HYMN.

By the late Reginald Heber, D. D. late Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

I prais'd the earth, in beauty seen
With garlands gay of various green,
I prais'd the sea, whose ample field
Shone glorious as a silver shield:
And Earth and Ocean seem'd to say,
"Our beauties are but of a day!"

I prais'd the sun, whose chariot roll'd
On wheels of amber and of gold;
I prais'd the moon, whose softer eye
Gleam'd sweetly through the summer sky;
And Moon and Sun in answer said,
"Our days of light are numbered!"

O God! O God! beyond compare!
If thus thy meaner works are fair!
If thus thy bounties guild the span
Of ruin'd earth and sinful man,
How glorious must the mansions be
Where thy redeem'd shall dwell with Thee!

TALES OF ALL NATIONS.

A new work has been published in England, with this title, by a number of writers. We extract a part of a spirit-stirring tale, called The Numidians.

Lara, a chieftain of the Spaniards, while on a night watch, hears the tread of a horse passing at full speed.

"The horse was milk white—his long mane floated upon the night wind, which was roused, almost created, by the velocity of his motion;—his make, though somewhat slight, was muscular, as well as beautiful—unchecked by curb, unfettered by harness or by housing, he bounded forward with the freedom of the desert, but without its wildness—for his master's voice was at once bit, and spur, and bridle-rein; it urged him to speed, it checked him short in a moment. Of the first of these the Spanish commander had proof almost at the moment he met his eye—of the second he was convinced very soon afterwards, for upon ordering twelve of his men to take the rider prisoner—extending, at the same time, the rest of his troops into a circle to surround him—the stranger with one word stopped his horse, and calmly waited the approach of his assailants.

Lara had already recognized him as one of the famous Numidians who had come from the deserts of Africa to the aid of Boabdil. On his head he wore a black turban—on his body a short white tunic, crossed by a shining chain of silver, which bore his large and massive scimetar. His legs and arms were completely naked, with the exception of the golden bracelets with which they were adorned. In his left hand he held his buckler—in his right three javelins. He stopped short, as we have said, and firmly awaited the attack of the twelve men who were detached against him. As they drew within reach, he threw his three darts. Each unseated a horseman and rolled him in the dust. One word to his horse, and he was off with the speed of light—while the remaining nine troopers followed dispersedly. The Numidian, however, found his progress barred; for Lara had already drawn the circle round him. He wheeled his gallant courser—avoided his pursuers; returned at full speed to the spot of the conflict—stooped without checking that speed as he passed one of his victims—drew the javelin from his breast—and with it overthrew another of his pursuers who now had again approached him.—Meanwhile, Lara had beheld the conduct of the Numidian with extreme admiration. His bravery, his extreme skill in the management both of his weapons and his horse, had been displayed before one equally capable of estimating the excellence of all warlike exercises and candid and generous in acknowledging it, although in the person of an enemy. Lara advanced towards the stranger; and, ordering his men to keep their ranks,—who, stung with the loss of their comrades, were on the point of charging,—he thus addressed him: 'Brave African, it is enough. Do not prolong a fruitless resistance. Yield your arms to me. I can scarce restrain my soldiery—leave me the gratification of preserving so brave a life.' 'Life answered the Numidian,' 'life is a boon only to the happy—to the wretched it is a burden. Rather than become a captive, I will take it by thy hand!' So saying, he drew his scimetar, and urged his horse upon the Spaniard. Lara threw down his lance, drew his scimetar, and met him midway. In [illegible] it would be difficult [illegible] more nearly matched—[illegible]an was sheathed in [illegible] Numidian had no defensive arms except a light-buckler, which he wore upon his left arm. His javelins, in the use of which he had shewn such fatal skill—and which at ordinary times, served as a counterbalance to the lances and coats of mail of the Christians—his javelins had all been cast. Had they been sent from the quiver of Azrael, the aim could not have been surer or more deadly. Each had borne death upon its wing; and one might boast of a double victim. But now the African had only his scimetar and shield; his bare arms and legs—his light tunic—his linen turban; would seem to be unequally matched against the casque, and corslet, and gauntlets, and cuisses of the steel clad Spaniard. But in activity, both of horse and rider, the Numidian and his barb had vastly the advantage. There seemed, too, an unanimity, a community almost, of spirit between them, which was equally surprising and extraordinary. The horse seconded his master in every manœuvre both of attack and defence. He leaped into the air to give his descending blow more force—he sprang on one side to avoid that of his antagonist.—The fable of the Centaur might almost be said to have been realised in them. Nor was the skill of the African inferior to the intelligence and activity of his gallant steed. His long scimetar swept thro' the air with a force, and descended in quick repeated blows with a weight, which rendered the armour of the Spaniard the safe-guard of his life. In defence, too, he was equally adroit. His solitary buckler was always under Lara's blow, wherever it might fall. It served at once for helmet and cuirass—for gauntlet and for greave; but its strength was unequal to its master skill.

