Communication.

FOR THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

ADMINISTRATION MEETINGS.

Beaufort, Carteret County, Nov. 17, 1827. Pursuant to public notice of the Srd in ant, a meeting of a considerable number of the citizens of this County, favorable to the present Administration, took place, this day, at the Court-House.

The meeting having been organized, by calling Doct. James Manney to the Choir, and appointing Isaac Hellen and W. H. Jones Secretaries, the Chairman delivered the Address subjoined to these proceed-

After which, on motion, Doct. J. S. W. Hellen, Messrs. Allen Davis, Thomas R. Borden, Abner Dill. and John F. Jones, were appointed a Committee to draft a Preamble and prepare Resolutions for the consideration of the meeting; who, after having retired for that purpose, returned and reported the following, which were unanimously adopted.

The Citizens of Carteret County, assembled in public meeting, for the purpose of appointing delegates to meet the delegates from other counties in this State, at Raleigh, to form an Electoral Ticket for John Quincy Adams, as President of the United States, take the liberty of exercising their privilege in the free expression of sentiment upon any subject they may deem interesting to their Country; and as the election of a President to govern that Country, is one in which every freeman must feel peculiar interest, they will express their opinion upon this subject, with out however, any intention of resorting to idle and abusive declamation against any party of opposite sentiments, believing that the People will deal justly with their public servants, regardless of the violent clamour, that is generally raised, and which now exists, and which this meeting believes is calculated, in a great degree, to destroy that barmony which the Father of his Country fervently wished might ever prevail, and which is yet ardently desired by every striot. And they take this opportunity of expressing their decided disapprobation of such a course, as well as of the unnierited & unjust calcinny that is cast upon our most able and distinguished citizens-men who have ever held and still hold, high and conspicuous stations, and upon whom, until recently, and now, but by a few disap pointed and unthinking men, even suspicion has not been thrown, but who, on the contrary, have received the plaudits of the

This meeting view the exertions to dis place our present Chief Magistrate, John Quincy Adams, who possesses superlative acquirements, unimpeachable integrity and undoubted patriotism-who has had the confidence of every administration since the organization of our government, and of whom, even his present distinguished com petitor spoke in the most exalted terms. as originating from an inordinate thirst for power by those wholly unqualified to govers. And they believe, that an infint Republic like ours cannot be too securely guarded against the machinations of such aspirants; nor more effectually, than by giving a decisive blow to their attempts in their organization, and that by the con tinuation of the present administration .-And this meeting entirely deprecates the plan of turning from office a man at the expiration of four years whose administra on bears a close analogy to that of other Presidents who remained in office eight, and that foo, merely, for the gratification of a few ambitious men-and they feel it their duty strenuously to oppose any such attempts and use all fair and honorable exertions to prevent such a result.

This meeting are far from opposing the election of General Jackson from party fee nigs; but they oppose it from the be lief that it is a precedent fraught with real danger, to elect a man whose qualifications are purely military to govern civil affairs. as no Republic has ever yet survived such a result, and they fear that should this precedent be established, the time would no be far distant when no inducements would be held out to civil acquirements; but the greatest civil talents be obscured in the glare of military renown. And that soon the successful chieftain of every battle would be lifting his views to the Presiden cy; and from their number, would pro duce an almost entire division of sentiment, in our country, so much to be feared and so much to be a feided.

the Presidency and checking recomm to the support of their fellow citizens.

broked, That this meeting have the most entire confidence/in the ability, integrity and patriotism of the Hon. Henry Clay, and believe the attempt to infure his fanie to be unjust and the production frine basest cavy. Resolved, That this meeting appoint two del-

egates to 250 inble at the proposed Anti-Jackson Converting to be held at Raleigh, on the 20th er, 1807, to form an Adams Ticket. apprinted, whose duty it shall be to supply any cance that may occur in the delegation; and who shall use all for and itomorable means to

ensure the success of the ticket so formed. Resolved, That our Senator, Col. Nation Puller, and our Representative in the House of commons, David W. Borden, Esq. be requested to act in concert with the delegation.

The meeting then proceeded to appoint Il legates and the committee of Vigilance - When Dr. Jas. Manney and Benjamin Borden, Esq. were appointed desegates; a d Dr. Jas. Manney, and Wus. il. Bornen, Peter Petiettier, Simeon Pigott, Samuel C. Davis, Sonon Styron, Rich'd. Winslow, Stephen G. Fields, Samuel Leffers, Ino. Mayo, & Elisha Chase, Esquires, and Isac Hellen, the committee of Vigilance.

