

view the dangers which had overthrown every other Free State, I believed it to be essential to the lasting preservation of our liberties, that a man, devoid of civil talents, and offering no recommendation but one founded on military service, should not be selected to administer the Government. I believe so yet; and I shall consider the days of the Commonwealth numbered, when an opposite principle is established. I believed, and still believe, that now, when our institutions are in comparative infancy, is the time to establish the great principle, that military qualification alone is not a sufficient title to the Presidency. If we start right, we may run a long race of liberty, happiness and glory. If we wobble in setting out, we shall fall as others have fallen before us, and fall without even a claim to the regrets or sympathies of mankind.

I have never done General Jackson, knowingly, any injustice. I have taken pleasure, on every proper occasion, to bestow on him merited praise for the glorious issue of the battle of New Orleans. No American citizen enjoyed higher satisfaction than I did with the event. I heard it for the first time on the Boulevards of Paris; and I eagerly perused the details of the action, with the anxious hope that I should find that the gallant militia of my own state had avenged, on the banks of the Mississippi, the blood which they had so freely spilt on the disastrous field of Raisin. That hope was not then gratified; and although I had the mortification to read the official statement, that they had ingloriously fled, I was nevertheless thankful for the success of the arms of my country, and felt grateful to him who had most contributed to the ever memorable victory. This concession is not now made for the purpose of conciliating the favour, or mitigating the wrath, of General Jackson. He has erected an impassable barrier between us, and I would scorn to accept any favour at his hands. I thank my God that He has endowed me with a soul incapable of apprehensions from the anger of any being but himself.

I have, as your representative, freely examined, and in my deliberate judgment, justly condemned, the conduct of General Jackson in some of our Indian wars. I believed, and yet believe him to have trampled upon the Constitution of his country, and to have violated the principles of humanity. Entertaining these opinions, I did not, and could not, vote for him.

I owe you, my friends and fellow citizens, many apologies for this long interruption of the festivities of the day. I hope that my desire to vindicate their honoured object, and to satisfy you that he is not altogether unworthy of them, will be deemed sufficient.

EXTRACT

From the Address of T. P. Moore, Esq. one of the Kentucky Delegation in Congress, during the late Presidential canvass.

"It is known to you all, that since the last Congressional election it becomes my duty to vote, as a member of Congress, for a President of the United States. I was elected by you as an avowed supporter of Mr. Clay, and an avowed enemy of Mr. Adams. By the authority of Mr. Clay himself, I had been taught that Mr. Adams was an enemy to the West; that from his early associations and education, his residence half his life in foreign countries, among Kings and Nobles, almost a pensioner upon the public Treasury of his country, from his recluse habits, republican manners, and more especially, he was totally unfit for President of the republican people of the United States. His treachery to the growth and interests of the West stood recorded in his votes upon the journals of the Senate, and again, as Mr. Clay openly asserted, the same feelings and antipathies broke forth at Ghent. Moreover, Mr. Clay and his friends opposed Mr. Adams on the further ground, that the uninterrupted election of the Secretary of State to the office of President was tantamount to permitting the President to appoint his successor, made our government approximate to a hereditary monarchy, and for that reason ought no longer to be tolerated by the people. In common with Mr. Clay and all his friends, I entered into these views with all my heart, and deemed it inexpedient to make Mr. Adams President, both on account of the man and the principle. By the people there was no election. Gen. Jackson, of whose character and prospects I had formed a very incorrect estimate, and who had been held up to the people of Kentucky as a western candidate brought out for the purpose of defeating Mr. Clay and aiding Mr. Adams, received 99 electoral votes, Mr. Adams 84, Mr. Crawford 41, and Mr. Clay 37. Thus, Gen. Jackson, one of the western candidates, obtained the highest vote from the people, and Mr. Clay was excluded from the House of Representatives, where the choice has to be made out of the three highest. There the vote is by states, each state having one vote.

