

From the Louisville (Ken.) Public Advertiser.

GEN. ADAIR AND GEN. JACKSON. The late convention, in the Richmond Whig...

Louisville, Sept. 23, 1826. Dear Sir—Many considerations induce me to obtrude this letter upon you.

I am Sir, with sentiments of high regard, your obedient servant, JOHN ADAIR.

WORDEN POPE.

Merced County, Oct. 15, 1826.

Dear Sir—Owing to an absence of ten days from home, yours of the 29th ult. was not received until last evening.

To appreciate fully and fairly the military talents displayed, or services performed by Gen. Jackson, during the siege, would require a detail of the difficulties and dangers which he had daily and hourly to meet.

Respectfully, your obt. servant, JOHN ADAIR.

UNWARRANTABLE INFLUENCE.

We feel well persuaded that no considerable man, with unbiassed mind, can possibly view the course which has been, and still is, pursued by the present administration of the general government, and its friends, through the country, with reference to the state elections for Congress, and the choice of United States Senators, without a feeling of decided disapprobation.

And we have heard the friends of the administration attribute the result of the election in that state, to that influence and those exertions, and we have seen them rejoicing at it!

much less pledged and devoted to the men in power, otherwise all power might as well be, and perhaps had better be, at once committed to the hands of the executive, and then he would have no cloak to shield him from censure when improper measures are adopted.

This is not a mere question respecting the propriety of electing this or that man to the Presidency. It is one of much more importance. It resolves itself into the point whether the different branches of our Government shall be independent of each other, as was the design of those who framed our constitution, or whether the will of one man shall constitute the law of the land; and we must say, strong as the expression may seem to some, that whoever can calmly approve of the course of the administration, and its friends in this respect, are not republicans in principle, however high may be their positions.

But the administration and its friends have not confined themselves to congressional elections and senatorial appointments. It is known to our readers that Mr. Clinton and Mr. Rochester, have been candidates for the office of Governor of New-York, and that Mr. Noah, of the New-York Enquirer, in the commencement of the campaign, advocated the election of the latter.

The editor of the Evening Post intimates, that the Adams men have all recently supported Mr. Rochester, while the Jackson men, have, upon other grounds, openly done the same.

Bow-street—London.

OYSTER EATING.

A Law Student was brought up from St. Clement's watchhouse, to which place he had been consigned between eleven and twelve on the preceding night, at the suit of an ancient oyster-woman of that parish.

The venerable fishmongress deposed, that the Law Student was in the office of occasionally taking oysters at her shop; and in general he conducted himself like a very nice sort of gentleman—so much so, that she had more pleasure in opening oysters for him than for any other gentleman of her acquaintance; but on this unfortunate night he came in very tipsy, and devoured so many oysters that she was quite alarmed.

"Your worship," replied the Law Student, with an oyster-oppressed sigh, "your worship, I have nothing to say, save and except that I was rather—"

"Drunk, you mean to say," observed his worship. "Your worship, I am sorry to say, conjectures rightly," replied the Law Student, with another very graceful bow, and another sigh from the very bottom of his oyster-bed.

"Then Sir," rejoined the magistrate, "pay the woman for the damage you have done her door—pay one shilling for your discharge fee, and five shillings for being drunk; and then go about your business, and keep yourself sober in future."

The Law Student bowed again, and beckoned to a young man at the farther end of the office, who instantly stepped forward and paid the money; and then the Law Student, making two distinct bows—one to the magistrate, and the other to his oyster-woman, slid gently out of the office.

LAUGHTER.

A witty writer says, in praise of laughter—"laughter has even dissipated disease and preserved life by a sudden effort of nature."

Maryland Gazette. ANNAPOLIS. THURSDAY, NOV. 23, 1826.

"ALETHES."

We invite the attention of our readers to the first number of our correspondent "Alethes," on "The Vice-President's doctrine of free Senatorial debate"—a truly interesting subject to the citizens of a representative republic.

BIOGRAPHY

Of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence.

We have seen a specimen of the above work, published in Philadelphia by R. W. Pomeroy, and edited in part by Mr. John Sanderson, and Mr. Robert Wein, junior.

A gentleman is now in the city soliciting subscriptions for the work.

Thirty-six dead bodies, dry-salted, and packed in barrels ready for transportation, were last month seized in Liverpool and re-interred. Fourteen of them were found on board a vessel bound to Leith, and it is supposed they were intended for the use of the anatomical schools in Edinburgh; the other 22 were found in a cellar from which the barrels in the vessel had been taken.

For the Maryland Gazette. MR. MAXCY.

