

POLITICAL  
A LETTER  
By the Hon'ble Wm. B. Giles,  
Governor of the State of Virginia.

TO THE PUBLIC.  
In regard to Mr. Adams—

1st. I believe Mr. Adams not to be a republican either in principle or practice. I believe he is not attached to the written constitution of his country; but prefers a government founded upon the unlimited will of the government. I believe that the general government, derived from sources paramount to the constitution; and that, even in his interpretation of this constitution itself, he renders all its restraining provisions inoperative and unavailing. These restraining provisions, I believe, afford the only security to the American people against the usurpations of the general government. Mr. Adams having placed himself above these constitutional restraints, I consider him a civil usurper; and that in present party politics, these doctrines are so fruitful on the part of the administration, as to justify a change under any circumstances. The gain may consist in the preservation of our present written constitution, instead of the substitution of a government of unlimited powers. Is it possible that there could be a greater gain? Is not this consideration itself of sufficient magnitude to justify all countervailing considerations? Acting under these convictions, I presume that a majority of the "Anti-Jackson Convention," and the chairman amongst them, would prefer a change, even in favour of General Jackson, provided they also be loved of him as I do—that he would cause the government to be administered, as far as he could, upon a fair, candid, and correct interpretation of the written constitution. I cannot concur in the wisdom recommended by the "Anti-Jackson Convention," of taking sanctuary in the arms of a cold, deliberate, systematic civil usurper, as a protection against the fears of a military chieftain—when, too, this terrific military chieftain turns out, upon examination, to be an ideal vision—a miserable, delusive ignis fatuus—the unsubstantial spectre of fright, raw, mad, and bloody bones, conjured up by the friends of unlimited government, to frighten timid and unthinking republicans.

2d. I believe Mr. Adams does not possess the necessary useful practical talents for administering any government whatever, and that Gen. Jackson's talents for that object are incomparably greater than Mr. Adams's. I am willing to admit that Mr. Adams may be more than Gen. Jackson's peer in, and more the scholar made. I believe Mr. Adams not to be a wise man; that he possesses very few of the attributes of wisdom. I must stick to my definition of terms. I believe Mr. Adams is not wise in conduct—not wise in actions. I believe he is not blessed with the happy talent of choosing the best measure, for the best means of carrying his chosen measures into effect.

To be in the fashion with the "Anti-Jackson Convention," I must coin a word to convey my ideas of Mr. Adams in this respect—I believe Mr. Adams to be an anti-wise man. The whole history of his political life will prove the correctness of these convictions; but I will specify a few cases only in demonstration. His letters to the committee before quoted, grounded, I think, upon fallacious misrepresentations, extending even to a point of incredulity—His various efforts in various papers, but particularly in his first message to Congress, to derive powers to the general government from sources paramount to the constitution, or from his own peculiarly eccentric interpretation of the constitution—His conduct in the whole of his intercourse with Great Britain, by which we have not only lost the West India trade, and hazarded the whole—a trade amounting to more than one-half of our foreign trade, and thus introducing a state of impoverishment in the United States, unknown heretofore. I think Mr. Adams has been particularly anti-wise in all his most important diplomatic negotiations; particularly so in his treaties of limits, both with Spain and Great Britain. In the one, he lost the Texas; in the other, he has reduced us to the disgraceful arbitrament of a foreign power, for a territory on our North Eastern boundary, equal, perhaps greater, in extent, than the whole state of New Hampshire. I conceive Mr. Adams particularly anti-wise in his claims to executive powers, especially in relation to his competency to originate foreign missions without the consent of the senate; particularly so, when that question was settled in his own person against such right, about the close of Mr. Jefferson's administration. Without impugning, at this time, the policy of the Panama Mission, I think one of the reasons he assigned for it, the most anti-wise that could have entered into the imagination of man—to liberalize the South American Catholic, on the score of re-

ligion. This most eccentric notion has perhaps tended more than any thing else, to deprive us of the favour of the South American Republics. This catalogue of anti-wise measures must suffice, although it is but just begun.

3d. I have no confidence in Mr. Adams' political integrity nor can I honor him as an incorruptible politician. Although many instances might be given of this great and inexcusable defect in Mr. Adams' political character, I will here only mention two: The first shall be taken from his reply to the committee appointed to inform him of his election to the Presidency. According to my invariable habit in stating facts, when practically in the words of the writer, I give them here in Mr. Adams' own words:

Extract from Mr. Adams' reply to the committee appointed to inform him of his election:

"It has been my fortune to be placed by the division of sentiment prevailing among our countrymen, on this occasion, in competition friendly and honourable with three of my fellow citizens, all justly enjoying, in eminent degree, the public favour, and of whose worth, talents and services, no one entertains a higher and more respectful sense than myself. The names of two of them were, in the fulfilment of the provisions of the constitution, presented to the selection of the people, in concurrence with my own names closely associated with the glory of the nation; and one of them further recommended by a larger majority of the primary electoral suffrages than mine.

"In this state of things, could my refusal to accept the trust thus delegated to me, give an immediate opportunity to the people to form and to express, with a nearer approach to unanimity, the object of their preference, I should not hesitate to decline the acceptance of this eminent charge, and to submit the decision of this momentous question again to their determination. But the constitution itself has not so disposed of the contingency, which would arise in the event of the refusal; I shall, therefore, repair to the post assigned me by the call of my country, signified through her constitutional organs," &c.