"Having ascertained the will of the people, what was my duty? Implicit obedience. As a republican, regarding the will of the people, and the right of instruction, I could not refuse to make the choice of the State my choice. To me

there was no room for doubt or hesitation. Had I voted for Mr. Adams, knowing that you preferred General Jackson, I should have violated a fundamental principle of the government, and proved myself an unfaithful representative, unworthy of further support. What argument could be presented by me authorizing a deviation from your known will?—There was but one; it was the will of Mr. Clay. I had supported Mr. Clay for President; but I could not prefer his will to the will of the people, and I was astonished, after his open denunciation of Mr. Adams, and after the course that his friends, with his own encouragement and approbation, had pursued towards that gentleman, to learn that a sudden reconciliation had taken place, and that it was Mr. Clay's intention to vote for him as president! I was more astonished to find, that he was carrying with him the votes of Louisiana, Missouri, Illinois, Kentucky and Ohio, although the people in all these States, notoriously preferred General Jackson to Mr. Adams! This statement will be controverted by some, but yielding up Ohio, in which Jackson had received 18,000 votes to Mr. Adams' 13,000, and it does not alter the case. I had not then, and I have not now a single doubt, that the votes of all the States which I named, were given in opposition to the will of the people of the States at that time, and with a perfect understanding on the part of those who gave them, (with a few exceptions) that Mr. Adams, so elected by western votes, would make Mr. Clay Secretary of State. They believed that Mr. Adams once elected, the power and patronage of the general government would mould public opinion in accordance with their wishes. The people, for their interest, wished us to vote one way; and Clay for his interest, wished us to vote another. The will and interest of Mr. Clay were preferred to the will and interest of the people, and Mr. Clay was accordingly made Secretary of State."

PENNSYLVANIA, NEW JERSEY, &c.

Never have the prospects of General Jackson been so brilliant as at the present moment. For the last three months they have been daily brightening. We have, within a week, received three letters, (one from Washington county, one from Bedford, and one from Chester, not forged as Binns' are) and have seen gentlemen from all parts of the State.— They concur in the statement that changes are every hour taking place in favor of General Jackson. A gentleman, high in office, who has just returned from traveling through the State, assures us that Pennsylvania will give the General no less than 80,000 majority—he believes more. He says that Northumberland, Union, Columbia and Lyncoming counties will give Jackson 8000 majority. He revealed two days in a popular district, and found but four Adams men, two of whom were post-masters.

A gentleman, of very high standing from New Jersey, told a friend of ours yesterday, that there was no doubt entertained by those acquainted with the politics of the State, that she would give a far greater majority for the Jackson electoral ticket of 1828, than she did for that of 1824. And a New York gentleman who spends the summer on his estate in East Jersey, and than whom no man stands higher, told us last week that he took no part in political discussion, and cared not a pin which of the two candidates succeeded, but it must be confessed that Jackson had both the numbers and weight of character with him in that State.

These are "signs of the times," not manufactured for the occasion like those of the "Democratic" Press, but signs to establish which we have proof.

National Palladium.

From the New York Morning Courier.

NEW YORK.

In the calculation made by us not long ago, relative to the strength of the two candidates for the Presidency, we placed the votes of this State, 18 and 18, not wishing to overrate the prospects of Gen. Jackson. At the same time, we gave it as our opinion, and that opinion was not hastily formed, that Gen. Jackson would receive at least 24 votes. Subsequent observation and conversations had with many respectable and influential persons, from various parts of the State, have confirmed us in the opinion then expressed. Indeed, it is the general belief among the republicans, both in the city and country, that Mr. Adams will not receive 8 votes out of 36.

We would not, however, notwithstanding these flattering prospects, recommend to our friends and associates in the good cause, to pursue an inactive course. Superstition would be the means of losing many votes.

Activity and vigilance will secure more than three-fourths of the State.

Tardy Advice.—A nobleman advising his son to keep inferior people at a distance; a tradesman, who overheard the admonition, replied—"I am sorry my lord, you did not give the young gentleman this advice before he got so deeply into my books."

English Asper.

COMMUNICATION.

Franklin, July 28, 1827.

Mr. Editor: Please give the following a place in your paper, as an answer to a question in the *Columbian* of July 17th, as it may relieve the anxious and very distressed mind of poor V.

