

being found untenable, the surviving part of the garrison was withdrawn, the boats of our fleet.

Mrs. R. still exhibited the same undaunted spirit, she made three different journeys across the battery for her husband's necessities and her own.

The last was for her child, who was lying in the bomb proof. I think I see her yet, while the shot and shells were flying thick around her, bending her body over to shield it from danger by the exposure of her own person. Luckily, she escaped unhurt, and still lives, and is at present residing in Glasgow. But will it be believed, that she never received the smallest token of approbation for her intrepid conduct, and the service which she rendered on that occasion.

The only instance of the kind exclusive of that now related, that I witnessed in the course of my service, was in the person of a woman, who lived as the wife of a captain of one of the light companies of our brigade. She had accompanied him through the campaign, exposed to all the dangers and privations attending on such a life, with a devotedness that no legally married woman could have surpassed. At the battle of Vittoria, when the army was engaged, she was left with the baggage, but hearing from some of the disabled men, that the captain was wounded, she mounted her horse and galloped down into the scene of action, regardless of the danger, to seek out and relieve him, wherever he might be. She found him when he had breathed his last, and stopped by him until he was buried.

This was an appalling blow for her; she was left friendless in a strange country, but those who paid her any attention in the captain's life-time, now felt no compassion for her; gold watch, her favourite poney, and all that she formerly held through her protector, were taken from her, and a short time after, I saw her struggling through the mud on the line of march, with the shoes torn off her feet. She soon after disappeared, but what became of her I do not know.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

From the Wilmington (N. C.) Herald.

The persons appointed in the United States for the purpose of forming a Constitution, engaged in the work, not with a view to giving a constitution that would conduce to the elevation and aggrandizement of a few individuals, but of producing one which should extend equal rights to all, and which should be built upon the will of the people. Our agents in this business, having the examples of other governments before them as way marks, and being governed only by the principle of right and equality, have given us a constitution which stands unrivalled in the history of the world.

This constitution is the best form of government that was ever bestowed on a free people; but to say it is perfect in all its parts, would be to suppose a degree of perfection in the makers, which seldom or never falls to the lot of men.

Every government has become great by degrees; "Rome was not built in a day," neither should we expect to reach the climax of perfection, by one successful struggle; so filling the merits, and such the imperfections of their best efforts, that it requires the best of experience, before they can decide upon the merit or demerit of their most faithful performances.

Fifty years have taught us, that our Constitution is indeed excellent—that it is one of heaven's best gifts to man, and that it is well calculated for a virtuous Republic; but at the same time, it has convinced us that it is in some degree defective. The whole scope and tenor of the constitution is, to secure civil liberty, in its fullest extent, to the people; for this purpose, we have the privilege to give our sanction to every act that is done by means of our representatives whom we elect by ballot—every free male citizen of the United States, having the right to give a vote for the representative.

In the election of president of the United States, the constitution, in order to bring it more immediately before the people, has provided electors, independent of our representatives in congress, whom we appoint by ballot for the express purpose of declaring our voice in the election; the electors are equal in number to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the State may be entitled in congress; the electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for president, and vice-president; they shall name in their ballots the person named as president, and in distinct ballots the person named as vice president; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president, and of all persons voted for as vice-president, and the number of votes for each; which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall be counted, the person having the greatest number of votes for president shall be president, and the person having the greatest number of votes for vice president shall be vice-president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed. If no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number, not exceeding three on the lists of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately by ballot the President; but in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representative from each state having but one vote.

Here we think the constitution is unquestionably defective. Why are we allowed to have representatives in proportion to our population, if it were not that the people might be represented in proportion to their number? But as soon as it is known, that no one candidate for president or vice president has a sufficient majority of the electors, the whole affair is immediately changed; the president is elected by states, each giving but one vote. Thus, a state which may have but three representatives, has as much influence in the election, as that which has three times the number; where, I would ask, is the equality in this? If it were right in the first instance that we should have as many electors as we have representatives, which representatives are in proportion to our population, how can it be right in the second instance, when voting by states, to put us on an equality with states that have not as many representatives?

