

From the New-York Patriot
In the "Apostrophe" Diadem paper of the 16th instant, we were presented with a very interesting "Sketch of John Quincy Adams." This "Sketch" becomes highly important to the "Republican People" of the United States at this time. It affords ample facts of actual dates, of the early monarchical education of the said John Q. Adams. His present distant, cold appearance, and the general outline of his early impressions and present cast of character, may be correctly and very naturally drawn from the said "Sketch," viz:

In 1778, in the ELEVENTH year of his age, the "Diadem" paper says, he went with his father John Adams to monarchical France, and remained there 1 year & 6 months. In November, 1779, he again accompanied his father to France, and was put to school in Paris. His father went to Holland from Paris, and J. Q. Adams was put to school in Amsterdam, and afterwards in the University at Leyden. This comprised also about 1y&6m.

In 1781, J. Q. A. went from his school at Amsterdam, as private secretary to Judge Dana to Russia, then only 14 years old. He was then at the Russian Court about 1y&2m.

In 1783, J. Q. A. again joined his father in Holland and resided there, and in England and France, until 1785. A further Court education of about 2 years.

In 1785, J. Q. Adams returned home, after an absence of about 6 years and 2 months' moral, critical tuition in Courts, together with the instructions of his father on those principles—we now forbear to detail 6y&2m.

In 1791, the "Diadem" says that, J. Q. A. (then aged 24) was appointed "Minister resident" to Holland; his father then being Vice President. He remained in Holland about 3 years.

In 1794, President Washington nominated J. Q. A. to Lisbon; but his father J. Q. Adams made their court in various ways to Holland, to the Court of Prussia, instead of Portugal, as Minister. He remained at Berlin until 1801, at which time his father lost the Presidency, for his monarchical notions, and the rigid execution of strict laws, which were made to secure his person from the "POPULACE." J. T. Jefferson became the President, and J. Adams had, immediately previous, recalled his son from Prussia; he having there received a further Court education of about 7 years.

The total amount of which service at foreign Courts, according to the "Diadem" American paper is 16y&1m.

"Thus we are happily informed of a fair title, and true inheritance of nobility—that, at the age of thirty-one, John Q. Adams, now the candidate for the Presidency of this our plain Republic, had been sixteen years and two months (more than one half his life time) out of the range of acquiring a practical knowledge of the progress of our Republican institutions!"

When President Jefferson became firmly seated in the "GENERAL POWER," both John Adams and his son J. Q. Adams made their court in various ways to Mr. Jefferson; though he never appointed his son to any office. Mr. Madison, however, appointed J. Q. Adams, as a FEDERALIST, and in compliance as is usual in such cases, and in company with H. Clay and J. Russell, two Republicans, to negotiate the treaty of Ghent. In this negotiation Mr. J. Q. Adams came to an open rupture with J. Russell—principally because of Mr. Adams' proposition to give the English the right and the use of the navigation of the Mississippi, to secure to the Eastern States the fisheries of Newfoundland. He was happily frustrated in his attempt as appears by the said treaty of Ghent.

We are informed that, in 1797, Mr. J. Q. Adams married a lady in London, the daughter of Mr. Joshua Johnson, our Consul at the English Court. Now after all this, can we wonder that Mr. J. Q. A. after Mr. Monroe made him Secretary of State, attempted to set up and establish a Court etiquette at Washington according to Court usage in Europe, viz—that the Secretaries of State, Treasury, War, and the Navy, and their ladies, should take precedence of the members of our Senate and members of Congress and their ladies. We have here a clear view of the effect of an early education. He appears never to have learned that the sovereignty of the people existed next to themselves in their immediate representatives; but was led to believe that here, as in Europe, the Ministers (of Kings) were superior to the people. One of the Editors of the "Diadem" received a like youthful education, and mistakes in the same way! This J. Q. A. will never do for the President of our Republic, Government! Republicans should see his letter to Vice President Tompkins on this subject of etiquette—search for it and read it carefully. Will Republicans consider so far in this said federal republican candidate for the Presidency, J. Q. Adams, as to place upon his head, in fact, and reality—"The American Diadem?" That Mr. Adams is a counterfeit Republican is the most sincere belief of

AN OLD CITIZEN.

