

exposed to a hundred important liberties from those who had once courted her favour and grown proud on receiving a smile from her sweet lips. She was there still treasuring up the bitter lesson that love and friendship and respect have no firm foundation in any thing but wealth; when a noble carriage and two beautiful bays drove up to the door of the inn.—The attention of the company was arrested; all were at the window, and lo, had old gentlemen stepped from it, while his servant handed out Clarissa Beaumont's pet lamb. The astonished girl flew out to embrace it; but before she could clasp its neck; the arms of the noble stranger were opened to encircle her; she fell into them and fainted—it was her father! The reports of his death in the Indies were unfounded; he had returned within a month to Philadelphia, with an ample fortune; and after having been led to suppose that all his family were deceased, this accident brought him to new life and joy, in the recovery of a darling child, the image of an idolized wife; and the last pledge of her fervent love.

The scene that followed may be imagined; Clarissa was again the angel of the village, but she treated the fulsome fawnings and congratulations of her old acquaintances with as little attention now, as she had their scoffs before. Her father took her in a few days to Philadelphia, where she lived in the bosom of luxury and splendor; yet still as amiable and lovely as she had ever been. And even then, true to heavenly affections, she did not forget her faithful Charles, whose heart had never changed through all his father's persecutions and her humiliations; but when his father lost his estate, and his family reduced to abject want, she married him, and restored them all to plenty and happiness again.

#### NEW SOUTH WALES

Mr. Oxley, the surveyor general of this colony, in his last excursion to the northward, discovered the outlet of a larger river than any yet known in Australia. It is in Moreton Bay, about the latitude of 28. He sounded it for 30 miles from its mouth, and from an eminence saw its course for 30 or 40 miles further. It flows through a rich well wooded country; it has usually from three to nine atoms water; the tide runs at the rate of four miles an hour, and rises four feet and a half at the point to which he penetrated. As it came from the southwest, in the direction of the Macquarie marshes, Mr. Oxley supposed this the outlet of the Macquarie river. Another river, of tolerable magnitude, called the Tweed, was discovered a little to the southward of it, with a fine bar harbour of 13 feet; and a smaller river called the Boyne, was also found in Port Curtis. Mr. Archibald Borthwick, of Richmondhill, had discovered a new route over the Blue Mountains, to Bathurst, by way of Richmond, which passes through a fertile, well watered brushy country, and besides considerably reducing the distance, the road will be comparatively level, and free from nearly all the obstacles which render the bleak and barren one now used, so uninviting to the traveller, and ill adapted for the passage of carriages and cattle. The veteran corps, lately disbanded, is to be settled along this line.

Our readers will be glad to find that improvements of every kind were multiplying in the colony, that a stage coach for instance, with four horses, runs daily between the towns of Sydney and Parramatta; and that a handsome 2 horse spring caravan, fitted up for passengers, also runs between these places. They were paying so well, that a second caravan was preparing to run between Parramatta and Liverpool, and a stage coach between Parramatta and Windsor, so that travellers could proceed in daily stages to all the well settled parts of the colony. The five hives of bees taken out by Captain Wallace, of the Isabella, were thriving well, and had thrown off many swarms, the greater part of which had escaped into the woods, where they will multiply fast, from the climate and country being so favourable to their propagation. The olive trees, imported from Europe, were thriving well. A tread mill for grinding flour has lately been erected in Sydney by government, which answers as well as an object of terror to criminals, and as a means of profitable labour, that others were about to be established on a more extensive scale. Tobacco is so extensively cultivated as to supply the consumption of the colony. A distillery and two potteries have been established at Sydney.

Two chiefs from the Sandwich Islands had landed at Port Jackson; they were much delighted with all that they saw; particularly the windmills at Sydney, which they took for spirits. The French frigate Coquette, had arrived at Sydney, having been out from home 15 months, and expecting an equally long period to elapse before her return to France. The objects of the voyage are the improvement of natural history and geography.

#### USEFUL

Whoever will apply an ointment made of gunpowder, brimstone and common grease, behind the necks of their Lambs, will be sore of having them preserved from all kinds of vermin. This quantity necessary to be made use of is so small, that a penny worth is sufficient to dress upwards of 200 lambs.—Con. Herald.