It is certainly prudent not to interfere with the constitution unnecessarily, and in no case where it would impair the rights of the people; but where there is an evident defect which has a tendency to infringe on the rights of the citizen, it is the duty of the

people to alter and correct. There appears somehow, to be an unwarrantable timidity in this affair—we flee from a shadow, while we are receiving serious injury from a solid substance; we are cautioned not to touch, for fear we may injure, when we are already suffering an injury. Is there no difference between repairing a defective part of a foundation, and overturning the structure? Have we learned, from fifty years experience, to be such bungling politicians, that we dare not touch the imperfect part of the constitution, without imminent danger of overturning the whole system of civil policy? We think not. So far from it, we believe that an amendment in this part of the constitution would strengthen the whole, and prevent the recurrence of many evils.

As republicans, let us at least venture to approach near to this subject, and give it a fair examination; and if an evil does exist, it is duty we owe ourselves and to posterity, to correct it. An equal representation is the birth-right of every American; and every system or act, which is subversive of this right, is a public evil, and violates the essential principle upon which the constitution is founded; and when the constitution furnishes the means, whereby designing men are enabled to lay aside the voice of the people, it is inconsistent with itself and should be improved. To prove that this defect is in the constitution, we have only to refer to the last election of president, and we shall see in what way the will of the people may at any time be violated. Depend upon it, we shall confide in our representatives, in proportion as we see them attentive to the rights of the people, and not because they are zealous in adhering to that part of the constitution which is known to be defective. Who is the friend of the constitution? he who strengthens & builds it up by correcting its imperfections; or he who would make use of that imperfection to defeat the people of their choice? If the present president of the United States, and his colleagues in congress, were in favour of the proposed amendment before his elevation to the presidential chair, (which is the fact) it is a matter of curious speculation, why they are now so much opposed to it. If their promotion has been honourably obtained, why do they fear having the issue brought before the people?

There certainly is room for suspicion in this matter, it seems to denote a consciousness of guilt, and gives us room to fear that they will again take advantage of the weak part of the constitution, knowing that in its strength depends.

I will now take the liberty to conclude this paper, with a quotation from a letter which bears the honorable signature of Thomas Jefferson. "A generation may bind itself as long as its majority continues in life, when that has departed, another majority in its place, holds all the strength and power their predecessors once held, and may change their laws and institutions to suit themselves; nothing then is unchangeable but the unalienable rights of man."

A CAROLINIAN.

From the Philadelphia American Sentinel.

CITIZENS OF THE UNION.—Every man knows that a very bad government, that is, a government bad in its form, may be very wisely and even purely administered.—In England, the reign of the Stuarts was well pictured in a few words, as the era of bad laws and of a good government. Upon this subject, the converse of the proposition is just as good and quite as intelligible as the direct affirmations of history. Mr. Adams, with the aid and concurrence of his friends, has placed himself at the head of a system, fraught, as I honestly believe, with imminent danger to the remarkable simplicity and the perfect freedom of our plans of general and of State government. It will not do to strengthen the general government by an innovation upon State rights, for to me it is evident, that the full, clear, and absolute existence of those rights are essential to the maintenance of responsibility on the part of the President and of all persons appointed by him. If the President could free himself from this obligation, the powers of the government would be administered by a man in no way answerable for his conduct to the people. He might answer to "a call of the House," and so does the British minister, and so does any other, the minister to an absolute monarch; but is this the Constitution of America? I take no little exceptions to Mr. Adams and have no personal animosity to him. I speak upon no theoretic imagination upon this subject, but from facts; and I now appeal to the Democratic members of Congress, whether during the last session, the whole power of the executive, as exerted by the known friends of the existing administration, was not felt in an absolute and uniform resistance to every measure which was at all calculated to give and secure to the people the election of the President? It is easy to say, that in other matters Mr. Adams makes a good officer. I care not much, whether he does or not; but admitting the fact, of what avail is it, if he happens to err in the main point? In morals and politics, as well as in mathematics, the greater includes the less, and to me there is no language of denunciation sufficiently strong to mark out, for the fixed vengeance of my country, the man who would smother the formation of an independent executive. This is the government, or, as it is falsely and foolishly called, the constitution of England. With an independent executive, a constitution can have no being. Co-existence is an absolute solism; it is utter nonsense. Hence the wars with which England has desolated the world; hence the debt under which she now exists, grows, and dies; hence her meddling, restless politics, and hence her intolerance to her own subjects in Ireland, and her insolence every where else. When Adams and his friends offer us every thing but the election of President, they retain every thing which controls the destiny of their country! Mr. Adams reminds me of an old acquaintance, who would give his son every thing but cash! "Yes, Father," said little Jonathan, "but that is every thing to me," and so is freedom to us.

