

We give to the following Letter from Mr. ADAMS, the Ex-President of the United States, the most conspicuous place in our columns. It is a tribute worthy of his generous mind, to merits which he had the best opportunities of knowing and appreciating. Such a tribute as this is equally honorable to him that gives, and to those who receive it. The letter to which that of Mr. ADAMS is in reply, was addressed to him by a Committee appointed by a large meeting of the citizens of Essex and Middlesex counties, in New-Jersey, assembled on the 4th of March last, at the Peace Tavern, in Rahway. It enclosed letters also to Mr. CLAY and Mr. SOUTHARD; answers to which have been received by the Committee, and their publication promised in the Rahway Advocate, from which we copy the following:

Messrs. Robert Lee, Jeremiah C. Garthwaite, & John Shotwell—a committee of a numerous meeting of the citizens of Essex and Middlesex, in New-Jersey.

Fellow-Citizens: I have received your very kind letter of the 4th instant, written in behalf of the citizens whose committee you are, and tender to you and to them my grateful thanks for the sentiments you have been pleased to express with regard to myself, and to the citizens associated with me, in the late administration of the General Government. The letters to Mr. CLAY and Mr. SOUTHARD, enclosed in yours to me, have been delivered to them.

In a free Republic, the first wish of every man invested with a public trust, should be, by the faithful discharge of his duty to his constituents, to deserve, and the second to obtain their approbation.—For the first, depending as it does upon his own will, he is responsible to God and his country. For the second, depending as it does upon the will of others, he can be no farther responsible than by the performance of his duties. As the re-election of a President of the United States, after one term of service, is the only manifestation of public opinion by which the approbation of his fellow-citizens, upon his services, can be ascertained, it is an object of laudable ambition and of blameless desire. If it cannot be obtained by public service alone, the duty of the servant who has thus failed to obtain the approbation of his masters, is, cheerfully to acquiesce in that expression of their will, by which it is denied; and calmly to await that final judgment upon his public labors and aspirations, which speaks in the impartial voice of after ages.

In the recent expression of the will of the People of the Union, with regard to the general Administration, it has been consolatory to me to observe the large & respectable portion of them, who though not composing a majority of the whole, yet comprised upwards of half a million of suffrages, and proclaimed by those suffrages, their approbation of my humble but faithful efforts to serve my country. It has been peculiarly grateful to me to perceive that the support of those who had extended to me their confidence in advance, has in very few instances been withdrawn, while that of whole States which had judged less favorably before, has been generously yielded to me now. Of these New-Jersey herself is one; and permit me to avail myself of this occasion to extend to the whole of her pure, unsophisticated, truly Republican, and intelligent population, my heartfelt thanks for that support. Let me add, that, in one of her native sons, I found as an assistant in the arduous duties of my station, a man with a heart as pure as it is given to human nature to possess, with a mind capable of those conceptions which lead nations to the paths of glory; with a promptitude and energy of action which disappointment cannot discourage, nor the infirmities of disease depress: The Navy of this Union will remember him long. Nor is it, I trust, within the compass of political vicissitude to withhold him long from participation in the highest councils of our country. I need not say it is one of those to whom your enclosed letters were addressed.

The other is equally worthy of the honor in which you have associated him with me by your letter. Upon him the foulest slanders have been showered. Long known and appreciated, as successively a member of both Houses of your National Legislature, as the unrivalled Speaker, and, at the same time, most efficient leader of debates in one of them; as an able and successful negotiator for your interests, in war and in peace, with foreign Powers, and as a powerful candidate for the highest of your trusts; the Department of State itself was a station which, by its bestowal, could confer neither profit nor honor upon him, but upon which he has shed unfading honor by the manner in which he has discharged its duties. Prejudice and passion have charged him with obtaining that office by bargain and corruption. Before you, my fellow-citizens, in the presence of our Country and of Heaven, I pronounce that charge totally unfounded. This tribute of justice is due from me to him, and I seize with pleasure the opportunity afforded me by your letter, of discharging the obligation.

Of my motives for tendering to him the Department of State when I did, let that man who questions them come forward. Let him look round among the Statesmen and Legislators of this nation and of that day. Let him then select and name the man whom, by his pre-eminent talents, by his splendid services, by his ardent patriotism, by his all-embracing public spirit, by his fervid eloquence in behalf of the rights and liberties of mankind, by his long experience in the affairs of the Union, foreign and domestic, a President of the United States, intent only upon the honor and welfare of his

country ought to have preferred to Henry Clay. Let him name the man, and then judge you, my fellow-citizens, of my motives.

