

that tender age, than some would allow him now, to enable him to withstand the allurements, the show incident to an introduction to an European court, which undoubtedly must have been very well calculated to engage his attention, and make impressions on the mind lasting, as they may have been destructive of a just estimation of the plain republicanism exhibited at home.

While on the subject of Mr. Adams' education, it may not be improper to observe, that the older John Adams, after his return from the court of Versailles, made a charge against the government for the tuition of his son in Europe; but which was not allowed or liquidated.—The committee to whom his accounts had been referred, reported—"that they do not find any vote or proceeding of congress, nor are they informed of any general or received custom on which the charge of money's for the education of the accountant's son, can be admitted; and though the same is inconsiderable, they are of opinion it ought to be rejected, that a precedent be not established." This report can be seen by referring to the secret journals of the old congress, vol. 2, page 312. I would here remark that the above transaction cannot, by any liberal construction be construed as a fault of the son. It is only introduced to show more clearly that John Q. Adams has not only been educated in the school of Federalism, (as the committee have admitted,) but in the monarchical institutions of Europe; and whether now a republican from interest, or from more honorable motives, is at least problematical.

The committee have taken a great deal of trouble to enumerate the many important stations Mr. Adams has filled under the various administrations of the government; from which they draw the inference that he must have enjoyed the confidence and esteem of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe. This conclusion may possibly be correct in regard to a subordinate station; but that any of those worthies did, or do now, entertain opinions favorable to his elevation to the chief magistracy of the Union, is a matter of much doubt. Indeed, we have Mr. Jefferson's opinion on this subject, which is not at all favorable to such a supposition. In comparison with Mr. Crawford, he held both Mr. Adams and Gen. Jackson as much inferior; but when the choice was to be made between the latter two, his preference was decidedly for Jackson. "He spoke of Mr. Adams as the federal candidate, whose election would be the means of restoring the dynasty of '99—as a man whose earliest and strongest predilections had been imbibed in the high school of ultra-federalism—whose political principles, however artfully disguised, had undergone no change by his pretended apostacy. He regarded Mr. Adams as a learned, rather than a wise man—as a politician more specious than sound—possessing many of the erroneous theories, with little of the practical ability of a statesman."

In reviewing the conduct of Mr. Adams from the time he entered the Senate of the United States up to 1814, abundant evidences will be found on record to support Mr. Jefferson's opinion of him, and others even more unfavorable. When a Senator from Massachusetts in congress, he voted for a section in the bill organizing Louisiana into a territorial government, that no person should have the privilege of voting at elections unless he was the owner of a *freehold* estate. He opposed a provision for improving the navigation of the Ohio River. Subsequently, when a commissioner at Ghent, he wrote a letter to Leveit Harris, filled with the most gloomy & shameless forebodings as to the result of the war with Great Britain. In that letter he regarded the government of the United States as "weak and *penurious*; with but five frigates for a navy, and scarcely five effective regiments for an army," and that "our country would be *unable* to withstand the gigantic power of Great Britain, which was preparing to crush her at a blow." This was the language held by the *faithful* diplomatic agent abroad to a gentleman in Europe. What think you, reader, of it? What must the people generally think of the modesty, the foresight of Mr. Adams, when he applies the epithet "penurious," to a government from which he has received from 3 to 400,000 dollars, a sum greater than any man living or dead has ever received from her coffers; a government, whose citizens had fought and conquered in the first war for independence, when she had no organized army or navy. I emphatically ask for the ground on which Mr. Adams built the contemptible opinion here expressed of his country. Was it on known facts or cowardly surmises? It must have been the latter? The glorious termination of the war, alike honorable to the country and our soldiers, proclaims aloud that there was no foundation for the former. The above are a few of the many facts that could be adduced, if time would permit, to put Mr. Adams' character and high claims to the presidency in their true light before the people.