LYSIMACHUS.

WALL FRUIT.

Mr. Davis, of Slough, has published the result of an experiment for ripening wall-fruit, by covering the wall with black paint, which has completely succeeded, besides adding to the weight of the apples nearly two thirds.

J. H. E. Fudger, our Consul at Santa Martha, who was lately murdered at that place, belonged to Dorchester, Massachusetts.

GEN. JACKSON AND MR. ADAMS.

From the Petersburg (Va.) Republican. It never occurred to us, until within a few days past, that the National Journal, Mr. Adams' paper, in all its virulence towards Gen. Jackson, never touches on the subject of the General's campaigns against the Seminole Indians, his invasion of the Florida, his capture of Fort St. Marks, Pensacola and the Barancas, and his subsequent imprisonment of Calava, the last of the Spanish governors of Florida. While every other administration press in the United States is unsparing in its denunciations of Gen. Jackson for his conduct in the invasion of those provinces, the capture of the Spanish forts, and the execution of Arbuthnot, Ambrister, the Prophet Francis, &c. the Journal has, as far as our recollection serves us, observed a profound silence.

This singular fact was brought to our recollection a few days ago, reading Mr. Adams' masterly and unanswerable defence of the transactions to which we have alluded—a defence that completely identified the conduct of Gen. Jackson with the American government and people, and gained for the General additional glory and renown. It would, perhaps, comport a little better with Mr. A's consistency, if he were to give orders, through his Journal, for his adherents in other parts of the Union, to abstain from commenting on Gen. Jackson's Seminole campaign, and other events in relation to the Florida, with too much severity. It is a delicate subject for them to handle; for, whatever acts Gen. Jackson, surrounded by danger, and opposed by foes of the most subtle and barbarous character, may have committed, in the heat and turmoil of a bloody campaign, Mr. A. has fathered them all, by becoming their defender under every form and character which they assumed.

From the Missouri Advocate.

In our last we stated that the Panama Ministers had not yet moved from home towards their destination, that their daily expense to the U. States was \$109 75, and that the expense of the whole diplomatic establishment in the new republic was about \$340 per diem. These statements have been met by an incredulity as honourable as to the economical feelings of the people, as their ignorance of the manner in which their affairs are managed is lamentable and dangerous to their liberty. Our good citizens who are working from "sun to sun" to earn 75 or 50 cents for the support of their families, cannot believe it possible that our missions abroad cost so much, and above all they find it impossible to believe that the Panama ministers are yet at home, after all the storm that was raised against the Senate last spring for delaying their departure. Yet we reaffirm the truth of all our statements, and as we are upon the subject, we will go a little further, and inform the people that our whole diplomatic establishment in Europe and America, under this diplomating administration, cost us a fraction over the sum of one thousand dollars per diem! This, of course, will be denied, like our other statement; we, therefore, anticipate the coming contradiction, and give the proof of our assertion in advance. Our assertion is, that the diplomatic establishment of the United States, in the second year of Mr. Adams' administration, is put up to the incredible expenditure of upwards of \$1000 per diem, and prove it by the following extracts from the appropriation laws of the last session: to wit:

Salaries to the Ministers at London, Paris, St. Petersburg, and Madrid, \$9000 each,	\$36,000
Salary and outfit of another Minister, Mr. Gallatin to London,	18,000
Salaries of Charge's d'Affaires at Lisbon, Stockholm, and the Netherlands,	15,500
Salaries for Ministers to Colombia, Chili, and Mexico, \$9000 each,	27,000
Salaries to Charge's d'Affaires to Buenos Ayres, Guatemala, Brazil, and Peru,	18,000
Outfits of Charge's to Guatemala and Peru,	9,000
Salaries of seven Secretaries of Legation,	14,000
Contingent expenses of the Missions,	30,000
Contingent foreign intercourse fund,	50,000
Missions to Barbary powers, Commissioners under the Ghent treaty,	16,337
Mission to Panama, Agency to the coast of Africa for the negroes,	32,000
Public ships attendant on the Missions, say	50,000
	\$394,837

In all, three hundred and ninety-four thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven dollars, which divided by the number of days in the year, will give \$1081 74 for the daily cost! Thus we go on, pressing closely upon the heels of European extravagance, and if any member of congress should raise his voice to oppose such a ruinous waste of the public money, a parcel of newspapers, paid with the public money, would immediately denounce him as a factious opposer, and labour night and day to make his constituents turn him out and elect another who would act upon the loyal principle of passive obedience, non-resistance, and blind support of the administration in all things whatsoever.

