

kind feelings and intentions towards yourself?

How happened your friends to give as a reason for their votes, after the election, that it was well ascertained, that if Mr. Adams were elected, he would make you secretary of State?

How happened it, that you and Mr. Adams, ancient and inveterate enemies, became mutual friends just at the moment you profit yourselves by a reconciliation?

How happened it, that you voted for Mr. Adams and he made you Secretary of State, precisely as Mr. Kremer had predicted?

Could all these coincidents, with many more, have occurred, if, as you say, there was neither understanding nor expectation that you were to receive the office of Secretary of State through the election of Mr. Adams?

Impossible! As well might you tell me that the separate but harmonious motions of the sun, moon, earth and planets, are not dependent on the same first cause and subservient to the same great end.

The facts I have stated, and I believe much more, can be proved before a committee of Congress authorized to send for persons and papers, and before that tribunal I invite you. If it be innocence which, on your late excursion to Kentucky, armed your tongue with boldness, you will not shrink from a test which will place that innocence on high in robes of white.

AMOS KENDALL.

P.S. I understand your friends, especially at Lexington, in their conversations, denounce me in most violent terms. Why is this? Do they doubt the truth of my statements? Not at all, The knowing ones among them believe as I do.

It is not truth they want. If it were, they would instantly apply to you to call out your friends to whom I have alluded, and let the world see how false are my assertions and how unfounded in my belief. But they fear the result. They dare not urge you to make the call, lest all I have said and surmised be more than confirmed. But if they do not urge you to make the call, I do. If you are innocent, you cannot hesitate for one moment; if guilty, why, then you are right to remain silent. You may as well be convicted by standing mute, as by calling forth the proofs of your guilt. But, sir, if a committee of Congress shall be raised and properly empowered, by your appeal, or by any other means, I will save you the trouble of calling forth your friends. I wish you to know the truth, whatever may be the feelings of yourself and friends. I wish to shew the world whether I have done you any injustice by my suspicions or not. If I have, I will recall them; if not, truth and justice will be vindicated. Let your friends, therefore, cease their denunciations of me and petition Congress for an investigation of this subject. It is demanded by the honor of the country and of those to whom its destinies are entrusted. Let them aid in securing you another "triumph of truth," and enable you again to say "public justice is certain."

I perceive the alarm of your editor, Mr. Smith. But neither of the gentlemen to whom I have alluded, is to be induced to utter falsehood for your benefit, by being patted on the back and called a clever fellow.

Since the above was written, I have met with the following in the National Journal, confirming my inference that you did understand Mr. Buchanan's remark in Mr. Letcher's room, as an advance on the part of General Jackson. Among "those present" was yourself; and the Journal says "those present" understood from his remark, that "if General Jackson was elected, Kentucky would be provided for, and that he was authorised to say so!"

"It is stated by a correspondent of the Philadelphia Democratic Press, among the rumors of the day, that Mr. Buchanan, when at Washington, previous to the last presidential election, "undertook to a personal friend of Mr. Clay's, at Mrs. Davis' boarding house, where Mr. Clay boarded, and in his hearing," to hold language to this effect, if not in these words:

"I believe it is now pretty well understood that General Jackson will be elected President; and in that event, he will have a stronger Cabinet than any of his predecessors have had."

"Pray, who," said one of the Kentucky delegation, "will be Secretary of State?"

Mr. Buchanan is said to have answered, "with a tone of confidence and triumph," in the following words: "The distinguished, patriotic and experienced statesman now in the room," directing his attention to Mr. Clay.

It is further said, that, from the "manner," as well as the "words" of Mr. Buchanan, the general impression of those present was, that if General Jackson was elected, Kentucky would be provided for, and that he was authorised to say so."

Ezra Butler has been elected Governor of Vermont, and Henry Olin, Lieut. Governor; both by large majorities.

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.
TO THE PEOPLE OF VIRGINIA.

No. II.