Mr. DEWEY, who recently deceased in Providence, has bequeathed \$60,000 to that town, for the endowment of an Asylum for the poor.

### Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:  
THURSDAY, SEPT. 2, 1824.

For the Md. Gazette.  
MR. ADAMS AND INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. John Quincy Adams, it is said, is a great favourite of the people of Maryland, though it is by no means certain that he will get one single vote in Maryland. And why should the people of this state be in love with him? It is of vast importance to us that the government of the United States should undertake the Potomac Canal, and a letter written by Mr. Adams to a friend was published some time ago, in proof that he was a great friend to internal improvements, canals, &c. True—but what are his notions of the powers of Congress? They can make canals, with the consent of the States through whose territory they are to pass. Now it is known that Virginia never will consent that Congress shall make canals; and as her consent, in Mr. Adams's opinion, would be necessary, it follows, if he is elected President, there is no hope of the general government embarking in this great work so long as he remains in office. Is this a matter unworthy the consideration of our folks?

A. B.

For the Md. Gazette.

A writer in the newspapers, among other kind things which he has thought proper to say of John Quincy Adams, undertakes to tell us, that when he separated from the federalists, he was the victim of the party, and that he has since been treated as a traitor. Mr. Adams never was a favourite of the party, and until his apostasy, no body heard of his great talents. It has been said of Mr. Crawford, by a distinguished federalist, that his talents were dreaded by great men of the federal party in debate. Who ever heard the any democratic senator was in dread of Mr. Adams, or that the federalists in the debate upon any of the great questions agitated in the senate, while he was a member, and he retired to his bed, the federal party ever placed any great reliance upon the self same Senator Adams? Who has ever seen any of the splendid speeches made by this great senator and profound statesman? The truth is, that Adams was not in great favour with the federalists, even when a federalist; and the little prospect of his ever being considered a great man while he remained of the federal party, had no doubt its influence in producing that change in his opinions, when as a writer tells us, he was regenerated and born again? Federalists had not forgotten at that time, as it seems now to be forgotten, in what a disgraceful way he was smuggled into the senate of the United States by some eight or ten men, and in opposition to the wishes of the great majority of the federalists, as well as of every democratic member of the legislature of Massachusetts. Will any one pretend to justify a great man in accepting a seat in the nation at senate obtained as it was obtained for this Mr. Adams? While a federalist, he was considered by the federalists no great thing. His vote was always to be calculated upon, as of all men in the senate he was deemed the most violent. And what did the democrats think of him? Let their papers of that day tell what contempt was left for the head and heart of the man, whom they would scarcely know but by the name of the Duke of Braintree, inferior in every thing good, and almost superior in every thing bad, to his father. Mr. Adams, for his great reputation, was indebted to his abandonment of the principles and men, to which he had been attached, and for connecting himself with those who alone had embasies to dispose of it. It is not true, that he for the first time separated himself from the federalists upon the embargo question. He had made his bargain before that was agitated. He has recently published, by way of "appendix" to an old letter, a defence of the speech which he made in favour of the embargo. A speech which it is to be hoped, no other democratic member would have made upon that or any other subject, and just such a speech too, as might have been expected and perhaps would be required from so recent a convert, who was yet to establish the sincerity of his modern professions. And we are told this appendix is a complete refutation of all that Col. Pickering had said against him. For his embargo speech Mr. A. never attempted to apologise, until he was got up as a candidate for the Presidency, and until as he supposed, much of what was then known to his opponents. Mr. A. never did express the sentiment imputed to him by Mr. Pickering, and never could have expressed it, because the words would have been in the highest degree disorderly. He pretends, however, to tell us what he did say. And let us hear his own story. He was one of a committee of five, to whom was referred the message of President Jefferson recommending an immediate embargo. The chairman proposed that a bill be immediately reported, "in compliance with the recommendation of the message." Mr. Adams, though aware of "the general notoriety of the dangers, mentioned in the message," and in possession too of the documents which accompanied the message, and which President Jefferson declared, were sent to show those dangers, and the great importance of keeping in safety our essential resources, by an inhibition of the departure of our vessels, and of course furnishing his reasons for recommending the embargo—with all these documents, & all this notoriety, Mr. Adams objected that the two documents with the message, were not sufficient to justify so strong and so sudden a measure as an embargo. Mr. Adams, could not at that moment perceive any wisdom in the embargo, his own enlightened mind, was as yet unlightened, and unable to discover, that it was a wise, a provident, and above all, a purely patriotic measure. Now, as all the documents which Mr. Jefferson sent, and reasons which he assigned to the senate, and all the facts, and circumstances, known to Mr. Adams, and his profound knowledge

