VISIT TO LAPAYETTE.

Extracts of a letter from Mr. Carter, one of
the Editors of the New-York Statesman.

The letter was written in January last. and is a truly interesting account of the writer's visit to Gen. Lafayette, with whom he spent three days.

"On the marning of the 27th of December, we took the Diligence for the village Rose within about two miles of which Grange is situated, forty miles in an easterfy direction from Paris. Our exit from the me-tropolis was through the Place Royal, the Place Bastle, and the Place du Trone: thence by the Barrier, Palace, and Frones thence by the Barrier, Palace, and Forrest of Vincennes, up the banks of the Morne, which is one of the largest brinches of the Seine, being nearly as broad said deep as the river, in which it loses its water and its name. In one place it makes a circuitous route of several miles round a high periossiroute of several miles round a high peninsula, which is only half a mile across, and thro which a subterraneau canal has been cut, navigable for boats. For the first few miles this route presented many interesting ob-jects. The Palace of Vincennes is a large venerable pile, without ornament, and oc pied at present as a state prison. Several events of interest to the traveller have transpired within its walls. Here the two great Princes of Conde were imprisoned for years; and here Charles V. Cardinal Mazarine, and Henry to of England expired. The forest of Vincentees covers a large tract, consisting of a small growth of natural woods, through which made and distast open in all directions. At the distance of eight or ten miles from Paris, he road becomes till, leading thro' an agricultural country no remarkable for its fertility, and studded with little villages, which add nothing to its beauty.—Mildway in the fourney, the Difference stonof England expired. The forest Midway in the journey, the Dibgence stop-ped at a small inn for breakfast or dinner, call it which you will, as the bill of fare is generally much the same, not even excepting On the plate from which I took n mutton chop, was a representation of General Lafavette on horseback, in the attitude of storming a fortress, with the following in

"Il s'elance le premier dans la Redoutte." At a table on the opposite side of the room sat a group of three ladies and a gen tleman, whose faces, dresses and genteel manners attracted our attention, and who were, as it was subsequently ascertained, a part of General La Fayette's family, going to town to attend the examination of a school. But this was not the last of the curious incidents, which occurred at the hotel A centleman rade with us firm Paris to this place, in the same Department of the Dili gence, without a word passing between us he taking us for Englishmen, and we sur posing from his complexion, that he was ortuguese or Spaniard. He turned out to be a lieutenant in the United States army was going to La Grange on the same er

rand with ourselves.

We reached the village of Rose at 5 o'clock in the evening; and that no unnecessary claims might be made to the hospitality of General Lafayette, or his family subjected to any inconvenience, we dined at the Ho tel, before taking a carriage and setting out for La Grange. On arriving at the Chateau the General gave us a warm reception, and presented us to his numerous and interesting family, consisting of a son, two daughters, and twelve grand children, with a heau-tiful and accomplished daughter of Count Se gir, together with two or three other in mates, making in all a circle of something than twenty. Simplicity, politeness and affability of matners genuine kindness of heart, and unaffected hospitality, characterize the whole group, from the patriarch himself down to the youngest of his descen darts. They need only the American name —a claim to nativity in the land of Washington and Franklin—to call forth all the warmth and generosity of their feelings, making the stranger at once at home, and treating him with the condiality of a friend or brother. The only uneasiness which the visitant experiences, arises from a fear, that the proverbial politeness of the French, accompanied with all the enthusiasm of feel, will subject the family to incouvenien-

The evening glided away delightfully and almost imperceptibly, in the midst of a conversation on a variety of topics, chiefly relat ing to our country; for the whole family talk, and seem to think of nothing else than the United States, where their feelings, their hopes, are vishes all centre. The General considers himself emphatically a citizen of the American Republic, & familiarly speak-of it precisely at the same way, as if he had been there born and educated. He receives a great number of American newspapers, reviews, and other publications, and regularly yiews, and other publications, and regularly corresponds with many of his friends in every part of the Union. These various sources of information, perused with the utmost attention, addled to the astonishing accuracy of his observations and recoilections of circuity. cumstances connected with his tour, render him better acquainted with the condition of our country, than almost any one of its actu-al residents; he is a visited every state in the confederacy unter favourable circumstances; having been in reduced to the most prominent individuals, and seen a large proportion of the whole population in each. A package of letters and papers had just reached

cies on his account, and lead them to do too

much for his happiness.

him, and he gave us a detailed account of e-vents, which were new to us, and of an interesting character.