In my first number, I endeavored to trace the present disturbed state of society to the effort to place General Jackson in the Presidential chair—to point out the influence of that infirmity of our nature which leads us to pay a blind devotion to military renown—to show from history the fatal effects of such devotion in all the ancient republics—and to remind you of the last solemn warning of Jefferson, elicited from him by the infatuation of his countrymen in relation to this military chieftain. I shall now proceed to present other views of this interesting subject.

The question forcibly suggests itself, what corresponding benefit, for all the mischiefs produced by the attempt to elect Jackson, is hoped for, should the attempt succeed? For if no benefit is expected, can there be a greater folly, to say the least, than to disturb the quiet of ten millions of people, for the degrading purposes of paying homage to a successful soldier?

The mere name of a man who shall be president, is an insignificant object. The importance of the question, who shall fill the office? consists, not in the name, but in the qualifications of the man, moral and intellectual—in the pledge already given by the individual, that he will faithfully and wisely administer its high functions; and what, in a general view, will be the effect of the election of this or that individual on the interests of the republic. These are the considerations which every unprejudiced mind should examine, before a decision is made.

What benefit, then, to the Republic, is expected to result from the election of Jackson? Even some of his active partisans admit that they support him, not from principle, but from hostility to Adams. Can there be a doubt, that a majority of the American people have been, and now are opposed to his election? and that if he succeed in this second attempt, it will not be because he is deemed worthy of the appointment, but because Adams is thought unworthy? Why is it that so large a portion of the people, who acknowledge the unfitness and incompetency of Jackson, still unite in supporting him? Are we indeed so destitute of citizens capable of filling the office, that we submit to the degrading alternative of electing a man so generally admitted to be unequalled? Is there not independence enough among us to free ourselves from the dilemma, or must we tamely submit to the clamorous dictation of a few individuals, who arrogantly proclaim that Jackson must be the only competitor to the present incumbent, and who denounce, as a traitor or intriguer, every citizen who is independent enough to inquire, whether we are really reduced so low as to be confined to the choice of two individuals? Whatever may be the reason, it seems to be irrevocably fixed, that the contest will be between Adams and Jackson.

It becomes, then, the solemn duty of every freeman, to compare, or, to speak more correctly, to contrast, their respective pretensions to our support. It may be worth while to fix, in the beginning of this inquiry, what are the proper qualifications for the first office in the gift of man. When these shall be established, it will be an easy matter to measure the respective merits of the candidates. But if we first select the man, and then erect a standard of merit, it will be fashioned from what he is, and not from what he should be.

He who aspires to the Presidency, should possess a character for integrity above suspicion. To a mind well endowed by nature, should be added cultivation—to cultivation, experience in political affairs, which can only be attained by long service in situations favorable to its acquirement. In public and in private life, he should have given proofs of his respect for the laws and constitution of his country—he should have shown himself, under various circumstances, master of himself; capable of subduing his passions to wholesome restraint, lest, in some ungovernable paroxysm, he commit the peace of the nation, or offer violence to the constitution. In fine, it should be well ascertained that he had learned how to govern himself, before he is entrusted with the government of others.

Is there a reflecting man in this country, who will deny that these are indispensable qualifications in a candidate for the presidency? Before we hurry away to a decision, then, let us inquire which of the individuals, to whom our choice is confined, approaches nearest to the standard. In private life, a prudent man would not need advice to inquire into the qualifications of one whom he was about to employ in the management of his affairs. He would look for an agent among those whose experience and capacity were suited to the duties to be performed. He would take care to select the best he could obtain. Is it not a species of treason against liberty itself, to be less solicitous about the selection of a properly qualified person to fill the Presidency, when on his fitness depend the best interests of this great republic?

Let us then try the two candidates by the standard agreed upon.

To begin with Mr. Adams: His character for integrity, and all the moral qualities, has never been arraigned, even by the bitterness of party. His worst enemies have not denied to him an intellect of the highest order, with an experience the result of more than thirty years employment in the public service, in situations the most favorable for acquiring it, to which he was honorably called by Washington and every succeeding President. Cool and deliberate, no instance has occurred, either in his public or private life, of his committing an infraction of the law; he has been guilty of no insolent defiance of the instructions of his superiors. Having learned to govern himself, he may be safely entrusted with the government of others.

