

ports upon the finances, compared with those of all his predecessors; let the payment of thirty three millions of the public debt, during the four years of his agency; let his indefatigable industry and assiduity in the discharge of all the duties of an office, burdened with them almost beyond the ability of human endurance; let urbanity of his manners and the courtesy of his deportment, to the innumerable claimants upon the treasury, who have approached him in the successive years through which, but for the intervention of disease, he has been absent from his office not a single day. Let these be the decisive tests. Descended from parents of whose character, both public and private, Pennsylvania and New Jersey have equal reason to be proud, well as he sustained and does sustain the honor of his name. His services and his friendship to me, have been inestimable, and in parting from him I confidently trust that his future services will not be less to the sagacity of his native state, or of the Union.

In the Department of War alone, did a change take place of the person at its head, during the progress of my administration. It was at first conferred upon a citizen of Virginia, who possessed of the highest confidence of that great and honorable Commonwealth. Her governor, in the days of danger and of invasion, during the late war; her Senator at the time when I invited him to preside over that Department. He had been a warm supporter of one of my competitors at the election; but his opposition to me had been that of a liberal and honorable mind. His fulfillment of the duties of the Department fully justified the confidence I had reposed in him; and he recently left it only for the most important of our missions abroad, in which he is now ably and faithfully maintaining the honor and interests of our country.

His successor was a citizen of New York, also highly distinguished by the honors of his native State and of the Union. One of the members of that Congress which vindicated the traduced honor and spirit of the nation by the declaration of war, in 1812. One of the warriors whose gallant achievements, during the war, have been recorded in the solemn legislative thanks of his country; since entrusted with an arduous commission for the settlement of her boundaries; and, when invited by me to a share in the councils of the Union, a member of the Legislature of New York. His services in the Department of War have also been satisfactory and effective; and he leaves to his successor an official reputation which will be praise enough to him to maintain unimpaired.

The Attorney General was also an adopted citizen of Virginia, not less distinguished by the classical elegance of his taste in literature than by his profound learning in the laws, and his commanding eloquence at the Bar. The biographer of Patrick Henry; the painter of manners, and instructor of morals; at an early period of his life, appointed and commissioned by my predecessor. I deemed myself and the country fortunate by his continuance in the same capacity during my term of service. Educated and inclined to a rigorous construction of the extent of constitutional power, his professional advice has been the more readily confided in by me, as its tendencies always were rather to the limitation than to the enlargement of its exercise; for, in the whole course of my administration, I have deemed it safer to abstain from the use of any questionable authority, than to hazard the encroachment of power, by assuming, unnecessarily, the decision of disputed points.

Such, fellow-citizens, have been the associates of my official duties in the conduct of my administration. Unable to bestow upon them any other reward for their faithful and zealous service to their country than that of my personal gratitude and esteem; it is with a pleasure, not inferior to that which I receive from your friendly estimate of my own endeavors, that I shall cherish the

assurance of your approbation extended to them. With regard to those apprehensions of future evil which your solicitude for the welfare of your country has inspired, in looking forward to the administration of my successor, it becomes me perhaps only to say, that I hope they may prove unfounded. To a President of the United States, the favor of the people is an instrument of beneficent power, more potent than an imperial sceptre. But it is in the fortunes of nations, and especially in the improvement of their condition, that the history of their benefactor must be traced. It is in the eyes of posterity this history must be read. If in the reform of abuses which have escaped the vigilance of my observation, the President of the United States shall introduce none of deeper consequence, and of more alarming magnitude, I shall, myself, be ready to mingle in the voice of gratulation at the deep penetration or more efficient energy which shall discern the latent defect and apply the corrective remedy. Should the promise of reform itself be wasted upon trifles, undiscernable to the eye of posterity, or be spent upon the palpitations of heart between the incumbent and the expectant of official honors, the nation will enjoy little benefit and suffer little injury by the change. That is no a plant the root of which will strike to the center, or the stem of which will ascend with fragrance to the skies. With you, my countrymen, I am disposed to hope and pray for the best; to extend to the administration every reasonable indulgence which they may need, and to give them credit for every good deed they may perform for the promotion of the general welfare.

Accept, gentlemen, for yourselves and those whom you respect, the respectful salutations of your friend and fellow-citizen,
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.
Washington, 11th March, 1829.

The following notice from the author of the Life of Columbus, presents an appeal that his countrymen will not, we are sure, be inconsiderable to. If there be any abridgment of this work now in progress here, it will, we hope, be abandoned—If not, an effort still persisted in, we are sure it should not, we think it would not, be patronized.
M. E. American.

Living in the United States had undertaken to fabricate a less voluminous work out of my History of the Life and Voyages of Columbus, I have thought proper immediately to execute my original intention of making an Abridgment of the History, to adapt it for general circulation. In this, I trust, I have given a satisfactory abstract of every thing of essential importance in the larger work, and have preserved those parts nearly entire, which have been considered the most striking and characteristic. It is probable also, that the narrative has gained a spirit in many parts by the omission of details which caused prolixity. But which could not be omitted in what professed to be a complete and circumstantial history of the subject.