N. B. We thank the "American Diadem," for the matter of the above "SKETCH."

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.

Every day our prospect brightens with respect to the Grand Canal. The Commissioners appointed by the President have ascertained beyond a shadow of doubt, the practicability, nay the facility with which the project can be carried into effect, and the deep interest which every real statesman seems to take in it, convinces us that it will be no great while ere it is brought to issue. A letter received in town from Francis S. Key, Esq. affords the information that the waters of the Yohogony have been found all sufficient—Metropolitan.

SHAKING HANDS.

At a late duel in Kentucky, the parties discharged their pistols without effect; whereupon, one of the seconds interposed, and proposed, that the combatants should shake hands. To this the other second objected as unnecessary; for, said he, their hands have been shaking this half hour.

Communicated for the National Intelligencer.

BY A CITIZEN OF MARYLAND.

From present appearances, viewed with candour, and warranted by circumstances of recent occurrence, and information from all quarters, derived from the most unquestionable sources, the following statement approximates more nearly the true state of things, in regard to the Presidential Election, than any other I have seen, and is submitted to the intelligent and unprejudiced of all parties.

	CRAWFORD.		JACKSON.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
Maine	3	—	—	—
Rhode Island	4	—	—	—
New York	36	36	36	36
Delaware	3	—	—	—
Maryland	3	—	—	—
Virginia	24	24	24	24
North Carolina	15	15	15	15
Georgia	9	9	9	9
	96	87	69	67

	ADAMS.		CLAY.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
Maine	9	6	—	—
New Hampshire	8	8	—	—
Massachusetts	13	15	—	—
Vermont	7	7	—	—
Connecticut	8	8	—	—
Rhode Island	4	—	—	—
New Jersey	8	8	—	—
Maryland	7	5	—	—
	66	57	—	—

From this view it will be seen that Mr. Crawford's lowest vote will exceed any other candidates' highest vote by 13 votes, and will consequently give him additional claims on the House of Representatives, should the election unfortunately go there. It will also be seen that the errors of Mr. Clay can save us, from this alternative, by throwing their weight into the scale of Mr. Crawford, and which they cannot do by giving their votes to any other candidate. It is further evident that Pennsylvania, the backbone of the nation, with New Jersey, and any one of the New England States, save Rhode Island, can, without the aid of Mr. Clay's friends, elect Mr. Crawford; whereas, it would require all the states friendly to Mr. Adams to elect Gen. Jackson, or all the states friendly to Gen. Jackson to elect Mr. Adams.

I forbear saying any thing on the probable result of an election by the House of Representatives, because I rely on the good sense of the nation to avert an event so fraught with danger. CORRECTOR

From the National Intelligencer.
We have not ventured to offer our readers any calculations of probabilities in regard to the result of the pending election of President and Vice President of the United States. We have our opinion of the subject, it is true, which is worth no more than the individual opinion of most of our readers, and we do not, therefore, intrude upon them further than now to say, that every thing we see confirms our belief that the nomination by Republican Members of Congress will receive a decidedly larger number of votes of the Electors, than any other, if it do not receive a majority of the whole number.

The calculations of a correspondent, are not too favourable we should think, to Mr. Crawford.

An intelligent gentleman, in a Northern city, who has just returned home from an excursion Eastward, writes to the Editors thus: "In Connecticut, Mr. Crawford is gaining friends every day, as well as in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and I shall not be surprised if all of them give their votes for the Democratic Candidate." The writer of this is not, that we know, favourable to the claims of Mr. Crawford.

A letter, dated the 21st of August, from one of the most intelligent gentlemen living in the most populous part of the State of North Carolina, gives the strongest assurance that the Electoral Ticket nominated by the Republican Members of the Legislature, will prevail by a decided majority. He adds, that the new Members of the Legislature, whose election is just over, are almost to a man in favour of Mr. Crawford.—This information may be entirely relied upon.