MR. EDITOR,

I am one of those who have been gratified that Mr. Maxcy has not condescended to notice any of the abusive pieces which have been published since the appearance of his frank and manly address, on declining to be a candidate for Congress. He has very properly left them to the punishment which is invariably inflicted, by a sound public opinion in an intelligent community, upon unwarranted scurrility.

The writer of this has been placed in a situation that enabled him to observe closely the political conduct of Mr. Maxcy, from the period he first came into public life, by being elected by the Legislature, without solicitation of himself or personal friends, a member of the Executive Council, up to the present time.

While the substance of the distinctions between Federalists and Democrats remained, he was a decided, though not a violent Federalist. When the course of events in Europe, affecting radically and altering the whole system of our foreign policy, together with the magnanimous adoption by Mr. Monroe, of a system of measures, which rendered it consistent with principle for patriotic Federalists to support him, Mr. Maxcy, comprehending at once the altered state of things, declared openly and frankly, that he would support the administration of Mr. Monroe, in despite of the reproaches which ignorance and party bigotry, that always regard names more than principles, were likely to cast upon him.

Meanwhile, at the expiration of Mr. Monroe's second term, approached, a new contest arose for the presidency, in which five candidates offered. An attack was made upon Mr. Monroe's system of administration, not exclusively by Democrats or Federalists, but a party in Congress composed of both.

Mr. Maxcy, in conformity with his avowed principles, took sides against this party, and declared in favour of one of the other candidates, all of whom, it was understood, were pledged to support the system of Mr. Monroe, and were opposed to a congressional caucus.

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Mr. Maxcy became a candidate for Congress nearly three months before the proposed amendment of the constitution, to take the election of the President from the House of Representatives, and to give it to the people, was defeated. He had often, before he became a candidate, expressed his dissatisfaction at the manner of Mr. Adams's election by the House of Representatives, and the course he pursued in making up his cabinet, and other appointments.

His opinion of Mr. Adams, in consequence of the amendment of the constitution, being altered, what course did duty to his fellow-citizens, and more especially to those, who had tendered their support, prescribe? Although he did not come out as an Adams or Jackson candidate, for the Presidential question had not then excited interest, yet so happened, that many of his principal friends, were firm supporters of Mr. Adams, and would, after that question did at length excite, have a right to suppose him still favourable to Mr. Adams's election, as he was in his favour at the first question.

The above dispassionate remarks I have thought due to a gentleman, whose conduct has been so much misrepresented, and whose political course has left on the records of the proceedings of the Legislature, as many evidences of enlarged and liberal views, and public usefulness, as by the least of it, as any other citizen of the state during the same period.

For the Maryland Gazette. THE VICE-PRESIDENT'S DOCTRINE OF FREE SENATORIAL DEBATE. No. 1.

The opinion, relative to his power over Senatorial debate, which was pronounced by the Vice-President in a speech from the chair on the 15th of April, has given rise to much diversity of sentiment. By many persons it is considered a disinterested and manly expression of a sound political principle; others, who deny the doctrine, candidly ascribe it to the fallibility of human judgment, while it constitutes with some, a theme for bitter animadversion against the conduct of the President.

Mr. Calhoun's construction of the powers of his office, is thus promulgated: "The right to call to order questions touching the latitude and freedom of debate, belongs exclusively to the members of this body, and not to the Chair. The power of a presiding officer, on these great points is an appellate power only."

As our national functionaries derive their political being from the constitution, we naturally turn first to that instrument for a delineation of their privileges and duties. The clause which advances the Vice-President to the chair of the Senate, is worded thus: "The Vice-President shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided."

Upon this passage, which constitutes his sole title to the office, we may remark, that it contains no definite grant of any power but that of voting on the division, which, if we may credit the contemporaneous exposition of one of the convention that framed it, and who was never accused of an undue bias to the popular side of the political balance, was by far the most prominent if not the only object of this arrangement.

But it is contended that the title "President of the Senate," confers by force of the terms, certain power over the "latitude and freedom of debate" which Mr. Calhoun has ignorantly abandoned, or criminally neglected to exert.

I have frequently attended the meetings of the Choir attached to St. Anne's Church, and taught by Mr. R. SHAW, who has for several years been engaged in teaching Sacred Music. Such has been the diligence of Mr. Shaw, and so full and clear are his explanations of the science he teaches, that it is a justice due him to say, that his system is inferior to none with which I am acquainted.

in contempt of all known rules of interpretation by the coarcted whole section of the constitution, which contains the clause in question, regards only the composition of the Senate as a legislative assembly and a court of criminal jurisdiction.

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