words and actions; but, my dear general, I can never do things in thousmall; I must be either a man or a mouse.

In 1798, when the lieutenant general and commander-in-chief repaired to Philadelphia to superintend his last army, unmindful of the dignity, wealth and splender, which crowded to greet his arrival, he paid the first visit to the prison house and Robert Morris Tho old man wrung the hand, of the chief in silence, while his tearful eye gave the welcome to such a home. The mouse was, indeed, in his iron-bound cage; but, in the United States of America, for Robert Morris to have been imprisoned, in character, the bars should have been of gold, How is this, Americans? Is it not the condemnation of Manlius on the Capitoline Hill; a crime which the heathen Roman dared not commit? The financier of the revolution, whose talent, whose credit sustained the cause of his country in that country's ut-most need. Whatever may have been his misfortunes, say his faults, did not his generous services plead like angels, trumpet-tongued, against the deep damnation' of such a home for his age? And, when broken-hearted, pennyless, friendless, and forgotten, his grey hairs descended in sorrow to the grave, how wasthe last duty paid to him we owed so much? How many of those who had basked in the sunshine of his prosperity, fed at his ever hospitable board, and drank of his ever flowing cup, followed his hearse? Where were the corporate bodies -where the long train of youth who were led up to pay their last homage to the republic's benefactor?

Another, and most valued friend of the chief, was Nelson of Virginia. He signed the declaration of inde pendence, and was a patrior, statesman and soldier.

At the commencement of the war of the revolution, general Nelson possessed a noble fortune; he lavished it in the cause of liberty. From his personal virtues, he had the most commanding influence in the state; he exerted it in rallying her sons, when a powerful foe invaded her soil-His weight of cha racter enabled him to unlock the coffers of avarice, and give their hoards to the aid of his country, when that country had neither a a dollar in her treasury, nor credit to obtain one. His plough was left in the furrow, that his horses might drag our munitions of wer; and when invited by Lafayette, to point the guns of a new battery at York, he directed them against the best house in town, because it was his own paternal mansion, and was supposed to contain the enemies of his country. Such were the virtues and services of Thomas Nelson. Having lived to witness the consummation of that independence which his pen had signed and his sword had earned, he closed his cyes in peace, leaving a very numerous family, and a fortune great ly impaired, by the vast sacrifices it had made for American liberty. And will the American reader believe, that the widow of such a patriot and such a man lives in Virginia-that very Virginia on which the name and character of Nelson sheds unfading lustre-that this venerable relict, now on the verge of human life, blind and poor, has yet to learn whether an emancipated country can be just, more than forty years not having sufficed to show them whether it can be grateful.

A Capt. Avery of Chatham, (Mass.) planted an Elm tree, which he has lived to see measuring 8 feet in circumference and 100 feet from the extremity of the branches on one side to their ex tremity on the other. It was planted 80 years ago.

WARTS.-Away with the idea, yo sons and daughters of reflection, that charms and witchcrafts are necessary to remove your Warts, rub them with spirits of turpentine and they will soon letsen—gradually decrease—yea, vanish for ever! [N. J. Advocate.

JOHN RANDOLPH, of Roanoke, arrived in Liverpool on the 14th of June, and on the 15th accompanied Mr. Huskisson, M. P. with about 400 ladies and gentlemen, on a steam-boat exentsion. Mr. R. appeared highly gratified with the attention which was paid him. An Irish gentleman asked Mr. Randolph, what would be the best cure for the miseries of freland. will give it to you in the words of the Bible, said Mr. R. "Unmuzzle the ox that trendeth out the corn." The Irish peasant is deprived of his due and proper share of the fruits of the earth." COMMODORE PORTER

Captain Mierken, of the brig Eliza, arriv at Philadelphia from Yera Oruz, states ed at Philadelphia from Yera Cruz, states, that he mail arrived at Yera Cruz, states, that he mail arrived at Yera Cruz, or the morning of his departure, with information, that Com. Porter had taken the command of the Mexican Navy on his own terms, and Lieut. Porter, his nephew, is appointed to the command of the Sloop of wat Guerrera, formerly the america built at New York. formerly the America, built at New York

CAPTAIN FRANKLIN'S EXPEDITION.

We are sure that the friends of Captain Franklin and his party, and the public at large, will be grainfied with the perual of the following letter from that excellent offi-cer to a scientific friend in London.

