria has observed ever since of the war in the East. This presumed to be connected with which the Cabinet of Vienna assemble a numerous army of Pesth, besides the forces alread on the frontiers. It is said that the negoication Cabinets of Vienna, Turin, an nearly concluded. It is still fit that it is proposed to establish system in Italy, under the pa Austria: The London Globe and Tri July, says—"His Britannic Ma Bramble has arrived from Oports announcing the seizure of three chant ships at Oports, by the Austria. authorities, under the plea of about to convey to England, pro ing to the leaders of the late C

In speech to refer the page 200, morent Mr. Adams seems anxious to be considered as adopting the antinacuts of Gen. Ployd—those sentimeters, ball, true, antiprophatic, very as follows: the likeness ennot be minaken—that be remembered, it was taken in 1810.
The Hos. Speaker (Mr. Clay) tells us, that Rame had ber Conset, Herna taken in 1810.
The Hos. Speaker (Mr. Clay) tells us, that Rame had ber considered as another the sentimeter of the term and the term should be the sentence of the factors of the term and the term should be the sentence of the term should be the term of the term should be the term of the term of the term should be the term should be the term of the term should be the term of terms the term of terms of the term of the term of the term of the term of terms the term of terms of the term of terms of the term of terms of terms the term of terms term of terms term of terms of terms terms of terms terms

of manufactors produced the revolution: when the commution, Gronwell, by canting preaching, accured the stronger party, and more the protocore. Nor can the French rev inside any inductor. Nor can the French rev to any thing but the french revo of the orators in the states general, and to none a higher degree than to the grantest, of orator and worst of men. Missbeau, it is after times, in all other revolutions. Napoleon secured it stronger parts and wayod the government, i emony he and to have overturned it.—Did not e-ery distinguished may in France rule is long he was popular with the stronger party —and d he not cease to rule as soon at he lost his pop livity.—This was not reprosed to professed po-dicina, but if a military man scenaires power. The same menna, ho is assueed of using his milit ey character or power to overthrow the gover-ment of his country; and by none is he more d nonneed, than by disappedicted oration, who he d to the downfal of many successive one, with the hope of one day power metrod.....No! Me. Chairman, the chieftain, even to be endangered by a stocess-tome, even after a lundred viotories of New Or-lems.-IT IS HERE, IN THE CAPITOL, ON THIS FLOOR, that our best wint to be survit and that by the hallong, creative at the survit mag ambitume. out that by the halose, totacherous eloquence, space ambitious, pronil, orpiring DEMAGOGO And if, in tinces to come, we should hear a far yite officer, (who has eshausted his constitution defence of his country, throwing wreachs of vice ry at her feet) charged with violation of line. Is crivy, let us matter, whether the steraness of wirtues is not his greatest blendeh?"

Death of Castrin Bosts, - The ship Bing-ham, from Prieste, at Philadelphia, has prought passengers the son and steward of the Inte Captain Booth, of the United States' ship Lexington. Captain B, died 26th July, after a lingering Blacks of neveral months, that terminated in consumption of the hungs, on board the Bingham, in which he had em-barked a few days previously on his return home. His remains were interred in the Episcopalian Church yard at Gibraltar, with distinguished fungral rites, by the military of distinguished funeral rites, by the military of that garrison.

The Emperor of Russia has appointed Aler-In the United States.

office. The most appropriate qualific mere theorist, without any practical estions for this high trust, is the prime | knowledge of mankind, and deplorably ry and legitimate enquiry with the deficient in the substantial qualifications People,-From this imposing obligat of common sense. In learning, he is tiov, they should never be diverted by any circumstance, however specious, or by any artifice, however abroit. It has been wisely said by one of the most distinguished men that has ever lived, will adduce well authenticated facts: that he man can be a successful Guver Mr. Adams' anniversary oration at Washington city, whilst he was Sec-retary of State, though a well written paper, was universally reprobated. His fa-mous letter on eliquette, was not more for-unate for his judgment or popularity. His effort at the Treaty of Ghoat, to surrender our trade of the Mississippi for the pro. tection of the Pisheries. It is indiscrect ad-vice on the subject of nur West India rela-tions with Great Brittain. His ill fated "Ebony and Topaz" toast at Baltimore. His highly repredensible letter to Heartwell, on the subject of Masoury. And lastly, his abuse of the religious feelings of the People of New Eugland, by disregarding their usa-ges and violating the Sabbath, in his recent visit to Quincy. All these matters involve mothing more than the subject of tection of the Fisheries. Ilis indiscrect ad. nothing more than the principles of common sense and a knowledge of mankinds and for want of these essentials, he has been led into inextricable labarynths of difficulty and error. How many more false steps Mr. Adams might have made, but for his prompter, Mr. Clay, is matter of conjecture. A strong hiend of his remarked the other day, that "Mr. Adams would never have written the mawer to the Heartwell letter, if Mr. Clay had been at Washington!" We would now ask, what has Mr. Adams

ever done to controvert the upinion that we have expressed, of his unfitness for the Chief Magistracy of this country? Nothing! no-thing! He is now passing a probation for his re-election: and with all these facts before the People, we believe they will never compromise their good sense & the integrity of their principles, by giving him their votes. N. Y. Enquirer.

