

State, then was the coalition founded upon a corrupt political bargain.

Now, it is almost impossible for any impartial man—it seems to me—to entertain a doubt that Mr. Clay had—at least indirectly—assurances that he would be made Secretary of State, and that he never would have voted for Mr. Adams without such assurances.

Such are some of the prominent circumstances upon which I rest the charge of a corrupt coalition between Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay.

I now invite your attention to some of the objections urged by Mr. Clay and some of his partisans against Gen. Jackson, as an excuse for the conduct of Mr. Clay in voting against him.

It is said by Mr. Clay, that Gen. Jackson is a "military chieftain," and that it would endanger the liberties of the country to elevate him to the chief civil office of the Republic.

A very brief recurrence to the history of military usurpers will satisfy you that such an objection would be better suited to the declamations of a school boy, than to the grave discussions of a statesman. The three principle military usurpers, who have figured in the history of the world, are Caesar, Cromwell and Bonaparte; and I invite your particular attention to the condition of Rome, England and France, at the period of their respective usurpations, and to the causes which paved the way for their ascendancy. In each of these remarkable instances, the country of the military usurpers was notoriously sunk to the very lowest depths of wretchedness, and involved in the destructive anarchy—civil war, by the universal corruption and oppressive despotism of the civil government. Who, if he had been a Roman, would not have preferred the dominion of Caesar, to that of the profligate and corrupt factionists who were put down by him? Who, if an Englishman, would not have preferred the dominion of Cromwell, who carried the glory of England to the extremities of the earth, to the profligate tyranny of the Stuarts, who became the degraded pensioners of France, in order to enslave their own subjects? Who, if he were a Frenchman, would not prefer even the military despotism of Bonaparte, either to the civil tyranny and civil corruption of the Bourbons, or to the bloody despotism of such monsters as Robespierre, Marat and Danton, who assumed the name of liberty only to stain her altars with the blood of her most patriotic citizens?

In fact, it may be broadly laid down as a general political truth—and I defy any one to produce a single exception in the history of civilized nations—that no "military chieftain" ever has usurped or in the nature of things, ever can usurp the civil government of a country, but in a state of civil war growing out of civil despotism or civil corruption. And in every instance, it will be found that the military usurper so far from destroying the public liberty, has partially saved the country from that anarchy, whose throne had been previously erected upon the ruins of that liberty. What, then, is the moral to be drawn from these examples? It is that our liberty can be destroyed only by the corruption of our civil rulers; and that if a "military usurper" ever should obtain the sceptre of dominion, the corruption of the civil government is the only avenue through which he can march to empire. How ridiculous, then, does the objection appear, that General Jackson is a "military chieftain," even if he were such in the fullest sense of the expression? How much more have we to apprehend for the liberty of the country from these corrupt political bargains, by which such men as Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay, defraud the people of their rights, than from the election, by the people, of such a "military chieftain" as General Jackson? And what is it, I pray you, that exposes General Jackson to the proscription of being a "military chieftain"? I will tell you fellow-citizens. In a period of great national peril, when a powerful and veteran army threatened an important city of the Union; the key of the whole Western country—with capture and desolation—General Jackson, recently taken from the walks of private life, destitute of a regular military education—having been but a very short period in the regular army—but impelled by an ardor of patriotism in which no man surpasses him, animated by a courage which fears no consequences, and sustained by that exalted genius which eminently qualifies him for command—rushed forward to the point of danger and overcoming difficulties, which, to any other man, would have been insurmountable—treason within and a superior army without—achieved one of the most signal and glorious victories that is to be found on the records of military history. And is General Jackson, by only a few years of military service, because they were thus signalized, to be disqualified for civil office? Are we to be told that the glory which he achieved by sustaining every privation, and braving every peril, renders him dangerous to public liberty, because it has made him the object of a nation's gratitude? In fact, General Jackson has served his country much longer in a

civil than a military capacity—has for more than ten years ceased to hold a military commission, and yet we hear the high dignitaries of government denouncing him as a dangerous military chieftain. Where are his soldiers, and who are they? Of the regular army, John Q. Adams is commander-in-chief—the soldiers of Andrew Jackson are the people. So much, fellow-citizens, for the charge bro't by Mr. Clay against Gen. Jackson, for saving his country.