Lesslved, That the proceedings of this meethis, together with the Chairman's address, be published in the Raleigh Register.

JAS, MANNEY, Ch'm. I. HELLEN, Secretari s.

ADDRESS.

Priends and Pellow Citizens-We have assembled here this day, to express our sentiments relative to the approaching Presidential Election-and to adopt such measures as we may deem expedient to elevate to that high station the man of our choice. It has been proposed to have meetings in all the Counties of the State of those friendly to the present Administration, for the purpose of charsing Delegates to meet in Convention at Raleigh the ensuing month. Nearly all the counties of our enlightened sister State, Virginia, Juave adopted this course. By adopt ing this mode, the rays of public sentiment will be collected from various parts of the State-the delegates will be able to select a suitable Electoral Ticket, and organise such measures as may be deemed necessary to ensure its success.

The gentlemen opposed to as in the Presiden tial contest, boast such an overwhelming majo rity in this State. that they need not be alarmed at our humble efforts to concentrate our strength, and exercise the privilege of freemen, in voting for such men as we judge best qualified to serve us in the highest civil offices of the Republic .-We respect the rights of our opponents-they must respect ours. No menaces... no denunciaons...no persecutions, will bend us from our course. We will respectfully, yet fearlessly exercise the rights & privileges of freemen : among the dearest of these, is the right to assemble peaceably and express our opinions of public men and public measures.

In the Presidential Election of 1824, four candidates were offered to your consideration, namely, General Andrew Jackson, John Quincy Adams, William H. Crawford, and Henry Clay Owing to the great diversity of public sentiment neither of the candidates received a majority of all the electoral votes. Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, the three highest candidates were returned to the House of Representatives. The circumstance of Mr. Crawford's going to the House of Representatives with the smallest number of electoral votes, and his bad state of health, prevented his being a serious competitor...the struggle was between General Jackson and Mr. Adams. Gen. Jackson was returned to the House of Representatives with 99 electoral votes. Mr. Adams had 84. The people in their electoral cofleges had not succeeded in making a President...the Constitution had now referred the election to the House of Representatives, as an umpire, to decide peacefully the contest between these two eminent candidates for the highest civil office in the gift of the people. The States here vote as distinct sovereignties...the great State of New York has no more power than the small State of Rhode-Island .-The attention of the whole Republic was turned with painful anxiety to the House of Represent atives. The friends of both candidates made the most sanguine calculations; that one party must necessary that some of the States should compromise, should give up their first choice.. otherwise a President could not be made. From the high standing, great influence, and powerful talents of Henry Clay, it was supposed he held the halance of power in his hands. After long delibe ration among the members, and a due sense the great responsibility of their decision, John Quincy Adams was elected President.

the opponents of Mr. Adams would have the magnanimity to lend him an honest support, in all such measures as were necessary to promote the public welfare. How different are the facts. and before his inauguration, the war notes of th opposition were heard. The ambitious and disappointed friends of all the unsuccessful candi dates, appeared in a moment to have buried all their animosities, and to be united by one common feeling of unutterable hatred to the new Administration. The influence of Mr. Clay had tives, in favor of John Quincy Adams. But some days previous to the election, a furious attack was made against the personal character of Mr. Clay, in a hireling print, called the Columbian Observer. Mr. Clay was charged with bartering his vote and influence in the House of Representatives for the office of Secretary of State. manly and fearless soul did not quail under this groundless accusation. He immediately called for an investigation in the House of Representatives; he defied his accusers to come forward with their proofs. The charge could not be sus tained; and Mr. Kremer was constrained to re tract his assertions. Since that day, all the opposition presses of the country, and itinerant let ter writers, have been busily employed by disseminating dark inuendoes and vile suspicions into the public mind, to destroy forever the political character and standing of Henry Clay. The opposition knew that this was the pivot of their position; they well knew that if Mr. Clay's character was destroyed, Mr. Adams could not be blameless...the Administration must fall, and General Jackson and his friends raise themselves upon its ruins. It is painful to my feelings to remind you of the fact, that Gen. Jackson has lent the influence of his name and authority, to propagate these slanders. At his own table, in the presence of his guests, he asserted that the friends of Mr. Clay had made propositions to him and his friends, that if Gen. Jackson would pledge himself to appoint Clay Secretary of State, the Presidential contest would be over in one hour. One Carter Beverly, publishes an anonymous letter in the Favetteville Observer, in March last, containing the substance of this information. Mr. Clay and his friends deny in the most unqualified terms, that any such propositions were ever made to General Jackson. The General then comes out over his own name. In his letter to Carter Beverly, dated June 5, 1827, he says the Hon. James Buchanan, Member of Congress from Pennsylvania, called on him as the Negociator from Mr. Clay and his friends, and stated: "That the friends of Mr. Clay stated the West Therefore, Resolved, That this meeting sup- did not wish to separate from the West; and if bors have been and will be more useful to man-port the re-election of John Quincy Adams for I would say, or permit any of my confidential kind, than those of all the conquerors and dedent, Mr. Adams would not be continued Secretary of State, by a complete union of Mr. Clay and his friends, they would put an end to the Presidential contest in one hour." We will now