The mighty stroke of the redoubted Lara, delivered with his whole strength, at last cut into two the buckler which received its force, clove the shoulder of the Numidian, and threw him to the earth. His gallant horse on seeing his master fall, uttered that piercing cry which, from its rare occurrence, as well as its thrilling and unearthly tone, is perhaps the most appalling of all the sounds with which nature has gifted the animal creation. But this noble beast, not contented with thus lamenting his master, strove still to defend him. He covered his fallen body—and, standing upon his hind feet, reared in to the air, and opposed, with his force, the approach of Lara. As he turned, so did the horse; his threatening feet formed a rampart over his rider's body. At length, seeing the whole Castilian troop draw in, the horse (which almost seemed to share his master's hatred of captivity) fled with the speed of the wind across the plain, and disappeared in the distance. Lara, in the meantime approached his prisoner, raised him from the earth—examined his wound, which he found had only penetrated the flesh—and used towards him all those courtesies and amenities which were so familiar and so becoming to a brave and accomplished knight like this celebrated Spaniard."

GEN. JACKSON & THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

General Jackson having been represented by his enemies as inimical to universal suffrage, the Nashville Committee (appointed at a public meeting for the purpose of detecting and exposing the numerous falsehoods circulated against him.) published an address, which contained the subjoined paragraph noticing this charge. The gentlemen who signed the address, and whose names are attached to the extract from it, rank among the most respectable citizens in this country. One of them is brother to our present minister to France, another (Mr. Campbell) was late minister to Russia.

"It is alleged that General Jackson, when a member of the Tennessee Convention, voted for property qualification in a voter. This, the committee aver, is positively untrue. *It is notorious that he advocated the provision adopted in the Constitution of our State which* SECURES THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE TO EVERY FREEMAN."

John Overton, Ch'n.	Robert C. Foster
G. W. Campbell	William L. Brown
John Catron	Robert White
Thomas Claiborne	Joseph Philips
Daniel Graham	William B. Lewis
Jesse Wharton	Edward Ward
Alfred Balch	Felix Robertson
John Shelby	Josiah Nicholl
William White	John M'Nairy

From the Balt Republican.

ADAMS IN FAVOUR OF A PROPERTY QUALIFICATION.

The whole course of John Quincy Adams's life has been marked by a strong leaning towards Aristocracy. Indeed, little else could be expected; for he was brought up from a boy among the Lords, the Aristocrats of Europe; he never lived, until advanced in life, in this country, and when he did return home, he never mixed with the people; his acquaintance and intercourse was confined to the rich, whom he thought the only society in this country fit for one who had figured at the courts of Europe, and jostled among nobles, and his writings have all been strongly tinged with the same anti republican feeling.