There are some minor objections which I should be very glad to answer, but on such an occasion I will not so far tax your patience.

[Some one in the crowd here significantly pronounced the name of AMBRISTER! in an audible tone of voice, which was evidently intended for the ear of Mr. McDuffie, and was thus promptly noticed by him:]

I hear a voice exclaim Ambrister! As I presume it is from a constituent, it shall receive the most respectful attention.—I thank you, Sir, for that word, for it furnishes me with an occasion to vindicate General Jackson against one of the many charges brought against him, founded on the most patriotic and meritorious acts of his public life. Who, then, was Ambrister, and what were the causes of his execution? He was a British renegade, an outlaw from civilization, who associated himself with our savage enemies, whose known rule of warfare was an indiscriminate slaughter of men, women and children—supplied them with the instruments of death, and instigated them to carry desolation amongst the peaceful and defenceless inhabitants of our frontiers, contrary to all the rules of civilized warfare. Gen. Jackson made a prisoner of this monster, stained with the blood of hundreds of our helpless women and their infant children. By the principles of the law of nations, he had subjected himself to the laws of retaliation, precisely in the same degree that the Indians themselves had to the extremities of the earth, to were subject to it. The example of his execution was essential to the protection of the inhabitants of the frontiers, against a murderous and savage warfare. If General Jackson had yielded to the suggestions of a false humanity and spared his life, the blood of all the women and children massacred by his instigation, would have rested upon him. The God of eternal justice and mercy ratified the sentence which consigned this blood stained monster to a speedy death.

I will now, with your permission, submit a few remarks upon the relative qualifications of General Jackson and Mr. Adams for the office of chief magistrate. And, in the first place, I will take occasion to say that in my opinion, there is no country in the world, in which an erroneous standard is so generally adopted, for estimating the talents and qualifications of public men. We are almost universally in the habit of supposing that a man has talents for governing, in proportion to his talents for public speaking, or for written composition. And such is the effect of this error, that mere popular declaimers and controversial writers, though destitute of sound judgment and solid understanding, have acquired, in the estimation of many, the characters of great statesmen.

If I were called upon to graduate the human mind, I should say, that the brightest order of human intellect is that which exhibits itself in action; the next, that which exhibits itself in public speaking; and the next and lowest of the three that which exhibits itself in writing. General Jackson is pre-eminently distinguished by the first; Mr. Clay's reputation is founded almost entirely on the second; and Mr. Adams' exclusively on the third. Public speaking, being more immediately connected with human action is a much more certain indication of effective talent, than writing merely; and accordingly I regard Mr. Clay, though little more than a popular declaimer, as having decidedly better talents for government than Mr. Adams. In a word, if I were called upon to define what it is that constitutes a talent for governing human affairs with wisdom—I would say that when our country is surrounded with difficulties, and a crisis is presented in her affairs from which it is important that she should be speedily extricated, the man is best qualified to rule her destinies—not who can declaim most eloquently upon her distresses—not who can write after months of deliberation, the most philosophical exposition of the causes of her embarrassment—but he who has the judgment to decide with promptitude what is the remedy that will save the Republic, and the energy to apply that remedy successfully, whatever obstacles may be interposed by foreign force or domestic treason. Such is the man I should designate as qualified to fill the highest executive office of the Republic;—and such a man, precisely is Andrew Jackson. The friends of Mr. Adams rest his claims to be continued in office principally upon the fact that he has been almost all his life in office already. I certainly have no disposition to under-estimate the value of political experience. But the simple fact that Mr. Adams has been thirty years in office, furnishes but a very feeble presumptive proof that he has acquired that kind of