7th September, 1825, Lat. 65, 11, N. My dear sir, -1 do most heartily co tulate you on the prospect we had from Gar-ry's Island, of a perfectly open sea, without a particle of ice, as it is a particle of ice, as it is another step gained in confirmation of your much contested lip-pothesis. We saw nothing to stop the ships, but, on the contrary, every thing around us strengthened my hope of their effecting the passage. The Indians, indeed, have a re-port that between the Makenzie and Copper Mine Rivers there is a point that streches for to the Northward, which is generally sur-rounded with ice. If this he true, the shire rounded with ice. If this be true, the shine erhaps be checked in their progress for a thue, but I think they will not be alto-gether stopped, provided they have been enabled to get at the main shore to the east-ward from Regent's Inlet. No Indian, how-ever, with whom I have spoken on my reever, with whome have spoken on my re-cent visit to the sea an speak of this point, or of the obstruction, from his own observa-tion, and the report seems, like many others current among them, to have passed from generation to generation which at the first had but little grounding stand upon. The Indians in fact, know bothing of the coast, the knowledge of the scathore being entireby confined to the Esquimany with whom they have not as yet had any communication. They are employed during the summer in catching whales, and in other marine pursuits, to the eastward of the Mackenzie, to which I believe they return in the winter. Their neighbors, the Quarrellers of Macken Their neighbors, the Quarrellers of Macken-zie, on the Lancheose of the traders, resem-ble them very much in appearance, dress, and manners, and many of the Esquimaux words, which Augustus understood, were in use among them but, as is too often the case with the neighboring thibes of these Aborigines, they are almost always at war with each other. Fortunately for us, however, terms of peace were settled last summer between them and the Esquinaux, which we shall of course endeavour to strengtien, if we meet them together. The Quartellers were quite delighted at seeing Augustus with us, and assured us there would be no fear of the Esquimaux receiving us in a hostile manner, as they had already been apprised by them of our intention to visit their lands, and the reason for our doing so could be more fully ex plained by him than they could do. We saw many moose and reindeer, and large flocks of geese and swans at the mouth of the ri ver, which, no doubt are to be found on its low shores during the whole of the warm season; and probably the animal retire to

the woods in the winter, which are not far distant from the coast.

The long track of alluvial ground which is passed in the descent of the Mackenzie is Il covered with pines, even as high as 633 north which would afford good shelter for any animals. The rocky Mountains range is seen through nearly the whole course of the river, after passing the south branch of the Mackenzie, at no great distance from its banks, running in about W N. W. true direction; but they do not appear so high as I had been led to expect till you reach the sea, and then they attain an immense elevation, and seem to form the bably pass very near them next summer, and be able to give some account of them. If a judgment might be formed from a very distant view of two or three of the highes peaks, from their shape and appearance, I should suppose these to be volcanic. On Garry's island we found plenty of coal and bitumen, embodied in the black carth of which it is composed; but I find Dr. Rich which it is composed; out I mid Dr. Alea ards has given your cursory outline of the geology of the river and this lall, my im-perfect information on this point may there-fore be spared. I can only Thank you'll have more than once wished the expedition could transport some of the limestone cliffs that bound the five to the vicinity of the that bound the river to the vicinity of the Thames; we might then soon be earliched by contracting not only to supply the material for the New London Bridge, but also to satisfy the present rage for building, at a very cheap rate. We are now in the very bustle of finishing our own buildings, which, however, are not of stone. however, are not of stone, as you may sup-pose, but of wood. The house is situate close to the horders of the lake, for the convenience of the fishery, which is to be our main support, though we hope to catch a few reindeer on their march to the south next month.

My land friends, during my absence, have named the Louise Fort Franklin, which, at their solicitation, I have permitted to stand, their solicitation, I have permitted to stand, or I intended to have given it the name of Reliance. I have disclarged all the Canadian voyagers that Mr. Dease could spare, in order to reduce our establishment to toa small a number as possible; we are now, therefore, nearly a British party. All the men have conducted, themselves extremely well and they guite enjoy the service. We wells and they quite enjoy the service, W must endeavour to keep them as merry and active as we can during the winter. I can-not sufficiently praise the officers, who have been constantly on the alert, and most zealous in the cause as you will suppose from our having done what we have, and got scated here at such an early criod, nearly a month before the Compia re sevants get to their winter quarters. months from leaving Liverpool to the Art sea. JOHN FRANKLIN.