After breakfast was over, we walked out in company with Washington Lafayette and the whole group of ladies, to examine the exterior of the Chateau, and the farm, of which scarcely a glance had as yet been obtained. La Grange was formerly a fortified baronial castle; and notwithstanding the modifications it has undergone, much of its antique and feudal character still remains. It was once surrounded by a deep double most, sections of which, filled with water, have been preserved, and the residue filled up either for the sake of health or convenience. The edifice consists of a centre, perhaps s hundred feet in length, with two wings of a-bout the same dimensions, and joining it at right angles. From traces still visible, a

angles. From traces still visible, a gallety-evidently extended across at the other extremity of the wings, enclosing a quadrangular court vard, strongly defended, with only one entrance under a lofty arch in the northern wall, guarded by a portcullis.

The Chatcau is three stories high, plainly constructed of a hard and dark colored stone rendered of a deeper line hylits venerabl rendered of a deeper line hydis venerable in the control of the control of the control of a conical shape rise from the ends of the wings, and form almost the only ornament. The approach is by a winding avenue on the morthern side, leading through a thick grove of evergreens add other through a thick grove of the winds of the control of the winds.

tioned, around which hangs festions of ivy, planted by the celebrated Charles James Pox, in one of his thics to La Grange. The beautiful plant is an invent as his memory, and mantles nearly the whole facade of the Chateau. Its luxuriant foliage, shading the grey walls, the thick copse bordering the most, and the four antique turrets half concealed by the intervening branches, present cealed by the intervening branches, present a view on this side, seldom equalical, in an siry, rural, quiet and unostentations retire-ment. An artist from our country has taken screen very exact sketches of La Grange, plates of which will hereafter be published. As the merning was bright and pleasant, though the ground yet verlant, was covered with a heavy hoar frost, we made a circuit of a mile or two over the farm, which is one of the largest, as well as the most complete in France. It contains five hundred acres, ly-ing in one body, in the form of a circle, with the Chateau in the centre. Great pains have seen taken to round it off in this way by changes of contiguous territory. It is divided according to the most approved models into suitable proportions of tillage, pasture and woodland, with the minor compartments of gardens and orchards. The General has planted three thousand apple trees, which to yet small, but thrifty, opening in vistal lover his plantation. He is much engage Il over his plantation. ed in the cultivation of fruit of the bes The soil of this large tract, though not

has been highly improved by culture, and vield wheat with other agricultural pros in shundance. It is finely wooded and ratered. Half a mile from the house, watered. Half a mile from the house, in the direction of Rose, there is a large and living fountain, cradled in a green vale, and sheltered from the sun in summer by a grove of venerable outs. Its limpid waters at this season, repose on a bad of autumnal leaves and are as pure as they are copious, this bural and sequestered retreat, a view of the chateau on one side, and of two little villages, with a spire to each, and the smoke curling above them, on the other makes a quiet and cheering picture. Not far from the fountain. Washington La Fay ette, (whose name perhaps Fuse somewha too familiarly for the sake of distinction,) i much engaged in constructing an ice-house upon the plan of some of those he saw in our country. In short, hearly all the im our country. In short, nearly all the im-provements at La Grange, now in progress

are according to American models.