I shall close this number by contrasting the language of Gen. Jackson with

that of Mr. Adams, expressed about the same time, the celebrated letter to Mr. Harris was written. In addressing the army previous to the battle of New-Orleans, Jackson makes use of the following words:—"Our country must and shall be defended. We shall enjoy our liberty or perish in the last ditch. The only country on earth whose citizens enjoy freedom, where its blessings are alike extended to the poor and rich, calls upon you to protect her from the grasping usurpation of Great Britain; she shall not call in vain. I know that every man whose bosom beats high at the proud title of freedom will promptly obey her voice, and rally round the eagles of his country, resolved to secure her from impending danger, or nobly die in her defense." Thus you see, fellow citizens, that, while Jackson and his fellow soldiers were standing by their country, pledged to defend her or "perish in the last ditch," the "able diplomatist," the "enlightened statesman," the profound scholar" John Q. Adams, was penning his pitiful letter, in which he stigmatizes the government as "penurious," without an army or navy to resist the colossal power of England, "which was preparing to crush her at a blow." Read, compare, and decide which of the two is most deserving of his country's gratitude—he who vanquished the veterans of Wellington and Waterloo, and defended his country in imminent danger, or he who shrank astounded at the "gigantic power of Great Britain," and "despaired of the Republic?"

DEARBORN.

FOR THE PALLADIUM.

Messrs. Editors:—A writer to your paper over the signature of "Dearborn," has, for some time past, been obtruding his political speculations on the public eye, without, having, as yet, elicited a passing notice from either friend or foe. Indeed I have been induced to believe,

from the silence manifested on the subject of his remarks, that there is not one in ten of your readers who take the trouble to read them or if they do, that they deem them unworthy of notice. I should myself have occasionally noticed his lucubrations, and exposed their fallacy, did I not believe that a large majority of your readers deprecate such discussions as uninteresting, and as having a tendency to exclude other matter of more importance. I shall not however notice them with a view of counteracting any effect which they may produce; because, whatever may be the object of the writer, (which by the bye is hard to determine,) I look upon his writings as altogether innocent in their nature, and as to their effect, strictly neutral. It would be folly to presume for a moment, that he who possesses such a "blaze of talent" as to excite the admiration of even his political enemies, to such a degree that they exclaimed "that they are proud of belonging to a country which gave him birth," can ever be affected by the strictures of Dearborn, or any other ordinary knight of the quill. I say it would be worse than folly to suppose that the political character of him who "shattered the manifesto of the Spanish cabinet into dust and ashes," can ever be affected by the scrutinizing glance of your resolute correspondent. The perversions of facts exhibited in his numbers, are too glaring to have any other than a counteracting effect upon the cause he espouses, and I venture to predict that the Administration has nothing to fear from a continuation of them. But I, as one of those who has become disgusted with the political disquisitions on the stale and hackneyed subject of the next Presidency, beg leave, in the spirit of candor, to intitiate that your columns might be occupied with matter of more interest to the general reader.

This question has been going through the ordeal of investigation for three or four years—it has been presented in every light, which the ingenuity of man could devise; and surely if the people are not prepared now to act upon the light already furnished, they never will be. Among your subscribers, are to be found every variety of taste; and I am aware that it would be almost a moral impossibility to satisfy the demands of all. But shall the insatiable thirst of the political gourmand alone be gratified, while the newsmonger, the literary, the scientific, and the miscellaneous reader are sent empty away? Such things should not be.

DECATUR.

Terre Haute Jan. 12, 1828.

The water in the Wabash continued to rise until sometime during Tuesday night last, at which time it was said to be at least four feet higher than it has ever been since the settlement of the whites in this region.

The bottom lands have been entirely covered for some days, and the inhabitants living upon them, have been compelled to move to the uplands; their houses heretofore considered above high water mark, having from three to five feet water upon their lower floors.

Severe losses have been sustained, in cattle, hogs, grain, fences, &c. &c. The fleshet is now gradually subsiding.