The people will hardly believe that this man, who has been urged as a fit person to preside over them, was when in the Senate of the United States, the decided advocate of PROPERTY QUALIFICATION of voters. The fact, however, is undeniable—it is recorded on the journals of the senate, and we refer our readers to the Journals of the U. S. Senate, vol. 3 page 354, where they will find that John Quincy Adams voted for a bill requiring THREE YEARS RESIDENCE in the Territory of Louisiana, a fee simple in his own right in ONE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, or a fee-simple in a HOUSE & LOT, in the city of New Orleans, before any man should be eligible to office, and FIFTY ACRES OF LAND in the territory, and one year's residence, before he could have a vote. It will be found by the same reference that John Quincy Adams voted to give the Governor of said territory, an absolute VETO on all bills passed by the Legislature, and to give to him also the power to CONVENE, PROROGUE and DISSOLVE the General Assembly, when, in his opinion, it should be expedient.

Could powers more repugnant to republican government be given? What! give to the governor the power to dissolve the assembly whenever he pleased? Not satisfied with giving the Governor a veto on all bills, by which he might prevent the passage of all such as did not please his Excellency, Mr. Adams and four other senators (a lean minority,) were for giving him the power to dissolve the assembly, when in his opinion, it should be expedient.

John Quincy Adams, we believe was never elected to any office by the people. The people of his own state refused to elect him to congress, and the legislature took him up, and sent him to the U. S. Senate. The people refused to elect him president, and the Congress took him up and made him chief magistrate. He has been lucky with Legislatures both state and national. He's a cunning old fox, and has heretofore eluded all attempts to catch him, but the people are in full cry after him and on a warm scent: he cannot escape again.

We beg our fellow citizens to read the following extracts from the journal of the senate:

"Friday, Feb. 10, 1804.

"The senate resumed the second reading of the bill erecting Louisiana into two territories, and making provision for the temporary government thereof: and,

"On motion by Mr. Anderson, to amend the bill, by adding the following after the 11th section:

"As soon as there shall be —— thousand free white male inhabitants, of full age in the territory, upon giving proof thereof to the governor, they shall receive authority, with time and place, to elect representatives from their counties or townships, to represent them in the general assembly, Provided, That for every five hundred free white, male inhabitants, there shall be one representative; and so on progressively with the number of free, white, male inhabitants shall the right of representation increase, until the number of representatives shall amount to ——; after which, the number and proportion of representatives shall be regulated by the Legislature; Provided, That no person be eligible, or qualified to act as a representative, unless he shall have previously resided THREE YEARS within the limits of said territory; and shall likewise hold in his own right, in *fee simple* One hundred acres of land, or in like manner possess A House and Lot in the city of Orleans, *Provided*, also, that a *freehold* of fifty acres of land into the territory, and a residence within its limits for one year *previous to its formation*, shall be necessary to qualify a man as an *elector of a representative*.

"Sec.—The representatives thus elected shall serve for the term of two years; and in case of the death of a representative, or removal from office, the Governor shall issue a writ to the county or township for which he is a member, to elect another in his stead, to serve for the residue of the term.

"Sec.—The general assembly, or Legislature, shall consist of the Governor, Legislative council, and a House of Representatives; the Legislative Council shall consist of —— members, to continue in office five years, unless sooner removed by the President, any —— of whom to be a quorum, and the members of the council shall be nominated and appointed in the following manner, to wit: As soon as representatives shall be elected, the Governor shall appoint a time and place for them to meet together, and when they shall nominate —— persons, residents in the territory, and each possessed of a freehold in —— hundred acres of land, and return their names to the president, —— of whom he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint and commission; and whenever a vacancy shall happen in the council, by death, resignation, or removal from office, the House of Representatives shall nominate two persons, qualified as aforesaid, for each vacancy, and return their names to the President, one of whom he shall, in manner aforesaid, appoint and commission for the residue of the term; and every five years, four months at least before the expiration of the time of service of the members of council the said House shall nominate —— persons, qualified as aforesaid, and return their names to the President, —— of whom he shall in manner aforesaid, appoint and commission to serve as members of council five years unless sooner removed. And the Governor, Legislative Council and House of Representatives, shall have authority to make laws, in all cases, for the good government of the district, not repugnant to, nor inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the United States. And all bills, having passed by a majority in the House of Representatives, and by a majority in the council, shall be referred to the Governor for his assent; but *no bill or legislative act whatever*, shall be of any FORCE WITHOUT HIS CONSENT. The Governor shall have power to CONVENE, PROROGUE and DISSOLVE, the general assembly, when, in *his opinion* it shall be EXPEDIENT."