On our return from this delightful prome nade, and after resting for a few minutes, we were merely consigned from the hands of one part of the family, to receive the asidnous attentions of another. The Genera himself accompanied us to the farm yard which in point of practical utility, is more interesting, especially to the eye of an A merican, than all the parks and pleasure terminds we have seen in Europe. A range of buildings extends, quite round an open a rea continuing perhaps an acre of ground. The first of these is the granary, which was ence a chapel, and the turnet of which is ye

from our forests, who are inmates of the chateau, instead of the farm yard. The lat

ter is so tame, as to play about the parlour

At 5 o'clock, the bell called us to dinner

which was bountiful, and served up without

The next morning at 7, we found both the General and his son in the drawing-room

before us, with coffee upon the table, and

his own coach at the door, in readiness to

take us to Rose. In a few minutes more, condial grasp of the hand and the parting

control graup of the hand and the parting benediction of the patriarch, produced a state of feeling, which on our part admitted of few words; and we left La Grange with a full conviction, that if there is a paradise on earth, it must be found in the domestic, unsophisticated, and innocent delights of such a family, and if unalloyed happings be the portion of any mortal, it must consist in the luxury of such feelings, and in the practice of such virtues, as are possessed by Gene-

of such virtues, as are possessed by Gene

Cols. Wm. Perkes and Carlos Beneske, commissioners from Guatam Ja, who have been negotiating for the Canal about to be

opened from the river Guatamala to the Pa

cific Ocean are said to be on their way to Philadelphia. The distance to be cut thro

land is ascertained to be only 18 miles, and

LOOSE BUTTONS.

We mentioned some days since the case
of a Mr. Button, a canal contractor in New

York, who, after receiving a sum of money from the commissioners, decamped without paying the workmen—A brother of this same canaller his lately played a similar trick in Luzerne County, in this state, where he had for some time practised medicine.

There was a method formedly, of whithing

There was a method, formerly, of whipping when the buttons became loose.—U S Gaz.

The Paris papers give an account of a hunting excussion of the King, in which he wounded a wild book of the forest; and distributed to pursue the animal on foot. He is in his 68th year. He's a smart old fellow.

and climb up in the General's lap.

any formal parade.

ral Lafayette.

that not to be difficult.

left standing. Men were at work in winnow ing which of an excellent quality. The se of poultris, among which are wild gees from the banks of the Mississippi. A floci of about a thrusand merinos, prettily feed of about a theusand merinos, prettily feed-ing at their loils ranges of cribs, occupied another portion of the buildings. It was old enough to see the little lambs bearing on their backs the same name, which had gra-ced our triumphal argless and to see the he-ro himself doting upon the construction of a new kind of piggery, apon a plan recom-mended in the American Farmer. Among the twenty-two cows, are eight from Switzer-land, sent to the General by his friends in that country; and four of the Folkhum breed rand, sent to the General by his mends in that country; and four of the Holkhum breed presented by Mr. Patterson of Qaltimore.— The assortment of horses is as extensive as the other kinds of domestic animals. In

making the circuit, we next came to the farm house, kitchen and dairy, the walls of which are ornamented with a map of the whole plantation, designating the ground appropriated to each department. Then follow the pens containing several rare specimens of animals, among which are wild turkeys and partridges from the United States, (intended if possible, to be domesticated,) ducks which came as a present from the Garden of Plants at Paris, and a pair of heautiful Mexican phessaris. For the lathas sahe beautiful Mexican pheasants. For the latter, and for the American partrilge, a new house is going up, to be artificially warmed by a stove. To these animals, may be ad-ded a dog from Washington, and a recoon

ing to them.
I am decidedly opposed to the re-election retain Mr. Clay in the office of Secretary of retain Mr. Clay in the office of Secretary or State, when a proper regard for appearan-ces and a due respect for the rights of the people, would seem to require that he should be sent back to be toasted by his loving and approving constituents.

At the next election of president, whether

in public or private life, I shall support Andrew Jackson, because in his person the people were defeated, and because in his

E. H. CUMMINS.

MEETING OF WARDS.