The tributary streams have been at a correspondent height, and I regret to learn that Mr. Wm. Gilkeson, of Parke county, has been drowned in little Raccoon creek; and that it is feared some other lives have been lost.

New-Harmony, Jan. 16, 1828.

Recent advices from Europe announce the departure of Robert Owen from Liverpool on his return to the United States. He sailed on the 16th November last, in the ship Consbrook, accompanied by three of his sons, bound for New-Orleans; his arrival is therefore daily looked for in this place.

Gazette.



LAWRENCEBURGH.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1828.

We owe an apology to our readers in general, for the entire exclusion this week, of every other subject but the all engrossing question of the next presidency. So wide has been its range in this number, that it has not allowed us to devote even a solitary corner to the Muses. But we trust we have gone through our long documents, and shall be able hereafter to attend to other matters.

Governor.—In our paper of to-day we publish an article from the Madison paper, written by Mr. Canby, in which he declines being considered a candidate for Governor, in consequence of urgent private business requiring his absence from the State some length of time. This is all well enough. The present incumbent will now run the race with but one competitor, and, probably, none at all. We are led to the latter supposition, from a belief that there are few men, if any in our State who would venture a trial of strength with Mr. Ray, at the coming election, notwithstanding all that has been said against him, from a knowledge that it would be difficult to supersede him in the confidence of the people. In this opinion we may be mistaken—time only will show how much.

The Bill to abolish imprisonment for debt has passed the Senate of the United States.

High Water.—The Ohio River still continues high. The late rains have swollen it to 8 feet since our last. Since about the 1st of December to the present time, the average depth of water may be given at 40 feet above low water mark; some times it has been up as high as fifty-five, and at no time below 30. There has been no ice in the river during the past winter season, and none may be expected at this late period.

The Letter of Col. Benton, in relation to Mr. Clay, is given below. This letter has been considered as having an important bearing on the charges brought against the Secretary, as Col. Benton is the warm friend of Gen. Jackson, and of course not interested in the acquittal of Mr. Clay.

WASHINGTON, City, Dec. 7, 1827.

SIR: Your letter of the 19th ult. covering the Lexington Virginia Intelligencer of that date, has been duly received, and in answer to the inquiries you put to me, I have to state that the article to which you invite my attention, is substantially, not verbally, correct, so far as respects me as saying that I was informed by Mr. Clay, in the fore part of December, 1824, that he intended to vote for Mr. Adams. There is no mistake in the date, as a visit which I made to your part of Virginia about that time enables me to fix it with certainty. I left Washington on that visit, about the 15th of December, and had received the information of Mr. Clay before I sat out, and told it, while absent, in the family of my father-in-law, Colonel McDowell, of your county. But the inference so much insisted upon, that I must have told the same thing to Mr. Eaton and others of his political friends, is wholly erroneous; for, having no authority from Mr. Clay to promulgate his intentions, I only spoke of them in the bosom of a private family at two hundred miles distance from Washington. Since that period, and especially during the present summer, I have, on several occasions, and sometimes in the presence of political opponents, when the course of conversation led me to it, mentioned what I knew of Mr. Clay's early intention to vote for Mr. Adams; and in this way I came to speak of it again, some two or three weeks since, in the house of my father-in-law, where I had first spoke of it near three years ago, and whence, with some additions and variations, without the privity of any one present at the conversation, it has crept into the paper which you have sent me. No one ever asked my leave to publish what I said; if any one had, the authors of the publication in the Lexington paper might have been spared an office which must have been inexplicably painful to their honorable feelings, as I should not have refused to the Administration any testimony in my favor to give, notwithstanding the character of the war which the great body of their forces are carrying on against me.

Yours, respectfully,
THOMAS H. BENTON.

TUSCUMBIA, DEC. 5.