of our affairs of state, were not sufficient to convince him of the propriety of a measure which he pronounced to be severe & strong, one would have concluded, that upon this question, at least the federal members, "then only four in number," would have obtained on the bill his vote, as well as the votes of Mackay & Crawford. Not so, and Mr. A. tells us too why not. After objecting that the documents and the general notoriety of the dangers did not justify an embargo, he inquired of the chairman, who he assures us was Gen. Sam. Smith, who was "himself an eminent merchant," who was also "brother to the Secretary of the Navy," and who was "in the full confidence of Mr. Jefferson," "whether, besides the general notoriety of the dangers mentioned in the message, the executive had other reasons for the measures which it might not be convenient to assign." Now, be it remembered, that Mr. J.—in his message, said not one word about "the notoriety" of the dangers, and was not quite so stupid as to send a message, stating what was notorious, in order to induce congress to adopt the measure which he recommended. He refers to "the communications now made," to show these great and increasing dangers. The reasons assigned "Mr. Adams tells us," furnished no reason at all, or insufficient reasons, if you please, for the measures recommended, and yet our profound statesman senator wishes to know, if he had not other and better reasons, which it might not be convenient to assign. The chairman, thereupon tells him, it was expected and hoped that an embargo would aid the executive in the negotiation with Mr. Rose, a gentleman who we are assured, had "come and upon a mission of subterfuge and preparation," and was "about to sail," with the "franchise of his diplomacy." This was reason No. 1 assigned by Mr. Chairman, and his reason No. 2, was that the embargo was intended as a substitution for the nonimportation act which had passed on such a day and been suspended, &c. "to these reasons," says Mr. A. "I yielded." And so Mr. A. agreed to report the embargo bill, being, as he supposed well assured, that Mr. Jefferson had better reasons for it, than those which he assigned.

This bill when reported into the senate, was opposed very feebly, "to be sure, but notwithstanding this opposition," was such, as to induce senator Adams very briefly to assign my reasons for assenting to the bill, "and we have them." The documents would not warrant, to his mind, "a sufficient to warrant the measure recommended in it. Having made this admission, (which certainly was not one of the reasons, as briefly assigned, for assenting to the bill) and referring to the existing state of things of public notoriety, "I observed," as reported by himself, and recommended the measure upon his responsibility, "what is now to be inferred from this?" "Had doubtless other reasons for it, which I was persuaded, were satisfactory." He adds "that with this view (what view?) convinced of the expediency of the bill, I was impressed with the necessity of its immediate adoption," and still more, that "it was a time out for deliberation but for action." This then, is Mr. Adams's own argument made in the senate of the United States, as reported by himself, and what conjurer can find in it, his reasons for assenting to the bill, other than this, that as the executive had recommended the measure upon his responsibility, he had doubtless other reasons, which Mr. Adams was persuaded were satisfactory, and therefore the senate ought to act without deliberating; which, I suppose, means without enquiring whether the President had any other reasons, and if he had, whether the reasons assigned, were better than those assigned by the majority of the senate, "we are told, by the majority of the senate concurred." Now with whose views? Surely not with Mr. Adams, for the only view in which he had presented the subject, or in which he had presented itself to his mind, was that it was a strong and severe measure, which "the two documents with the message were not sufficient to justify," nor were these views, with which a majority of the senate concurred, the views or reasons of General Smith, in committing which to the executive, "my allusion to the recommendation of the executive upon his responsibility, and to my confidence in it, was purposely made in general terms, (and no wonder it should be understood as it was), when it would bear no other construction;" that it had reference to the reasons which had been assigned to me in the committee by the chairman—These reasons, he did not specify, and certainly the majority of the senate, could not concur in them as they did not hear them.—Of course these views, could not be the views of Mr. Jefferson, if indeed he had any other views, than those disclosed, he being generally understood to be impossible for a man to have views, or to concur in views that are hidden from him. The words charged by Col. P. to have been uttered by Mr. Adams in the debate, the latter does not deny. And he more over admits, that they deserve all the severity of Col. Pickering's commentary, if read "when detached from this context, and from the explanation I have now given."—The object then of this appendix, "to give 'this context' and this explanation, and to Mr. Secretary Adams has been most anxious to establish the charge brought against him, he could not have revised a happier expedient. But Mr. Adams thinks that upon this occasion, the rules of etiquette have been disregarded—Mr. Pickering ought at the time to have called upon him to explain. This would have been absurd to ask an explanation, of what required and could receive no explanation.—No man could have been more explicit, eye, intention, and all that, than Mr. Adams, who is to be done with all exceptions, words altered in debate. What words exceptions made to Col. Pickering? Nobody pretends that they were exceptional to that majority which concurred, with the speaker in his views, or who, we are left to infer, rested the whole merits of the embargo, upon his precious moroccos. It is told to us, that this old offender has been guilty of a breach of order, has violated "rules founded on principles which every man of a fair and honourable mind feels himself bound to observe, and they apply with a peculiar force to debate, with respect to those who are to be done with all exceptions." And in what did this breach of order consist? What rule is violated by this declaration of Col. Pickering made out of the speaker's mouth? "No man shall be called to account in any other place for words spoken in the senate." Now, what is the first place, does say "body" believe that Mr. Adams would ever have explained these words, especially if he had been obliged to do so, to the cabinet? No—let us tell it to the