A GENUINE ONE.

A lady in this city perceiving her maid, a raw Irish Girl, who had arrived only a few weeks before from her own swate land, throwing the end of a rope into the cistern and moving it to and fro, went into the yard to enquire the cause, and found that she lost the pail and was trying to recover it. The lady told her to take the cistern pole, and she would soon get it.—"Och madam," said she, "I know better nor all that sure, for my passage from my own country, Pat Dougherty fell overboard, and sure they did nothing at all at all, but just throw the end of a rope to him, and he took a hold directly and jumped aboard again." N. Y. E. Post.

We hear that Mr. Boys is about to publish "Advice to the Young," Mr. Andrews' "The Way to be Merry," Mr. Carpenter, "An Essay on Mechanics," and Messrs. Longman, "Advice to Green Gentlemen." It is not said whether the forthcoming edition of the "Complete Angler" is by Mr. Roach, or Mr. Hookham. London paper.

The Rhode Island Journal says, that the factories of that state alone consume thirty thousand bales of cotton annually.

WINTER PARTIES.

The fashionable are about returning to town from their summer excursions and country residences. Every thing is in preparation for a winter campaign. Carpets newly laid—curtains fastened—new candelabras and mantel ornaments purchased—the piano new tuned—scores of Italian music procured, and all the paraphernalia of fashion arranged according to the latest London and Paris beau monde. Already we hear of new routs and quadrilles parties being under discussion in the boulogne, and names of new families who are 'coming out' have been placed upon the invitation lists. We have been called upon for our extracts from London gazettes and mirrors discursive of new dresses and drawing room furniture. A new card of invitation for grand routs has been decided upon among the fashionables, the formula of which is as follows:

MRS. SIMPKINS
AT HOME.
Dec. 10.
An Answer—
Quadrilles at 10.

The issuing of these cards pre-supposes a grand supper. A mere simple invitation or note is adopted for a private soiree. Now, on the threshold of all these preparations we have only one piece of advice, which we hope our male and female convivals will take from us in good part, and that is, not to eat themselves to death, according to custom. Our summer and fall bills of mortality present melancholy instances of consumptive and dyspeptic patients, who caught their death at some fashionable squeeze, and actually ate themselves into eternity; indeed these excesses in eating are as fatal as those of drinking; and we do hope, that our hospitable will materially curtail that immoderate of good things which flood our drawing rooms. Only imagine an evening catalogue, and we defy the whole Materia Medica to arrest the fatal issue. Waiters with tea—coffee—hot milk—plum, pound and Queen cake in simple quantities—jumbles—mixed cake—bread and butter, toast, &c. These avant couriers have scarcely disappeared, when spoons and empty plates go jingling round, preparatory to green sweetmeats, preserved ginger, &c. &c. Then we have lemonade and wine, and conversation commences—the line is drawn, and gentlemen retire to the other room, leaving the ladies primly alone—a vile custom.

The next in order, after a formal interregnum of minutes, are waiters filled with peaches, apples, pears, and fruits of various kinds, these are followed in quick succession with sangaree, lemonade and wine. Ladies move towards the piano, and gentlemen to the card table. After di tanti and una voce, a charming duet is interrupted by Monsieur Ton-ton, the waiters, with pyramids of white and red ice cream, before which amusement and conversation instantly vanish. After punch and liqueurs, rose, cinnamon and paraffin, affairs become settled and a belated cotillon is scarcely made up and concluded, when in marches again those sable characters with dried fruit, such as almonds, raisins, nuts, &c. &c. then punch and wine—then waiters with bonbons, mottos, confitures, sugar plums, &c. and last, though not least, sandwiches, hams, tongues, pickled oysters, &c. &c. and if the route is a grand one, a grand supper caps the climax.—Now, in the name of the Scotch College of Aberdeen, and all the faculty to boot, we ask how long our fashionables can undergo a siege like the foregoing.

