

cular before me, and from such a beginning, what extent of virulence and acerbity are we to expect in the sequel? Your object is frankly avowed to be to make the congressional election, coming on, turn upon the contest between Adams and Jackson, instead of fitness and integrity to be useful in legislation. Are not the public already disgusted with the factious squabbles exhibited at the two last sessions?—is it to be continued and aggravated, and are the people to be excited to fill their legislative councils with men enlisted to promote the elevation of a particular man? You may mean to make Jackson's election sure, but to effect this object, must disquiet and violence pervade this happy union in the interval? It is respectfully, it is anxiously, hoped not.—The agitation is as yet confined to the city and county of Philadelphia, and there, if we may credit respectable authority, it is confined to a narrow circle.

It is singular indeed that General Jackson should be pressed upon the good people of this State, between whom and him there is not the remotest congeniality of feeling. You speak of him at the plough, or in the Senate—Say, when did he plough surrounded by faction and temptation? If his occupation has been at the plough, it is like his valor a common merit! but to talk to the farmers of this State of his ploughing, if he has ploughed none, betrays little respect for their understandings.

You have brought no objection to the manner in which the government has been administered by Mr. Adams. It is the vice of its origin, the treachery and corruption of its political birth that annoys you. You wish to avoid the acts while you disclaim the title of faction. Between party and faction there is but this difference; the one involves something of principle, while the other is blindly devoted to elevate a favorite or serve a sinister purpose.

If in his selections for office, Mr. Adams has looked among his competitors, or their friends, rather than among those more attached to his own person and character, he has thereby evinced a magnanimity that demonstrates his councils as frank, manly and open. He has associated with him men of honorable peace. Mr. Adams' policy has been honorably pacific. Can we be assured of such a policy with your candidate, gentlemen? From the whole tenor of his public acts it may seriously be apprehended we should not. He is of military growth entirely. Military men could hardly fail to have his preference, and human nature must wholly change before a nation's peace would be secure, when the executive power was in the hands of men of military habits and propensities.

Mr. Adams is made to say in the spirit of unseemly candor, the Representative may disregard the will of his constituents however clearly expressed. History, however, affords us a practical test of his principles on this head. He resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States when he could not conscientiously concur with the opinion of the legislature who elected him. This is the true theory of responsibility to constituents brought to sober practice; any other must deprive the Representative of all discretion, and the exercise of every virtue save submission. Acting under a popular election, how difficult is it to know the public will, generally, and how often are censures withdrawn on proper explanations. It may be indicated, however, and in such case Mr. Adams' example ought to be followed rather than a surrender of conscientious convictions.

The charge of corruption though easily, ought not to be lightly made. You bring it against many of our ablest, most experienced, and most useful public men. Against John Quincy Adams; a man learned and virtuous; one who has filled a seat in your senate, and long represented our country in different and delicate foreign missions with unimpeachable fidelity and distinguished ability; who acting as secretary of state for eight years, committed no fault, and brought our country out of the Florida affair with some sort of grace.

Against Henry Clay, a name long identified with the Republican party, whose powerful elocution and un-

shaken firmness contributed much to the opening of the career of glory to Gen. Jackson, by placing the country in an attitude to resist aggression; who has presided long among your representatives, with unrivalled ability and magnanimous impartiality. Is mere surmise or disappointment to stigmatise such men as corrupt; the one because he preferred Mr. Adams to Gen. Jackson, and the other because he invited Mr. Clay into his administration; Mr. Clay's objection to Gen. Jackson grew out of the public conduct of the latter, and Mr. Adams could not have substituted Mr. Clay, giving him no invidious preference over many other able men.

In conclusion, let me remark, that though Mr. Adams was not my choice more than yours, I respect his election as constitutional and pure.—With the organization, I am thankfully satisfied and sincerely hope he may continue to merit and again receive the suffrages of a free people. Should the renovated health of Mr. Crawford permit, I should not wish to see him a candidate in 1829, nor as I am now advised, should I support him, though he has my affectionate confidence in as high a degree as ever. It is in the usual course to continue a well doing officer for eight years, and is consistent with the stability of the government, and harmony of the Union. In expressing these sentiments, I am not conscious of gratifying any dislike, nor wishing to conciliate any man's favor.—Differing in opinion with men, with whom it would gratify me exceedingly to harmonize, I do it in that charity I crave in return.

Please to accept the homage of my respect,

JONATHAN ROBERTS.

July 10th 1825.