Captain Sheem of the ship Asia, arrived below, at Philadelphia. in 115 tlays from Madras, reports that actuaty of peace was signed between the Bill instead British on the 24th of February, Yandalos, 40 miles below Ava. The primares were all autored, ementy five lacks of supees paid down, agenty five more to be paid in one hundred days, and fifty lack in twelve months. The provings of Arrican, Martaban, Yai, Marque and Tavoy to be retained by the English.—The commissioner on the part of the Burmess was Dr. Price, the American missionary.

meso was Dr Arress, and a superior of the maindy which stelly caused the death of the Empress Elizabeth of Russia, is said to have been an ancurism of the heart.

INTERIOR OF AFRICA. is worthy of remark, that, by the success chains attended the efforts of Major Den y, and his enterprising fellow travellers, penetrate the interior of Africa, they ham, and he enterprising fellow travellers, to penetrate the interior of Africa, they have fully incertained the truth of the theory of advanced and so ingeniously supported by the entire travelled in Africa and Arabia some years ago, under the feigned name of Ali Bey, in the character of a Turkt namely, that there must exist an immerical Like of fea, in the central regions of Africa. The English travellers, above

of Africa. The English travellers, above mentioned, reached and examined an inte-terior Lake; 2000 miles long, and 150 broad, called take Tchad. If account be correct, this is one of the most remarkable takes in the world. It is thus described: [National Intelligencer.] [National Intelligencer.] It is situate in 16 deg. of E. longitude and 30 of N. latitude; it is about two thousands.

sand miles long from E. to W. by one hun-dred and fifty broad, and occupies nearly the precise position of Wangarat as laid down in Arrowsmith's Map, in which swamp the Joliba or Niger is supposed to terminate.

"It covers a surface about as large as the

two American Lakes, Erie and Ontario, both together. The Tchad receives a river called the Yeou, about fifty yards broad in the dry season, which has its source about four hundred miles distant in the S W and which was well ascertained not to be the Niger. Another river, six times as large, with a delay of fifty miles broad at its embouchure, flows into the Lake from the S. and is called the Shary, which may be, but most probably is not, the river alluded to What is rather a puzzling fact in physica geography, this Lake, though it has no ef-flux, is fresh, and yet saline incrustations incrustations are found in some parts of the country around, and small salt pools are found close to its Northern Margin.
"The Lake-Tchad has a number of isl

ands on its Eastern side, which are inhabited by the Biddomains, a race of piratical savages, who come in a fleet of a hundred boats, and rob or carry into slavery the People living near its banks. The Lake swells greatly when the periodical rains fall, and vast numbers of lions, elephants, and hymnas, driven from the retreats on its banks by the waters, destroy the small crop of the villagers, and earry of the cattle or the women who are sent to watch the fields.— Sometimes these animals attack the villa

. If this lake were 2000 miles long, and 150 wide, it would cover a surface equal to that of all the American lakes put together, beside leaving a very large surplus. 

DIRECT ELECTION OF THE PRESI-

DENT. The right of an intelligent people to elect, directly, their chief magistrate, is a princi-ple of democracy that cannot be denied nor misunderstood. From the first period o our independence down to the present day, this has been acknowledged by every true lover of his country, and every warm friend of republicanism. It is one of the purest and simplest principles of the democratic system. With all these things in its favour, it still appears rather singular that the fra-mers of the Constitution should have misunderstood the virtue and intelligence of the people; but we must impute it to that wholesome caution which restrains the mind from giving assent to a principle that has have always been in favour of restoring to the people the election of President. It is a purely democratic doctrine, and for this quality we love it. The present mode is clumsy—a wheel with a wheel—or even half a dozen wheels attending to accomplish that which sample one would do better. We should not be surprised if the next elec-tion for President of the United States turned on this democratic principles A candidate, together with his friends, pledging themselves to use their power and influence in restoring to the people this precious right, would certainly recommend himself very powerfully to their favour. The success, however, of the individual, would mainly depend on the confidence which the people were disposed to give to the pledge There is a majority in this state in favour of such a change in the constitution. Some, indeed, have attempted to explain it away, but they have not succeeded. We may a firm with some degree of certainty that the whole republican party of New-York are partial to that amendment of the constitution which would restore to the people the direct election of the President. The vote in the late District ticket is nearly conclusive on this point. There may be a few of our leading politicians averse to it, but they of the p N. Y. National Advocate.

