

From the Louisville Public Advertiser.

To the Voters of Rutherford, Williamson, and Davidson counties.

Fellow Citizens:—When a candidate for your suffrage, on former occasions, I presented to you a public expression of my opinions, upon those subjects which I thought might probably be acted on—or about which you might feel an interest. In this address, it will be in my power, to present but a brief outline of my political views, trusting to the opportunities which may be afforded, previous to the election, to exhibit to you in person, and by public addresses, whatever sentiments I may possess on general and political matters. He who aspires to be the Representative of a free and enlightened people, should practice nothing of concealment—they are entitled to his opinions on subjects relating to their own interest, and to obtain their confidence, openness and candour should be practised.

There is no subject which has engaged the attention of the public mind, more than an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, which shall concede to the people, the right of electing their President. Experience has shown this part of the character of our rights, most open to assault, and whence danger is most to be expected. The result of the last Presidential election, furnishes a warning commentary, which should not soon be forgotten.

I am in favour of an amendment, so as to preserve to the States, respectively, their present relative weight, and influence—and give, directly to the people themselves, the right of electing the President and Vice-President of the U. States—apart from the interference of the House of Representatives, under any circumstances. That body is too small for the decision of so momentous a question—nor can it be expected, that any vigilance, however well directed, can prevent the appearance of great improprieties at such a time. Another consideration of great value, is this, that harmony and good feelings are essential, to the happiness and well being of this government, which never can be attained, where the decision of the House of Representatives shall be in opposition to the expressed will of the great body of the people. I would, therefore, prefer, that the people should dispose of the question themselves. In such a course, there is greater safety and greater security for the happiness and tranquility of the country—considerations every way worthy to be regarded. I have been led to these opinions from a conviction, deliberately arrived at, that the result of the late Presidential election was an outrage upon the rights of the people of this nation—and that, although the form and letter of the Constitution, may have been preserved, its spirit was violated. The present incumbent succeeded to his high honours, not merely without, but even against the ascertained will of a majority of the people. Representatives, erroneously, as I believe, conceived that the trust which had devolved on them was personal, and that their own, not the wishes of their constituents, should form their rule of action. I should therefore, if no other reason existed, be opposed to the re-election of Mr. Adams. An act evincing such entire disregard of the voice and wishes of the people, should not be passed over, without an open, proper, and constitutional expression, of public disapprobation. To yield to it a quiet acquiescence, would be to put at hazard that great characteristic feature of our government, which maintains the supremacy of the people's will—it would form a precedent dangerous to liberty; while a repetition might endanger the very existence of the government.

The course of Mr. Adams' administration, from its commencement to the present time, is, to my mind, exceptional. To the committee who carried to him the first intelligence of his success, and of his election, he expressed extreme regret that the Constitution had not prescribed some mode by which, again the question might be referred to the people for decision—yet, when placed in power and office, he not only failed to recommend to Congress, any alteration in the constitution, by which the people should be restored to their rights, but when an amendment was proposed by others, those members who were considered, and in fact

were the organs of the Executive will, were found warmly opposed to this very reasonable proposition. The opinions of the President are safely to be inferred, from what his political advisers and friends are seen to do.

Tested by this rule, it is manifest, that he is opposed to conceding to the people, the right of determining what men shall rule over them. But that is not all—in his opening message to Congress, when in free converse with the Representatives of the nation, as to the important matters of the country, he warned them "not to be palsied by the will of their constituents," thereby calling in question a most essential principle in our republican creed—maintaining the right of the member, to set up his own opinion in opposition to those whom he represented, and encouraging them to do so. There are other objections to Mr. Adams—he is favourable to an enlargement of federal power, and to an extension of Executive patronage. All his recommendations, are for expenditure, none for retrenchment. He is pleased with a magnificent, showy government, without sufficiently bearing in mind, that a costly splendid government never fails to produce a poor, wretched, and oppressed people.