Crawford delegates, to meet at Trenton, to nominate candidates for congress and presidential electors, have been appointed in Sussex county, New Jersey. Del. Gaz.

The change offering in the State of New Hampshire, within a few weeks on the Presidential question is matter of surprise. We are now convinced, that whatever ticket shall prevail the people of New Hampshire will be best pleased at the election of Mr. Crawford—we are solemnly of the opinion that the people of New Hampshire WILL NOT choose Electors who are known to be pledged for Mr. Adams.—N. H. Pat.

ON INDIGESTION.

The food which should be avoided by dyspeptic people is that which is tough, acrid, oily, and mucilaginous. The flesh of full grown animals is more healthful than that of young, except beef. Fish is not easy of digestion, nor is it so nutritive as is generally imagined. Venison is good, and so is game, and eggs, in moderation. Soft bread is not so good as stale, or biscuit. Fresh vegetables, from their tendency to ferment, are bad; and so are home made wines. Cold fruit are bad, particularly the melon. Grapes, strawberries, gooseberries, and currants are the whole somest. Turtle, mock turtle, and all other soups, as well as fat, cheese, milk, butter, &c. should be scrupulously avoided. Plum-pudding, dumplings, and all boiled flour, are poison to dyspeptic people. Drink should not be taken at meals, unless thirst calls for it: much fluid diluted with gastric juices too much, and weakens their power. This is the reason that tea is so injurious, for many take three, four, and five cups at a meal. Cider, when it is really good, is a wholesome drink. As a general rule, eating moderately should be observed, and not so often as people imagine; three or four hours at least should pass between the meals. London Med. Adv.

RHODE ISLAND.

From the Providence (R. I.) Beacon. It holds, and it is weak in the extreme, the opinion in this town to attempt any thing to disguise public sentiments relative to the Presidential contest. It is silly in the partisans of John Quincy Adams to make an effort to impose upon the citizens of Rhode Island, the belief, that the citizens will receive the electoral vote of Rhode Island at the approaching political contest. There was a time when Mr. Adams was quite a popular man in Rhode Island, but that time is past, it has fled forever.—We shall not undertake to say which of the several candidates will be supported by this State. Present appearances, however, speak volumes in favour of Mr. Crawford, and if he receives our vote we shall not be surprised.

The citizens of Rhode Island will not support a political apostate, a political shuffler, or a man who has uniformly withheld the expression of his sentiments in reference to National Industry, and home protection, and they will not support John Quincy Adams, because they know he is opposed to the Tariff.

Henry Clay of Kentucky, is next to Crawford, and is gaining ground fast, and there is a great prospect of his transcending Mr. Crawford, and all things considered, he is at present most likely to obtain the support of the whole nation.

There is no state in the Union, where public sentiment has been more completely misrepresented than in Rhode Island, and it is to be corrected those misrepresentations that we are induced to make these remarks.

If public Journals can be depended upon as expressive of public sentiment, Mr. Adams has never had a majority of political friends in this state. Of the five political prints in this town, but two have supported him, and one of them is about going over to Mr. Clay.* Of the eight in this state, but three have ever espoused his claims. These are facts, incontrovertible, and incontestible, and are here candidly stated, at the risk of being charged with wandering from our tract, that it may be known, that the "Voice of Rhode Island" does not, and has not, declared for that political apostate, Mr. John Quincy Adams.

A majority of Rhode Islanders

*The editor of this print, but two days since avowed his predilection for Mr. Clay, and said he was sorry that he never appeared for Mr. Adams.

From the National Intelligencer.

NEW JERSEY.
Proceedings at a large and respectable meeting of the Republicans of the county of Salem, in New Jersey, at which, among other resolutions, the following were adopted:

Resolved, That we will support the Election of WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, because, by honest and persevering exertions, without the aid of wealth or influential friends, he has risen from a station of obscurity to a high place in the Nation's confidence.

Because, from the year 1795, to the present time, he has been a decided and unwavering Democrat.