EVERY WHY HAS ITS WEREFORE From the New-York Am

Tobacco Laws of England & Mr. Randolph It is said to have been the desire of Mr. Randolph, as well as that of all those interested in the growth of the staple article of the great states of Virginia and Kentucky, that it should not remain prohibited in Eng-

The word "prohibited" is used in this pa-The word "prohibited" is used in this paragraph because it is deemed not misapplied in a case where an article which only costs 3 a 5 dollars in the country producing it, as is the case with this stricle in America—is, when imported into England, subject to duties of seventy dollars, on the five dollar cost—more than 1300 per cent. The consequence has been, to confine the use of Tobacco among the rich—shout 120th of Tobacco among the rich-about 1-20th of

its population.
This may account for Mr. R's frequent visits to that country, and his last coaxing speeches—Should he succeed in opening the eyes of the British ministry to the injustice of thus shutting out from their kingdom one of the staples of our country, he will at least have done some service to the country in general, although he may have been op-posed to the particular administration of inposed to the p dividual men.

It is most surprising that the two great states above named have not particularly in-structed their representatives in congress on the British interdiction of this necessary and

the British intermiction of this necessary sind delightful drug.

If 40 per cent. be laid by us on any article of British growth, what a confusion among our British friends in America! Here are thirteen hundred per cent. on one of our as and shall not the voice be heard of a VERGINIAN! VIRGINIAN!

The Kentucky Reporter of the 24th Jely, says, that Isaac B. Deshit has nearly recovered from the wound which he inflicted on his throat.

Karnsand Gazette

ANNAPOLIS; THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1826.

SOLOMON GROVES, At the solicitation of many Voters, offers nimself as a Candidate to represent Anne-Arundel county in the next General Assembly.

CANDIDATES.

FOR ELECTORS OF SENATE.

For the City of Annapolis-Richard Har of Thos. and Doctor Dennis Chade. For Anne-frundel County-William H. Marriott, Horatlo Ridout, and Rezin Estep.

FOR DELEGATES TO THE ASSEMBLE.
Will. J. W. Compton Geo. Howard, of Drice, Abner Linthicum Charles R. Stewart Robert W. Kent John S. Williams Edward E. Anderson Solomon Groves

The following is the result of the election

held at the Banking House in this city on Monday last, for directors for the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and the Branch Bank at Frederick Town:

BANK DIRECTORS.

For the Farmers Bank of Maryland, for the Westeun Shore.

For Annapolis and Anne-Arundel County. Alexander C. Magruder, Henry Mayna-ier, James Shaw, Richard Harwood, of dier, James Shaw, Richard Harwoo Thos. John Ridgely, Thomas Harris.

Joseph Harris, St. Mary's county. Nicholas Stonestreet, Charles coun Richard Grahame, Calvert county. Francis M. Hall, Prince-George's county. Henry Howard, of John, Montgomery county.

Benjamin Hutherford, Frederick county Frishy Tilghman, Washington county. William M'Mahon, Allegany county. Thomas Harwood, Balting county. Henry Dorsey, Harford county. Directors for the Braftch Bank at Fre-

derick-town. John Tyler, John M'Pherson, Casper Mantz, William Ross, George Baltzell, tti-chard Potts, Henry Kemp, Joseph Smith, and Monic! Hughess

For the Md. Gazette.

Mr. Editor,
I perceive in your paper of the 3d inst.
a quotation from "The Register" of a previous date, in reference to a schism which is said to have taken place in the Methodist Episcopal Church in New-York.

It is not my intention on the present occa sion, to enter into the dispute which is the subject of that notice, but to prevent any misunderstanding on the part of your read ers in reference to the fact itself.

brought before the public, some have suposed that a schism has actually taken place in the Society at New-York; and to the a mount stated in the communication, that "sixty preachers," amongst others, had left the Society, and had thus connected them selves together, under a government of their own. A little attention to the communicasonableness of such a conclusion: they will perceive that this "memorable convention," instead of bear made up of members of the M. E. Chu ch, was composed of "dele gates from the different secessions" from said

Church.