people, and to the legislature of Massachusetts, who would very soon have to select Mr. Adams, (if it was deemed expedient to give him an office immediately), or to dismiss him from the public councils, and thus render his miraculous conversion of little value to those whom he was thereafter to serve—here and here alone was the mighty offence. It is by no means certain that the disclosure did not prove of serious injury to the party complaining. But for this disclosure, who can tell how much sooner a mission to Russia might have been determined upon? And is it really true, that this rule of silence, forbids a member to repeat what he says in the words uttered by a member in his place? Is this profound statement so profoundly ignorant of the meaning of a rule, which any person having the slightest acquaintance with the meaning of the rules of our legislative bodies, and with the rights of both people and senators in our free country, cannot help understanding? Let all that the appendix says upon this subject, be pondered—connect with it, the celebrated letter on etiquette, and then let those who value the liberties of the nation say, whether a man who thinks and feels as Mr. Adams does, is fit to be the Chief Magistrate of a free people?

A CITIZEN.  
Extract of a letter from a person of great respectability residing in Washington, to a friend in New York, dated August 13, 1824.

"You ask me to give one good reason why you should prefer Mr. Crawford to Mr. Adams. Temper, I should say, was a sufficient ground for preference, even were the talents of the two equal. The experience of life, must have seen even, in private life, the fatal effects of an irritable, high and ungoverned temper, and acknowledge that no passion, no vice, subverts and perverts the judgment so completely as this unhappy constitutional disease, shall I call it? That Mr. A. is often the very slave of high temper, no one pretends to deny. Mr. C. could not transact business with him, and more than on one occasion Mr. C. was called in as a pacificator, and an interpreter of his views and sentiments, which were rendered obscure by his violence.—Mr. N. was further declared, on leaving this country, that nothing would induce him to return as Secretary of State. Some of the greatest errors of his history were the effects of high temper. Now allowing all other considerations to be equal, I think this is one good and sufficient reason why Mr. C. should be preferred. But let us compare the men. Mr. C. is a man of strong, solid, clear and consistent views. He has no pretensions to brilliancy of genius, but there is few who equal him in soundness of judgment. His mind is enlightened and enlarged by a practical knowledge of men and things, rather than by books—a knowledge acquired in the active scenes of life, and not in the studies of the closet. The warmth of his affections, the benevolence of his feelings, but above all his frank and communicative disposition, his free and cordial manners, while they display the immensity of his heart to others, irresistibly open the hearts and characters of others to him. Such dispositions, and the manners resulting from them, are the gifts of nature, and although we pity, we ought not to blame those to whom nature has not been equally kind. But yet it is evident that, whatever may be a man's wisdom and talents, they are comparatively of little use to him if they are hid from the perception of others, by a cold and reserved disposition, which is unfortunately the case with Mr. A. Meet the two men in a crowded room, as I have often met them—look at that tall and commanding figure in the centre of the circle, his face illuminated equally by intelligence, and good humour—the moves around, conversing freely and abundantly with all who approach him; and there is such a kindness and cordiality in his manner, that all who can, do approach him, and are irresistibly led into a free discussion and communication of sentiments.