BALTIMORE, July 21.—Soon after sunrise yesterday, the tolling of the bells of the city announced the commencement of those ceremonies which a grateful people were about to offer as a testimony of their profound grief for the death of the illustrious Fathers of the revolution, ADAMS and JEFFERSON. The flags of the shipping, and public places—the closed doors of all the mercantile establishments,—the dark shrouding of the chaste and beautiful battle monument, from the beaks of whose eagles hung, in sweeping folds, large pieces of mourning drapery, conspired to raise the deepest emotions of sorrow for the afflictive national bereavement; and the subsequent solemn and impressive spectacle promoted those feelings of grief and respect which are the surest pledges of attachment offered by the living to the memory of the dead.

First in the procession came a troop of mounted cavalry, and immediately behind it followed the long line of carriages containing the clergy of the different denominations. Then, drawn by six noble black horses, with plumed heads, and housings of black cloth descending to their knees, and each led by a groom in deep mourning, came the funeral car. No plumes waved above, or around it; no fantastic figures or unappropriate drapery interfered with or lessened the solemnity of the feeling which it was intended to excite. It was of an oblong shape, four or five feet wide, eight or nine long, and perhaps four feet high, inclining towards the top, covered with tightly drawn black cloth, supported upon low antique wheels, and bearing upon it two large flat coffins shrouded in black—upon the body of the car, in front, and behind, were the winged globes of the Egyptian Mausoleum—on the sides, separated by lachrymal urns, were escutcheons, containing the dates of the birth and death of Adams and Jefferson. This was the car; plain, simple, and appropriate—it silenced the crowd as it rolled heavily by, and the eye, fascinated by a strange attraction, rested upon the two coffins until they were no longer to be seen in the dense mass of human beings that surrounded it.

After the car, as chief mourner, came CARROLL of Carrollton, accompanied by Col. HOWARD and General SMITH; they were in a barouche drawn by four black horses, each led by a groom in mourning. Need we here express our feelings in words? Is it not sufficient to state the fact, to animate the imagination and the feelings of our readers? CARROLL of Carrollton, the last surviving signer of the Declaration of our Independence, chief mourner at the funeral obsequies of the author and supporter of that charter of our Liberty, JEFFERSON and ADAMS. Who attended him? One who fought in its support at Cowpens, who shed his blood for it at Eutaw, who now under his own vine and fig tree, at his own hearth-stone, received the crowd of mourners, and joined them in their sorrow. Who else? He, their cotemporary; once the spectator of their glory, now the eulogist of their virtues.

Who followed CARROLL of CAR-

rollton in the procession? Four generations. Those who fought at Bunker Hill and York Town—those who fought at North Point and New Orleans—those now arrived at the prime of manhood—and those who, clinging to their parents, or collected under their instructors, urged the short rapid steps of infancy to keep pace with the proud ranks that marched along. Need we say more of Carroll of Carrollton's place in the procession, than to state these facts.

After the barouche, came the state authorities—after them came old grey headed men, who could tell of '76 as of yesterday—then the officers of the different courts and the municipal authorities—then came society after society—then came long lines of youths and children—then came seamen with their flags enveloped in crepe—then came the crowd of citizens of all ages and conditions, filling the street from side to side, children leading their parents, parents leading their children—then, closing the procession, on came a sea of plumes, scarcely waving in the solemn march; but the banners which were wont to float so fairly were enveloped in mourning, and the eye looked in vain for the glitter of arms—rank after rank passed by, and still others filled their places, and when the head of the procession was concealed as it turned into Howard street, the last files were still nearly a mile in the distance.

At last the head of the column reached the Park, and turning into the Belvidere gate, wound through the woods, until, after passing the crown of the hill, it descended into the natural amphitheatre below. In the centre of this, surrounded by twenty thousand people who looked down upon it, was the platform for the ceremonies; at the back of the platform, extended between the trees, was a drapery of black cloth, we should think almost seventy feet in length and fifteen in height, projecting from the middle of which, and supported by the bow of an oak, hung the dark canopy, over the place intended for the orator—on either side of the drapery behind waved the United States flags. As the troops of horse began to descend into the amphitheatre the populace separated to the right and left, and in a short time the ranks of the procession formed a close body round the platform; a few mounted cavalry surrounded them, and upon these pressed the throng of the people; close by the orator of the day were seated CARROLL and HOWARD, and the other seats were filled with the Cincinnati, the soldiers of the Revolution, the State and municipal authorities, and the different staffs of the military.

We have seen many spectacles—but never one which made the impression which did this in Howard's Park—this crowd collected under the broad shadow of the oaks—all looking to one object, all listening to one theme—the Eulogy of Adams and Jefferson. At the sound of the trumpet, the opening prayer was delivered by Bishop Soule—then followed the oration of Mr. Smith, and the ceremonies were concluded with a prayer by Mr. Lunan. The crowd lingered for a while around the spot, and still gazed anxiously at the solemn preparations.—But the sun, which had hitherto been completely obscured by clouds, now broke forth in all its splendor, and lighted up with almost magic brilliancy the deep green of the woods—Trumpet & bugle and drum, and the word of command, rung loudly on the ear—the Military resumed the column of march—the procession was again formed—thousands accompanied it—some few remained looking at the platform—these at last dispersed, and the woods were left as vacant and as silent as ever.