Oh! happy home, the work is done,—
The secret's found, the Lady's won;
The apple tree, the peach, the cherry,
(The only fruit to make us merry)
I've planted here, in rows of three,
And numbers too, as you may see:
The trees are sown, as said above,
To entertain the maid I love.
Then, O how happy we shall be,
When seated by the middle tree,
Near Franklin, in a rural valley,
This grove shall shade my lovely Sally.
And now, dear printer, be so kind,
I want in you a friend to find;
This secret to the world unfold,
Worth more to me than mines of gold,—
The mystery of this grove, I mean:
Look here! I'll form may all be seen.

QUIZ.
[We are obliged to omit the diagram accompanying the above, not being able to procure a cut to represent it.]

A REVOLUTIONARY RELIC.

During a call which the U. S. ship North Carolina made at Citadella, in the Island of Minorca, in April, 1826, one of her officers picked up, in a shoemaker's shop in that place, a curious relic of our revolution, namely, a picture printed on glass, and well executed, dated London, 1778, designed by the tory artist to ridicule the patriotic spirit which had begun to show itself in the then colonies, in resisting the usurpations of the mother country. It purports to be a representation of "A society of ladies at Edenton, in North Carolina,"—convened for the purpose of entering into a compact to abstain from the use of tea and British manufactures. That such an article should have been found in such a place is not less a matter of curiosity than the picture itself, of which the following is an accurate description:

The picture represents on its left, the Lady Moderator "fat, fair, and forty," gorgeously attired according to the fashion of the day, seated at the end of the table, with an uplifted mallet in her right hand, as if in the act of calling to order a British officer who is attempting to ravish a kiss from the fair Secretary, seated a little way on her right, whose youth and charms would seem to be an indisputable warrant for such boldness—though she punishes it by puncturing his audacious hand with the sharp point of her pen. On the left of the Moderator is seated a lady of a remarkably modest demeanor, and, by her dress, supposed to be of high quality, who appears to be blushing at the scene we have just described. Behind the chair of the moderator stands a tall, hard favored female, stricken in years and coarsely habited, but with a cast of countenance expressive of great fortitude and resolution. Through this group is seen the round black face, thick lips, and flat nose, (with their accompanying vacant, good-natured smile,) of a female domestic, who is handing a china inkstand towards the table, upon a pretty little coquillo waiter. The front of the picture shows an elderly matron in a snuff-colored silk gown, and black scarf and bonnet, who has just risen from an old-fashioned mahogany chair, and bending over the table, seems to be writing on a large scroll containing the following patriotic and spirited resolution:

"We, the Ladies of Edenton, do hereby solemnly engage not to conform to the pernicious custom of drinking tea, or that we the foresaid ladies, will not promote the wear of any manufacture from England, until such time that all acts which tend to enslave this our native country, shall be repealed."

On the right of the picture, three ladies whose appearance bespeaks them among the "beauty and fashion" of Edenton, are seen emptying the contents of their tea canisters into a couple of hats, of the oldest cut, which are held by a sly, smirking old codger in a brown coat and red perriwig, perhaps charged by these patriotic dames with the office of consigning the hated emblem of British tyranny to the bottom of the Albemarle, or to the flames. In the back ground a merry old Jon, cloaked and hooded, is seen already in possession of a succedaneum for the interdicted article, which she is quaffing from an ample china punch bowl, with an expression of great satisfaction, while her neighbor with the long eared cap and gypsy hat, and a half beseeching, half upbraiding physiognomy, is extending a hand to disengage it from her insatiable lips. In the foreground are two prostrate tea-canisters, dishonored by a dog, which is licking the cheek of an infant at play on the carpet, as if in token of approbation at seeing the child upset a waiter of tea-china.

The picture is marked "plate V." and must have been one of a series of the description. The officer who discovered it, immediately purchased it from the vender of souls, whose property it was, and presented it to Com. Rodgers, who, we understand, intends to present it to the Governor of N. Carolina; a destiny which it well merits, however humble its pretensions may be as a work of art.

North-Herald.

WEST FLIN CASE.