Since the annunciation of Mr. Cummins in the Baltimore prints, there has been a meeting of the citizens of the 11th and 12th wards, which adopted a preamble and reso-lutions setting forth that a majority of the voters of their congressional district are deci-dedly in favour of the election of General Jackson to the Presidency, and pledging themselves to use every honourable means to promote the election of Mr. Cummins, who will likewise support him.

BOSTON SABATH SCHOOLS. The Recorder and Telegraph mentions that the number of Superintendents and Teachers which are employed in the Sabbatta schools attached to the orthodox congrega tions in Boston, in nearly of quite two hun-dred; and that the increase of schools occa-sions an increasing demand for teachers.

The cultivation of cotton life bees commenced in Mexico, by emigrants from Carolina and Georgia.

A CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.

Totale Independent Voters of the Third Congressional District of the State of Harriston.

Fellow-citizens—In entering the list of candidates for your suffrages, at the next election. I solicit your attention, while I state the motives that have dictated this manufacture of maintenance to myself, and measure, not unimportant to myself, and highly interesting to you. The election is so flear at highl, that it would be utterly impossible to canvass in public meetings the whole ground covered by the contest ahead; and therefore I adopt this mode of communication measure to improve any other that nication, meaning to improve any other that may offer, before you proceed to make your

The decision to be made by your votes en the first Monday of October next, is of the greatest consequences, not to be refer-red to any personal considerations. A great constitutional question is to be decided by the people of this nation; and every voter is interested in the manner in which the de cision shall be made.

The framers of our constitution contem plated, in providing for the election of the President; that it should be made by the people; and in adopting the constitution, the people have declared it to be their understanding, that the election of the chief magistrate of right belongs to them. Since the commencement of the govern-

ment, two instances have occurred or politi cians covering themselves with the letter of the constitution, conspiring to defeat choice of the people, and make a president

of their own fancy.
In the first instance, after the memorable struggle of 37 ballotings, the people prevailed. Jefferson was elected both by the people and by the representatives of the people. No one then questioned or now questions, that Aaron Burr had all the talents and political sagacity necessary to administer the executive department; but his election would have defeated the fair opera tion of the constitution. He has been de voted to the hatred of the people of the U nited States, for the attempt in his persor to cheat them out of their right to elect the President of the United States. The two next successors of Jefferson, in

the presidency, were elected by the people and they retired from public office and publie life, with the love and veneration of the people.

In the election of Mr. Adams a second po

litical conspiracy to defeat the will of the people succeeded; and in the further pre-tensions of Mr. Adams, the people are bound to defeat him by the election of any other respectable man. General Jackson being the only candidate in opposition to Mr. Adams, I hold that every citizen, determined on principle to preserve to the people the election of the chief magistrate ough with one voice, to support Annua Jack

I object to the re-election of Mr. Adams from no personal feeling. I am not disposed to deny to him the possession of very green experience, skill, and political learning. He has quite enough of all those qual ties; more than necessary to make a good president. Support Andrew Jackson, because he has e nough of good sense, experience of integrity without which no man ought to be president and because he has rendered services to hi country, not to be measured by any other standard than that which is stamped with

the glory and safety of the country.

I object to Mr. Adams, because his prin cipal political advocates have proved them selves political hypocrites and deceivers During the late contest, they were the loud est vociferators against caucus nominations and political combinations; notwithstanding they effected his election by a combination a detestable cabal; and having secured his election, they have since opposed the pro-position to alter and amend the constitution, so as tocknown to the people the right in fact, to they the President. I support Gen. Andrew locks on because he and his poli-tical friends are not only committed by their ets and votes to stand by the people in this matter, but have in no one instance combined or intrigued for the purpose o

I am opposed to Mr. Adams, because he oned the political machination that made him president, by selecting for the first office in the executive department the scheme to defeat the will of the people. I support General Jackson, because, in present circumstances, no other man can be because to format the people of t sent circumstances, no other man can be brought forward to put aside the man who has been palmed upon the people without any sufficient or constitutional invitation, to administer the office, emphatically, belong-ing to them.

person I would see the people triumph.