Now look at that other gentleman; his hands folded behind him, standing as close, erect, and quietly against the wall, for hours together, as if he was nailed there, the muscles of his face as rigid as if made of iron, his heart as cold as ice, his countenance so austere and serious, that you might suppose him to be standing amid enemies, instead of friends;—when any one approaches, and makes a formal bow, a stiff nod of the head is reciprocated, accompanied by a few monosyllables. As for shaking hands, that is out of the question, for the Secretary's hands are secured behind his back, while his whole manner proclaims, "touch me not."—Now tell me freely, which of these men do you like best? to which could you most easily be known your sentiments upon your views?—without—I do not your heart opened by the countenance and manner of the one, and shut up by the countenance and manner of the other? I am sure it is—and if one individual feels this effect, every individual more or less will feel it. Which, then, of these two men will become best acquainted with human nature?—a science more necessary for the government of men, than the whole circle of sciences beside? Now it is here that Mr. C. has the decided advantage over Mr. A. In all other respects, in all knowledge received from books, the former is inferior to the latter; tho' inferior to the generality of men, only in the proportion that Mr. A. is to a superior scholar, but of bad literary taste; and is said to be a man of solid and extended learning—he is certainly a domestic and moral man; at least I have never heard even his greatest enemies say anything to the contrary.

"Mr. Crawford is too unyielding in his principles and morals to seek either his own advantage or to promote that of others at the expense of strict, rigid justice, and this is the great cause of the opposition, by that innumerable host who seek for special favour, with no pretensions but their own wants and necessities. When Aristides was turned out of a similar office, at Athens, it was for the same reason; so too strict, too rigid, too economical. Afterwards when he was re-elected, by way of trial or example, he was more lavish of the public treasure, and became popular. He remarked, "it is now I deserve to be demised from the public service; for it is now, that instead of performing, I neglect my duty." The world is still the same; its nature is more easily bought than sold. But our American rulers, as he has been called, will, I trust, show, by his success, that the American people are more virtuous than the Athenians.

"I am not sure of those who think, that to elevate one man, it is necessary to abate his opponent; and, therefore, I have nothing to say against Mr. A. who, I have no doubt, is a learned man, though not so well calculated as Mr. C. to promote the best interests of our country. In difficult straits, or in a stormy sea, I would never place at the helm, a man whose violent temper was apt to overturn his judgment, lost, in times of danger, and in moments of irritation, he might overturn the vessel also."—N. Y. Ev. Post.

A REMARKABLE FACT.  
Amidst the torrents of abuse which have been poured upon Mr. Crawford by the advocates of the other candidates, the only charge which has been placed in a tangible shape, and which has not been refuted, is, that he possesses so much the confidence of his own party as to have received from them a nomination in their usual mode; and the greatest reason assigned for the support of Mr. Adams is, that he has been brought forward as his friends would pretend—no one knows how and has not the confidence of the consistent men of any party!—Del. Gazette.

#### FAMINE IN GALWAY, IRELAND.

From the Galway Advertiser.  
It is with great regret we are obliged to write upon this subject, but the fact is, that our people famish, not only in the midst of plenty, but in the prospect of superabundance. In consequence of the representations made to Government by the Roman Catholic Clergy, of the state of the distress in this neighbourhood, and the humane dispositions of some persons who were pleased to contradict the fact, and say that none existed, his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant was graciously pleased to send down Commissary General Lusk, to inspect and inquire into the actual state of the poor in this district, and to report to his Excellency the result. On the 22d instant, this gentleman arrived here, and after making some inquiries, he proceeded to Oughterard, 14 miles west, and such was the distress and misery which he witnessed there on his arrival, that he sent an express the same night, for a quantity of oatmeal to be immediately sent him to keep the people alive!