And on the question to agree to this amendment, it passed in the negative—yeas 5; nays 19.

The yeas and nays being required by one-fifth of the Senators present.

Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Messrs. ADAMS, Anderson, Cocke, Condict and Worthington.

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Messrs. Armstrong, Baldwin, Bradley, Breckenridge, Brown, Dayton, Ellery, Franklin, Hillhouse, Jackson, Ollcott, Pickering, Potter, John Smith, Samuel Smith, Stone, Sumpter, Venable and Wright.—(Journal of the U. S. Senate, vol. 3. p. 354.

THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

Extracts from a letter from a member of our Legislature, dated Albany, Thursday, Sept. 13.

The two branches of the Legislature met to-day, and adjourned without doing any business, the committees being engaged in preparing their reports upon the different subjects committed to them.

Politics begin to become the subject of conversation, and I find that all local considerations are merged in the great general question "Who shall be next President?" OLD HICKORY stands well at my quarters, and the knowing ones say that more than two-thirds of the members of both houses are his decided friends. I have no doubt that such is the fact, and from the best information I can obtain, there is good reason to believe that there is a constant accession to his standard in all parts of the state, particularly from the Old Republican family.

New-York paper.

Jackson Majority in the KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

The accounts heretofore received of the strength of parties in the Legislature of Kentucky, have been quite contradictory. The following extract of a letter dated Lexington, (Ky.) September 3, contains the latest intelligence from that state, and is said by the Editor of the U. S. Telegraph, to whom the letter was addressed, to be from a gentleman of the first respectability:

"Daniel's* majority over Trimble is 353, instead of 296; Lyon's* majority over New and Henry both 315. In both of those districts Jackson would beat Adams 2000 votes. Our Legislature is divided nearly equal. I believe we (the Jackonians,) have *two* of a majority in the house of representatives, and if Benjamin Hardin is an Adams man, they have one of a majority in the senate. I will pledge myself that neither party will attempt to meddle with the presidential question. It is now conceded, *on all hands*, that JACKSON WILL GET KENTUCKY; even J. J. Crittenden,† gives it as his opinion, (as I am informed and believe) that Jackson will get the state."

*Daniels and Lyon, are two of the seven Jackson [illegible] lately elected to represent Kentucky in Congress.

† Mr. Crittenden was an Adams candidate at the late congressional election and was defeated.

LETTER OF F. GRUNDY, Esq.

Murfreesbro' Aug. 29, 1827.

Messrs. Hall & Fitzgerald,

In a letter written from Nashville, dated the 6th instant and directed to the Editor of the Kentucky Reporter, upon the subject of the late congressional election, in this district is contained a remark which it is my duty to notice. It is stated "This is the same Grundy whom the General, not seven years since, denounced as a perjured villain, and who, for advocating the passage of the law incorporating the Bank of the state, was denounced by the General and told that twelve honest men of his country would convict him of perjury."

This I pronounce a falsehood.—General Jackson upon the bill establishing the Bank of the State, or the 'Loan Bill' originally introduced, and which eventuated in its establishment, never in my presence expressed any opinion about my course and conduct, or that of any other member, for advocating that measure. The Bank was established in 1820; Gen. Jackson visited the seat of government but once during that session—he arrived late in the evening—I was confined to my bed by sickness, and did not see him until the next morning, when I was detained by indisposition later than usual from the house. I invited the General to walk with me to the state-house—he did so—he was conducted to a seat within the bar of the house, and shortly afterwards retired; and I did not see him again until he left the seat of government. The subject of the bill referred to in the letter, was not named by either of us, nor do I believe we ever conversed on that in our lives. Gen. Jackson, at no time, within my hearing used the language attributed to him by this anonymous letter writer, nor any thing of the kind. If the author of the letter will disclose his name I pledge myself to fasten the falsehood of his statement upon him. The residue of the letter requires no notice from me.