turn to the testimony of this " Member of Congress of high respectability." Mr. Buchanan's letter is dated, Lancaster, 8th of August, 1327; he denies in the most positive manner that he ever was the political friend of Mr. Clay; that it was solely with a view of That a committee of Viguance be promoting Gen. Jackson's election to the Presidency, that he cailed on him to ascertain whether in case of his election Mr. Adams would be continned Secretary of State ? I will quote the words of this witness. " i called upon Gen. Jackson, on the occasion which I have mentioned, solely as his friend, upon my individual responsibility. and not as the agent of Mr. Clay or any other person. I never have been the political friend of Mr. Clay, since he became a candidate for the office of President, as you very well know." Every candid friend of Gen. J. admitted that Mr. Buchanan had entirely cleared Mr. Clay and his friends of the foul charges which had been so long and so industriously circulated against them, Even the Nashville Committee were satisfied However, a short time after, Gen. Eaton and Judge Isaacs, the bosom friends of Gen. Jackson, came before the public, and implicated the Hon Philip S. Markly, as a friend of Mr. Clay, who had made propositions to the General and his

> This, Gentleman, has come before the public in a letter, dated the 30th Oct. 1827, which reflects the highest honor on his principles and talents; and places Mr. Clay before the Ameri. can people on that lotty eminence to which hi,

was visited with a measure of calumny and abuse hich rarely falls to the lot of any man" " His public and private character has been assaulted in every shape which it was possible for politica ity to suggest. He has withstood the storm of the most violent and merciless persecucution; firm and undaunted he has braved it fury; he has come forth uninjured by this threatening blast from the pretended tranquil region of the "Hermitage." We will now see what portionably augmented." this witness testifies

abuse of my name, to wound the characters of some of our ablest and most exalted citizens. and by accusations which I believe to be unfounded, and in which I am certain I bore no part to sink them in public estimation, and to cast them down from the heights which they have honorably attained, and in their places to put those whom I regard as having adopted principles, and avowing a determination to pursue a course of policy, which I have no doubt would greatly affect the prosperity and happiness of the State of Pennsylvania and of the whole Union. That I was originally friendly to the election of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency, I do not de-

nv. My feelings of gratitude towards him for his military services to his country remain, and ever shall remain unchanged, I voted for him in the countervail her policy by a like resort to prohi Democratic Caucus of 1824. As a Representative of Pennsylvania, I subsequently not only gave him my vote, but used my best exertions, by every fair and honorable means, to promote his election to the Presidential Chair. The united exertions of his friends having failed to effect his election, I was not one of those who felt it a duty, or thought it proper, immediately to unfurl the standard of opposition, without knowing the principles and the policy of the men who were to be called to assist in administering the government of the Union : because I had been defeated by a constitutional majority of the States, in my desire to have General Jackson elected, it did not seem to me that I was called upon to resist, embarrass and overthrow the new Administration, whether it should be right or wrong. thought it my duty as a representative of the people, and as a citizen, patiently to wait and see what would be the general character of Mr. Adams' Administration, and what would be the complexion of his Carinet When I ascertained that he had taken to his aid such able and experienced advisers as Mr. Clay, Mr. Ruch, Mr. Southard, and Mr Barbour, men identified with the republican institutions of our country, in peace and in war; men who had enjoyed the confidence of the Republican Arministrations of Mr. Jefferson, Mr Madison and Ar. Monroe; men who had long acted and were incorporated with the democratic family of the Union, I did not feel myself at liverty to doubt what would be the character and policy of Mr Astams' Adminisa pledge was given to the nation, that the policy which had been pursued under former A: ministrations, would be pursued under the present .-I determined therefore, as a representative of the people, and as one of the people, I would not permit my partialities, my disappointments, or my prejudices, to get the better f my judgment and patriotism—but that I would judge the Administration by its measures. If it continued to support and sustain those that su taine a system which promotes National Prosperity, American Manufactures, Internal Improvements and Commerce, and to cherish Peace and administer the Government with a due regard to Economy, it should receive my cordial and hearty support." It appears that both Mr. Buchanan & Mr. Markly were of opinion, that in case General Jackson should be elected President, Mr. Clay would be appointed Secretary of State. "That he could speak with certainty as to the great mass of Gen. Jackson's friends, that, in case of the election of Gen. Jackson, they would press upon him the appointment of Mr. Clay as Secretary of State." " Mr. Buchanan concurred with me in opinion, that i ennsylvania would prefer Mr. Clay's appointment to that of any other person as Secretary of State, and from the obligations the General was under to Pennsylvania, that he would go far to gratify her wishes ... and that, therefore, he believed the General, if elected, would appoint Mr. Clay." "It has repeatedly been stated that I was the agent, or as Major Eaton is pleased to say, the 'negotiator' of Mr. Clay, authorised to make propositions, or ask a pledge of a conditional character, for the vote of Mr. Clay and his friends. I do now solemnly and positively declare, that the charge and insinua-