We did say that Mr. Buchanan confirms the declaration of Gen. Jackson—we repeat it, notwithstanding the quibbling attempts of the Adams' Presses, he does bear out the General.

Mr. Markley, a confidential friend and agent of Mr. Clay, since appointed by Clay Naval Officer at Philadelphia, "urges" Mr. Buchanan to go to Gen. Jackson and obtain from him a declaration that he would not appoint Mr. Adams Secretary of State. Mr. Markley says, that "the west" (i. e. Mr. Clay,) would "prefer voting for a western man," all that was wanting was a declaration from the General that he would not appoint Adams, and then the question was settled. The General supposed that Mr. Buchanan spoke in his own person, when he was merely detailing the language of Markley, (Clay's agent.) The mistake, if any, was perfectly natural, and if Mr. Buchanan had taken time to frame his answer, he would not have contradicted himself, by saying in one part that he "was urged by Mr. Markley," and in another "that he was not an agent of Clay, or any other persons." There is, however, a short cut with the people in reaching the truth. They ask very shrewdly—Don't you think that Clay would have made Jackson President if the General would have made him Secretary of State? The answer is unanimously—Yes. Well then, it follows, that, as Jackson would not make a bargain, he went to Adams, who did make one. It is ridiculous to put any other construction upon the whole affair.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

The following are lists of the Members of the last and next Congress from this state:

| Last Congress. | Next Congress. |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Lemuel Sawyer. | Lemuel Sawyer. |
| Willis Alston. | Willis Alston. |
| Richard Hines. | Thos. H. Hall. |
| John H. Bryan. | John H. Bryan. |
| Gabriel Holmes. | Gabriel Holmes. |
| Weldon N. Edwards. | Daniel Turner. |
| Archibald N'Neil. | John Culpeper. |
| Daniel L. Barringer. | Daniel L. Barringer. |
| Romulus M. Saunders. | Augustus H. Shepperd. |
| John Long. | John Long. |
| Henry W. Conner. | Henry W. Conner. |
| Samuel P. Carson. | Samuel P. Carson. |
| Lewis Williams. | Lewis Williams. |

AMERICAN PRESIDENTS.

| Washington. | Term. | Retired. | Term expired. |
|-------------|-------|----------|---------------|
| W. Adams. | 1789. | 1797. | 4 yrs. |
| J. Adams. | 1797. | 1801. | 4 do |
| Jefferson. | 1801. | 1809. | 8 do |
| Madison. | 1809. | 1817. | 8 do |
| Monroe. | 1817. | 1825. | 8 do |
| J. Adams. | 1825. | 1829. | 4 do |

Very few coincidents of a more surprising character can be named, than that five successive Presidents of the United States, i. e. all who have held and retired from that office, should have completed their term of service in the 66th year of their age! Should the present incumbent be continued in office during the usual term of eight years, the coincidence will be still more remarkable, as he also will complete his term of service in the 66th year of his age.

Star in the West.—At the 4th of July celebration in Memphis, Tennessee, the following toast was drunk, with thirteen cheers. It introduces to the notice of the public a "star of the first magnitude!"

By Capt. J. K. Balch.—Colonel David Crockett—the brightest star in the Western Horizon: The day is not very far distant when the walls of the capitol of Washington will reverberate with the sonorous peals of his eloquence, when Tennessee will glory in her proud exaltation through the intellectual stature of her distinguished citizen, who in the great mind of the nation will succumb at the shrine of his civic grandeur, and acknowledge themselves but puerile pigmy politicians, when they compete with the political giant of Tennessee.

[Since the above toast was drunk, this Mr. David Crockett has been elected a member of Congress. We don't know whether to take the toast as a compliment, or a burlesque. From the character we have somewhere received of the man, we should be led to think the toast was given in the latter sense.] Ed. Care.

The governments of Portugal, and the Brazils, have agreed to abolish the slave trade throughout their dominions—the former immediately, and the latter at the end of three years from March, 1827.

A paper printed at Macon, Georgia, says a spot of earth, about an acre in extent, near the court house in Lowndes county, suddenly gave way not long since, and sunk to the depth of a hundred feet! The place is now covered with water, the trees standing as they grew, the tallest pine being twenty or thirty feet below the level of the surrounding country. Small ponds like this, are frequently met with in the lower part of the state, and are there called lime sinks; produced, probably, by the action of the subterraneous streams.