State Rights, which at one period of our history were so tenaciously insisted on by republican politicians, seem to have been forgotten, and the general government is now deemed competent to the performance of any act, that the Executive and Congress shall think may conduce to the "general welfare." Be this principle once assented to, and enacted upon, and the state governments, the surest safeguards of our liberty, will forthwith be found tottering to their ruin. It is only by preserving a proper balance and maintaining each in its own particular orbit, that the states of the union, and the government which they formed, can be retained in the purity and excellency of their original design—and consolidation be avoided. I feel satisfied, that at one period of our history, since the adoption of the constitution, has there been greater cause for alarm, or signs of more threatening danger to the liberties of the people, than the present—nor a time, when, on their part, greater vigilance was necessary. The present, is not a contest about men—it is of higher character. In the great controversy now pending throughout the United States, there is an essential difference resting upon principle. It is simply—shall the people, whose right it is to rule, govern; or, shall crafty politicians controul and manage the affairs of this nation. My earnest desire is, that our government may be maintained on the principles of its original purity and simplicity; that it may be administered on a plain, republican, and economical plan, avoiding the creating of all unnecessary offices for the management of our domestic concerns, and for our intercourse with foreign nations. Any act, the tendency of which might be to unite our destiny, with that of any other nation, should be deprecated and avoided. We are a free, and deserve to be a happy people. To secure the one and attain the other, we should attend well to our own concerns, and have as little as possible to do with other nations. We should never cease to recollect the parting admonition of the Father of his Country to his people—that "it was their true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world, and to have with them as little political connexions as possible."

Towards our sister republics of South America, we should manifest every thing of harmony and good feeling—extend to them the hand of friendship—encourage commerce and intercourse—enter into commercial arrangements—and concede to them whatever privileges we can, consistently with our own interest and existing engagements with other nations; but beyond this we should not go; we should form no alliance or embark with them in any political adventure. The prosperity and liberty of this country are of too high value, to be put to hazard, in the councils of any people, save our own. Should I be your member, and the election of President, again devolve on the House of Representatives, I shall act in conformity with an opinion by me entertained, and often expressed—give my vote agreeably to the opinions and wishes of those, for whom I may act. I should do so, from a conviction, that it was

an authority, not appertaining to me. Individually, but considered in trust, and for the purpose of carrying into effect, not mine, but the wishes of the people that I represented.

During the late Presidential contest, Jackson was my first, Adams my last choice—my opinion is unaltered. I am more than willing to extend "honour and gratitude to the man, who has filled the measure of his country's glory"—and shall feel contented and safe, at seeing the government of this country confided to the hands of him, who has already done more for its advancement, its honour and glory, than any other man that lives. I consider Gen. Jackson qualified to administer the government with ability; his talents are of the first order, and his acquirements extensive; he has filled many high and responsible offices, civil and military, and has at all times been found equal to the station he occupied. From my personal knowledge of him, I cannot be mistaken in the opinion, that his administration would be based upon pure, and honest, republican principles, and that he would banish all profusion, waste and useless expenditure of the public money.

These were my opinions of that individual, when I framed the resolutions, through which he was presented by the members of the Tennessee Legislature to the consideration of the American people, as a fit person to occupy the Presidential chair—when I voted for him as a Senator to Congress—and when I prepared, presented and advocated the adoption of the anti-caucus resolutions. From the time the subject was first presented to my mind, my opinion has never varied—therefore, whether elected or not, I shall use all fair and honourable means that may be in my power to procure the election of that man, whom I consider the just pride of the country and the favourite of the people.

Your Fellow-Citizen,  
**FELIX GRUNDY.**

**AFRICAN EXPEDITION.**

From the Dumfries Courier. From the kindness of a friend we are enabled to lay before our readers the copy of a letter, addressed by the well known Capt. Clapperton to one of his connexions in this quarter. It is dated from Hio, or Eyo, the capital of Yoriba 22d February, 1826, and is highly interesting on many accounts:—  
"No doubt you, and all my other kind friends in our dear native land, would be much alarmed for my safety, when the sad news of the deaths of the rest of my party reached you, as bad news always travel fastest. I certainly was very ill when poor Pearce died; but the circumstance of having to act as my own doctor, and the powerful medicine I took, I believe saved me; not forgetting the Divine Power, which ever, when a man is plunged in deep distress, gives him new courage to exert himself, and bear up against all misfortunes. You may in some measure guess my feelings, when so many deaths occurred so rapidly, in so small a party. It is impossible for me to express them. I may tell you how I acted when poor Pearce died, whose death afflicted me most. After closing his eyes, I sat before the corpse with my head between my knees, for nearly an hour; without saying a word. I then ordered a light and a watch to be kept over the body, and crawled to the place where I had to pass the night, and next day saw him buried, and read the Church of England service over him: This was the most trying duty of all. It is little to see a man die, but to see the earth thrown on one whom you knew, loved, and revered, when living, the last, & best, and kindest, of your companions, that is indeed a burden. You may think it strange that I, a Presbyterian, should have read the service over the dead, but it is a good thing for the living. All my servants attended, as also the most respectable of the town's people through Poyens. I have been well used here; and depart in two days for Yours, where poor Park was killed. I will get all his papers, if not sent home by Bello, and hear every circumstance connected with his death. I have made important discoveries here, as every foot is new ground. I have passed over a range of hills which were not known to exist before; and traversed one of the most extensive kingdoms in Africa, the very name of which was unknown to Europeans. In the ca-