We advise a judicious curtailment in these hospitable arrangements in charity to the health and long lives of our estimable young ladies, and in order that they may not by these excesses cut short a career rendered desirable by charms of beauty and accomplishments. Light fare and early retirement are the best preservatives of health, and so our new college of physicians will tell you when they get under weigh.

[N. Y. Enquirer.]

THESE THINGS MUST NOT BE.

A scene in New York.

New York, Sept. 20. BLAOKS.—Yesterday the Park was crowded with negroes, hovering around the Police office and City Hall. It seems that a family of coloured people was claimed by their owners in Virginia, and the Manumission society stepped forward to prevent their being sent home, but the Magistrate on having full testimony before them declined setting them free. When the negroes without were intentionally informed of the fact they became outrageous and threatened to take the lives of those concerned. Several of the officers were roughly handled: a Virginia gentleman had his nose broken, we are told that a gentleman narrowly escaped being killed with a poignard, and several persons who claimed the family were obliged to retreat by the back way.

The negroes in this city must not be permitted to interfere with the administration of our laws. It is decided by the laws of the State that runaway slaves shall not be protected, but on proof, shall be sent back to their State or delivered to their owners.—This is not only the law of the state but the supreme law of the land. Whether an attempt is made to enslave or carry off a free man we shall aid the Manumission Society in efforts to prevent it; but we submit that Society whether negroes such as were witnessed yesterday, and not calculated to excite a hostility against the blacks, which they have a fatal termination. They are getting to be intolerable, and for their own safety and comfort, we admonish the proper authorities to keep a good look out for them.

[N. Y. Enquirer.]

ABSENCE OF MIND.

The Newburgh Gazette of Saturday, says—A few evenings since a gentleman came to the steam-boat dock in Albany, with a view to take passage for Albany, and finding a boat with her bow up the pier, stepped on board, and immediately went into the cabin. Meanwhile the boat which had rounded to in order to come to the dock more conveniently, got under way and proceeded on her passage. Our unsuspecting friend paid his fare without making any inquiries, and before daylight was surprised to find himself in New-York instead of Albany. He took passage on board of the New Philadelphia, and arrived at Albany just after dark, and not more than six hours later than the boat he intended to have taken, which left before Newburgh. N. Y. Standard.

From the New York Daily Adv. Sept. 21.

BEAUTIFUL ASCENSION. Between 9 and 10 o'clock last evening Mr. E. Robertson made an ascension in a Balloon, from Castle Garden. The Balloon rose quickly and beautifully, & at first took an eastern direction, which carried it over the Battery, in full sight of many thousands of persons, who were assembled outside of the Garden. The Car, containing the ascendant and a brilliant Star of five points, 120 feet in length, was visible for a few minutes, by the light of the moon. When the Balloon had ascended several hundred feet, rockets were thrown from the Car, and the Star was distinctly visible for a few minutes, by the light of the moon. When the Balloon had ascended several hundred feet, rockets were thrown from the Car, and the Star was distinctly visible for a few minutes, by the light of the moon. When the Balloon had ascended several hundred feet, rockets were thrown from the Car, and the Star was distinctly visible for a few minutes, by the light of the moon.

The exhibition was well managed throughout the ascension was as novel as it was splendid, and appeared to give universal satisfaction to all in the Garden, to the number of 5 or 6000 persons, and to twice that number outside.

Mr. Robertson landed at Flatbush L. I. 15 minutes past 10 o'clock, and proceeded immediately for the city, and arrived at Castle Garden at half past 12 o'clock previous to the 21st inst.

From the National Journal Sept. 22. FROM MEXICO.