FELIX GRUNDY.

N. B. I expect the editor of the Kentucky Reporter will feel it his duty to publish the above. F. G.

CHAS. CARROLL, of Carrollton.

From the Balt. Gazette of the 21st.

Yesterday, the 20th instant, was the 90th anniversary of the birth of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, who now enters upon his ninety-first year with his faculties unimpaired, his energies unabated, and his feelings and affections still buoyant and warm." His residence on Elk-Ridge was crowded yesterday, with the wide circle of his children, grand-children, great-grand-children, and intimate and devoted friends, in the midst of whom, Mr. Carroll appeared in all the animation of a much younger age. After dinner, when Mr. C. had retired, the following appropriate and beautiful toast was given—"Charles Carroll, of Carrollton—May public worth and private virtue be ever, as now, crowned with the garland of years."

THE INDIANS.

The Sangamo (Illinois) Spectator, contains a letter from Col. T. M. Neale, commanding a detachment of Illinois riflemen, and dated "Camp Scott, Fevre River, August 16, 1827," giving an account of an expedition to Rocky river, about 120 miles beyond Fort Clark, and between 80 and 90 from Fort Gratiot, in quest of hostile Indians. It appears that no Indians were seen, nor any recent traces. On the Oniscousin, a number of Indian lodges were seen, "which appeared to have been abandoned about three or four weeks." Colonel Neale is rather inclined to the opinion that this general desertion of the country is an indication that the Indians "are meditating a serious war."

The same paper contains the following letter from Governor Cass and Colonel M'Kenney:

Treaty Ground Butte des Morts, Fox River, Aug. 9th, 1827.

Gentlemen.—We have the honour to state for your information, that we have been in council with the Indians several days, on the various topics committed to us by the government.—There are more than two thousand Indians present, about one fourth of whom are Winnebagoes. Very few of these, however, are from Rock River; and the reason assigned by the others is, that they are too much alarmed to come. Those who are here are humble, and evince every disposition to remain at peace. Among them are some of the principal Chiefs, of the nation, who disavow all participation in the outrages committed upon the Mississippi, and attribute them to the Prairia la Crope band. These they say have associated themselves with the Sioux, and withdrawn from the proper authority of the tribe. However this may be, we have not much confidence in the Winnebago protestations, or Winnebago professions. But we communicate the facts, as evidence that their fears are excited, their dispositions are not changed.

We feel confident that there is nothing to apprehend from the Winnebagoes of this region, and we are inclined to think that these upon Rock River are desirous of peace. Of recent events upon the Mississippi, and of the consequence which may flow from them, you are better enabled to judge than we are. We shall probably terminate our proceedings, and leave this place by the 15th instant.

Very respectfully, gentlemen, your obedient servants,

Lewis Cass,
Tho. L. M'Kenney.

To the Committee elected for directing the defence of the Fever River Settlement.

Gloucester (Mass.) Sept. 15.

On Tuesday morning last an experiment was made on the great rock at Whittemore's corner. A section of the rock weighing more than twelve tons, had been split off, and in order to remove it from its bed, powder of an unknown quantity was made use of. A stone weighing, as near as we could judge, at least 5000 pounds, entered the side of the house of the Misses Whittemore, making a hole of uncomfortable dimensions, lodged in the centre of the parlour, to the utter dismay of sundry tables, chairs, looking glasses, portraits and clocks. Another weighing about 5000 pounds, entered the room as a shop. Neither of them was at all ceremonious, but showed itself monarch of all it surveyed. The ladies, although they had been assured there was no danger, had been prudent enough to desert those rooms, otherwise it would have been scarcely possible that they should have escaped the most fatal consequences. If these huge stones had been broken by the explosion, into pieces weighing from 500 to 1000 pounds, it is probable that they would have passed entirely through the house. The neighbouring houses, besides the one above mentioned, had upwards of an hundred panes of glass broken in them. Fragments of considerable size were noticed to fall at the distance of twenty or thirty rods among the houses east of the post office. Telegraph.

Extract of a letter, dated City of St. Domingo, August 24.