More than all, I am for amending the con-nitution, that in no event the election of president shall devolve on either house of

ongress. With these sentiments and views, I solicit the support of my fellow-citizens, for Annew Jackson, and the cause of the Pro-

Baltimore city, 1st August, 1826.

MR. RANDOLPH.

We copy the following letter from this gentlemen to his friend in New York from the Mercardio Advertiser; it will be done to e-plain the much talked of dispute between him and Capt. Baldwin during his late voyyou will not in either county give on sent to, silho' every sitempt to gull ad ceive you will be made to the ery by lection; and as a righteous becomes are already inviting you to divide, in against brother, father against on aids bournagainst perchbour. Then the

age to Liverpool.

"On Monday night, June 5th, L went upon deck as is my custom previous to turning to for the night. I saw nobody but the 2d mate Mr. Mathews, and the helmsman. I was conversing with Mr. Mathews about the rate of the ship and the fine run that we were against brother, fifther against on add to bour against neighbour, upon the whether this or that man shall rule over entless oursing to form new parties not principles of policy, but upon he is a you willing thus to divide? I am win will not. We have all and call of right to our preference, and we can that right, because we believe that me measures than another, thereby shewing it is measures and nowmen on which of the ship and the fine run that we were making, when Captain Baldwin suddenly appeared upon deck. The first intimation that I had of his presence was an abrupt angry and involent reprimand of myself, "for violating the discipline of the ship, by speaking to the officer on watch." I said that "I would go below but that it was the first time I had ever beard of its being irregular (in the absence of his superiors,) to address (in the absence of his superiors,) to address one's self to the officer in command." My resentment, of the attack was manifested more by my manner than by my words. He replied that, "I should be treated like a gen-tleman when I behaved myself like one." otherwise, and we shall soon find the doctrine revived that so much oppressing the state of the sour man, a cerr, or in other worls "that the fire do no wrong." But you have been falsely told, that under no circums whatever will I, your present represent youte for John. Quincy Adams as First and that I was opposed to his admirate and that I was opposed to his admirated and that I was opposed to his admirated and that I was opposed to his admirated to the state of the s To which I retorted, that he should answer for his insolence when we reached Liver pool; meaning to his owners. To which he it tered a threat, that he would make me res ponsible to him when we got ashore. I ad-ded, that "barking dogs did not hite." He went on to talk, and I said to all his quesions, "as to what I meant to insinuate that's a repetition of my affirmation. "that barking dogs did not bite." He then left the quarter deck, and I soon after turned

Mr. Mathews, to whom I addressed a note a free man, I gave my vote for the twi
tors in favour of General Jackson, the
who of all the candidates, I preferred
to whom we owed the highest debt of
tude, for the saving our western stars
had I not a right, like every other ma,
preference! I also stated, that alto's
ceived a phurality of the electoral of the next morning cannot gainsay one word of this statement, however disagreeable in may be to him, as it ought to be to ever well regulated mind to be called upon to testify in a case like this. To the urbanity and obliging temper of Mr. West the first mate, and of Mr. Mathews, I bear a cheerful

willing testimony.
These are the facts of the case stripped of all colour and irrelevant matter. I could add explanations, but to you, who know me, it is unnecessary."

ceived a plurality of the electoral on yet not having received a majority at whole, he, together with the tracking the provisions of the constitution be congress, where the three were billy for, by states, when Mr. Adaba received majority of the states, and became one tionally the president of these United Sciand tima as such I should support him, by my votes endeavour to enable him, Baryland GGazette THURN 27, AUGUST 17, 1826. by my votes endeavour to enable him to this nation, the responsibility he was to this nation, the responsibility he was der, by supporting all that I believe my conscience to he right, and oppo-only what I believed to be wrong, jest would have him act towards mysel, I

SOLOMON GROVES, At the solicitation of many Voters, offers himself as a Candidate to represent Anne-A rundel county in the next General Assembly

CANDIDATES.

