

PUBLIC LEGER.

PRESIDENTIAL.

We have seen an article "going the rounds," taken originally from a paper printed somewhere in Kentucky, called the Republican, from which we extract the following:

"It is impossible for Mr. Adams to bear this scrutiny, for if he ever gave a vote or uttered a sentiment in favor of our just rights, it is unknown to the people!"

In these few lines the writer has betrayed his entire ignorance of the subject upon which he was writing, or a disposition to misrepresent facts and deceive his readers. There is no man who has taken the least interest in national affairs for the last fifteen or twenty years, but has found the name of Mr. Adams identified with nearly all the leading measures of our government; either in the cabinet, or wielding his matchless pen against the greatest statesmen of the old world. To show how void of truth the lines above quoted are, we have inserted below an extract from Mr. Adams' review of the works of Fisher Ames. Before giving the extract, we have thought proper to give the following paragraphs from the work itself, being those upon which the part of the review we have copied is predicated.

"The straggling settlements of the southern part of the Union, which now is the governing part, have been formed by emigrants from almost every nation of Europe. Safe in their solitudes, alike from the annoyance of enemies and of government, it is infinitely more probable, that they will sink into barbarism, than rise to the dignity of national sentiment and character."

"Are not the wandering Tartars, or Indian hunters at least as susceptible of patriotism, as these stragglers in our western forests, and infinitely fonder of glory? It is difficult to conceive of a country, which, from the manner of its settlement, or the manifest tendencies of its politics, is more destitute or more incapable of being inspired with political virtue."

Now let it be remembered that these "were the sentiments of a leading federalist," who characterized Democracy as an "illuminated Hell that in the midst of remorse, horror and torture, rings with festivity;" and who throughout his works evinced a disposition to calumniate and vilify the people of the south and west for their adherence to Republican principles.

Mr. Adams, after "citing several extracts" from the works of Mr. Ames, among which were those above quoted, proceeds as follows:

In grouping together these sentiments, from a heart ulcerated against our fellow citizens beyond the borders of New England, I am performing a task still more ungracious than when collecting the most striking testimonies of the author's contempt for us all. If it be true, that the people in the different quarters of this Union are not sufficiently drawn together by the ties which form the connections of a common country: If it be true that they have, in every great section certain varieties or supposed oppositions of interest, and many passions and prejudices which alienate them from each other, let me ask, what ought to be the principles and the maxims, of a genuine American statesman? Can there be any patriotism, can there be any wisdom, can there be any humanity, in a painful exertion of intellect to awaken every sleeping ember of jealousy, to widen every breach of separation, to stiffen coldness into frost, to exasperate indifference into rancor? No, it is to aggravate the very evil of which we complain. Crimination and reproach are not the natural instruments of conciliation. Unjust reproach inevitably calls forth and deserves resentment; its natural offspring are hatred and revenge. I cannot waste words upon an argument to prove that the first of human blessings to this country is Union. I must take this for granted; and then I say, legislators of America! whether assembled in the halls of Congress, or in the Assemblies of the individual states; whether exercising the magistracy delegated by the people and your constitutions, or that natural magistracy, which among a free and virtuous people is the prerogative of genius and virtue, delegated by Heaven, and operating by the influence of your writings and examples; let it be your first study to draw together these elements which are too loosely associated; promote a spirit of conciliation; soften asperities; cherish a good understanding with your neighbors; exhibit to them a confidence in their integrity; an accommodating disposition towards their interests; a cheerfulness in the support of common burdens; a candid acknowledgment of participation in common enjoyments; a good humor and benevolence, such as seldom fails among men with any degree of civilization, to meet with a like return. Do not totally estrange from each other those whose common misfortune it is not to be closely enough allied. Do not make national enemies of those who are not sufficiently fellow citizens. Do not enkindle fraternal fury among those whose greatest want is a sufficient ardor of fraternal affection.

There is no real opposition of interests between any one part of this Union and another. Nothing but disunion can create such an opposition; but that would create it; and in its train an endless perspective of unextinguishable war. Union is peace, is liberty. Disunion would be its origin breed war and despotism at a single birth.