How will Gen. Jackson abide a comparison with this character? I wish to speak of him, not only without malice, but with all due respect. Were it not for his pretensions to an office, for which neither nature nor education designed him, and his election to which—however some others may have changed their opinions in that regard—I still think, would be "a curse to the country," I would gladly assist in holding the veil over his defects. But having undertaken to present a correct view of the existing state of affairs, I must perform the task, however painful. In doing so, however, I shall not go one step beyond the necessity of the occasion, to seek out the foibles and offences of General Jackson. I shall forbear to peep into the discussion of topics which belong rather to a moral than to a political tribunal, being unwilling to inflict pain by unpleasant references, unless they are imperiously demanded by considerations of public interest.

Here, then, is the portrait of Gen. Jackson. Without education, without experience in political affairs, utterly ignorant of our inter-national concerns, the regulation of which is the most prominent duty of the President, destitute of knowledge in the rights of individuals, or of the states, as guaranteed by the constitution—and continually liable to the influence of the most turbulent of passions, which, when roused, and they are easily roused, betray him into the most unwarrantable excesses. Is this picture too highly colored? Let us look at a few of the incidents of his life. I seek not to malign—I am only executing justice, the small enumeration, therefore, that can answer the purposes of justice shall suffice.

His assault upon Col. Benton, with design to assassination, as detailed in Benton's appeal to the public in 1813, which is yet uncontradicted, must satisfy every man that a more outrageous act was never committed in civilization. Suppose, fellow-citizens, the same punishment had been awarded to Jackson that would have been awarded to more humble citizens, where now would be this candidate for the Presidency? If he escaped the penalties of the law from his power and influence, will you not only excuse him, but deem him worthy of an office, designed, in its creation, for the best and wisest of mankind?

But some of you may say, we have nothing to do with his *private* character, let it be irregular or a violent as it may; it is his *public* character which claims the meed of praise. To that, then, let us refer. What man, having a respect for the rights and dignity of a state, can read, without indignation, his insolent letter to G. Vernon Ratoun—his treatment of the

Legislature of Louisiana, whose hall was surrounded by his troops, to the exclusion of the members—his arrest of the Governor with a file of soldiers, who ignorantly dragged him along the streets of his own capital as a prisoner, while the tyrant threatened, before the assembled multitude, to hang him to "yon tree," if he again incurred his displeasure. This is the man now held up as the champion of *State Rights!* But let us proceed. The sedition law, though ratified by the whole authority of the Government, deservedly called down the vengeance of an indignant people on its authors—yet by the proclamation of Jackson, it is infinitely more severe against the liberty of the press, appealed to by his friends as a matter of commendation, *nothing shall be published but what he approves!* He banishes, by a similar order, a whole class of citizens—one presumes to question its legality—the offender, a member of the legislature, who had previously fought by his side in all his battles, is arrested and imprisoned, at a time too long after he himself had announced that the enemy had fled the country, *broken and destroyed*. A Judge of the Federal Court is applied to for a *habeas corpus* under oath—he issues it, as was his bounden duty; but the successful chieftain, far from yielding obedience to the mandate of the civil authority, arrests and imprisons the Judge. The Attorney of the United States for endeavoring to vindicate the majesty of the law, shares the same fate. He does not hang them, it is true; but he banishes the judge, and places offenders under military surveillance. And when, finally, on the vector of peace, he is called to account for some of these violations of

the law and the constitution, his friends proclaim him a paragon of excellency, because he did not let his partisans commit violence on the court taking cognizance of his outrages!

The enumeration of Jackson's improper public acts is as painful as it is tedious. I shall content myself with adverting to a few of the most prominent. In time of profound peace, he directs his subalterns to disregard any order, even from the President himself, without his sanction. He violated his positive orders, in invading a neutral country, and therefore substantially exercised the high power of making war, which must inevitably have ensued, but for the weakness and pusillanimity of the insulted power. He acted the Dictator in putting to death Arbuthnot and Ambrister, and evinced an innate thirst for blood, in hanging an Indian who had fallen into his hands by stratagem—justifying the bloody procedure, by avowing that the only mode of *civilizing* these unfortunate people was to *exterminate* them! He caused 10 of the militiamen of his own state to be ignominiously punished, six of them with *death*, against the positive law of the land, and under circumstances shocking to humanity. He decreed eight of the regular army to be shot, in a manner little less calculated, than the fate of the militia men, to excite our pity for the victims, and horror towards their executioner. He finally threatened to enter into the chamber of the National Senate, and cut off the ears of the members, for presuming to inquire into these things; and was prevented from carrying his threats into execution only by the stern patriotism and courage of Decatur.