FOR ELECTORS OF SENATE.

For Anne-Arendel County-William H farriott, Horatio Ridout, and Rezin Estep.

To the Voters of Prince-George's and Anna

Arundel Counties and the City of Annapolis. Fellow Citizens, Having called me into your service on the 1st of February last, to fill a vacancy in the 19th Congress of the United States, produc-ed by the resignation of my late predecessor (the present Governor of Maryland,) I had lattered myself, that a faithful & conscien tious discharge of the duties that devolved on me, would have at least shielded me from every thing like a violent, persecuting op-position, but I find I was mistaken, and that every possible means will be attempted, to induce you to withdraw your confidence from me: although my most bitter enemies are unable to prove that I have either neglect ed my duty or shown a want of zeal in maintaining your rights. Men who thought it safe and party to allow another to represent this district for years and years, and were willing to have continued the honor to his death without apposition, seem now to believe themselves called upon to prevent you, if possible, from affording me that tes-timonial of approbation which I asked at your hands, at a general election to be held on the first Monday in October next They have ransacked the district, and tempted first one and then another by promises they are and will be found altogether una ble to perform, to come forward as the champion; endeavouring (too successful ly) by their manner of calling out each in dividual, over the false signature, of 'Many Voters, to deterall others save the one called on, from daring to appear before your as a free people, as a candidate for your suffrages. stood he is to be, unconditionally the for Mr. Adams and no one else. Not of ing for a moment, the good sense and ings of the free men of this district, I not believe they will be induced so hoppose their own true interest or to may feelings, by withdrawing their confosso soon after eleming me to fill a reas without allowing the something life a clause, particularly as no fault has been tached to what I have done during the atime [I held a seat in congress, but onthe trary, if they will examine my conduct, I Mr. Maxey for a time consented to meet their call, but having since withdrawn, the very same pretended Many Voters, called on Mr. Carroll of Annapolis, on Mr. Johnson of Upper Marlborough, and after that Mr. Sprigg was called out. But these gentleit would seem, doubting the ability of those said protended 'Many Voters,' to insure them any thing like a reward for their labour save defeat all in turn determined not to consent to work for profession, and withing but all to work for nothing; each wishing, but al refusing to make so desperate an attempt until, it would seem the thought struck them, to call on Mr. Rezin Estep, of Pig Point, who like Mr. Maxey has consented to but that I acted as the poor man's frenter all patriot and friend to my country, the by proving myself to be consequently to be rejected by the poor, however to may discover a few self opiniated men graged to put me down, and thereby out their way, when they will very son a with what case they can get down that m whom they may have raised up only perephatory step, if possible, to raise the self-than With my sincere thanks for your past of idence; and my carnest solicitations for Point, who like Mr. Maxey has consented to meet their call, and try his luck; since which we hear no more of "Many Voters." Consequently it is but fair to infer, that these aforesaid "Many Voters," that have undertaken to dictate who and who only should come out before you to oppose me, stenone others, than the three or four men (Bank Directors,) that met at Upper-Marthorough on Thursday the 3d of August instant, and then and there determined that Rexis Estep, esqr. should be the man. Now let me ask you, my fellow citizens, by: what authority have those men undertaken this dictatorial stand? They have, it would seem, each for himself or for each other, annexed to the call, the alarming signature of With my sincere thanks for your past of fidence; and my earnest solicitations for four past of the past of the first open to be given on the lat Monday is of ber, I heg you to be warmly the friends and through Hee warmly the friends qual rights, as I ware and ever will be without those would be little lordly tyrints is those would be little lordly tyrints in land. this dictatorial stand? They have, it would seem, each for himself or for each other, annexed to the call, the alarming signature of 'Many Voter,' when in reality but four, or six at most, have been engaged in this act of verity. And will the free men of this second congressional district submit to such attempts? Will the glob people of Anne-Artundel agree that a few bank directors of Upper-Barlbor with bro or three others, in all not exceeding half a dozen men, shall represent them; after finding that they would not themselves be received even by a majority of the homest citizens of Prince-George's, who have said by their votes in 1824 that they will no longer chim she right of Anne-Artundel to furnish the Representative, after having excelled that fight exclusively for nearly 28 years. I sake will you after all this, allow half a dozen men, residently for the formation of the sale was deriffith Arthin M. Willie, by their dictatorial attempt the de say, that P. S. The Editor the Maryland Re-lican will oblige J. C. W. by giving the place in his paper, that it may act use rective of what he published as as an from another news paper. For the Legislatural Dorchester com
John R. Pitt, Thee Leolabergry,
ward Griffith Arthird Willie, Sente
Wright; John Bollium, Dr. H. W. W. Ecoles
Literate of St. Nation W. W. Ecoles