We have been favoured with a letter received in this city, from a gentleman in Vera Cruz, dated August 24, enclosing a supplement to the Mexican Mercury, a translation of which is given below. We thought it probable that an attempt will be made to release Cuba and Porto Rico from the government of Spain, "by the establishment of a government founded on the principles, and guaranteed by Colonies, Mexico, and the other free Spanish American States. Security in the slave property will be the first consideration." Mr. Robertson has entered upon the full discharge of his official duties as "Commander-in-Chief of the Department and Squadron," of the Naval Administration of Mexico is quite different from ours, it is divided into two departments, East and West, or rather Atlantic and Pacific. The duties of Com. are of a mixed character, somewhat like that of Secretary of the Navy and Commander of the Squadron. There are just as attend to duties similar to those of our Naval Commissioners, at which he presides. He has also the immediate superintendance of the Navy Yards, and the regulation of the ports in the Gulf; the harbor-masters belong to the Navy, and also under his command. The Contralor General is an officer that answers, in some respects, to the Post Auditor of the Purser's Department, who is all called Contradors, he is also in the character of Navy Agent, and is a member of the Economical Junta, or what may be styled Navy Commissioner. This affords a sort of outline of the Mexican Naval establishment.

Cincinnati, Sept. 11.

DARING OUTRAGE AND RIOT.

A riot of a very serious nature took place on Friday evening last, on the Canal line, in the vicinity of this place, among the laborers employed on the Canal. One of the men is so much injured, that it is presumed cannot recover, if he be not dead already. Messrs. Harris and Glen, of this place, immediately stepped to the scene of action and arrested some of the ringleaders, before quitting the place, a strong party of the misguided men rose upon the officers who were the design of rescuing their companions. The affair, we are sorry to say, both Mr. Harris and Mr. Glen were much hurt. Their arrival, however, of sufficient aid, enabled them to carry their point, and eighteen rioters were lodged in jail.

Com. Register.

AN AFRICAN EXECUTIONER.

Captain Clapperton gives the following account of an interview with the executioner of Sackatoo: "I was sitting (says the author) in the shade before my door, Sidi Sheikh, the Sultan's fight, who is a looking wretch, with a fiend-like grin on his countenance, came and placed himself directly before me. I asked Sidi Sheikh what he wanted. He answered, with great composure, 'I want to turn him out.' 'Be gone,' said Sidi Sheikh, laying his hand upon my arm, 'he visits the first people in Sackatoo and they never allow him to go away without giving him a few Goora nuts, or some other thing to buy them.' In compliance with the hint I requested forty cowries to be given me, with strict orders never again to cross my threshold. Sidi Sheikh now related to me a professional anecdote of my own country. Being brother of the late customer of the Yacoba, of which place he was a native, he applied to the Governor to have his brother's situation, boasting of his address in the family vocation. 'The Governor coolly remarked, 'we will not fetch your brother's head!' He instantly went in quest of his brother, and finding him seated at the door of his house, with his nose and ears hanging down, he said a word or two to him, and then carrying the head to the Governor, he was rewarded of such transcendently, he was appointed to the vacant office. The Sultan being afterwards in want of an expert headman, sent for him to Sackatoo, where, some time after his arrival, he had to execute at the execution of 2000 Turkeys, in conjunction with the rebels of Goober had attempted to plunder the country, but were all made prisoners this event happened about four years ago. I may be permitted to add, that the capital punishments inflicted in Soudan, are beheading, impaling, and crucifixion; the first being reserved for the bravest, and the other two for the cowardly. I was told, as a matter of course, that wretches on the cross generally lived three days, before death put an end to their sufferings."

Com. Register.

MR. CLAY.

In a speech delivered by this gentleman at a public dinner given to him by the citizens of Lewisburg, on the 20th ultimo, he notices his appointment to the Office of Secretary of State, and says, "I would willingly have declined it, from an untried distrust of my ability to perform its high duties, if I could have honourably declined it." This is strange language for a man to use who aspired to the Presidency. Now if Mr. Clay really did doubt his ability to perform the "high duties" of Secretary, why did he, by becoming a candidate for the Presidency, strive to draw upon himself the discharge of the still higher duties of President of the United States? If he doubted his ability to fill the former station, he could not have believed himself capable of filling the latter. Taking this as granted, his attempt to reach the presidential chair, can be considered only as a mere feint, designed at the time it was made, to divert the public attention from his real object. With respecting men the declaration of Mr. Clay, quoted above, will go farther to prove that Mr. Adams was placed at the head of the nation by "intrigue and management," than all the newspaper attacks which have been penned for that purpose. It points directly to an understanding between himself and Mr. Adams, previously to the presidential election. It explains his object in serving as a candidate to have been to gull the people of the western states out of their choice. He knew that Mr. Adams could not contend against Gen. Jackson in the west, and that if the Old Hero was permitted to receive the votes of Kentucky and Ohio, Mr. Adams' chance of ever being president was at an end. To guard against such an event, Mr. Clay, who distrusted his own ability to perform the duties of Secretary of State, consented to be a candidate for the Presidency—He must divide the western states with Jackson, and thus promote the election of Mr. Adams. This he did do. The veriest tyro in politics will not believe that Mr. Clay agreed to be a candidate to defeat the election of a president by the people, without having first made his bargain with Mr. Adams. It is not likely that Mr. Clay, or any other man, would permit himself to be made a tool of for nothing.