Because, he and his political friends have effected a reduction of the United States' Army to a reasonable peace establishment; have prevented the execution of the expensive projects of the Secretary of War, and have reduced the exorbitant expenditures of custom-house officers, thus saving the necessity of loans, or increased taxes upon the People, & producing a surplus revenue for the payment of the national debt.

Because, he is the friend of Jefferson, of Madison, of Macon, of Pennington, of Dickerson, of Ruggles, of Lowrie, and, in short, of the most experienced and worthy Democrats of the country.

And because he is the regular and principal candidate of the great democratic party of the Union.

Resolved, That we will support ALBERT GALLATIN for Vice-President, because he is one of the Fathers of the Democratic party, who stood forth in defence of the People's rights, when many had not courage to do so; and because he is a profound Statesman, having the same political views as Jefferson and Crawford.

Extract from a New Jersey paper.

It may be said that public opinion in New-Jersey is strongly in favour of Mr. Adams. I admit that we hear more said of him than of Mr. Clay; and that at present he may have a larger number of advocates; but that public opinion is decidedly made up in his favour, with the majority, or even with a very large portion of our citizens, I deny. Because the editors of our many papers give their individual opinions in his favour, that is no conclusive evidence that the great body of the people go with them. There are indeed reasons why Mr. Adams should be more talked of than Mr. Clay. The former has for six or eight years held the office of Secretary of State, hitherto the high road to the Presidential chair; his friends have taken for granted that the American people must necessarily make him President, because he is Secretary of State.—Besides, the most influential papers in the State, which in some measure give a tone to others, may be supposed to be a little under the influence of the Department of State, (I do not mean any corrupt influence); they publish the laws of the Union, and may very naturally be favourably disposed to their patron. A presentiment in favour of Mr. Adams has consequently existed in New Jersey for the last four or five years. But what has existed for all that time, or does now exist, from real conviction after mature and deliberate consideration, in any considerable portion of the people, no person will assert. This sentiment in favour of Mr. Adams, like every other sentiment not glaringly wrong, which people imbibe, has moved on of itself, there having been no opposition of any other candidate. In this way the Secretary of State and the future President have been identified in New Jersey. But the people have lately begun to reflect and deliberate on the subject: the other candidates are found to have friends and advocates; and the more the people do reflect and deliberate, the more is the current of public sentiment liable to be diverted from Mr. Adams.

The number of blacks in the United States is about two millions; and their annual increase is said to be fifty thousand.

OHIO.

The prospect of Mr. Crawford's success appears to be brightening in every direction, notwithstanding the unfair manner in which he has been treated by his relentless enemies—their clamour about minority caucuses, &c. &c. It never before appeared so likely, as it does at present, that he will be our next President. In Ohio, he is gaining very warm and highly respectable friends. Zanesville Messenger.

EMIGRATION TO HAWAII.

The beautiful new brig De Witt Clinton, capt. Bastow, 300 tons burthen, belonging to Wm. Porter, of New York, sailed on Thursday for Port-au-Prince, with one hundred and twenty free coloured men and women, who are emigrating to Hawaii with a view of bettering their condition.

Col. Francis S. Huger of South Carolina, who distinguished himself by his efforts to release Gen. La Fayette from his imprisonment in the Castle of Olmutz, is among the passengers in the ship Carolina, arrived below Philadelphia from Charleston.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia—Sept. 31.

The arrival of General La Fayette in this city will present probably the most numerous cavalcade ever witnessed in this country. The procession will consist of the troops and volunteer infantry of the city and vicinity—those from the counties of Bucks, Schuylkill, Berks, Montgomery, Chester, Delaware, Northampton, &c. &c. the troops from Woodbury, Salem, Bridge town, Burlington and Trenton, New Jersey and other towns adjacent.—The Cincinnati, Select and Common Councils of the city, and Corporations of the adjoining districts.—Red Men of Pennsylvania, lawyers, young men, butchers elegantly dressed and mounted, troops of carters, wagoners, draymen, &c. in uniform, and many other bodies too numerous to mention. The horse alone it is believed will amount to 15,000, and the whole cavalcade, including the vast assemblage of our citizens will be immense. There are to be thirteen arches; the Grand Civic Arch opposite the State House, is to be 100 feet in span and 60 feet high, elegantly illuminated with lamps of various colours. In the evening the city will be splendidly illuminated. It is expected the General will arrive the middle of this month, the 14th or 15th, and pass through one continued line from Trenton to this city, say 30 miles.—Patriot.