tion are void of truth." Here I will close the testimony with respect to the alledged borgaining of Mr. Clay for the se ant rays of truth have now dissipated the thousand atmospheres of slander with which the political and personal enemies of Henry Clay had surrounded him. His splendid talents as an orator and statesman; his devotion to his country in the late war; his eminent services since, in sustaining the "American system" of national policy, will transmit his name with renown to

The present Administration has been violent ly assailed in this, and other Southern States, on of Internal Improvements. Much has been sa d about " taxing the many for the benefit of the few " Of making the Southern tributary to the Northern States, &c. I will convince you that this is all cobweb theory, which solid and indubitable facts will destroy in a moment. I should rejoice if the present occasion would permit me to lay before you a condensed statement of al the facts in my possession, which have a bearing on this all important subject. On this occasion, I shall avail myself of the labors of my esteemed friend, H. Niles...the oldest, the most able, and persevering advocate of the American System. In my humble opinion, this gentleman has ren dered more important and valuable services to his country, than that great "military chieftain," the Hero of Orleans.. and I will add, that his lavastators of the earth.

to Napoleon the 1st. The establishment and protection of Domestic Manufactures has been violently opposed in the Southern States, because, as was alledged, this course of policy would destroy the Revenue from duties on imports-and direct taxes would immediately follow. Here was a powerful argument addressed to every man's pocket. We will now see how it is sustained by facts. In the year 1824, the Revenue was 17, 878,325 dol lars, in this year the dreadful Tariff Law was passed which was foretold would prostrate our Revenue, but mark well how this prediction was falsified. In 1825, the Revenue was 20,098,713 dollars-in 1826, 23,325,475 dollars. Here we see that notwithstanding the Tariff law" of 1824the years 1825 and 1826 produced nearly six and a half millions m re than 1822 and 1823 -- and seventeen millions more than in 1820 and 1821. "We esteem it as a well attested truth, that 500 manufacturers consume more dutiable goods, that 2,000 agriculturists, as well from the necessity imposed of using greater quantities of coffee, sugar, tea, &c. as because of the means furnished, in the ready money payments made, to purchase these things, as well as silks and other articles of luxury." We have reference to pertheir own hands-not the proprietors of factories, or owners of farms.

In the year 1820, the Revenue was only 15,005,612 dollars in 1821 13,004,447. You will Merchandise consumed in the U. States for the genius and talents had raised him, before "he years 1821, '25-6 26 amounted to 152,273,522

dollars. In the years 1824 25 - 8 26 the amount and clothed. The appearance of these parties of the property of the parties of ployment and cash payments beget ability to purchase, and desire always treads upon the heels of means. Mr. Cambreleng asserted that we should lose " two millions" of Revenue, if the bill of 1824 was passed into a law. But the consumption has increased at the rate of nine millions a year, and the Revenue has been pro-