A girl named Catharine Miller, aged only fifteen, committed suicide on the 28th July at Otham, Mass. by hanging herself with a rope from the limb of an apple tree.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the ship *Daphne* at New York, on the 15th ult, papers of the 29th June were received from Liverpool, and of the 12th from London.

It was proposed in the House of Lords, to inquire into the expediency of repealing the laws prohibiting the cultivation of tobacco.

The *Censorship of the Press* has been re-established in France. Every number of each journal or periodical writing, must, before it is printed, undergo the revision of six censors!

An account from Syria, of May 22, states, that Gen. Church had collected 4000 men, and entrenched himself in the Pirgus, and had sent 5000 men to intercept supplies coming from Negro-pont for the Turks. Lord Cochrane was ready to sail from Poros with the *Hellas* frigate, and other vessels. The Steam-boat had taken five Turkish vessels, laden with provisions, and sunk a corvette.

It is said that Gen. Karafakali, a few minutes before his death, being surrounded by General Church, Lord Cochrane, and several other Greek chiefs, recommended his soldiers to their protection, to whom he gave all his property amounting to 15,000 Turkish piastres. "As to my son," said he, "I leave him my arms, that the blood with which they are stained, may renew his courage." These were his last words. His body was to be transported to Napoli, there to be interred with the same pomp as those of Marco Bozzaris and Lord Byron.

It is computed that *North Alabama* consumes about 300,000 yards of cotton bagging annually, at an average expense of \$100,000, which large sum is partially paid to the Kentucky manufacturer in money. Of the coarse clothing which is annually imported, it is impossible to make even a conjectural estimate of the quantity, but we all know it to be very large, perhaps not less in value than that of cotton bagging. In a population of 80,000 the consumption of coarse cotton fabrics would not probably be less than 1,200,000 yards annually, being an average of 15 yards for each individual.

Portland, (Maine.) July 27.

Snow.—On Thursday last we were visited in this vicinity by a cold rain storm. We have been told that at the distance of twenty-four miles, in the town of New Gloucester, the atmosphere presented the novel aspect, for the season, of being filled with snow, none of which, however, retained its form long enough to reach the earth.

We learn from the *Charleston Courier* that a general Council of the Creek Nation was held on the 1st inst. at the call of Col. CROWELL, the Agent, and Col. BREARLY, at Wowoka, when the subject of emigrating to the west of the Arkansas—was taken into consideration—the result was, that a considerable portion of the Nation would, no doubt, agree to emigrate. At this meeting, a reconciliation took place between CHILLY MINTOSH and the head men of the nation.

FROM THE AMERICAN JOURNAL.

A work of an entirely novel nature will be commenced in July next at Paris, and will be continued monthly: namely, a *Journal of Science and the Useful Arts, in the Arabic language, for the benefit of the sciences, and the treat of mathematics, (comprehending astronomy,) geography, chemistry, geology comprehending mineralogy, medicine, surgery, anatomy, agriculture.*

At the late exhibition of the products of national industry at the Louvre in Paris, there was exhibited a watchcase, and several other articles, made of metal wire, which are said in the report of the jury appointed to judge of their merits, to have been "equal to cambric in fineness."

New Discovery.—Our ingenious countryman, Jacob Perkins, Esq. has discovered that if a strong metallic vessel, full of water, and closed on all sides, be exposed to the action of fire till it becomes red hot, a small hole may be safely drilled through the side of the vessel. Through this hole not one particle of water or steam will escape, a fact which he ascribes to the great repellent power of heat.

RECAPITULATION.

Through the arrival at Boston of the *Jasper*, from Batavia, we learn that the war still continued in Java. There were about 3000 European troops on the island, and about as many natives in the Dutch service, among whom it was very sickly. More troops, about 3000, were daily expected, from Holland.

A battle was fought on the 14th of April in the interior. The Dutch troops, under Baron Nexala, had destroyed about fifty villages.