experimental knowledge which fits him for the government of this country. What are the offices he has filled during the long period of his public service, what are the circumstances under which he has held those offices, and what are the monuments he has left behind of his extraordinary capacity to serve his country?—Through the principal part of the period of his public service he has been a mere hanger on upon the government holding its office more for their emoluments, than with the view of rendering any important service to the country. In the long course of his diplomatic service as a foreign minister—with the exception of the negotiation at Ghent, in which he was associated with four others—he has not a single memorial of his diplomatic skill on record, unless we regard as such a memorial, the public documents which shew the enormous amount of the public treasure which he has drawn as a compensation for his services.

It is to me a very strange notion—that a man is to be qualified, to govern the republic, by residing during the prime of his life out of his own country,—dancing attendance as a resident minister upon a foreign court, and paying homage to the absurd frivolities of its etiquette. I should not hesitate to say that ten years service in congress, or in any of the important offices of the government at home—will give a man a better experimental knowledge of the constitution and policy of his country, and better qualify him to fill the office of president—than thirty years of service abroad in the character of a foreign minister. In fact, I should regard this latter as having a disqualifying tendency. In witnessing the intrigues and corruptions of foreign courts, a foreign minister certainly does not improve his knowledge of the character of his own countrymen, and government, however he may improve himself in the refined arts which he so familiarly witnessed among strangers. In dwelling upon the great political experience of Mr. Adams, his advocates almost invariably seem to take it for granted that Jackson has had no experience at all in the civil department. There cannot be a greater error. Through the whole period of his life from the earliest manhood—he has filled, in succession, almost all the civil offices known to the constitution of his country. He was a member of the convention which formed the constitution of Tennessee. A judge of the supreme court of that state. Twice a senator in congress, and governor of Florida.—There is this remarkable difference, however, between Gen. Jackson and Mr. Adams.—General Jackson, remarkable for his disinterested patriotism has accepted office, with a view to render the republic some service, and has invariably resigned, when he found that from the situation of the country, his services could not be eminently useful. Mr. Adams, on the contrary, has generally held on to all the offices that have been conferred upon him, as long as he could, taking special care that the salary, and the expense of travelling, whether actual or constructive, should punctually and fully be paid.

There are some other topics that forcibly suggest themselves, but I feel so much exhausted by the oppressive heat produced by the surrounding crowd, that I will close my remarks with a single additional reflection. Though the contest for the next presidency, undoubtedly derives much interest from the character, services, and qualifications of the competing candidates,—it derives incomparably more of its importance from the principles involved in it. For I do sincerely and solemnly believe—and if it was the last word I had to utter, I would say it—that if the American people (which Heaven forbid) should ratify the practices and principles of Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay, as exhibited in the last election, it will go farther to undermine the liberties of this country, than any thing that has occurred since the formation of our government. It will be saying, in effect, to the politicians of the country—"get power honestly if you can—but get power." On the contrary, should Gen. Jackson be elected, the people will vindicate their own rights, and hold up an example which will be a warning and a terror to those who might be tempted by the meretricious allurements of another coalition.

Extraordinary births.—A lady, the wife of Mr. John Kelly, now residing in Wolfreestownship, in this county, (Mercer, Penn.) recently from Ireland, yesterday had five living children at one birth! They all died shortly after, as we are informed by the Physician who attended her. Previous to her leaving Ireland, this same lady had two at once, and on her way hither, while in the state of New York, she had also five at one birth; making in all, TWELVE children within about eighteen months! All these births were premature.—The lady and her husband are healthy, fresh, young looking people, and only two years married.

Mr. Hempstead of Missouri advertises that he has discovered a substance, which is equal to Gun Shellac for stiffening hats and rendering them water proof. The use of it, he says, will produce a saving of 75 per cent.

MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS.