Nor can I pass over this opportunity, without offering a congenial tribute of justice & of gratitude to those other eminent and virtuous citizens who have been united with me in the performance of my painful, but I will not say thankless labours. I took not one of them from the circle, tho' I leave every one of them among the dearest of my personal friends. Amidst all the difficulties, discouragements, and troubles, which have attended my administration, it has been a never-failing source of consolation to me, that its internal harmony has been more perfect than that of any other administration which this country has ever witnessed. Of the qualifications of the Secretary of the Treasury, let his annual reports 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, burthened with them almost beyond the ability of human endurance; let the 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 has 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 lost 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, long possessed of the highest confidence of that great and honorable Commonwealth: her Governor in the days of danger & of invasion, during the late war, her Senator at the time I invited him to preside over the 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 fulfilment of the duties of the Department fully justified the confidence I had reposed in him; and he recently left it only for one of the most important 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 it 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 earlier 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 inclining 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 this testimonial of my 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 U. 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 benefactors must be traced. It is in the ages 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 U. 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 deeper pene-

tration 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 emoluments, the nation will enjoy little benefit and suffer little injury by the change. That is not a plant, the root of which will strike to the centre, 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 represent, the respectful salutations of your friend and fellow citizen.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.
Washington, 11th March, 1829.

The New-York Herald, a paper which enjoys the character of fairness and candor, speaks in the following manner of the Letter of Mr. Adams to a committee of the State of New-Jersey:

"The friends of Mr. Adams will read this correspondence with admiration, and with a feeling of re-assured pride, that a Statesman so pure, so brilliant, and so eloquent, was the object of their choice and support in the late great Presidential contest. We think too, now that the contest is over, and the objects of the successful party are accomplished, that not a few of the opposers of Mr. Adams will read, at least, with respect, if not with a conviction of its truth, this masterly, glowing, and dignified defence of his administration. The decision of posterity, we confidently believe, will be anticipated even by the generation which has refused to bestow upon Mr. Adams their approbation by a re-election; and a great and signal judgment will be speedily rendered in his favor. Justice cannot long be denied him. The acts of his administration, like the splendor of his talents, cannot be eclipsed, and the patriotism, the virtue, the toils, and the perplexities, which have marked his government, will inevitably correct the prejudice and the misrepresentation which, unfortunately for our country, has for a period estranged the public mind.

"The citizens of New-Jersey, of the counties of Middlesex and Essex, with characteristic public spirit and excellence of feeling, took the lead in offering to Mr. Adams the expression of their unabated confidence and their regret for the loss of his services to his country. They also addressed letters of similar import to Mr. Southard and Mr. Clay. The occasion was an appropriate one, and Mr. Adams has embraced it promptly for vindicating himself and the equally persecuted members of his Cabinet. His testimony in their favor is the more valuable, as 'not one of them was taken from the circle of his private friends,' and we think it will be difficult to read the few eloquent paragraphs, in which he writes their eulogy, without feeling that Mr. Adams has not only a judgment to distinguish talent, but a heart to appreciate those great virtues and qualities of soul, which must be accorded to the persecuted individuals whom he has so ably defended."

The elevated and patriotic sentiment contained in the annexed paragraph, extracted from Mr. Adams's letter in reply to an address of his political friends in Steubenville, Ohio, form a striking contrast to the bitter spirit of persecution which follows that distinguished Statesman, even into his retirement. We recommend it as a specimen of magnanimity, to those Editors, who, not satisfied with victory, appear determined to carry on a war of extermination against their opponents, as though their opposition to the "powers that be" were still questionable.

"In the regret which you are pleased to express at the issue of the recent election, so far as it indicates your approbation of my public services, I cannot but feel myself flattered. As a manifestation of the will of the people, to place another at the helm where I had been stationed, this event has my entire and perfect acquiescence—knowing that whoever is placed there will have continual need of the candor and indulgence of his country, I would ask it for him as I did for myself; and hoping that he will realize the privileges and the duties of his place, by a standard commensurate with the whole Union, I will trust that his exertions for the welfare of the nation will be co-extensive with its territory, crowned with success equivalent to the sincerity of his designs, and followed by the gratitude of the present age, and the benediction of after times."

A Lucid Interval.—We are pleased to see (say the Editors of the the National Intelligencer) in the following article published, editorially, in the Richmond Enquirer, some symptoms of returning sanity:

Office Seekers.—A correspondent of the United States' Gazette of Philadelphia, writes from Washington that, "It is stated on the best authority, that the annoyance to which the President has been subjected by those who come to solicit for offices is extreme. These office-seekers are not merely importunate in preferring their claims, but press them in a manner which is the reverse of courteous. They intrude upon his private hours, and perorate the whole of the rooms of his mansion to get a peep at him." &c. We know not what degree of truth there is in this statement; but we would suggest a plan to relieve

the President from "this incessant siege." Were we in his place, we would not suffer a single office-seeker to approach with importunate petition. Let us imagine a scene.

Applicant.—I have done myself the honor of waiting upon you this morning, for the purpose of soliciting an office.