pital of this kingdom I have remained upwards of two months. The celebrated Niger is only two days journey to the eastward of me; its course to the sea is the Bight of Benin, can be no longer doubtful. I would say much more in this letter, but copies of my journals, with all my observations, have to be sent home. I trust you will write by the way of Tripoli, as the westward route is doubtful.

Believe me, yours truly,  
**HUGH CLAPPERTON.**

**FROM ENGLAND.**

The packet ship William Thompson, at New-York from Liverpool, brings London papers to the 14th and Liverpool to the 16th ult. inclusive.

Among the passengers in this ship, are John A. King, Esq. late Secretary of legation to the Court of St. James, bearer of despatches for government, and Mr. Waring, King's Messenger.

The London Morning Chronicle of the 14th says—"We regret to perceive from the provincial papers that in the manufacturing districts distress has, in several places, led to combinations to prevent the execution of the law. In Glasgow, we perceive the owners of houses inhabited by the poor are utterly unable to levy the rents. If in the capitals, as it were, of the manufacturing districts, these things occur, what must take place in the smaller towns and villages? The stoutest hearts may feel dismay, when they look towards the future. Never, perhaps, did a parliament meet under more disheartening circumstances. The accounts from the manufacturing districts of Lancashire are gloomy. The trade of Yorkshire is also dull, and the price both of the raw material and the manufactured article are some what lowered.

In Leeds, the woollen and linen lines were at work at full time. Under the Madrid head of Oct. 31, it is stated that Mr. Lamb, the British resident, at an interview with the minister for foreign affairs, had demanded to know if his Majesty the King of Spain felt disposed to modify the actual system of Spain, as he wished to have a positive answer prior to the meeting of the British Parliament.

The London Sun of the 15th, says a sudden rise in the value of the bonds of the Greek government took place on Saturday afternoon in consequence of a report that all the European powers had united to compel Turkey to recognize the independence of Greece. We presume, that this report must have originated in an article from Constantinople in the Gazette Universelle, of Augsburg which we find copied into the Quotidienne, stating that the envoys of France, Austria and Prussia, waited instructions from their courts, to second the confidential measures of Mr. Stratford Canning, in favour of the Greeks." The same article adds that M. Miziarky will take a share in the proceedings as soon as the ultimatum is completed.

Meetings have been held at Liverpool, Leeds and several other places, to petition for a repeal of the corn laws.

The author of Waverley has returned to England—having procured a variety of important documents at Paris to illustrate his life of Napoleon.

**Notice is hereby Given,**

That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, short letters of administration on the personal estate of John Cowman, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them, legally authenticated, for settlement, and those indebted, are hereby called on to make immediate payment.

G. R. Cowman, Adm'r.  
Dec 21

**In Chancery**

7th December, 1826.  
Ordered, That the sale of the real estate of Philip Waters, deceased, made and reported by Philip Waters the trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the 14th day of February next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some one of the Annapolis newspapers, once in each of three successive weeks, before the twelfth day of January next. The Report states that the land, supposed to contain one hundred forty four and a quarter acres, sold for two thousand dollars.  
True Copy—Test  
Ramsay Waters.  
Reg. Car. Can.  
Dec 14 2 370.

**Maryland Gazette**  
**ANNAPOLIS**  
**THURSDAY, DEC. 21, 1826**

The request of the Editor of the *Farm Gazette* will be complied with next week.