We have just experienced one of the most violent hurricanes known by the oldest inhabitants—every vessel on the coast has been lost, and nearly all hands on board have perished.

U. S. Gazette.

CHINA.

Extract of a letter dated Lintin, China, April 25.

"We have had so much business on our hands of late, that I have forgotten whether I gave you, in my last an account of the affair which happened here on the 1st of March, between boats belonging to the fleet lying at Lintin and two large Chinese war boats. The ship Citizen of New York arrived here about the last of February, and sent a China boat to Canton with despatches, in charge of a young man belonging to the ship. This boat on her return with despatches, was supposed also to have on board the young man above mentioned, was captured by two large boats, armed with 40 men each, and pretending to be part of the Chinese fleet of observation stationed here. This was done almost within hail of our shipping. It was immediately determined, by the commanders of the English and American vessels, to man all their boats, and if it should appear that they had made prisoner of the young man alluded to, to recapture him at all events. As there was no European or American in the boat, it was agreed not to molest them. As our boats approached them they took to flight, but perceiving that they could not escape, they rounded to and prepared for action. When sufficiently near to speak them, an attempt was made, by signs and otherwise, to explain to them that our intentions were pacific, and that our object was merely to ascertain if there was a European or American in the boat. Our inquiries, however received for other reply, than a volley of stones which bruised and wounded several of our people; one of them dangerously. Seeing no possibility of coming to an understanding with them, and being in considerable danger from the showers of stones which they continued to pour upon us, the order was given to fire over them. This order was, however, very naturally disregarded by those who were smarting from the effects of a severe blow with a stone, and several of the balls were seen to take effect. The music of musket balls was something new—not according to custom'—they thought best to decamp, which they did with all possible expedition, leaving the fast-boat behind them.

"The Mandarins on the River between this and Canton, have, for a great length of time, not without the knowledge of the Government, but in direct opposition to its ordinances, made practice of seizing passengers going up and down the river, for the purpose of extorting money. In some instances they have treated their prisoners with great indecency and cruelty, stripping them naked—suspending them by the hands, threatening them with instant death, &c. until they have been induced to advance large sums for their ransom. The capture of Mr. Lemassom's percargo of the brig Elizabeth, of Baltimore, which took place in January last, was fresh in recollection, and it was determined that they should not commit another act of such wanton oppression, and in sight of the fleet, and without resistance. The act, on their part, was perhaps rash, and, at first view, would appear unjustifiable, inasmuch as it is illegal for a Chinese Boat to receive a foreigner without special license, it was unquestionably right in the Chinese Officers to seize the boat for breach of their laws. It was apprehended, at first, that serious consequences would result from the affair, at least that there would be a temporary suspension of the Trade. But it appears that the Mandarin Boats in question were not acting under the authority of their Government, or rather that they were not acting strictly according to their instructions, and consequently, that they were not under the protection of their Government. Indeed it is said that the Government have refused to take cognizance of the affair upon the ground that they have exceeded their powers in leaving their station, and had no business at Lintin. Whether these Boats were in not acting without orders, or whether the Chinese are unwilling to revive the preposterous—unqualified demand of "blood for blood," which was probably granted to them for the last time in the disgraceful case of the Emilia, at Baltimore, is uncertain, and perhaps immaterial. One thing is certain, it will have the good effect to teach the petty Mandarins, that the further for the future will not be deterred from defending themselves against piracy and robbery, by the fear of killing a subject of the Celestial Empire. Nearly two months have now elapsed since the affair took place, and it is very improbable now that any notice will be taken of it. It is pretty well ascertained that there are seven or eight of the Chinese wounded, one of whom has since died of his wounds. As the above affair occasioned considerable excitement at the time, and correct reports of it may have reached America, you are at liberty to make what use of this statement you please.

The Intelligencer asserts, that Major Eaton intends to reply to Mr. Buchanan. This is news to us—Mr. Eaton was in company with a friend who wrote to us a few days past, and expressed his approbation and concurrence with our views of Mr. Buchanan's letter.—U. S. Telegraph.