Church is it distinctly understood that the M. E. Church is New-York has not experienced such a such a serious division as seems intimized in the communication copied into your paper. It can be made to appear, that of those "sixly preachers" who met in convention, that few, if any, of them, were at the time, members of our religious body, that page of them pages had. ous body; that some of them never have been members of our Church, and that others have been expelled from its communion, in years which are I found the latter statement on the fact that several preachers, who have been expelled from our Church, on charges which we need not name, have set up for themselves, and pretend that they have se-ceded from the Church, and that they are Reformers. Others of them may be true and honest in their endeavours to promote the glory of God.

It was to have been expected that in country like ours in a body so large as that of the M. E. Church, and especially considering the variety of materials of which our Society is composed, that unanimity of view and operation could not constantly prevails. That of the thousands who from time to ting have connected themselves with our religious institution, some would be found to differ from others, and differing in judg-ment to pursue a different path. Hence, at different times, because of different causes, actuated no doubt by different motives, som have been found to secode from the main body and to erect themselves into indepen dent, individual Societies. These have ge nerally dwindled and after a few years have ceased as such to exist. Others of them hove survived a longer date—and in this convention we have the fruits of those different secessions—with some who have never been numbered with us in any way—and o-thers who have been expelled from the communion of the Church.

It is with the public, therefore, to judge, whether such a body as this; and whether such acts as those, can with any propriet, be denominated a schism in the Church.

Permit me, Mr. Editor, to avail myself of Permit me, Mr. Editor, to avail myself of this opportunity to state, that the M. E. Church is far from being in a declining state. Notwithstanding all the difficulties which have crossed her path, in little more than half a century, she has extended herself over der almost every quarter of our beloved-country, and the poor, and the degrated and miserable—the neglected African and the untutored Indian, as well as the rich, and mighty and honourable, have participated in untutored Indian, as well as the rich, and mighty and honourable, have participated in the benefits. We heatate not to meknow ledge, that differences of opinion have, and do exist amongst us in reference to the best and asfest mode of carrying on the work of God, and that many who are honest and sincere would prefer a different form of church government; nevertheless our humbers have continued rapidly to increase, and with the increase of humbers, we have been permitted to entertain the murance that, for the said

there has also been an increase of holy fer-vour and religious enjoyment.

Our General Minutes for 1835, Freeze us with an increase of 19,572 members and 42 travelling prenthers—and in the puncu-lar society of the New-York Conference of 1,688 members, &c.

688 members, ac.
We have at present more than 1,500 Trawe have at present more man about the velling, and perhaps between five and 6,000 Local Preschers. It is impossible to estudied the number of those who regularly it. urate the number of those who regularly to tend our ministry, who are not recognized as members of our church. With a firm and steady step, this cause is still advancing to this accomplishment of purposes, intimate connected with the final overlines of Prince of Darkiess, and the universal is umph of the Lord Jesus Christ.

JUSTITIA Annapolis, August 7th, 1826.

From a late London Paper. LORD GOCHRANE.

LORD COCHRANE.

Copy of a letter from Lord Cochrane, to be Highness Mahonmed Ala, Facina of Egypt.

Your employing foreigners in your minery and naval service, the privilege which claim and exercise of building and equipping ships of war in neutral states, and purchasing steam weacher and brings. ping samps of war in neutral states, and purchasing steam weatcle, and hiring bra ports under neutral flags, for hostle per poses, and to transport to slavery a peop whom the Ottoman arms have lever to been able to subdue, warrants a belief, (was ever your sentiments may be,) that the in lized, educated, and liberal portion of makind will be gratified, that success contains the sentiments of the sentiments of the sentiments of the sentiments. kind will be gratified, that succors similar those which you unfortunately obtains hitherto from those states, are now a bout to be afforded to the brave, a oppressed and suffering Greeks; sor with advantage derived be wholly their for until you shall rease, or be forced to pandon your intermen traffic in ch slaves, and the commission, your subjection the character of man, your subjection that the continue barbarous—a state of the continue barbarous and the continue barbaro laves, and the commission of cruelties vice must meviate it would be a source of regratification to contribute to release then.