The following is the memorial to congress as it was adopted and signed by the convention which met at Harrisburg on Monday the 30th day of July last.

To the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America.

The memorial and petition of their fellow citizens, the undersigned, assembled at Harrisburgh in the state of Pennsylvania,

RESPECTFULLY SHEWS—

That the imperfection of the acts of congress intended to foster the woollen interests of these United States, together with the countervailing measures of the British government, have reduced that interest to need the early and effectual interposition of congress to support it.

Forty millions of manufacturing capital, together with forty millions of farming capital, composing this great national concern, for want of adequate protection, have lost half their value.

It is in the power of congress to relieve it from present distress and jeopardy, to prevent its utter ruin which is imminent, and to render it of the first importance to the general welfare of these United States.

Your petitioners might present their views, in extensive considerations of the subject. Deprived by natural circumstances of concerted action, and almost of common cause, in this respect the weakest interest of the country, your petitioners have been induced to meet together, from various distant places, for the purpose of exchanging sentiments personally, and uniting on this occasion in a petition to congress for that justice, which no doubt will be promptly dispensed, as soon as your honorable bodies are convinced that the country stands in need of it.

Your petitioners disclaim all sectional and merely individual views. They would not venture to approach the constituted authorities of the country with this memorial, if not satisfied that its representatives have uniformly recognized the interest in question as of primary national importance. Wherefore they respectfully but earnestly solicit your honorable bodies, to save, to protect and promote, what has uniformly been treated by government as one of the principle elements of the independence, prosperity, and greatness of this republic.

Without further argument, but trusting to the wisdom and patriotism of congress to devise and enact such laws as the exigency requires, your petitioners submit themselves to your judgment, in full confidence that the representatives of the people will promptly apply that legislation, which is indispensable to sustain, preserve, and advance the agriculture and manufactures on which more than half the citizens of these United States depend for their livelihood, and the whole country for its prosperity.

Not presuming to suggest the details of such an act of congress as would put a stop to the ruinous fluctuations which for the last nine years having distressed the farmers and manufacturers of the U. States, striving to make head against the foreign legislation which deprives them of their own markets, your petitioners nevertheless, with the utmost deference, submit to the superior wisdom, and uncontrolled disposition of congress, the following rates of duties, as calculated to accomplish that purpose, viz.

1st. On raw wool, costing over eight cents in a foreign country, a duty of twenty cents per pound, to be increased annually two and a half cents per pound, till it reaches fifty cents per pound.

2d. All goods composed of wool, or of which wool is a component part (except blankets, stuffs, bombazines, hosiery, mitts, gloves, caps, and bindings), costing not more than fifty cents per square yard, to be taken and deemed to have cost fifty cents per square yard, and forty per cent. ad valorem, to be charged thereon until the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, forty-five per cent. ad valorem until the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and thirty, and fifty per cent. ad valorem thereafter.

3d. All goods composed of wool, or of which wool is a component part, (except as aforesaid), costing in a foreign country over fifty cents per square yard, and not exceeding two dollars and fifty cents per square yard, to be taken and deemed to have cost two dollars and fifty cents per square yard, and the duty to be charged as in the preceding section.

4th. All goods composed of wool, or of which wool is a component part, (except as aforesaid), costing more than four and not exceeding six dollars per square yard, to be deemed and taken to have cost six dollars per square yard, and the duty to be charged as in the second section.

5th. All goods composed of wool, or of which wool is a component part, (ex-

cepted as aforesaid), which shall cost in a foreign country more than six dollars per square yard, to be charged as in the second section.

7th. The adequate protection of woollen blankets, is respectfully submitted to congress, so as to secure their manufacture in the United States.

8th. It is respectfully submitted to congress, that adequate measures should be taken to prevent the frauds on the revenue, by which American manufacturers are believed to be seriously injured.