These are facts which even the Nashville Committee have not denied; nor can they deny them. Read, then, and decide whether I have set down aught in malice, in attempting to delineate the unfitness of Jackson for the Presidency. Say, also, whether our Jefferson did him injustice, when he declared he had disregarded every order, and substituted his own ungovernable will for the law and the constitution. On the contrary, was he not well justified in the expression of his fears, almost in his dying hour, that the support of such a man for the Presidency, indicated an incapacity in man for self-government? When you have maturely reflected on these views, you will be able to answer the question, which of the citizens in nomination best deserves your support?

A FARMER.

Jackson Meetings. The friends of Jackson in Kentucky, are holding meetings in all parts of the state, for the purpose of choosing delegates to attend the convention, in Frankfort, on the 8th of January next. From present appearance, it is quite probable that every county in the state, will be represented in that convention, which, judging from the respectability of the delegations chosen in such counties as have been heard from where meetings have been held, will be little inferior, if any, in point of talent and character, to the general assembly of the state. The friends of the administration have appointed the 17th of December next, as their day for the meeting of a convention, at the same place, for similar purposes, and several counties have appointed delegates to attend. The seat of government will be the theatre of much political *amusement* during the ensuing winter, and if they should not have *warm weather* they will at least have *warm work*; and the *inn-keepers* will reap a good *winter harvest*.

Impartial Compiler.

Gov. Trimble has issued his proclamation, recommending Thursday, the 29th day of November next, as a day of public Thanksgiving and Praise throughout the State of Ohio.

Governor Clinton has issued his proclamation, recommending Wednesday, the 15th day of December next, as a day of prayer and Thanksgiving throughout the state of New York.

The governor of Connecticut has appointed the 29th day of November next to be observed as a day of public thanksgiving, praise & prayer, throughout that state.

The Governor of Massachusetts has appointed Thursday the 29th day of November, to be observed as a day of thanksgiving in that State.

The Dedham, Mass. Register gives an account of the death of Mr. Edward H. Adams of that place, in consequence of going to sleep in an unventilated room with a lamp burning, the wick of which was not properly trimmed. Such accidents have occurred before, and the danger of sleeping in a small apartment with a smoking lamp cannot be too carefully avoided. The nostrils and throat become coated over with lamp black like the soot in a chimney, and suffocation is the necessary consequence.

It is recommended as an improvement in blasting rocks, to leave a space of three or four inches empty at the bottom of the drill. This may be done, by supporting the powder by a stick and a card at the height. The ramming is done in the usual way. The enclosed air is expanded by the heat, and lends its force to assist the gunpowder, so that a smaller charge is sufficient. On this principle it is that a loose charge will burst a gun barrel.

Morgan.—A dead body was discovered on the shores of Lake Ontario, in New York, on the 7th inst. A coroner's jury returned a verdict, that it was the body of an unknown man, who came to his death by suffocation, by drowning. The body was then buried, but a few days afterwards the idea was suggested that it might be that of Morgan, Mrs. Morgan was accordingly sent for, and went to the place, with

several other persons—the body was dug up, and Mrs. Morgan, and several persons with her, expressed a belief that it was the remains of William Morgan—they judged by the hair and the teeth. The clothes upon the deceased were not those known to have been worn by Morgan, and the writings and religious pamphlets, in the pocket did not accord with his former business, opinions and habits. But it is stated, in a postscript to a western paper, the Orleans Almon, of the 17th, that Captain S. S. Durfee, of one of the canal boats who left Buffalo yesterday, brought information, which was confirmed by two of his hands, who attended the examination, that a man by the name of Hill, of Buffalo, has confessed that he was one of five persons who murdered Morgan; that they rowed out in a skiff into the Niagara river, and threw him overboard. The story of Morgan's body being found, it is supposed, drew from him this confession. We think this report may be relied on. Hill is now in Buffalo jail, and has promised to give the names of his accomplices."