#### JACKSON AND HURR.

The attempt recently mide to implicate Gen. Jackson in the conspiracy of Burr, re-quires a passing notice. Virtuous or honor-able men, must deem a vindication of General Jackson on this subject wholly unnecessary The important services rendered by him to his country since the year 18067, must satisfy all liberal men that the charge of treason the great mass of the People, but was even were it prefered directly, by Mr. John lifted above them by this fortuitous cir- Q. Adams and Henry Clay, would be disrehired instruments of the coalition, it will be no difficult task to refute it. A certain Judge Williams has made a statement on this subject; but, as he kept his alleged facts to himeff, when Jackson was about to embark in the service of his country in the late war; and, as a portion of his statement has been enovan TO BE PALSE, it is fair, to infer that Mr. Wil-

### Louisville Advertiser.

The following is quoted from Latour's "Historical Memoir of the War in West Florida and Louisiana in 1814 -15." and the reason given for requesting its publication at this time is, that "it is considered to be perfectly in point when Jacksen is accused of inhumanity, or of having ordered militia men to be executed after he had a knowledge of the treaty of peace having been ratified."- Salem Gazette.

#### "GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters, 7th Milliony District, Adjutant General's Office, New Di-leans, March 13th, 1815.

The commanding general, with the most lively emotions of joy, and gratitude to heaven, announces to the troops under his command, that a treaty of peace between the United States and great Britain was ratified and exchanged at Washington on the 15th of Feburuary last.

In consequence whereof, he loses not an instant in revoking and annulling the gene ral order issued on the 15th day of December ast, proclaiming martial law, which is here by revoked, annulled and countermanded and he orders all hostilities immediately to cease against the troops and subjects of the United Kingdom of Great. Britain and Ireland.

And in order that the general joy atten-ding this event may extend to all manner of persons, the commanding general proclaims and orders a pardon for all the military offences heretofore committed in this district, and orders that all persons in confinement under such charge, be immediately dischar ROBERT BUTLER. ged. Adi, General" 中心建

A pamphlet has lately been issued by the administration party in this place, from the Whig & Banner office, entitled

" The Tennessee Administration Advo cate, by John Netonan, M. A. P. S." As the writer is one of the oldest and

most respectable members of the Adams party in this State, and we may add tatented and influential, we consequently regard his assertions and statements, as entitled to more serious consideration, than the host of small fry which have preceded him, in their endeavors to aid their masters by villifying and slandering Gen. Jackson.

That Dr. Newnan is in the confi denre of Mr. Adams, there is little doubt, from the circumstance of his having been an original friend and supporter of his father in opposition to Mr. Jefferson:

efferson: The following extract from the pam phlet in question will serve to shew, the opinions of Mr. Adams and his lederal friend, about Mr. Jefferson:

Iriend, about Mr. Jellerson: "My Fellow difficens—Mr. Atlants is, be-yand dispute, a man of the greatest attainments, of unequalited and attaining the greatest attainments, acid and file lifty in his official duties; and descre-really attached the admiration, and meritail the applatise of the last judges in his own mation, as well as in Europe, who have transmissioness with him for theiry or form years past, and have had him copportunities of testing his sensarial power. His writings baspensk transcendant ge-nius, and the most potent electures. power. His wrinings baspens transcendant ge-nus, and the most potent cloquence; and this character has been granted him, even by the Glintonites, the Livingstonians and Calloous. No wonder then, he has been subject to the jen-lousy and envy of Mr. Jefferson, the advocate of Torn-Pairs and the SLANDERER of General and the Preach Covernment

The Gibraltar steam boat took tutionalis, from Oporto, and lan

tutionalise from Oporto, and land Bordeaux. Don Miguel had formally deduced copiance of the Grown, and an to rook the oath, at the Palace of Air formity with what was done in heid in the year 1641. A German paper assents that 100, are advancing to force the passage of mountains. A meeting of persons interested in trade, and another meeting of person in the Silk trade, had been held for of asking from the government prote The most important piece of its the decision of Phance to send to the Marca, to epippel likeling in the Greek territory. The Lond states this to be done with the roo England. Meanling, the Rooks march for Constantinople in a the past mistanced by England the part mistaneed by Em-