On Sunday last, Col. Brearley, with the emigrating Creeks under his charge, left their encampment near this place, for Arkansas. Finding it impracticable to proceed any further by land, with the old men, women and children, he procur-

ed several boats and descended the river. Runners were despatched to the principal men of the Chickasaw and Choctaw nations, to meet them at the Chickasaw Bluffs, where they propose to hold a grand council, renew their ancient friendship, and smoke the *calumet* of peace, until the smoke, to quote the language of one of their chiefs here, shall rise higher than the clouds. On arriving in Arkansas, each warrior will receive thirty dollars, a rifle gun, beaver trap, and a brass kettle, and be supported at the expense of the United States for twelve months. The country selected for them is said to be fertile and desirable, abounding with game, and in every respect adapted to the habits and pursuit of such people. It is to be hoped that the general government will guarantee the title of those lands, and not suffer them, in future, to be driven away by the unfeeling avarice of the whites.

Jackson Electoral ticket for Virginia.

Wm. C. Holt, of Norfolk county.

Wm. H. McFarland of Petersburgh.

John Cargill, of Sussex.

Major Thos. N. Nelson of Mecklenburg.

Richard Logan of Halifax.

Dr. James Jones of Nottoway.

Judge Wm. Daniel of Lynchburg.

Col. Joseph Martin of Henry.

Wm. F. Gordon of Albemarle.

Judge Wm. Breckinbrough of Richmond.

George Buckner of Caroline.

William Jones of Gloucester.

Robert McCandlish of Williamsburg.

Elyson Currie of Lancaster.

Judge John W. Green of Culpeper.

Col. John Gibson of Prince William.

Gen. George Rust of Loudon.

Jared Williams of Frederick.

Dr. Jacob D. Williamson of Rockingham.

John Boyer of Rockbridge.

Maj. John B. George of Tazewell.

Andrew Russel of Washington.

Joel Shrewsbury of Kanawha.

John McMillan of Brooke.

Administration Electoral Ticket for Pennsylvania.

Gabriel Hiester, of Dauphin county.

John Reed, of Washington.

Charles Penrose, county of Philadelphia.

Guy Bryan, do. do.

Samuel Wetherill, city of Phila.

Samuel Dale, Lancaster.

David Townsend, Chester.

Pierce Crossby, Delaware.

Philip Reed, Montgomery.

Jacob Goodhart, Lebanon.

George Schall, Berks.

George Rausch, Schuylkill.

William Watts, Bucks.

George Weber, Northampton.

George Dennison, Luzerne.

Daniel Montgomery, Columbia.

William Wilson, Lycoming.

James S. Mitchel, York.

John Reed, Cumberland.

John Hershberger, Franklin.

Conrad Butcher, Huntingdon.

Henry Black, Somerset.

Jeremiah Kendall, Fayette.

Thomas McCall, Washington.

Francis McClure, Allegheny.

Jacob Mechling, Butler.

John Lobingier, Westmoreland.

John Leech, Mercer.

Jackson Electoral Ticket for Pennsylvania.

JOHN B. GIBSON, Cumberland county.

WILLIAM FINDLAY, Allegheny.

George Morton, Philadelphia county.

John Lisle, Philadelphia city.

Jacob Holgate, Philadelphia co.

Samuel Humes, Sen. Lancaster.

John W. Cunningham, Chester.

Henry Sheets, Montgomery.

Adam Ritscher, Lebanon.

Daniel Udree, Berks.

Peter Frailey, Schuylkill.

Francis Baird, Lehigh.

Henry Winter, Northampton.

William Thompson, Susquehanna.

Leonard Rupert, Columbia.

Jacob Gearhart, Northumberland.

George Barnitz, York.

Jacob Hayter, Franklin.

John Harper, Cumberland.

John Scott, Huntingdon.

William Piper, Bedford.

Valentine Geisey, Fayette.

James Gordon, Washington.

John M. Snowden, Allegheny.

Robert Scott, Butler.

Henry Allhouse, Westmoreland.