From the Baltimore American.

Prison Discipline in Paraguay.—We recently noticed some of the principles of the Dictator of Paraguay, Dr. Francia, in political economy. The other state practices of this Tiberius of the wilderness discover about the same intelligence and humanity. "Who will ever be found guilty," exclaimed a personage of antiquity, "if it be sufficient to deny?" It is on this generous principle of vindictive justice, that our dictator seems to have regulated his prison discipline. It is a salutary lesson for those who complain [with much reason, it must be allowed] of the delays or the defect of justice in our free country, to read now and then an account of Spandau or Magdeburg, or a Venetian state prison, or Dr. Francia's human establishments at Assumption.

In these there is no distinction between the accused and the condemned. In a small apartment, without windows or air holes, forty persons are crowded together twelve hours out of the twenty four, many of whom not finding room on the floor, sleep in hammocks suspended over one another; and this too in a country where the heat for three fourths of the year, is from 81 to 95 of Fahrenheit. Unwholesome food, filth and inaction complete the measure of their evils. A few are taken out occasionally to labour in the public works when they are ironed. In these dreadful receptacles, are mingled the guilty and the innocent, the convict and the highway robber, the assassin and the patriot; and they are often bound by the same chain. Women of condition are confounded with the worst of the sex, and loaded with irons like the men. State prisoners are yet more wretched, and occupy cells pretty much like those which the noble senators of Venice used to assign to those who had the misfortune to incur their suspicions, under ground, damp, and so low and contracted, that a man cannot stand upright except under the middle of the vault. They are not allowed to shave, or cut their hair or nails; and when disease invades them, are abandoned to death with the irons yet binding their limbs.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Rochester to his friend in Albany, dated 26th inst.

The body found at Oak Orchard Creek proves not to be that of Morgan, but a man from Canada. I believe it has been satisfactorily proved by the wife of the dead man which was found, that it was her husband. She proved that the clothes found on the body were those of her husband, or the same that he had on when he left home, and likewise that the shoes he had on were a pair that he bought at the time he left home; this was proved by the person of whom he bought them. The tracts that were found in his pockets were proved to have been given him by a minister before he left home. The wife and friends I believe intend removing the body from B. Java to Canada, and have sent word to the Rochester committee of their intention. It is very generally believed that the body found was not that of Morgan.

Ab. Dai. Adv.

Toleration. The incident related in the following communication from the Baltimore Patriot, is creditable to both the individuals concerned, and conveys a just rebuke of those zealots who cannot forgive a difference of opinion, however honest or conscientious.

Mr. Editor: With a very large number of citizens, I paid my respects to the president of the U. S. at Mr. Barnum's. He received us with a cordiality worthy of the chief magistrate of a free republic. Among those introduced, there was one, whose address was as singular as Mr. Adams' reply was happy and appropriate. He observed—"Mr. President, though I differ from you in opinion, I am glad to find you in good health." The president gave him a hearty shake of the hand, and replied, "Sir, in our happy and free country we can differ in opinion without being enemies." This circumstance, although trifling in itself, is a lesson well worthy the imitation of every one. H.

The John Bull says, that a great number of the street cigar smokers are pickpockets, as the smoke confounds the eyes, while their hands are busy in their victim's pockets. Respectable persons will of course desist from this distinction, for fear of being smoked by the police.

The English Cruisers on the coast of Africa, between the 10th of April, 1824, and the 1st of June 1827 captured 59 vessels, containing no less than 9,738 slaves! The vessels were chiefly Brazilians, and the rest Spanish and Dutch.

Domestic Industry.—By the Rhode Island papers, the fact appears, incredible as it may seem, that the Lace School in Newport alone employs over six hundred young ladies who otherwise would be out of employ, and on comparison their work appears not inferior to the best English lace."