The reflections in the two last of these extracts upon the southern and western sections of the Union, are not only flagrant examples of that spirit against which we were so earnestly admonished by the parental voice of WASHINGTON: they are as unfounded as they are unfriendly. American patriotism, contemplates with very different sensation the rapid progress of these settlements. The active enterprise and hardihood of character which distinguishes many of the settlers; the rapidity with which population, cultivation, and social enjoyments are constantly multiplying, with wealth and art, and science in their train. To compare our fellow cit-

izens of the southern and western states, with wandering Tartars or Indian Hunters, to utter seriously the opinion that they will probably sink into barbarism, is a demonstration of the most deplorable blindness to the true state of things. Great numbers of the settlers both in south and west, are emigrants from New England. They are literally our children and brethren. United to us not only by the ties of civil society, but by those of kindred and consanguinity. Were one of their distinguished orators (and orators they have, with whom Mr. Ames himself would not have been disgraced by being compared) affirm that the inhabitants of the Atlantic states were sinking fast into piracy and barbarism; that they had no more patriotism than Algerines, and were not half so fond of glory; the picture would not be more unkind, nor more unlike than that against which I am here excepting.

I except against it the more earnestly, because it is one of the most pernicious and fatal errors, for the people of any one part of this union to admit into their minds such sentiments against the rest; because not only the publication of this volume, but a multitude of newspaper essays, party resolutions, and incendiary pamphlets, within the last year have shown a systematic attempt to disseminate among the people of New England this groundless jealousy and hatred of the southern and western people. Above all, because the poison of this same jealousy and hatred, has been circulated in a late address of the Legislature of Massachusetts to the people of the state. It is time to say and to prove that all these insidious intigations against our own countrymen, are founded on mistake. They expose us to the merited contempt and scorn of those who are thus slandered, and their most inevitable tendency is to excite and provoke that hostility which they proclaim. Prejudices and partialities exist in every part of the Union; but to the disgrace of New England, her portion is the first where men, distinguished as Mr. Ames, and even legislative papers, have given countenance and credit to these fictions of ignorance affecting to be wise, and these phantoms of vulgar fear affecting to be provident. The legislative address, indeed, after its hour of authority has gone by, will be numbered with the dead. Its patriotic glories are already withering upon the stalk. But the eloquence of Ames is destined to longer life. His genius will still be admired, when its fallacious colors will be detected at a glance and lamented as the fading yellow of a jaundiced eye. Had his friends valued his reputation; had they been capable of discarding, for a moment, the contracted and sordid passions of a caucusing committee, they might have compiled from his writings and speeches a real monument of unsullied fame. As it is they have exhibited him as the herald of party slander and the dupe of British imposition. Instead of rising with him to hold commerce with the skies, they have sunk him to the level with themselves.

The following description of Mr. Adams is copied from a New York paper.

"After conversing for a short time with the Secretary of war, and finding him almost as well acquainted with New York as myself, I was next honored with an introduction to the Secretary of state.—It has so happened, that I have never seen him as he passed New York; and although I have a hundred times heard him described my idea of his person was imperfect and erroneous. He is taller and less corpulent, than I expected to find him from the description. In his whole appearance, he bears a striking resemblance to General North, of Dunstable. He was this evening dressed in a plain blue coat and pantaloons, and white vest. From his retiring & unassuming manners, being entirely destitute both in his deportment and conversation of every thing bordering on parade or display, you would hardly suppose him to be one of the first statesmen of the age, and that half of his life had been passed in foreign courts. Through all the grades and vicissitudes of diplomacy, and exposed as he has been to the habits of nearly every European state, he still preserves no small share of the New England character and of the puritan simplicity. He is now at the age of fifty-six; although his features are a little care-worn, and bear traces of the scholar, yet his constitution appears to be vigorous and healthy. His family are long lived, several of his ancestors having reached the patriarchal age of his father, who is now rapidly approaching four score and ten. The secretary is naturally taciturn: but when engaged in conversation on an interesting subject, he becomes unusually animated, and his remarks possess much directness and point. Accustomed to believe that statesmen and politicians are professionally close, cautious, and wary, or as Pope has it;

"All sly, slow things, with circumspective eyes," I was not a little surprised at the freedom, frankness, and decision with which both of the Secretaries (of state and war) expressed their opinions on some of the subjects now before congress, and other interesting topics of the day. But I was still more surprised at Mr. A's minute acquaintance with popular sentiment. He seems to have read every newspaper in the country; and in a conversation of a few minutes, he alluded to recent occurrences in the city of New York, of which I was ashamed to be found ignorant."

[From the Ohio Monitor.]

ELECTORAL NOTICE.