This humane, this excellent gentleman, was shocked at the spectacle of human misery which he witnessed, and presented to his Excellency a memorial, in which he laid down in the best manner, unable to move for want of food, and signed to die. No pen could describe the pain which he beheld—the picture was too appalling for human nature to sustain himself, he was unmanned; the heat of pity ran down his cheek, every vessel which he and his associates possessed was instantly distributed to stay the hand of death, and when he returned to breakfast, he found it impossible to taste an atom of food; the recollection of what he had seen sunk deep in his mind, and sensible of the situation of the destitute, he could think of nothing but their immediate relief.

The commissary General having made his arrangements at Oughterard, and having had a supply of 30 tons of oat meal loaded in the town, he returned here, when an early hour, one of the Roman Catholic clergy sent him in a report of upwards of two hundred families in one parish, who were in an actual state of want, many of whom had not tasted food for the day before—and had the Commissary General waited in town that day, it was the intention of the other clergy to make known to him the state of their parishioners, but we understand he had proceeded towards Westport.

While this distress exists in this neighbourhood, cargoes of oat meal are shipped off every day; the Eldon, of Wick, loaded here some time back for Belfast, was sent upon its arrival, it was not wadded there, and the vessel was chartered again to take it to Liverpool—Upon arrival there, the master was preparing to discharge, when he learned that the market was overstocked with the article. And after a good deal of negotiation, the master was again chartered to go with his cargo of oatmeal back to Belfast, from whence we have not yet learned whether it is to be sent in search of the mouth to consume it—and there is a vessel now loaded here with a cargo of oatmeal for London to feed pigs, while our people pine and perish for want of food.

#### REVELATIONS.

The following remarkable story is "regarding the route of the" notwithstanding its possibility, the incredulous editor of the Boston Courier will doubtless believe it:—"A boy named Butler, in Ancaster, at Mr. Templeton's, had a jug of water stolen by the boy, who being thirsty took a hearty draught, and swallowed this reptile, feet long—it was alive in his belly for a hour after and observed moving; the boy continued to have fits for some time Doctor Hamilton, of Ancaster, was sent for, and killed the snake by administering oil. The boy has since passed the snake in pieces."

From the Norfolk Beacon of August 18. A singular display of the goodness and power of Almighty God, at a Camp Meeting held on Tangier Island, August 15th, 1824.

"Miss Narcissa Crippin, a highly respectable young lady, nineteen years of age, and a zealous christian, was, on the evening of the 15th instant, at about eight o'clock, so operated on by the spirit of God, that her face became too bright and shining for mortal eyes to gaze upon, without producing the most awful feelings to the beholders. It resembled the reflection of the sun upon a bright cloud. The appearance of her face for the space of forty minutes was truly angelic, during the time she was silent, after which she spoke and expressed her happy and heavenly feelings, when her dazzling countenance gradually faded, and her face resumed its natural appearance.—The writer of this paragraph was an eye witness of the circumstances above stated—such a sight he never expected to behold with mortal eyes, and to first trace the ability of mortal man. Was she remained in the situation above described, she was seen by more than two hundred persons, a few of whom have subscribed their names hereto.

Wm. Lee (Rev.)  
Wm. E. Bayly  
John Bayly  
The contents of the New Zealand Gazette published in many of the papers in this city to be a fabrication.

#### MR. ADAMS' REASONS

FOR TURNING DEMOCRAT.  
To the Editor of the Md. Gazette.  
Mr. Editor, you will oblige me by inserting the following in your paper. I extracted it from a Baltimore paper of the 18th ultimo.