It is true that the Christian world have of late contended in arms with those of you faith, on points of religion; they have ne however, fallen into a state of spathy great as to see unheeded the perpetration

great as to see unneced the perpetration those enormities which you are daily on mitting on their chiristian brethren; and ment with which no feeling of animosty to ment with which no feeling of animosty to the contract of the contract of

wards you, or towards your people it con bined, but on the contrary, a desire bree der you every good service consistent with that duty, paramount to all others—supely out the stain from the civiliza world, of unfeelingly and inhumanly one entire all transports to bundage a whole christian people; a such a people, the descendants of the Greeks, whose genius laid the chief found tion of literature and the ion of literature and the arts-who rear those noble monuments and edifices, whi hand, have yet failed to destroy, and which compared with the wretched hovels of pa horder, may better point out to you the a vation they attained, and the prostrate sal in which your people are—owing, said the baneful effects of bigotty and despet way. Surely said the said the said of the compared with the wretched haveled sway. Surely, surely there is ample se for the exercise of your energies at hom in encountries. in encouraging industry, the arts, and scie ences, in promoting the civilization of to people, and in enacting equitable has f people, and in enacting equitable are the security of persons and property which basis the national prosperity of countries must rest. But should your sailtion, not content with bestowing blesson like the state of like these on your native land, lead you soar almost above mortal acts, distant e ould unite, and the extremities of the glo approach at your command; thus might you name be rendered immortal, and Egypt guin become the emporium of cor and one of the richest and happiest satisfupon earth. How infinitely great the gloof such acts! How despicable the fame of

tyrant conquerer—the ruler of slaves.

It would be pleasing to support yea
the author of great and good works, but it shameful to permit your present proceeds and dastardly to leave the unfeeling apost ions of neutral and christian nat posed, aiding to perpetuate barbarism horrid gain, drawn from the price of Chr tians torn from their homes, and sold assist

in foreign lands.

Against these atrocious men, my compa
ons and myself cast the gauntlet down a will contend, in the hope, that you and the may perceive your true interests, and your great error, and pursue a different con before it shall be too late. Quit the tlas before it start no too test.—tun to saccred soil of Greece. Let the flaying; burnings, and 'impailings of this per cease; and oh! shocking to humanity; ripping up of pregnant females, and hewing in pieces, of their infant babes, a hewing in pieces of their infant babes, other acts yet worse the chees, too but to relate! Release the ellistic alore pursue an honourable and enlightened plant we become friends to all you in you

But should the present contre be conta ed, let the hands of cruel assassins in ye employ count on our opposition count, to on our neutralizing the effect of every on our neutralizing the effect of every sel procured or brought from Christ states. "Hear the word of the Lord, ye lers," (in the prophety now to be fulfill "Wo to them that go down to Egry help and stay!" "When the Lord at atteich out his hand, both he that help shall fall, and he that is holpen shall down, and they all shall fall together." Instead of filling brimful the cup of terness, of which you yourself must a mately drink, how admirably might you plog your people, and your treasure, to

plog four people, and your treasure, the waste whereof is rearing to you a babur successor, to prolong the bandage of Egy.

The Christian prayer of those who all to rescue their suffering brethred is, to conforming you safe? conforming yourself to the dictates son and humanity, you may the long to nefit mankind; and as you are more call tened than your predecessions may become more humane and just (Signed) (Signed)

It is said that the fresh learns of Jamestown weed, applied to the island part, produces immediate and effectual lief in cases of St. Anthony's Fire.

Elillaborough Recorder

The report of the blockade of St. 1 The report of the blockade of M. mingo by a French fleet has been con dioterl by the captain of the littly at ed, at Norfolk from Port

sointments by the President of the U William H. Allea, Brocires of Pul-ules for the District of East I house G. Downing, Regist or the same district.

WH B. GILES: The following is the a it a yet mels of Mn Giles to a letter soliciting him arrowance

Wigwam, July 6, 1826. he Frechelders of Notionary county, Sub-nier of an Address of the 6th of April

Octionen: The delay in answering your jiely respected address of the 6th of a pullet, store, in the first place, from conjusted our present Representative. In Consens the stood towards this district and that only during the continuance of its last was long and latterly it arose from the infirm consens of my own health, which has been incread by an unexpected attack, of a painfallets. While I participate with you, the stood of my own the presentative, resented towards our present representative, there is a litting, theretofore, acted under here, stall times, heretofore, acted under lare, at in that the influence of private series ought not to interfere with the distance of public duties; and that, therefore, dury of public duties; and that, therefore, Ibould deen it my duty to serve the dissist in the House of Representatives of the leaded States, if elected to that office by the complete the electron body. I think it be to de district in the control of personnt to all considerations arising from promi sensibilities, and that he is bound to safum his conduct to this paramount duty; wist I also think, a duty, 'equally sacred, mist I also thank, a duty, equally sacred, simposed upon every voter, to choose for inspresentative, the citizen he thinks best quified to serve his country, disregarding, a his part, all personal considerations what-