On the 18th of Feb. last, a respectable number of members of both branches of the General Assembly, from the different congressional districts in this state met, and were organized, by choosing JOSEPH RICHMOND, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Chairman, and Col. JAMES KILBOURN, Secretary, and passed resolutions expressive of their determination to support a candidate for President—who is opposed to the slave holding policy, and in favor of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. The meeting then proceeded to nominate persons to be recommended to the people of this state as electors of President and Vice President of the U. States, and agreed on the following gentlemen to compose the No. to which this state is entitled on account of her senators and representatives in congress.

FREE ELECTORAL TICKET.

1st. Senator, CALVIN PEASE, Trumble co. 2d. do. ALEX. CAMPBELL, Brown, MARTIN BUTER, of Hamilton county, FRANCIS DUNLAVY, of Warren, ASA COLEMAN, of Miami, JOHN WALLACE, of Champaign, ABRAHAM SHEPARD, of Brown, J. WOODBRIDGE, of Ross, SAM'L R. HOLCOMB, of Gallia, NATHAN'L M'LEAN, of Franklin, MIC'L GARHAITY, of Fairfield, —BARNES, of Belmont, J. M'LAUGHLIN, of Jefferson, T. M'MILLAN, of Wayne, EPHRAIM QUINBY, of Trumble, and JABEZ WRIGHT, of Huron.

They chose a committee to superintend the publication of the principal proceedings of the meeting; to fill vacancies, should any occur in the ticket, by death, or refusal to be considered candidates—to correspond with gentlemen in different parts of the state—and direct such other measures, as they may deem expedient for the promotion of the great object of electing the Hon. John Quincy Adams to the first executive office in the nation. Columbus, April 22, 1824.

(From the National Republican.)

THE NEW-YORK CAUCUS.

Most of our readers in this city have heard the exultations and fancied triumph of the friends of Mr. Clay, when they first learned that Col. Young (a supposed partisan of that gentleman) had been nominated a candidate for Governor, by a N. York legislative caucus.—They were sure that state would go for Clay; and his election to the Presidency was pronounced equally certain.—No other candidate stood any chance.—Gen. Jackson was entirely in the background. The fever run so high, that if it had been contagious, we confess we should have been apprehensive it might prove epidemic and infect our citizens with a serious malady. But it is not strange;—the clouds and darkness which at present rest upon the prospects of this candidate, oppress the minds of his friends with cheerless anticipations and fearful forebodings. A transient ray of light, fleeting and momentary as it is, although it affords no permanent relief, may possibly save them from immediate and absolute despair.—The nomination of Col. Young can no more be considered a test, by which the relative standing of the Presidential candidates among the members of the N. York Legislature can be ascertained, than it can the probability or improbability of Colonel Symmes' hypothesis of concentric spheres.

CONGRESS OF THE U. S.

SENATE.

Monday, April 5.—The bill "to abolish imprisonment for debt," was taken up for consideration. Several amendments were proposed and adopted; among which was one offered by Mr. Johnson, of Ky. for extending the operations of the bill to the District of Columbia. The bill, as amended, was ordered to be printed, and the senate adjourned.

April 6.—The bill "making appropriations for the naval service of the U. S. for the year 1824," was again taken up for the purpose of considering the amendments made thereto in the senate, and which were not concurred in by the house. The senate determined to insist upon their amendment to the bill, which appropriates \$225,000 for the contingent expenses of the Navy Department, and provides for those expenses in the gross; the house contends for an allowance of \$180,000 only, and that the items of the expense be specified.—Adjourned.

April 7.—The senate was principally occupied this day in discussing the provisions of a bill to exclude foreigners from trading with the Indian tribes within the boundaries of the U. States—without coming to any conclusion, the senate adjourned.

April 8.—The bill "to abolish imprisonment for debt," was then taken up. On the request of Mr. Johnson, of Ky. that some member, who had voted for the recommitment of the bill to the Committee of the Judiciary, would move for a reconsideration of that vote, Mr. Thomas, who had voted for a recommitment, offered the motion for a reconsideration of the vote, which motion, after considerable opposition, prevailed—yeas, 23; nays, 18. The question to recommit was then taken and decided in the negative, without division. A motion was offered by Mr. Hayne, for the indefinite postponement of the bill, which was also decided in the negative; yeas, 18, nays, 21. The bill was then further amended, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.—Adjourned.