GENERAL JACKSON. The following article from the Nati-

it is measures and nowmen on which wide, when indeed there be cause of on, which does not now exist, let it we

on, which does not now exist, let it en otherwise, and we shall soon find the

and that I was opposed to his admini

But where is the authority? Is it to be fin my speeches on the floor of congress in the face of the nation? No. I then

chired, that when I was last called on

a free man, I gave my vote for the twi

private citizen to exercise the france

work! have him act towards myself, i was in my place as your representing. I in his as president of the nation. here let me ask, what other support wany honest politician require me to a the president? I also stated, that I she

judge of the president by hisact, ath of no other mode by which I should judin, being instructed to remember,

by the fruit I should know the tree." I renew the pledge, feeling as I do, the ing under oath or affirmation, I am as bound to support the constituted author as I am the laws, constitutionally end

And as it regards the next election of

dent, to take place three years here the constitution he not at the next em

sessions so amended as to prevent coag heing ever again called on to make he tion, as I am most willing to before it be, I shall, if in congress, hold m bound to act agreeably to my instruc-taking the return polls of the electoral tion, which must take place three my hefore congress are shill be all at the shill.

before congress can possibly be called to vote for a president, provided the p

do not choose him, as my instruc

vote for that man, whoever he may be shall be found to have the votes of a

rify of those I have the honour to

sent, believing as I do, that every repritative is either bound to obey the instru

ons of his constituents, so given, or t

sign to make room for another, who conscientiously do so. With these rena my fellow-citizens, which I have extendar beyond what I intended, for I verily

lieved, nothing was expected or require be said by me on this occasion; and soft would have been said, but for the fische that are circulated, intended, if post to rob me of some of my warmest and

friends, who happen to be the friends

Adams, and consequently, (if they believe the report, which they might do if not tradicted, "that under no circumst would I vote for Mr. Adams,") would be the report, which they might do if not tradicted, "that under no circumstate would I vote for Mr. Adams,") would be the report of the report

for my opponent, he him when he provided he stood pledged, as it is us stood he is to be, unconditionally it

trary, if they will examine my conduct ter myself they will find that I have no ly proved myself a faithful, zealous at but that I acted as the poor man's free

land. JOHN C. WEEK

necessity feel themselves obliged

by the fruit I should knew the tree.

The following article from the Natihal Republicate published in Cincinatt. Ohio, shows the opinion enterinid of Jacksta by Mr. J.

IMPERSON REMINISCENCES.