Maryland Gazette

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, SEPT. 27, 1827.

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

Persons disposed to subscribe for stock in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, are reminded that books will be opened under the superintendance of Jonathan Pinkney and Henry H. Harwood, esquires, at the Farmers Bank of Maryland, in this city, on Monday next.

Candidates for the Legislature.

A writer in the Easton Gazette recommends the following ticket to the support of the *Adams* voters of Talbot county:

Stephen Reynor, Robert Banning, Henry Denny, Thomas Martin.

Washington county.—Jackson Ticket.

Capt. John Wolgamot, Col. William H. Fitzhugh, Daniel Rench, William Yates.

Adams Ticket.

Col. Daniel Malott, Colonel Henry Rohrer, Marmaduke W. Boyd, Jonathan Newcomer.

It is stated in the Norfolk Herald, that Capt. John Downes has been appointed to the command of the Delaware ship of the line now fitting out at that port for the Mediterranean, and Lieut. J. Ramage, first lieutenant. On his arrival at her station, she will hoist the broad pendant of Commodore Rodgers.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,

Annapolis, Sept. 20, 1827.

There will be a meeting of the Executive Council on the third Monday, (being the 5th day) of October next.

Tho: Culbreth, Clk.

For the Maryland Gazette.

MR. BUCHANAN'S LETTER.

In order to assist us in interpreting Mr. Buchanan's convertible letter, let the reader, whoever you may be, Jack Adams or Admite, suppose a case similar to his; we may thus, apart from the prejudice of party or of names, if we have such prejudice, detect our own unbiassed opinion in the case of Jackson and Buchanan. Suppose A and C, candidates for a Sheriffalty. B the friend of A, and E the friend of C. Again, suppose the friends of A, to injure C's election with the friends of B, have reported that C hath said that if elected he will appoint A his deputy, to which appointment B objected, in case he failed, and C was accused. Suppose D the friend of B and preferring C to A) calls on E, and tells him of this report, stating that it hath injured C's election with the friends of B; but that if C will deny the report, and pledge himself to the friends of B that if elected he will not appoint A his deputy, that then, in case the friends of B find that they cannot elect C they will vote for C, and elect him. Suppose if C will pledge himself not to appoint A. D urges him to the point, pressing the propriety of fighting them (as he expresses it) *"with their own weapons."* Suppose E yields at last, and favours of course the opinion of D—*"that it would be fair to fight them with their own weapons."* He calls on C by D's advice, introduces the subject of election, and in the course of conversation upon it, to strengthen his solicitation, and induce C to deny the report, and give the promise, tells C of the report made by the friends of A and the declaration made by D, viz.—*that it would be fair to fight them with their own weapons."* Suppose this conversation by some means gets abroad (not thro' C) and C is called upon by his friends to say, if or not he had ever been advised of such a state of things, by any of B's friends, either in person or thro' the agency of another, and counselled to meet like with like therein? Upon a retrospect by C (previous to answer) of the conversation of E what could C conclude or infer that E intended? Why of course that he should consider him, as the agent of the friends of B; and hold the opinions and declarations of the friends of B as his own. C could infer nothing else. And E could mean nothing else. His answer is plain. Now let us see the parallel (for it is expressly similar) of Jackson and Buchanan and Markley. We look to Mr. Buchanan's letter as it lays printed before us; and in the fourth paragraph that repeats Mr. B's conversation with Gen. Jackson, we find us read—*Mr. Markley urged me to do so* (to call on Gen. Jackson) *and assured if Gen. Jackson would say he would not appoint Mr. Adams, (meaning the Jackson men) should be on a footing with the Adams men and might fight them with their own weapons."* Thus writes Mr B. in the first part of his letter, and yet he complains that Gen. Jackson considers this declaration as his own, and because he did not originate with him (although he gives his consent to it, and makes it his own by repeating it to Gen. Jackson, as we have shewn in our supposed case above) before the conclusion of his letter we read thus, *"the conception never once entered my mind, that Gen. Jackson could have supposed me capable of expressing the opinion th*