The protection of our manufacturing establish-He says, "An effort is making by the use and ments is absolutely necessary to create a sure; and steady market for our farmers. At present the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, consumes of all agricultural products of all the states north of the Potomac and Ohio, a less value than \$500 a year! though the people of these states consume or purchase of her mainfactures to the value of about 28,000,000 of dollars a year, according to the returns of 1825. Her policy compels her people to starve before they 230 tons, and perhaps 120 tons of the dare consume a mouthful of American bread, or American meat. And are our farmers to be gull'd by British agents and others, about British Free Trade !" The British minister himself would blush to ask the grain growing states to "buy from them, that they may buy from us." "When Great Britain resorts to prohibition, bition. If she prohibits our flour and provisions we should prohibit her wool and woolens. We can live as independently of her as she can of us. We can go to N England, and buy from those who will buy from us and who will gladly give us cloth in exchange, for our provisions, and wool and the productions of our forests." It has been insisted on by the opponents of the Parisf in this state, that we should not be able to obtain coarse woollens for our servants. if the woolen bill should pass. In reply I can state that I have recently purchased American cloth for my servants, at retail in Newbern for forty cents per yard. This cloth is far superior to the English Plains, for which I have generally paid from 50 to 60 cents per yard. If our woollen manufactures are protected, no doubt the supply will immediately increase, so as to equal the demand---and competition among the manufactures will reduce prices so low as only to afford a living profit." Every article of American Manufacture which, acadentally or designedly, has been protected, is cheaper because of that protection, and has become an article of export, such as cotton goods, nails, hats, boo's, shoes, tration. I considered that in these appointments glass, chemical preparations, paper and other things. Manufactures promote in telligence among the people, which it has been well said, is the soul of liberty." " Borvahill in Connecticut, is a new manufacturing village-its inhabitants are a " church-going and reading people." The number of families in the village are 18. adults about 90; the weekly and otner papers taken at this place, are about 4 for every family, and nearly one for every

adult inhabitant. What a volume of in

struction is there in this little fact." I pre-

sume those opp sed to the Tariff will be

gratified to have imported testimony on

this point. The Edinburgh Review, taking deductions from a careful examination of facts," scruples not to assert, "that the health, morals, and intelligence, o the population, have all gained by the establishment of the present manufacturing system." I am under the impression that the state of North Carolina is well adapt ed to the raising of sheep. The lands in the western and northern counties are perhaps equal to any in the union for raising merino sheep. And if the Woollen Bill should pass, so that this interest will be protected, a very large amount of Capital will be immediately invested in stocks of the choicest breeds of sheep. Merino sheep have done very well in the lower parts of our State. Gen. Durant Hatch, one of our most successful and enterprising farmers, has a large stock of merinoeswhich was very profitable, when the wool brought a reasonable price. He sent some of the wool, to a woolen factory near New York, where it was manufactured into su perfine blue cloth, of very superior quality. There is sufficient water power in the state of North Carolina, for the esta blishment of a great many manufactories of Cottons, Woolens, Writing paper, and many other articles. Every possible effort should he made by the citizens of North-Carolina, to divert a reasonable part o their labor from Agriculture to manufactures, and other pursuits which will create a sure and steady market for the farmers The manufacturing System, in conjunction with a judicious system o Kailroads and Canals would in a few years double the wealth and resources of North-Carolina. The objection that our la bourersare not fitted for manufacturing establishments is unfounded, as I know by experience. Give these labourers a reason able task and pay them punctually for extra work, and your business will go ou cheerfully-with mutical advantage and satisfaction to all concerned. For the purpose of arousing the farmers of North-Carolina to a due sense of the importance of increasing their flocks of sheep, I will state the case of Duchess county, N. Y. at the last state census there were about 150,000 sheep in this County .- The present number is expected to exceed 450,000. Many of the best breed and finest fleeces. It is calculated that the best Farmers of this country, in the past year after supply. ing their families, had 500,000 lbs. of wool to sell, which at an average of 40 cents produced them the sum of 200,000 dollars the household manufactures of it being estimated at 100,000 dollars more. Here we swayed the desumes of the world-is line have the astonishing amount of \$300,000 annually from one stem of the agricultural products of a single county. The sheep rocks of St. Heiena. raised does not interfere with the quantity of grain produced; indeed rather to inprove the capacity of the soil to yield more.