The great bell in the State House in Philadelphia, says the Philadelphia Gazette, has on it the following inscription:

"Proclaim liberty throughout the land, and unto all the inhabitants thereof."

By order of the assembly of the province of Pennsylvania.

PHILADA. RIDCLIFF

The motto is taken from Ezekiel, and is placed in one line, running round the bell. The sentence "By order of the assembly of the province of Pennsylvania," is placed beneath it, and also forms one line. The makers' names, and the date are in the order given above.

It is singular enough that this bell should be the first to announce the Declaration of Independence. It is rung on the second Tuesday of every October to summon the Freemen to the polls, and it will announce the arrival of La Fayette in Philadelphia.

FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Chariot, Captain Pratt, has arrived at Boston, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 2nd of July, bringing passengers to the 26th, of that month.

The London Sun states that the Emperor of Russia has conferred honours and rewards on a long list of French officers who were employed in the late Spanish campaign. This is considered an attempt to increase the influence of Russia in Europe.

The harvest in the north of England promised fair, some fields of barley had been cut.

The Medical Advertiser attributes the death of the King and Queen of the Sandwich Islands, to the prevalence of wet weather, and the moist atmosphere acting upon their lungs.

Hostilities against the Algerines, have been suspended, by the interposition of the force, with the view to effect an accommodation with Great Britain.

The Marquis of Hastings had arrived at Malta.

Mr Stratford Canning was expected to leave England in a few days for St Petersburg.

In the neighbourhood of Greenwich, and Deptford, there had appeared within a few weeks a set of fanatics, assuming the name of Briarmites, holding forth in the most public thoroughfares, and attracting multitudes of lookers on.

THE GREEKS.

The intelligence contained in papers, as well as that which reaches us by private channels, is highly favourable to the cause of the Greeks. The division among the Chiefs, in the Morea have been almost entirely healed, private feelings and interests being nobly suspended or stifled by the patriotic motive of uniting for the defence of the country against the common enemy.

Prom Cerigo it is asserted that a mutiny had broken out in the fleet of the Captain Pacha, and that that Turkish commander had been assassinated by his crew.

The Greek government having ratified the loan raised in this country, part of the money had been delivered at Misolonghi, and sent at Hydra. This reasonable supply would invigorate the military operations, and have beneficial effect on the spirits and comforts of the Greek troops.

Omer Brionis, in concert with the Pacha of Soutra, had offered to enter into an offensive and defensive alliance with the Greek government, proposing likewise to make to the Greeks the important cessions of Arta, Preveza, and the Five Wells, whilst Omer should establish the seat of his own independent power at Berat. Fresh accounts from Semlin and Belgrade still ascertained that Devich Pacha was signally defeated at Thermopylae, and to crown all these cheering and triumphant indications of the favourable progress and result of the campaign, advices from Alexandria asserted, that no preparations whatever are making for the embarkation of the threatened Egyptian expedition; that corps which could be embarked does not exceed 6000 men, and that, besides, it was never really intended to send this force to the Morea; but to Candia, which the Pacha of Egypt is endeavouring to conquer for himself.

United States Ship Franklin.

New-York, Sept. 1, 1824.
To the Editors of the N. Y. American.
Gentlemen—I observe in your paper of yesterday, some remarks on the arrival of the United States ship Franklin, under my command.