As your correspondent, "Greene," who so eagerly pointed upon the Jackson Address of the Baltimore Committee, has by this time fairly whetted his teeth for a keener morsel; and it would be ungenerous to let him have his work done, to promise him a little fatigue in a labour which seems, as far as he has worked, to promise him no little good, while his colleagues remain of much more difficult digestion; as the address is so objectionable to him because it simply denounces Mr. Adams "as the son of his father," and delicately and honourably refuses (as such a production should,) to state the personal objections, to which his favourite is unfortunately so much exposed, I think I have to day hit upon some amusing hints for the benefit of the committee that "refuse to elevate their own favourite by leaving the merits of other candidates," and add in his third number, "writes, at the main object of his essays, 'the attack not upon the address, but upon the candidate. He asks—'Was General Jackson distinguished during Washington's administration? Did he rise above mediocrity? Was he distinguished by his eloquence or his profound legal attainments? Has he given any exhibition of talent, or risen above the majority of his colleagues in the Senate? Your correspondent if he desires it, that the people's candidate was as honourably, as able, and perhaps as creditably engaged, as his idol Mr. Adams, during his early training for the Presidency, though he was not then employing his rising talents against Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Barlow, in such beautiful effusions as 'Dusky Gully' and the Salt Mountains. In the meantime, I refer your correspondent to the Boston Standard, page 9 for the following strain of Mr. Adams' eloquence, addressed to a gentleman of very high standing in New York, about the time that he apostatized from his party, and went into caucus for Mr. Madison.

"It was in vain," (he said), "to contend with the Democratic party as a party, the people were with them—and to succeed, we must take side with them—our talents will induce them to embrace us—we should in that case be brought into power, and the government may then be able to conform to our views; and this is the course I mean to pursue, and that which I recommend to you." The answer was—"You may, but I never will pursue such a course."

"This declaration made at New York is essentially the same as that stated in the Standard of the 29th ult. to have been made at the table of an illustrious citizen in Massachusetts, which was probably made too, in the same year, to wit, 1807, when Mr. Adams was for the last time, on his way to Congress. These declarations having been made in different places and some months apart, prove a settled and digested project of Mr. Adams to turn democrat to get into power, and to use this power to subvert the present form of government for one more conformable to his views. He actually made his clumsy sermon a short time afterwards, he has since obtained some power, and it is now sought, in accordance with this project, and it depends on the people if he shall be allowed to proceed to its consummation."

What think you sir, of the immaculate purity of that man's sentiments, who could deliberately avow such principles, and as deliberately act upon them? I have in my possession a variety of matters alike indicative of the consistency, the integrity, and the disinterestedness of Mr. Adams' political life, which will be presented "Greene," if he can find the leisure and strength to travel through them. First in order, I promise him a full length portrait of Mr. Jefferson, drawn by Mr. Adams during his profound leisure at the Bar, where he never exhibited the slightest proof of the legal attainments, talents and eloquence, in which "Greene" insinuates that General Jackson was so deficient.

When the critical action manifested in the direction of the Jackson Address to "Greene" doubtless can find the delicate morsel of his friend Mr. Adams above alluded to: and if he desires it, in my next I shall submit a few extracts, and solicit a review of them. In his true notice of the Jackson Committee. TRUE BLUE.

#### CHARLES X.

"Charles X. King of France and Navarre."—The person, who attempted a short time since, under the above pompous title, to sow the seeds of discord among foreign people in this country, to reinstate him in his sovereignty, is a poor in sane French emigrant, who once served in the cavalry and imperial guard of Napoleon, as appears by a statement lately published by his brother in England.

#### FRANCE—ANTIQUITIES.

In digging a short time since, for the foundation of the steps of the new church, to be erected at St. Germain-en-Laye, a discovery was made, upon the site of an ancient-chapel, of three leaden boxes, upon one of which was the following inscription:—"Let not a portion of de chair et de perles nobles du corps de Saint Jacques Stever, second du nom, Roi de la Grande Bretagne, ne le 23 Octobre MDCXXXIII, decede en France, a Saint Germain-en-Laye, le 16 Septembre MDCCI." The discovery, upon being informed of this discovery, repaired to the spot, and in the presence of the Governor of the Chateaux, the Rector of the Parish, and several members of the Municipal Council, proceeded to the translations of these remains, which were deposited under the high altar of the temporary church. Upon referring to the archives of the town, it was found, which stated that the Prince died on that day at St. Germain-en-Laye, and that his brains and entrails were deposited in his church. It is certain that one of the other boxes contains the remains of the Princess Louise Marie of England, daughter of James II. who died at St. Germain, on the 17th of April, 1712. It is said that some English nobles proposed to erect a monument upon the spot, where the remains of the Princess will be deposited.