President.—Sir, I cannot, personally, receive such applications. Be so good as to state your pretensions in writing, and deliver it to my Secretaries. If you wish one in the State Department, hand it with your address to Mr. Van Buren; if in the Treasury, see Mr. Ingham.

Applicant.—But I have numerous recommendations.

President.—Very well Sir—let them go along with your own statement.

Applicant.—But, sir, I have come for any office, that may be vacant; and I really do not know which department to look for one.

President.—Then hand your papers to my private Secretary, Mr. —.

Applicant.—But, Sir—

President.—Excuse me, sir, I cannot converse upon this subject. Every application that will be made shall be duly received and weighed. You need not put yourself to the trouble of coming to me for an answer. You will receive it from the officer, who has your papers."

This course is so plain a one; it would relieve himself from so much personal inconvenience, from so much commitment; from so many expressions that might inadvertently betray the applicant in the sanguine hopes of success, and into bitter disappointments—that we wonder it is not more generally adopted. It has the advantage, too, of allowing the President time to weigh well the applications, and of selecting proper places for proper candidates.

Archbishop Cheverus.—A Review of the Life of FENELON, in the last Christian Examiner, published at Boston, contains the following Eulogium (said to be from the inimitable pen of Dr. Channing) on the character of Archbishop Cheverus and the Catholic Religion:

"We have said that we welcome the book under consideration, because it came from so pure and gifted a mind. We add, that we do not welcome it the less for coming from a Catholic. Perhaps we prize it the more; for we wish that Protestantism may grow wiser and more tolerant, and we know not a better teacher of these lessons than the character of Fenelon. Such a man is enough to place within the pale of our charity the whole body to which he belonged. His virtue is broad enough to shield his whole church from that unmeasured and undistinguished reprobation with which Protestant zeal has too often assailed it. Whoever remembers that the Catholic communion numbers in its ranks more than one hundred millions of souls, probably more than all other Christian Churches put together, must shudder at the sentence of proscription, which has sometimes been passed on this immense portion of human beings. It is time that greater justice were done to this ancient and wide spread community. The Catholic Church has produced some of the greatest and best men that ever lived, and this is proof enough of its possessing all the means of salvation.—Who, that hears the tone of contempt, in which it is sometimes named, would suspect that Charlemagne, Alfred, Dante, Raphael, Michael Angelo, Tasso, Bousset, Pascal, Des Cartes, were Catholics? Some of the greatest names in arts and arms, on the throne and in the pulpit, were worn by Catholics. To come down to our own times; has not the metropolis of New-England witnessed a sublime example of Christian virtue in a Catholic Bishop? Who, among our religious teachers, would solicit a comparison between himself and the devoted Cheverus? This good man, whose virtues and talents have now raised him to high dignities in Church and State, who now wears in his own country the joint honors of an Archbishop and a Peer, lived in the midst of us, devoting his days and nights, and his whole heart, to the service of a poor and uneducated congregation.

"We saw him declining in a great degree, the society of the cultivated and refined, that he might be the friend of the ignorant and friendless; leaving the circles of polished life, which he would have graced, for the meanest hovels; bearing with a father's sympathy the burdens and sorrows of his spiritual family; charging himself alike with their spiritual and temporal concerns; and never discovering, by the faintest indication, that he felt his fine mind degraded by this seemingly humble office. This good man, bent on his errands of mercy, was seen in our streets under the most burning sun of summer, and the fiercest storms of winter, as if armed against the elements by the power of charity. He has left us, but not to be forgotten. He enjoys among us what to such a man must be dearer than fame. His name is cherished where the great of the world are unknown. It is pronounced with blessings, with grateful tears, with sighs for his return, in many an abode of sorrow and want; and how can we shut our hearts against this proof of the power of the Catholic Religion to form good and great men?"

A rich State Treasury.—The Milledgeville Recorder, of the 4th inst. gives the following statement of the funds of the State of Georgia, which, notwithstanding it is very large, (says the Editor of the Charleston Courier) would have been vastly increased under a different policy, than the lottery system, which has been pursued, relative to the State lands; and at the same time, would have been a substantial advantage to the people. The ease with which new lands in that state have been obtained, has produced very generally, an indifference among her agriculturists as to the care of their cultivated farms; working them in their natural state, without the least effort to preserve

their excellence. Having constantly in view a removal to new lands every few years, improvements for convenience, and in very many instances, even for comfort, are wonderfully neglected—consequently, the worst system of agriculture known in the United States, exists in Georgia. This is not all—a future generation, when the whole of the new lands shall be disposed of, will have for an inheritance a worn-out soil—destitute of buildings deserving the names of houses or barns.