Your petitioners beg leave further to state that although not in such crying need of your immediate assistance, there are other materials of general welfare, which would amply repay in public benefits, such adequate protection as it may be deemed proper to bestow on them, by appropriate and judicious legislation.

Inexhaustible quantities of iron abound, where coal is also to be found in inexhaustible quantities.

Your memorialists respectfully submit that a duty of one cent per pound on hammered bar iron, and a corresponding advance on the present duty on steel, are necessary for the complete and permanent establishment of the manufactures of iron and steel.

Flax and hemp, with their products, may be obtained in such quantities as to supersede the use of foreign flax and hemp and the manufacturers from them, if protected from the large importations of those articles from foreign countries.

The further protection of a large capital in distilled spirits, is also respectfully recommended to the consideration of congress, as important to the grain growing states.

Further protection to cotton goods and printed cottons, is invited by the success of the coarse cottons, which, like every other article adequately protected by law, has become cheaper and better than similar manufactures formerly bro't from abroad.

Signed at Harrisburg Pa. 3d Aug. 1827.

Trials for Murder. An unusual degree of excitement has been created in the public mind by the trial at Albany N. Y. on the 24th ult. of Jesse Strang, alias Orion, for the murder of Mr. John Whipple, of that city, on the 7th May last. Strang, though a man of tolerable education and of respectable parentage, was residing in the family of Mr. Whipple in the capacity of a servant, during which period intimacy took place between him and Whipple's wife, who is represented as being very ignorant and of a weak and frivolous character, though connected with one of the most worthy and wealthy families of Albany. Strang had frequently declared his determination to Mrs. W. to destroy her husband; and on the return of Mr. Whipple from a short journey, he mounted a shed and shot Mr. Whipple through a window of the room in which he was sitting at a table. The testimony was most conclusive and the jury, after having received a charge from the judge, returned a verdict of guilty.

The prisoner, throughout the trial, appeared like one who had made up his mind to meet an inevitable and horrid fate, and when his doom was pronounced by a jury of his country, scarcely a muscle moved or a change of countenance told the workings of a mind that had led him on to ruin.

After the trial of Strang, Mrs. Elsie Whipple was arraigned at the bar as an accessory to the murder of her husband—the circumstances adduced in evidence prove her to have been regardless of all ties of affection, and of having been guilty of the most debasing infidelity. On her trial a point of law was discussed questioning the admissibility of the evidence of Strang, who had already been convicted, and the judge having decided that it would be improper to receive it, as it would give him an implied claim to pardon, the jury, without further deliberation, acquitted the prisoner. Thus consigning her to the horrors of a living death, in the reflection that her departure from the path of virtue has caused her husband to descend to an untimely grave, and blasted her own name with infamy. Strang has been sentenced to be hung on the 24th of this month. Miles.

Havana.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia Daily Advertiser, thinks that the merchants of the U. States are not aware of the imposition that exists in Havana in the form of a post office. All letters including those for the consignees, are taken from the vessel on her arrival, by the custom house boat and deposited in the office, when they are charged according to the option of the postmaster from 1 to 15 dollars per letter or package. Merchants and editors cannot be too cautious in sending sealed packages of newspapers, &c. A short time since, a person paid \$15 for a small package taken from the office, which was found to contain a few samples of calico. To avoid this imposition as much as possible, the business of a letter should be as much concentrated upon a single sheet, as can be done with convenience. Nothing is allowed vessels for bringing letters to Havana.

Strange Decision.—An action was lately brought in a Magistrates' Court at Charleston, by a tailor, to recover—dollars for making a coat for defendant. The plaintiff produced his books, and proved his account. The defendant proved that the coat was made too small, and was, on that account, useless to him. The presiding Justice then gave the following decree: "The plaintiff having proved that the work was done, and as no man is to work for nothing, I decree that the defendant shall pay the plaintiff the amount; and the coat being too small, it is ordered that the plaintiff make a pair of breeches for defendant's son."

Raleigh N. C. Star.