I have felt the more hurt at this attempt to supersede my work with the public, from having always considered it as a peculiar offering to my countrymen, whose good opinion, however the country may have been insinuated, has never ceased to be the leading object of my ambition, and the dearest wish of my heart; and I must confess that, in assiduously laboring at this history of the first discovery of our country, I have been chiefly animated by the hope, that the interest of the subject would cause the work to remain among my countrymen, and with it, a remembrance of the author, when all the frail productions of his fancy might have perished and been forgotten.

WASHINGTON IRVING.
Saville, December 1828

Mr. Brown, of Edinburg, has satisfied himself that plants, wood, and even rocks, are composed con-

of living atoms. That man himself, the food he consumes, the clothes he wears, the buildings that shelter him, the air, perhaps, which he breathes, the dust that flies around his head, the solid earth that lies under his feet, with all the plants and animals it nourishes, are but so many groups or masses of animated beings; that matter so far from being inert or dead, is pregnant with an extinguishable life in all its forms, that the whole, in short, is literally alive. So we are nothing after all but a conglomeration of all looking insects; and when we have gazed upon a lovely face and pouting lips, we have seen and loved only the most beautiful modification of some of these millions of animalcules, which we live and breathe, and eat and drink, and tread upon. It may be true, for we feel our flesh creep when we think of it. We should very much like to know if the toad, so often found in the middle of a rock, is formed of granite grains or flint animalcules. Truly there are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamt of in our philosophy; and we should not be in the least surprised if, while we have been indulging the belief that we are a reasonable and thinking being, with eyes, ears, nose, organs, and dimensions, we were really nothing more than a pine knot, or a cucumber—a fate which we are disposed to prefer to that of being like mouldy cheese, a mass of such horrid monsters as those to whose acquaintance we were introduced by Mr. Roudy, and which Mr. Brown has satisfied himself are composed of.—*Savannah Georgian.*

Remarkable Phenomenon.

Louisville, (Ky.) March 28.—We have just conversed with a gentleman from Cumberland County, who informs us that in boring through rock for salt water, a fountain of Petroleum, or volatile oil, was struck at the depth of about 130 feet. When the auger was withdrawn, the oil rushed up 12 or 14 feet above the surface of the earth, and it was believed that about 75 gallons were discharged per minute, forming quite a full stream from the place to the Cumberland River, into which it discharged itself. The fountain or stream was struck four or five days previous to the departure of our informant, at which time the quantity of Petroleum discharged had not perceptibly diminished.—Finding that Cumberland River, the relative discovered a considerable portion of the surface of the stream for many miles below I figured, it would present a magnificent, if not an appalling spectacle.

British oil, which is extensively used as a medicine, is manufactured of Petroleum.

We have seen a specimen of this oil—it ignites freely and produces a flame as brilliant as gas light.

Our informant states that in the same neighborhood in which this immense fountain of Petroleum has been discovered, Doct. John Croghan has succeeded, by boring, in obtaining an abundant supply of salt water, at a depth of more than 200 feet, which now rises about 25 feet above the ordinary level of the Cumberland River. The works, we are assured, will prove highly beneficial to the surrounding country, and profitable to the enterprising proprietor.—*Adv.*

Office Hunting.—The Washington City Chronicle publishes an article on this subject which is characterized by sound sense. We extract the following, which is well worthy of attention:

The following is a picture which has some truth of coloring, but which will apply not only to this but to past administrations. The number of applicants, however, is, we are sorry to see, augmenting rapidly, and their importunities proportionally increased. It would seem to indicate that the nation was not in a condition to afford employment to its population, or that many would prefer the shackles and miserable dependence of office to useful and independent trades and

professions. This is to be lamented; but we fear it arises, in some degree out of the nature of our institutions. Every man, however humble his fortune, is desirous to make his son a professional man, and for this purpose gives him an education proportionate to his limited means. He becomes a lawyer, doctor, or clergyman, and contributes to swell the number in these professions, which have now become so filled in every part of the country, that but two can obtain more than a bare subsistence. Trades are despised, and all that can rush into the learned professions, as more genteel, and more likely to lead to honors and distinctions. In a few years bitter disappointment takes the place of visionary anticipation, and many of these who might have been useful and prosperous as mechanics, farmers or manufacturers, become mere prescribers of pills, or 'fomenters of village venation,' and are ready to seize upon any thing that will yield them a support. Many, again are brought up without trades or professions, lead a life of dissipation and extravagance, are reduced to want, and rush to Washington for office.