**PROPOSITION FOR A CONVENTION**

Leave has been granted in the Legislature of Virginia to report a bill for the sense of the Freeholders of that state on the subject of calling a convention for the purpose of amending the present constitution. The motion for the bill was warmly opposed, but prevailed, after an animated debate, by a vote of 103 to 98. The bill in its present form, as it is believed, excludes all hope that it will become a law at the present session. Courtesies, we know, often induce members of a legislative body to vote for leave to introduce a bill, when at the same time they are absolutely adverse to the principles which the bill will embrace. Nothing would afford us more satisfaction than to hear of the success of a measure which promised to be followed by the extension of the right of suffrage to the whole white population of Virginia; and we trust that they may have an opportunity of thus relaxing their efforts, though they may at this time be successful. Every free citizen ought to be clothed with the right of participating in the choice of men who are appointed to make laws for his government.

Annapolis, Dec. 18, 1826.

The members of the Board of Public Works, are requested to attend a meeting in this city, on Thursday the 22th instant.

**JOS. KENT, President.**

*For the Maryland Gazette.*  
**The Vice-President's Doctrine**

**of Free Senatorial Debate.**  
No. 4.  
Much has been said in another quarter, about the common law deliberative assemblies. It was soon apparent that the senate refused to use such a rule; for the present put the question—What chairmen of an ordinary town-meeting, would conceive himself authorized to sit a speaker, while the assembly is denied with unanimous approbation? Most of the confusion which perplexed the discussions of Mr. Calhoun's theory arises from his misapprehension of the functions of a moderator in public meetings. He is not a judge, whose private understanding is alone concerned in the argument. The speaker business is with him in common with the rest of the assembly, and in case of the Vice-President, leader of all, if possible, with him, inasmuch as the probability of his acting legislatively on the subject discussed is comparatively remote. But supposing, for the sake of an argument, that there are certain powers over debate—officially inherent in the moderators or chairmen of deliberative assemblies generally which a very slight enumeration instances would disprove, still in case of the senate a regulated and very different principles. The assembly, which has been invidiously denominated "the aristocratic branch" of the national legislature is a congress of sovereign states to which every delegate brings sovereignty, and unless by force the constitution, an indefeasible right to be heard fully and freely. The following striking example clearly evinces the opinion hitherto entertained by the senate concerning the principles of their interior government. No maxim of the common law of deliberative assemblies is better fixed than this, that the person first rising shall be first heard; but so far from considering even this most necessary rule applied among themselves, by the creation as a deliberative assembly the senate have thought proper to direct expressly that "the member first rising shall speak first." (R. 5th.)

And here I would ask, why, in the case supposed of original powers of the Vice-President to control the matter, course and manner of debate, did the senate provide any rules on these subjects? Was it merely to procure a transcript of exceptionable words, which might pass from under the President's eye directly to the floor or to some members to sit down, when called to order by another, until the president should decide? These in the imaginary case we are combatting, are the only objects really effected by the rules, each of which might have been attained at the President's option, had they merely been designed, as it were cumulatively, for his assistance. It certainly will not be pretended that rules were necessary to empower the members to call to order, for even had supreme authority been conferred, by the constitution, or their own voluntary surrender, on their president,

would follow from the very object of such grant of power; the protection of the senate against disorder, that every member of it might on all occasions claim its interposition.