The estimation in which you profess to hold me, as there declared, entitles you to my acknowledgments & thanks; as also that you are among those editors who have abstained from assisting in the "circulation of those discreditable rumours," to which you allude.—However much I may lament the public and private circulation of such reports on my own account, through malice, envy, or ignorance, during an absence of three years, distant from the point of circulation four or five thousand miles, both as respects my own personal and official reputation, as established through a course of arduous service, in a period of 26 years, thro' three wars, and fifteen battles, I cannot but regret still more as a native patriot of these United States, the injurious effect of those reports abroad, on our national and naval character, as well as the exhibit it will make of the want of common justice and candour in our fellow-citizens, (the editors) in thus representing a national officer in a highly responsible command, on difficult and delicate foreign service.

The rumours to which you allude, have never before reached me; but they are, I understand, of such a nature, that if only one half of what is charged had been committed by me, I assure you this country would never have borne my footsteps, or you have been troubled with these remarks. Should, however, there appear any just grounds of complaint against my official duties or conduct during my command in the Pacific, they ought to be exhibited to the executive branch of the government, who has the power, and knows too well how much it comports with the interests of the nation, and the honour of the government, not to institute such inquiries, or require such explanations as shall satisfy themselves and the country of the justice of the allegations or the innocence of the officer.

To me it belongs to furnish, when called on, (if not done sufficiently already) such explanations and evidences as the nature of the case may require. I have the honour to be, respectfully, your obedient servant, CHAS. STEWART.

CHESAPEAKE & DELAWARE CANAL.
Two gentlemen of our acquaintance have just returned from a visit to this canal, and we are sure that it will gratify our readers to know with what success a work advances, which is of such importance to the future interests of Philadelphia. The excavation of the summit, or deep cut, the most difficult part of the line, has been conducted with a diligence and skill that are highly honourable to the contractors—the foundation of the tide lock on the Delaware was attended with more than ordinary difficulty, owing to the extreme softness of the soil, and the violence of the tide and storms from the open bay. This, however, has been surmounted, and the greater part of the foundation is laid. In general the persons employed on the work are in every respect competent and worthy: the engineer, Mr. Wright, is adding, if possible, every day to the distinguished reputation he obtained in New-York; the contractors at work on the line are, with few exceptions, executing their contracts with industry and skill. Our informants understood that a company who had not done so, were to be promptly dismissed, and we perceive by an advertisement that this has already been done.—Nat. Gazette.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO CANAL.
Extract from a letter to the Editors of the National Intelligencer dated.

"Cumberland, Aug. 31, 1824.
"I met with Mr. Secretary Calhoun and Major Roberdeau in Allegany county, a few days ago, on their way to the summit level, and accompanied them with a few other gentlemen. The Secretary visited Deep Creek, the Narrows at Hoop-Pole Ridge, both the streams of the Youghiogony, some of the head waters of Savage, and various other points; crossed the Back Bone to the mouth of Savage, and down the Potomac to this place.

"I have only time to say, that the Canal question may be considered as settled; and that there is sufficient water near the summit level for all the purposes of canal navigation.

"A new era is opening upon us, and this grand national work will, I have no doubt, go on speedily. There is a delightful scope of country for many miles near the summit level. Indeed, although I have known Allegany county for almost thirty years, I must say, that I never knew it before. It will some day be the most important county in Maryland.

"An experiment was made on Friday in the presence of the Secretary, by which it was ascertained that Deep Creek, below the Ridge, contains water sufficient to fill a lock sixty feet long, 10 feet deep, and 12 feet wide, in 13 minutes—this too, above Buffalo Marsh Spring Run—this too, in dry weather; for forty days an inch of rain had not fallen. It is ascertained, that both the Youghiogony and the mouth of Savage, there is enough water to fill thirty locks per hour.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS.
THURSDAY, SEPT. 9, 1824.

The Baltimore Morning Post.—The first number of this paper, edited by Paul Allen, esq. was issued in Baltimore on Monday last.

The Rev. William Hogan, former pastor of Saint-Mary's Church in Philadelphia, has lately married a Mrs. McKay, of Wilmington, North-Carolina. This is the reverend gentleman, about whom the congregation belonging to that church were at one time in a state of distraction, and who was excommunicated the Mother Church.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Baltimore to his friend in this city dated the 6th inst.