### Supreme Court.

WEDNESDAY, July 19.—*Neefler v. Cooke*, in Equity, from Wake, came on to be heard, and was argued by Mr. Haywood for complainant, and Mr. Scawell contra. *Gilliam v. Jacobs*, from Bertie, was argued by Mr. Hogg for Plaintiff, and Mr. Gaston for Defendant. The Court commenced the hearing of the *Bank of Cape Fear v. T. P. Devereux*, in Equity, from New-Hanover, when the Bill, Answer, &c. were read.

THURSDAY, 20th.—The Court proceeded in the case opened yesterday, when Mr. Badger argued for the Plaintiff, and Messrs. Gaston and Hogg for Defendant. *Persons v. the State Bank*, from Wake, was argued by Mr. Badger on behalf of the Plaintiff, in reply. The case of *Paschall v. Williams*, from Warren, was argued by Mr. Badger for the Plaintiff, and Mr. Gaston contra. *Foster v. Dean*, from Hertford, was argued, Mr. Gaston for the Plaintiff, Mr. Hogg for Defendant.

FRIDAY, 21.—*Wynne v. Jeffreys et al.* in Equity, from Franklin, was heard, Messrs. Gaston and Badger for Defendants. The case of *Alston v. Outterbridge*, in Equity, from Franklin, was heard on the Bill, Answer, &c. Mr. Badger and the Attorney General for Complainants, and Mr. Gaston for Defendant. *Pugh v. Maer & others*, in Equity, from Franklin, was heard, Messrs. Badger and Haywood for Defendants. *Hamilton v. Parish*, from Granville, was urged by Mr. Badger for plaintiff. *Augustus*

*Moore v. Isaac Moore*, in Equity, from Hertford, was opened. The Bill, Answer, &c. were read.

SATURDAY, 22d.—Mr. Hogg was heard, in the case opened yesterday, for complainant, and Mr. Gaston for defendant. *The State v. Allen and Royster*, from Person, was argued by the Attorney-General for the State. *State v. Jinner*, from Pitt, was before the Court, Attorney General for the State, Mr. Gaston for the prisoner. *State v. Patillo*, from Lincoln, came on. The Attorney-General for the State.

The following cases, not heretofore noticed by us, were also disposed of by the court during the term:

*Holmes & Williams v. Williams*, in Equity, from Wake.

*White v. Yarbrough & White*, in Equity, from Franklin.

*Cannon v. Jones*, in Equity, from Wake.

*Henderson v. Shannon*, from Lincoln.

*Johnson v. Carson*, from Buncombe.

*Holcomb v. Martin et al.* from Surry.

*Den on dem. of Barden v. McKinnis, et al.* from Wayne.

*Brown v. Graves*, from Caswell.

*Braasfield v. Whitaker*, from Wake.

*Chairman of Washington County Court v. Harramond*, from Washington.

*Guy v. M'Clair*, from Iredell.

### CURACOA, July 8.

We learn by private letters, that the government of Maracaybo has placed itself under the jurisdiction of Gen. Paez, and agreed on the formation of a Federal Government.

REPUBLIC OF COLUMBIA.  
Jose Antonio Paez, Civil and Military Chief of Venezuela, &c.

The defence of our country is a duty so sacred, that to consider its performance with indifference is to be guilty of the blackest ingratitude. When the common foe threatens our common safety, union in arms must form the wall of our common defence;—For without this feeling prevails, there can be no simultaneous effort—no combination of strength—no energy, no resistance. But the strength and security of a people, like the soul which animates the human body, consist not in blind force but in unity of movement and design: hence the immediate and complete organization of the Militia becomes at once a matter of the highest moment and greatest energy. Who can doubt this? What citizen shall hesitate to enroll himself—the militia corps being nothing else but citizens in arms for the security of their lives—their families—their honor, and their property.—Under present circumstances, the heroic people of Valencia, have yet to learn, that to render their invaluable rights and privileges secure, they should not wait until the enemy is in front before they prepare to oppose him! Such a measure would bring upon each of us disasters and calamities irreparable. To prevent these the management of the public means has been committed to my hands, & confiding in the well tried patriotism and prompt co-operation of my fellow citizens. I have undertaken the trust, and with them am ready to meet death in the defence of our common interest.