**CONGRESS.**

Extract of a letter to the Editors dated Washington 14 Decr 1826.  
The first week of a session seldom develops much appearance of business or even what will become the principal topics of the session. At present, as might be expected, conversation in every circle is very much confined to the events of the late election, proceeding with some speculation upon their influence on the approaching contest in 1828. It seems to be agreed on all hands that the late elections have turned in some degree upon the presidential question, but that they are not by any means the political complexion of the session; the 20th Congress cannot be ascertained until the elections in the states of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky are over, which will not be until next summer. Should these states make no change in their present delegation, the republican majority over the coalition will be about 25 in the House of Representatives. The probable changes will increase that majority. This state of things will secure a safe and quiet government of the government than any thing which could have occurred. This may seem paradoxical, but can easily be explained. The coalition of a majority against the coalition will restrain them from urging measures which the good of the country does not require, and only intend to gratify a visionary and restless ambition. The President's message at the last session was full of such projects, and so certain did he seem to be of their unsuitableness to the genius and temper of the American people, that he admonished Congress not to be "paralyzed by the will of his constituents." The message this year is altogether of a different character, it has no flights into the skies or doubts for objects of legislation, nothing of new missions to convert the western hemisphere from the "last badge of religious bigotry" to the religion of our constitution. It is a business paper running very much in detail however, superceding almost the necessity of the annual treasury report, but altogether quite lowered in its tone. The just rights and interests of the country will be guarded with as much vigilance by the "opposition" as it is called, as if the whole responsibility rested upon them; but the coalition do not thank them for taking care of the interests of the country; nothing short of an unconditional pledge to protect the coalition itself, right or wrong, and assist them again to defeat the public will, will hold their seats for another four years, and secure by the rules of "safe precedent" will satisfy them. We will be surprised to learn that the great exertions have been used to impress the people of the western country with the belief that Pennsylvania has struck her flag, and agreed to pass under the yoke of the coalition. It must be a hopeless cause which would seek for hope in such an event.—Amer. Sentinel.

General Isaac D. Barnard, at present secretary of the commonwealth, was, on the 13th inst. by a joint vote of both branches of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, elected, on the second ballot, a member of the senate of the United States, for six years, from the fourth of March next, in the room of Mr. Finlay, whose term of service then expires. General Barnard, is a friend of General Jackson for President, and is a gentleman of the bar, a man of intelligence, and of sound discretion.—Franklin Gaz.

**MR. RANDOLPH.**

Extract of a letter from Washington, dated December 10.  
Mr. Randolph arrived in this city yesterday, and I was with him last night. He is in fine health and spirits. I have never seen him so self-possessed and self-possessed—and all that his friends would wish him to be.

**PUBLIC DEBT OF THE STATES.**

By the annual report from the Treasury Department, laid on the table of the House of Representatives, on Wednesday the 13th inst. it appears that the aggregate of the debt on the 1st of October 1826, was \$19,283,151.47; and that on the 1st of January, 1827, the sum of \$2,082,306.71 will be paid, leaving at that time an aggregate of \$17,200,844.76. Of this debt \$12,755,247.70, being the remnant of the debt of the revolution, and \$7,000,000 subscribed to the Bank of the United States; a total of \$22,295,247.76 are redeemable at the pleasure of the government. The revolutionary debt bears an interest of 3 per cent. the remaining \$55,626,903.77 becomes due at the following periods: 1st, \$11,254,197.46, at 6 per cent. in 1827—2d, \$13,096,542.90, at 6 per cent. in 1828—3th, \$9,490,099.10, at 6 per cent. in 1829—4th, \$7,69,668.08, at 4 per cent. in 1830—5th, \$18,901.59, at 5 per cent. in 1831—6th, \$18,901.59, at 5 per cent. in 1832—7th, \$10,000,000, at 4 per cent. in 1833—8th, \$999,999.13, at 5 per cent. in 1834—9th, \$2,227,563.97, at 4 per cent. in 1835—10th, 2,227,563.97, at 4 per cent. in 1836—11th, 1837, and 13th, \$4,735,262.30, at 5 per cent. in 1838. It appears, therefore, that on the 31st of October last, the annual interest on the aggregate of the debt was \$3,454,188, and a fraction. Above 31 millions of the debt will become payable within little more than 12 months, all of which bears an interest of 6 per cent. It is proposed to defray a moiety of this amount, by raising a new loan, at an interest of 5 per cent. payable in 1829, 30, & 31. By this operation, a saving will be effected to the public in the reduction of interest of \$50,000. It will be observed that the portion of debt, the redemption of which is now charged on the years 1829, 30, & 31, scarcely exceeds a million and a half; so that the capability of revenue to meet this additional demand upon it, at that time, under circumstances of unexpected and severe disaster should occur to the commercial prosperity of the country, there can be no reasonable doubt.—Nat. Journal.

It is reported that John Steele, Esq. Collector of the Customs for the port of Philadelphia, has resigned his office. We have heard it hinted as highly probable that Jonathan Roberts, esq. of Pennsylvania, will receive the appointment, unless the Secretary of the treasury may feel disposed to take it himself.—Alexandria Gazette.