"The prospect of the National Candidate brightens every day. I have seen letters from both Maine and North-Carolina, they are of the most flattering description. I last week heard from a friend in Connecticut, and that you may the better understand the state of things there, I will transcribe a part of his epistle. He says, 'Mr. Crawford has many friends in this state—some of the most popular men in it are decidedly friendly to his election, and are now actively engaged in forming a Crawford Ticket. This has drawn upon them the censure of the Adams party; but they regard it no more than the Honest Patriot they support did the cruel persecutions which he has endured since his fellow-citizens announced him a candidate for the presidency. The Crawford Ticket will bear the names of some of the worthiest Republicans in this state, and however lightly its opponents may pretend to think of it, they secretly dread having to contend against it. Keep in good cheer about Connecticut, and bear in mind the old saying—'All's not lost that's in danger.'"

MR. ADAMS' REASONS FOR TURNING DEMOCRAT.

To the Editor of the Md. Gazette.

Sir—You were kind enough to publish in your last extract I sent you copy of the above lines. In corroboration of the truth of that part of it said to be a declaration made by Mr. Adams in New-York, and which embraces his reasons for attaching himself to the democratic party, I now send you another extract which shows that Mr. Adams, expressed himself in a similar manner in Massachusetts.—With this evidence of the sinister intentions of Mr. Adams staring me in the face, as a republican, I can never consent to vote for him. It would be sceptical and stupid in any man to say that he does not believe Mr. A. thus expressed himself—the evidence is too clear to admit of this. It charges him with having assigned these reasons in two different places distant from each other, and at two different periods. The charge is made against him by DIRECT individuals, remote from each other, yet on comparing their statements, I find that they correspond in substance, and almost in words. Can any man who is friendly to our present free and happy institutions, reconcile it to himself to support electoral candidates who are pledged to vote for a man who is in favour of a form of government, which would strip the people of their "whole power," and place it in the hands of their rulers? I presume this is the sort of government which Mr. Adams had in his mind's eye, when he wrote in favour of the "nation" "delegating their whole power" DEMOCRAT.

EXTRACT.
"THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE was an unfortunate and trouble some subject for Mr. Adams during his LEISURE AT THE BAR, in remarking upon which I omitted to mention in my last the essays of Publicola," of which enough is said, when it is observed that he calls "Mr. Jefferson the Prophet of democracy, and Tom Paine his Israel." But as we are upon the subject, I select from No. 7, the following expression of regard for the people's will "It will from the pen of Mr. John Quincy Adams, which even degrades them from the right to retain, much less to exercise any power.

"Considering the extreme difficulty with which a whole nation can be brought to act in their original character, it should seem that WISDOM MUST DICTATE TO THEM THE NECESSITY OF DELEGATING THEIR WHOLE POWER in such a man as is that it may be rendered beneficial to the nation, because WHATEVER POWER IS EXERCISED BY THE PEOPLE CANNOT BE EXERCISED FOR THEIR ADVANTAGE ANY MORE THAN TO THEIR INJURY."

Allow me, to furnish another small extract from the Boston Statesman, that the People may have further confirmation how much JOHN QUINCY ADAMS has always been their friend.

In the spring of 1807 Mr. Adams nominated at the Federal Caucus which nominated Christopher Gore for Governor, in opposition to the democratic candidate. About the same time, at the table of an illustrious citizen, now no more, he lamented the fearful progress of the democratic party and of its principles, and declared that "he had long meditated the subject, and had become convinced that the only method by which the democratic party could be destroyed, was by joining with it and urging it with the utmost energy to the completion of its views, whereby the result would prove to be that the people would be led to despise the principles and to condemn the effects of democratic policy, and then," said he, "WE MAY HAVE FORMED OF GOVERNMENT BETTER SUITED TO THE GENIUS AND DISPOSITION OF THIS COUNTRY THAN OUR PRESENT CONSTITUTION."

"Some of the guests who heard this declaration and have since frequently repeated it, are still living."