It is therefore ordered, that every citizen from the age of 14 to 50 shall appear in person on the 14th of July in the Plaza Major, to effect his enrolment. The time of this purpose will be announced by the discharge of three guns in succession.

The editor of the Baltimore Gazette has received advices from Cartagena (Columbia) down to the 6th inst. His correspondent says:

"The general opinion is that General Paez will be condemned to death, and, as President Bolivar is expected in two or three weeks, I make no doubt tranquility in Venezuela will be restored. We are all quiet in this department."

A Proclamation issued by General Bermudez, Commander in Chief of the Department of Orinoco, had just been issued. The Proclamation condemns, in the strongest terms, the conduct of Paez and the municipalities of Valencia and Caraccas. It proceeds thus:

"These acts reveal that Venezuela has separated from the constitution and the law, by acknowledging the authority of a military chief, and setting at defiance her civil magistrature."

"A total overthrow of all the established authorities, and public functions, is the result of this extraordinary and irregular conduct, and the disorder seems to have been introduced and to be maintained by mili-

tary force. The whole of the appearance of an attempt to substitute by force of arms the posture of affairs, and until I am convinced that Venezuela has returned to right order and subjected to laws, it is my duty to defend, if necessary, the sacred rights of our rights, and arrest every attempt to disturb the peace which innoco is now enjoying.

"Your duty is to aid me in playing your tried fidelity, and your firm adherence to liberty, and to order upon which alone liberty can be founded. The whole Republic will sustain your efforts and your patriotism."

"Twelve thousand valiant soldiers are marching upon Venezuela, in command of the Liberator, Bolivar. They are returning from Peru, a part of them have arrived at Parana. He has just completed the glorious work of Peruvian liberty & order: and fortune, which led him thither, will now bring him to support of his virtuous fellow citizens, and the laws of his own country."

### JEFFERSON FUND

We are happy to understand, (says the Richmond Compiler of Wednesday last) that no Contributor to the Jefferson Fund of this City, has applied for return of his subscription. As the ten days have elapsed, agreeably to the Resolution of the Standing Committee, the whole fund collected in this city, will consequently go to the benefit of Mr. Jefferson's daughter. We sincerely congratulate contributors on this result.

Isaac B. Decha.—At the latest accounts this miserable man was alive; but there is not the least chance of his recovery. His wind pipe is severed quite in two, and can take no sustenance except liquid poured into his mouth.

[Frankfort (Ken.) Argus, July 10th 1825.]

The following is an extract of a letter received in Washington from an authentic source at Caraccas, dated the 3d of July.

"There has been a very severe shock of an earthquake at Bogota which has destroyed some houses and injured many of the best houses. The loss of property is computed some letters, at half a million of dollars. The country in the neighborhood has likewise suffered severely and it is supposed that the shock has extended along the Northern range of the Andes, and that Venezuela has also suffered."

The same letter states that the Fever has considerably abated at Caraccas.

It is probably in the recollection of many of our readers, that the Bank Bill as reported to Congress, last spring by Mr. Lloyd, was with the consent of its friends, suffered to lie on the table for the next session. We are happy to perceive that measures are about being adopted in Boston by the merchants, to send their Representatives accordingly in their votes respecting this Bill. To this end a subscription has been opened for publishing the bill referred to in order that every merchant may understand it, and that public sentiment be expressed upon its merits.

[U. S. Gazette.]

NORTH CAROLINA.—A roster of General and Field Officers of the Militia of this state is contained in the Raleigh Star. The following list of their names, Officers, with the order of their rank, is taken from that list:

- MAJOR GENERALS.  
1 Robert R. Johnston 5 Edward B. Wainwright  
2 Duncan M. Donald 6 Daniel B. Wainwright  
3 James M'Kay 7 John B. Wainwright  
4 Philip Britain 8 Michael Wainwright
- BRIGADIER GENERALS.  
1 Geo. L. Davidson 10 George P. Wainwright  
2 William Bethell 11 William L. Wainwright  
3 B. H. Covinton 12 Daniel B. Wainwright  
4 R. M. Saunders 13 Henry B. Wainwright  
5 John Ailston 14 John N. Wainwright  
6 Solomon Graves 15 John N. Wainwright  
7 R. T. Brownrigg 16 Jesse S. Wainwright  
8 Wm. D. Smith 17 Wm. M. Wainwright  
9 J. O. K. Williams 18 Richard S. Wainwright  
Beverly Daniel, (S. C.)

An honest man is believed to have sworn for him. Xenocritus was a man of that truth and fidelity, the Athenians gave him alone the privilege, that his evidence should be lawful without swearing. It is said of Fabricius, that he might as well attempt to turn the sun out of its course, as to do a base or a dishonest act.