April 9.—The principal business before the senate to-day, was the bill "to abolish imprisonment for debt," which was PASSED—yeas, 24; noes, 19. Adjourned till Monday.

April 12.—Mr. Macon said, he thought it was quite time that congress should be looking towards the time of adjournment—and, with a view to bring the subject before the senate, he offered a joint resolution, authorizing the president of the senate, and the speaker of the house of representatives, to adjourn the present session of congress, on the 4th day of May next. The resolution was read, and laid over for consideration. The greater part of this day was spent in the consideration of local matters or private claims.

April 13.—Mr. Van Buren, from the committee on the judiciary, reported a bill "in further addition to the act, entitled 'An act to establish a uniform system of naturalization,' and to repeal an act heretofore passed on that subject."

April 14.—The bill relative to the election of a president and vice president of the U. States, occupied considerable time this day. It appears only to relate to the transmission of the votes of the electoral colleges to the seat of government. It was not finally acted upon.

April 15.—The whole of this day, except some time spent in executive business, was occupied in the consideration of private claims or local matters.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, April 3.—The House, in Committee of the whole, resumed the consideration of the bill "to amend the several acts laying duties on imports;" after a considerable debate on the general principles of the bill, the committee rose, & the house adjourned.

April 5.—Mr. M'Lane, from the Committee of Ways and Means, to whom the subject was referred, made a report unfavorable to the making of "an appropriation to compensate the friendly Creek Indians for property lost and destroyed during the late war;" which report was laid on the table.—Mr. Allen, of Mass. called up the consideration of the resolution offered by him some days since, for fixing the time of the adjournment of this house; and the question on considering being taken by yeas and nays, it was carried, yeas 94, nays 90. Mr. Allen then moved to fill the blank with "Monday, the 3d of May;" Mr. Todd moved, as an amendment, to fill the blank with "the 20th day of May." A debate on the subject ensued, which was superseded by the Speaker, who passed to the orders of the day.

April 6.—Mr. Randolph gave notice, that having been prevented, by indisposition, from calling up his resolution respecting an alteration in the compensation of members of this house, he should call up the same on Saturday next. The house, in Committee of the whole, Mr. Condict in the chair, resumed the consideration of the bill "to amend the several acts laying duties on imports;" and after discussing number of the items proposed in the amendments, the Committee rose, and reported the bill to the house.—Adjourned.

April 7.—The engrossed bill, "providing for the appointment of an Agent to reside with the Osage Indians," was read a third time, PASSED, and sent to the senate. The house proceeded to the consideration of the amendments reported by the Committee of the whole, to the "bill laying duties on imports." The first amendment reducing the minimum on woollens, from 80 to 40 cents the square yard, was adopted—yeas 101, noes 99.—Adjourned.

April 8.—The house then passed to the unfinished business of yesterday, being the report of the committee of the whole on the bill for a revision of the Tariff Duties on Imports. Several of the amendments made by the Committee were adopted.—Mr. Kremer then stated that several members, now present, who were absent yesterday, when the vote was taken for reducing the minimum on woollens from 80 to 40 cents, and several others who had voted in favor of the reduction, under a misapprehension of the subject, wished for a reconsideration of the vote; he thereupon moved for a reconsideration. After considerable opposition this motion prevailed—yeas 109; nays 95. The question then recurred on the house's agreeing to the report of the committee of the whole on that amendment of the bill which reduces the minimum on woollen goods from 80 to 40 cents the square yard; after an animated debate the question was finally taken, and the house refused to agree in the reducing the minimum to 40 cents—Yeas 101, Nays 104.—Adjourned.

April 9.—The house was engaged, almost exclusively, on the Tariff Bill. On taking the question to concur in the amendment of the committee reducing the duty on cotton baggage, from 6 to 4 1/2 cents per yard, there appeared, yeas 84, noes 62. On the question for concurring in the amendment reducing the duty on iron bolts and bars not manufactured, from one dollar and twelve and a half cents to 75 cents per cwt. there appeared—yeas 101, noes 85.—Adjourned.

April 10.—Mr. Randolph moved to the resolution submitted by him some days since, to reduce the per diem compensation of members of congress to six dollars. Should now be taken into consideration. The question being put, the house refused to consider the resolution. Mr. Randolph then remarked that he thought this a subject of so much importance, that he should feel it his duty to press it upon the notice of the house so long as he had the honor of a seat there. The unfinished business of yesterday, being the further consideration of the amendments agreed to in committee