Whilst the Republic is actions the
relies of the Illustrious author of the
Deteration of Independence, it is properiarities of the sentiments, now that per to recal his sentiments, now that per to see the sent of the are for efficient by the seal of death. Especially the seal of death. rif closed by the seal of dearn. respectively the opinions of the departed age, on men and measures that are easing through the ordeal of public acting, should be presented to the prion. When the torrent of bitter than the close saters was poured furth at the close of the Seminole campaign, by the remorseless persecutors of that virtuous al ellightened patriot, Andrew Jack 200, Thomas Jefferson came forth from lis retirement, and at a public dinner in Virginia, gave the following toast:

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Presu

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He cor it al

Wart,

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Oct 12

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"ANDREW JACKSON-Honour end grattiude to the man who has filled the measure of his country's glory."
[See Waldo's Memoirs, and the Virgiria papers.]

Such was the matured, disinterested minion of Thomas Jefferson, openly renounced, of Andrew Jackson. the last eulogy of the Sage of Monticello, on the character and sersites of a candidate for a public state en the only one since his retirement Ava the busy scene of politics; his fresell pair gyric of a persecuted pa-tion. It is remarkable on this acmust, but still thore so from the strong hoguage selected by Mr. Jefferson. Taxy of any man but Washington, the him filled the measure of his coun ty's glory," is certainly placing him est to the beloved "Father of his motry." You, my countrymen, who me and admire that much abused Military Chieftain," whom the train-dand disciplined band of gensioned fallers would clothe with infamy, rad, and treasure in your memory, he exalted encomium of Jefferson.

To the veteran of Orleans Mr. Jefferson assigns the honour of having rowned, to overflowing, the measure afrational glory; which even Wash-ington had left unfilled. And would Sishington and Jefferson believe that he debt of gratitude was overpaid, or but the example was dangerous, of derating to the first office in the gift a free people, the last soldier of the Revolution on whom that honour can mer be conferred? Or would they usite with the annual runner of a confact administration, in denouncing the hero of the first and second struggle brindependence, as a "Military Chief-

GENERAL JACKSON. We have seen it stated in a paper apposed to the pretensions of General lackson, as a candidate for the Presidency, that an investigation of the erents which preceded the battle of New Orleans is about to take place, in which it will be shown, that General Adair, of Ky. was the efficient head of the American Army. That by him the plan of operations and the disposition of the forces were arranged—that his aggestions were implicitly received by e apparent Commander, and that to in, in fact, is due the glory of saving Ren deleans. It is well known to all coversant with the course of our paper, that General Jackson is not, with a political favourite. In the last residential canvass, we advocated the drims of wal candidate, yet in dont so, we never sought to diminish the mendour of his military achievements. Our country is deeply indebted to him, and particularly for his heroic defence of New Orleans. We have never heard it doubted, that to him alone, and his brave soldiery, is to be attributel the glorious results of the battle of be 8th January; and at this distant pefed, and particularly at this political incture, we deem any attempt to tear he laurel from his prow insiduous, and acts only have a tendency to add to he celebrity of the war-worn veteran. Raleigh Register.

A map of the six New England tales, on a scale of eight miles to an exhibiting the boundary line of all the counties and towns, the principil streams, toads, bridges, churches, tillages, and various other objects, is manunced in the Boston Daily Affverther as nearly ready for publication. The annunciation of this fact naturally suggests to us the enquiry, when will the enlightened wisdom of a Maenlightened wisdom of a Ma-Thad legislature provide the means for the publication, of a Map of our own State, founded upon the actual survey of every section of its territory, and embracing all the various improvements which have taken place since the publi-ution of Griffith's map, nearly forty Jun ago: The expense of a state map is absolutely as nothing, when compared with the vast fund of new and valuable formation which it would place in the ands of the citizens at large, no less that the happy results which would have from a just appreciation of our moorees and a consequent destruction of the first happy results which would have from a just appreciation of our moorees and a consequent destruction of these unfounded sectional dealoutes and mount of much divide our tennels and impacts our advances in impacts and impacts our advances in principles and prosperity.

Balt. Amer.

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