The Late Administration.—The tribute paid by Mr. Adams to the merits of the members of his cabinet, in his letter to the citizens of New Jersey, inserted to-day in this article, is little to the feelings of its author, and just to its conception of the character and talents of the distinguished individuals to whom it refers. It would be evincing a total ignorance of one of the most pernicious effects of party spirit—that of rendering men blind to the real merits of their opponents—to expect that these sentiments of the late President will meet with a general response. To the meliorating influence of time, only, must we look for a proper estimate and acknowledgment of the character and services of the past Administration, and of the motives which governed its members in the discharge of their duties; to the convictions produced by that influence, we may safely trust for a decision which will be as honorable to those now discredited public servants, as it will be creditable to the principles of a People, who, when excitement has passed away, are ever ready to award justice to the injured, whether the injury has been the result of mistake or misconstruction of motives, or of mistaken views of policy.

The few remarks in this letter in reference to the charge of corruption, are made with a sincerity which, though it may, and no doubt will, be impeached, must, nevertheless, carry with it a conviction of Mr. Adams' innocence of an offence, which, if he had been guilty, would have consigned him to everlasting infamy.
M. Int.

Our Prospects.—It is cheering to the heart of an American—long who feels as a citizen of this free and happy country should feel—to witness the rapid progress of improvement—the increasing triumph of mechanical power over physical opposition—of mind over nature. What a mighty alteration has a few years made in the aspect of our country! Her wildest recesses have been explored—places the most dark and rude and desolate, where the rough earth and the foaming torrent seem to have found their respective situations during some mighty convulsion of nature, have yielded to the skill and enterprise of her citizens, and along the rugged and miserably waste of a village and the manufactory have sprung the productions of a deam. The mountain torrent, whose march has been unwarred from the beginning of time, whose strength had hitherto been wasted on the rocks of its own channel, has been arrested in its unproductive freedom, and its power applied to the benefit of man. Our people are beginning to feel and know, that, to be rich and powerful, America must rely upon her own resources, and upon her own exertions and industry. The experiment has in some degree been made, and it has thus far succeeded, to the admiration of its

friends and the confusion of its enemies. The good work has commenced, and with the blessing of God it will go on until America, no longer fettered by foreign monopoly, shall become all that its founders intended—independent in the fullest signification of the term—independent in the spirit as well as in the letter.
America.

The Letters, signed by the Publishers in Virginia, relating to the identical canvass, and between Great Britain and this country, and written by Mr. Tazewell, who have been published in London, in the regular form, probably through the agency of Captain Hall. As the question of the British side of the administration is so pointedly they are the subject of the British press, and have given rise to various opinions on both sides of the Atlantic, from the probability that Mr. Tazewell will be called to represent his country at the Court of St. James, in the final settlement. Mr. Tazewell would retreat with a bad grace, from the positions taken in Seneca, by saying they were not chosen by his better judgment, but were merely occupied as vantage ground, in the party struggle to effect the discomfiture of his political opponents in the Administration.—*Gen. Collier.*

From the Raleigh Star.

GOVERNORS OF NORTH CAROLINA.
The following list of the Governors of this State from the organization of its government to the present time, with the dates of their appointment, is collected from the records of the executive office; and for which we are indebted to the politeness of Mr. Mace, the governor's private secretary:

During the Colonial Government.

Charles Eden,	1716
Wm. Reed, President,	1720
Sir Richard Everard,	1727
Gabriel Johnston,	1734
Matthew Rowan, President,	1755
Arthur Dobbs,	1754
William Tryon,	1766
Joseph Martin,	1771

Subsequent to the Revolution.

Richard Caswell,	1777
Amner Nash,	1780
Thomas Burke,	1781
Alexander Martin,	1782
Richard Caswell,	1787
Samuel Johnston,	1788
Alexander Martin,	1790
Richard Dobbs Spaight,	1791
Samuel Ashe,	1792
Benjamin Williams,	1793
James Turner,	1801
Nathaniel Alexander,	1802
Benjamin Williams,	1807
David Stone,	1808
Benjamin Sait,	1811
William Hawker,	1814
William Miller,	1816
John Branch,	1817
Jesse Franklin,	1821
Gabriel Robero,	1821
Hughes G. Burton,	1822
James Iredell,	1827
John Owen,	1835

William Rowan and Matthew Rowan were presidents of the council at the period stated above, and acted as governors during vacancies in that office.

FOREIGN.

By an arrival at Boston, English dates to the 1st of February are received.

The subject of concession to the Catholics was still almost the only one discussed in Parliament. The Duke of Sussex and the Duke of Wellington had declared themselves in favor of concession.

A later arrival at New-York, the Ship United States, from Liverpool, brings a paper of that place of the 1st of March.

The affairs of Ireland continue to oppress the attention of the British Government, and public-spirited subjects have raised the whole mass of Irish opinions, and the 13th of March, a meeting was held in London, presided over by the late Mr. Croker, for the purpose of raising a subscription to the relief of the Irish Catholics, and the 14th of March, a comparison between the Irish and states-militia was made, and on the two sides, several resolutions were passed, as given in point of honor, which in a manner, energy the altered Anti-Catholicism, and surpass the friends of England.