The up country Planters now complain of what they call hard times, though prolific fields yield them, for little labor, abundant harvests—but what must be the situation of their children, who may have to toil against exhausted nature?—We have said more on this subject than we intended, but the writer entertaining lively feeling for that State, has long hoped that some one or more of her conspicuous citizens, would arise and tear off the mask from what he thinks a popular delusion. Mr. GRANTLAND of the Recorder, and Mr. CAMACK of the Journal, have it in their power to do much good in such a cause.

"The funds of this State of every kind, including Bank Stock at its original cost, cash in the Treasury, bonds, balances due by Tax Collectors, &c. &c. according to the Report made by the Committee of Finance at the late session of the Legislature, was \$2,307,288 1/2. Many of the bonds, such for instance as the remnant of those given for the purchase of Fractions in Baldwin and Wilkinson, upwards of twenty years ago, and amounting to \$22,418, will be collected at this late day, if collected at all, with great difficulty. Much of the debt of \$61,772 due by Tax Collectors, must also be lost by the insolvency in many cases of both principal and securities. Allowing, however, liberally for such losses, the amount of the State Fund is still considerable. Adding the sum for which the Fractions and other public lands were lately sold \$332,651 33/4, (one fifth of which has been paid and the balance payable in four annual instalments) makes the gross amount of \$3,639,849 7/8."

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity for Wake County, at the late term of the Court, I shall expose to sale, before the Court-house door in Raleigh, on the third Monday of May next, the Tracts of Land belonging to the Estate of the late James F. Taylor, called and known as the Ingles' Tract, Nat. Lane and Edmund Lane's Tracts. Terms of sale, six & twelve months credit.

H. M. MILLER, C. & M.
April 13, 1829. 64 3/4

State of Tennessee.
Hardin County Court, Nov. Term, 1828.
Robert McNairy, et al.

Boyd McNairy, et al. Deeds of J. Hamilton, Dec. ON motion of the Complainants, and appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants are all citizens of the State of North-Carolina: It is ordered by the Court, that this order, with the substance of the complaint, be published in the Raleigh Register, a newspaper printed in Raleigh, in the State of North-Carolina, four weeks in succession, and that the last publication be made at least 30 days previous to the next term of this Court, and if the Defendants do not answer the complaint, the case be set for hearing exparte, and heard accordingly at the next term of this Court. A true Copy.

"LEWIS H. BOYLE, Clk & Mast. The substance of the complaint is, that there is a tract of 1000 acres of land granted to the said John Hamilton, lying in said county of Hardin, which was in the life time of the said grantee, given to the Complainants, with the exclusion of the other heirs, which said gift is prayed to be confirmed, and a legal title to the said land vested in the Complainants in pursuance of the gift.

State of North-Carolina,
Martin County.
IN EQUITY.—Spring Term, 1829.
Len H. Hare and wife,

Edward Griffin, Silas Bennett, Adm'rs of John Luten and Luke Ross. IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Luke Ross is not a resident of this State: it is ordered, that he appear at the next term of the Superior Court of Equity for Martin County, the last Monday in August next, and answer, or else judgment pro confesso will be taken against him; and that publication of this rule be made for three months in the Raleigh Register. J. B. SLADE, C. M. E.

State of North-Carolina,
Rutherford County.
Superior Court of Law—October Term, 1828.
William Hicks v Elizabeth Hicks.
Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Elizabeth Hicks, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State: it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made three months in the Raleigh Register, giving notice to the defendant that she appear at the next Superior Court of law to be holden in Rutherford County, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to answer, plead or demur to said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso and adjudged accordingly. Witness, James Morris, Clerk of said Court, at office the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in September 1828, and of the 53d year of the independence of the United States. JAMES MORRIS, Clk

SIR ARCHIE
Will Stand the ensuing

season at my Stable, in Northampton county, N. Carolina, about 3 miles from the Court-house, 6 miles from the town of Halifax and 21 from Belfield, Va. He will cover mares at \$75 the season, payable on the first of January next, with one dollar to the groom in all cases. Such of Sir Archie's friends as live at a distance will send their notes with the mares, payable on the first of January—Also, the feeding of the mares to be paid for when taken away. The season commenced on the 1st February and will terminate on the first of August next. Extensive fields of small grain and clover are sowed for the benefit of mares that may be left with the horse, with the addition of grain feeding at 2s per day. Separate enclosures are provided for mares with colts. No pains will be spared in taking the best possible care of mares, &c. that may be left, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents. Sir Archie's blood, great size, performance on the turf, and celebrity as a foal getter, are sufficient recommendations. JOHN D. AMIS.
March 4. 58 008

Internal Improvements.

A MEETING of the Board for Internal Improvements will be held at the Executive Office on Tuesday the 12th of next month, at which all persons interested, will please to take notice. By order of the President of the Board, J. GILES, Sec'y.
Raleigh, April 8. 62—