I will give you an exam ple nearer home of the effect of a manufacturing establishsons whose subsistence depends on the labour of ment, in creating a home market for the farmer. The Umon Manufacturing Company of Maryland, whose mills are on the Parapsco, immediately employ more than please to remark the falling off of the Revenue bout 1000, who are located on their premiof our manufactures was consummated by British ses. Nine-tenths of these would be idle, Policy, and American neglect." The Foreign except for some works of this description, and the rest who subsist pientifutly, and are well clothed, would be scanling feel

ple, and their manuers, the rentelligence and virtue, compared with the classes from which they were drawn, are as strong marked in their favor, as though they longed to different ries of men and w men. About 120 of (a 400 are female, weaving with power louins; these average more than 10 dollars per month, and the price of bearding each is 1 25 cents per week. Their grade is much above that of servants employed in families, their earn. ings much more, living better, and line more at their own command, and they we always advancing in knowledge. 500.000 ibs, of cutton are annually consumed a this establishment; its weight is almost goods go into the foreign exports of the United States. 1200 barrels of floor, 500 cwt. of Indian meal, and 30,000 bs. of b. con, besides what is bought upon the premises by individual purchasers, are among the articles disposed of at this factore, will 10,000 dollars worth of sugar, coffee, les and other foreign groceries, and 13,000 dollars worth of British and other taxed goods, in addition to some arricles and supplies obtained at the stores in the neigh. boshood, all of which have been established in consequence of this factory. There are a great many more manufactories on the Patapsco, under at least equally good regulations. Baltimore would be an inconsiderable city without her manufactue ing establishments." Is there a Chines wall which prevents these improvements from entering North-Carolina? Must her citizens travel towards the setting sun continually, to find food and employment? It is time an effort was made to stop the tide

of emigration. Great efforts have been made in this State by the opposition, to prejudice the people against the present administration, by insisting that the loss of the Trade with the British West India Islands, was owing entirely to its misconduct. I had intended at this time to have laid before you , condensed statement of the facts of this case, from Art. XII. 3d No. of the Amer. ican Quarterly Review-but time will not permit me to dwell upon it. I will merely refer to the article which is written with consummate ability. & conclusively prove that not a shadow of blame can rest upon our Government. I must here observe that it is of commo

ratively little importance what distinguish

ed citizens shall be Presidents and Secre

taries of State, War, &c .- but the coun of policy they intend to pursue, is of it tal importance. Our present Chief Mer trate has pursued the same course of policv which was so popular under the admin. istration of President Monrie. During his administration, which was called "the en of good feelings," it seemed as if the mil lenium had arrived. But it was only that portentous calm which precedes a tempest No sooner had John Quincy Adams been elected, and before he was seated in the Presidential Chair, the present opposition commenced, destaring that this admini tration should be put down, although the were pure as the angels in Heaven. It me mains to be seen whether a majority of the honest, calin and considerate people these United States can be so for dupel by a few designing, talented and ambition inen, as to lend their aid to this unight eous purpose. It is far from my intention to speak disrespectfully of Gen. Jackson, the candidate of the opposition. Were i in my power, I would not pluck a leal from the laurel wreath, which he won on the bloody fields of Orleans. He has some traits of character which accord with some of those in the character of Napoleon the 1st. In undaunted courage-in promptness and energy of action—in his judge ment of the time when to strike his enemy he is equal. In all the qualities which constitute a great General, Napoleon never had an equ . But let us be careful bon we adopt the pernicious example of plan? a popular and ambilious General of superior talent, in the highest civil office non gift. Let us look for a moment at the @ reer of Napoleon the 1st. We find him? Toulon, a Lieutenant of Artitlery-pre sently after Commander in Chief of the army of Italy-here his military gentle shone out with such lustre as to astonis the world. After a series of victories will out parallel, with an immense army per sonally devoted to him, he turns the " presentatives of the people from their it gistative hall-and erects a military despri tisin, which o'ershadows Europe. There motest nations are awed by the renown his victories-Princes and Kings wall his anti chamber, and tremble at his from -the world was silent in his presence But where are the land warks of ambins Napoteon presses forward from one blod field of battle to another-until he plante his eagles upon the towers of Moscow Here he reached the zenith of his popel From this hour the star of N ; steen begin to wax pale. The frozen chine, and the armies of Russia destroyed his best 4 pointed and veteran Armies. The tide war now roll'd backward on the conque or. After a succession of disastrous be ties-we behold the savage Cossacks, from the frozen regions of Ruesta, quartered the gay and polished City of l'arise In Emperor, the greatest genius that erd

from his throng-from his family & friends -is exiled to, and periones on thed shift "He left a name at which the work! 5"

To point a moral or adorn a tale." If these United States want such a 60 vernment, now is the time to lay the tout dation stone by elevating one of the great est military Genius' of his age, to means Civil Office in your gift. Once establish the fatal example, that a title to the Pier idential Chair is to be gained by out go rious victory—and you may rest assure that you will have wars enough -- and the didates enough thus qualified for that the alled six jon. If you elect a successi