The least Mr. Clay says about his appointment to the office of Secretary of State, the better will it be for himself and his advocates. It is a subject, which he should be the last to touch.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:

THURSDAY, SEPT. 28, 1826.

HYMENEAL.

On the 14th inst. by the Rev. Mr. W. M. Mr. ORLANDO HLYCOCK to Miss ESTHER JOHNSON, both of this county.

In this city, on Thursday evening last, by the same, Mr. JOHN MITCHELL, to Miss ANN WINE.

Another Register of 17th's died. We learn that Gen. James Forrest, Register of Wills for St. Mary's county, died at his residence in that county on Friday last.

JACKSON IN NEW-JERSEY.

The people of New-Jersey have proved true to themselves and Old Hickory. The delegates elected by them (in form a convention to select candidates to represent that state in Congress, met at Trenton on the 20th inst. A considerable majority of the convention were friendly to the elevation of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency, and accordingly made choice of a ticket composed exclusively of his friends. The adherents of Mr. Adams, though a weightless minority, were withdrawn from it, and likewise selected a ticket. This shift however, on a small nothing; the members of the convention were chosen by the people, and the fact that the majority were Jacksonians, is quite conclusive that New-Jersey continues unshaken in her first choice. Let the example of firmness displayed by her electors, be imitated throughout the Union by all who originally preferred Gen. Jackson to Mr. Adams. The administration and its friends will then see, that powerful and winning as executive patronage may be with some, a majority of the members of the States are too pure in principle to be tempted from the path of duty in quest of it.

For the Md. Gazette.

MR. CLAY.

In a speech delivered by this gentleman at a public dinner given to him by the citizens of Lewisburg, on the 20th ultimo, he notices his appointment to the Office of Secretary of State, and says, "I would willingly have declined it, from an untried distrust of my ability to perform its high duties, if I could have honourably declined it." This is strange language for a man to use who aspired to the Presidency. Now if Mr. Clay really did doubt his ability to perform the "high duties" of Secretary, why did he, by becoming a candidate for the Presidency, strive to draw upon himself the discharge of the still higher duties of President of the United States? If he doubted his ability to fill the former station, he could not have believed himself capable of filling the latter. Taking this as granted, his attempt to reach the presidential chair, can be considered only as a mere feint, designed at the time it was made, to divert the public attention from his real object. With respecting men the declaration of Mr. Clay, quoted above, will go farther to prove that Mr. Adams was placed at the head of the nation by "intrigue and management," than all the newspaper attacks which have been penned for that purpose. It points directly to an understanding between himself and Mr. Adams, previously to the presidential election. It explains his object in serving as a candidate to have been to gull the people of the western states out of their choice. He knew that Mr. Adams could not contend against Gen. Jackson in the west, and that if the Old Hero was permitted to receive the votes of Kentucky and Ohio, Mr. Adams' chance of ever being president was at an end. To guard against such an event, Mr. Clay, who distrusted his own ability to perform the duties of Secretary of State, consented to be a candidate for the Presidency—He must divide the western states with Jackson, and thus promote the election of Mr. Adams. This he did do. The veriest tyro in politics will not believe that Mr. Clay agreed to be a candidate to defeat the election of a president by the people, without having first made his bargain with Mr. Adams. It is not likely that Mr. Clay, or any other man, would permit himself to be made a tool of for nothing.

The least Mr. Clay says about his appointment to the office of Secretary of State, the better will it be for himself and his advocates. It is a subject, which he should be the last to touch.

CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton.

On the 20th inst. Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the only surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence, completed his ninetieth year.

In the account of articles offered for sale week before last, at the Great Fair in Boston, we notice the following: "Samples of 152 casks of American Olive Oil."

Telegraph.