the rigid observance of these relative phaned duties of the voter, and oxudidate, rail tend to put down that painful pirit of deconcering, which may justly be considered as one of the chief causes of the present deplorable degeneracy in the public ent deplorable degeneracy in the public menh, and to substitute for it, the purity of sections, in which alone can be found the stey of the republic, and the only test of superity of man to govern himself. Unde hese impressions is you, gentlemen, that several months more rais away, before the election can be made; and that many changes may take met pass away, before the election can be met; and that many changes may take preducing that time, in the political relamand views of the district, but if, when feime of making the election shall arrive, thall be chosen the Representative, by the en unbiassed, independent voice of the the unbiassed, independent voice of the driet, I pledge myself to serve the people sale best of my abilities. I do m't my du-get the same time, gentlement to apprise re, that it is in this mode alone, that I have ye, that it is in this mode alone, that I have serberctofore been elected to any office; will in you this principle alone I can exer

concur with you, gentlemen, you express, respecting the insquences which would atdegrous consequences which would at-ted the consolid tion of the states of this u-points one government; and the inevita-tementies of so, of the powers claimed adetertised by the ameral government, to quences which would at-ic tion of the states of this uas described by the a neral government, to produce the worst of these consequences.—
Is labs deem it my to ty to inform you, tall am not prepared to dedge myself to auqualified opposition, or support of the puest, or any other administration. If I see houst the called upon to a prepared to a support of the puest, or any other administration. rm, I must be left perfectly tree in con-cinc of measures, to be judged of, accord-ing to my unbiassed view of the ing to my unbiassed view of their teneficial unjunous bearings upon the interest of the mjurious bearings upon the interest of the in from he relation of Representative and Considers, altogether regardless of their learning and the second of the learning and the second of the second of the second of the most prominent and the second of the most prominent converse the administration was been looked. secures of the administration have very lefar the public, I pledge myself not only to specifies, but to make open, and extermi-specifies, but to make open, and extermisering war upon the principles which have ber suggested, as the pretext for those un-versatable measures, as I conceive them to Principles, founded, as I conceive, upon the usurpations, and not only unwarranted the constitution, but opposed to every oralex republican principle; while despotic the sand capacities are set up for the gov-ment of the United States beyond those any other government under the sun, at he, as far as have come within my know

from a consolidation of the states, areas most obvious to me, that there are win preuliarities in the natural and politicalisms of the design of the states. a relations of the states towards each other states would necessarily render a consostone of the whole the income of despo-phile and destructive system of despo-in, he world ever witnessed. The most strain of these peculiarities arise from, extent and population of the United to the difference in the principles ates from the difference in the principles fabor established in the several states—
difference in the pursuits and occupation of the inhabitants of the several states—
difference in the productions of their factors. ferent soil and climates, &c.

The most important and delicate of those nces, consists in the difference of the scheen de la constitut in me université de la cour la the supple crabbished in some states; slave la course de cours could be conducted upon principles of the sad justice in relation to this difference in the primary rights and interests of the relation to this difference in the primary rights and interests of the relation to the principles of about, can scarcely be remaind from exerting an usurped jurisdiction; the charge and, in my judgment, not but a but a but a time to the relation of the interest, and the principle of slave lations and the principle of slave lations are safety in the principle of slave lating in and productions of the different safety and productions of the different so in relation to the various sectional must and productions of the different that it would not be possible for the same ablated government to do justice to such sectional interests.—Over these, dent sectional interests.—Over these, actions, the state overnments have been a whelyand happily interposed, with an ape jurisdiction; whilst consolidation must the institution of the state consolidation must strainly destroy the. whole utility and easy of this theory, heretofore rendered assimable in its practical blessings. The strain power of the states consists in the stating jurisdiction reserved to the state meanents, over the land and water, personants, over the land and water, personants as things, within their respective limits, expiring a specified cases and it is this or, jurisdiction, which is seized upon far as ampations of the general government. If also unityed claims should be available to be a suppationally in the second and the suppational of the state of the suppational of the suppation

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