Here, Mr. Adams positively and unequivocally asserts, in substance, that in consequence of all his predecessors in the high station to which the selection of the house had called him, having had a majority of the votes of the primary electoral suffrages, which had fallen to his lot to have a minority of votes; and still worse, one of his competitors for the office having even a greater minority than himself—he should not hesitate to decline the acceptance of the eminent charge, and to submit the decision of this momentous question again to the determination of the people, provided his refusal to accept the trust delegated to him, would give an immediate opportunity to the people to form, and to express, with a nearer approach to unanimity, the object of their preference. I put it to the "Anti-Jackson Convention" in candor and in honour to say, whether this solemn declaration, taking into consideration, the circumstances under which it was made, is not absolutely incredible? Whether they do believe it? If they do not believe it, can any one of those high minded honourable gentlemen, reconcile it to himself, to vote for any human being for his President, who is capable of making a cool, deliberate misrepresentation of his views to the whole American people upon the most solemn occasion? Suppose all the American people were called upon to give their votes for the next President upon the consideration of this question alone: Do you conscientiously believe this solemn declaration, made to you by Mr. Adams? to wit: That he was desirous of submitting his election again to the people? How many votes would he get in the United States? Let every one answer this question for himself. It is not possible to conceive, that many could be brought to vote for one for their President, under the firm conviction, that such one had deliberately misrepresented his own views to them on a most solemn occasion? I, for one, must beg to be incredulous upon this occasion—and I, for one, will not vote for Mr. Adams. Under what circumstances, too, was this solemn declaration made? At a moment when Mr. Adams was making overtures, as is asserted, to the Federalists for their votes, to make him President. I say nothing about his understanding with Mr. Clay—notwithstanding Mr. Clay's contradicted declaration, that he knew Mr. Adams' opinions upon the Pennsylvania policy, in time to make it a reason with him for voting for Mr. Adams. That point will be undisturbed here, because it is disputed; whilst Mr. Adams' overture to the Federalists, through Mr. Webster, stands yet uncontradicted by Mr. Webster as far as I know. I therefore take that fact for granted, and it is impossible to conceive, that at the same moment Mr. Adams was stopping to intrigue with the Federalists for the Presidential office, (per fas aut nefas,) he would not hesitate to call for another election from the people, especially when there was every

reason to believe, in that case, he would not be elected. Now, let us see the relations in which Mr. Adams stood to this same Federal party, at the moment of making this overture. It is known, and universally admitted, that, during the session of Congress of 1807, 1808, Mr. Adams, most unexpectedly, but avowedly, made a complete political Somerset from the Federal to the Republican party. At that time, the canvass for the Presidential election was actually cast; and no Federal candidate was offered. The contest was settled down between Mr. Madison and Governor Clinton. Mr. Adams therefore found himself cut off from all hope of personal aggrandizement from his old friends, the Federalists, for eight years at least—and, in all probability, for ever; certainly under their old designation of Federal party. It was at this moment, eventually, so auspicious to his hopes of personal aggrandizement, that this Somerset was most adroitly performed: How was this done? It was first done by a most solemn communication to myself, and afterwards to Mr. Jefferson, as I am well informed. Previously to this time, Mr. Adams' conduct towards Mr. Jefferson had been such as to prevent the announcement to him, in the first instance, of his intended desertion from the Federal party; and this is probably the true cause of his devolving the disclosure upon me. This disclosure was first made, during the session of Congress, commencing 26th October 1807. During the next session, it became my duty in consequence thereof, to deliver Mr. Adams, against several violent attacks made upon him, on account of his wonderful political Somerset, by Mr. Pickering, his former colleague in the Senate. In 1808, I disclosed as much of Mr. Adams' communication to me as I thought was then required to justify his conduct against Mr. Pickering's attacks. The following is an extract taken from a speech delivered in the Senate on the 2d December, 1808, which leaves no possible doubt of the fact, that during the preceding session, Mr. Adams did make a most solemn communication to me, of his intended desertion from the Federal party.

Extract from Speech.

"I had hoped Mr. President, that the gentleman (Mr. Pickering) would have so far restrained his feelings as to have permitted this gentleman's retirement, (Mr. Adams) to have shielded him from these unmerited reproaches; but it seems that no delicacy of situation can procure an exemption from the invective of the gentleman's passions. This cruel attack has imposed upon me an indispensable obligation to defend this absent gentleman; and it has been principally this circumstance, which has driven me again, most reluctantly into this debate. Sir, I can attest, and now do attest, with great pleasure, the disinterestedness and purity of the motives which dictated that gentleman's (Mr. Adams) late political conduct. As to his wisdom, that is a matter of opinion; and now in a course of experience; but as to his exemption from all views of personal promotion, or aggrandizement, I here assert that fact upon my own knowledge; and upon my own responsibility, as far as can be warranted by the most explicit and unequivocal assurances from the gentleman himself given to me, under circumstances which render their sincerity unquestionable." Every impartial, intelligent man must see at the first blush, that Mr. Adams' communication must have been made to me in the most solemn and impressive manner, to justify this positive pledge on my part, in behalf of Mr. Adams, grounded upon his own most explicit and unequivocal assurances; given to me, under circumstances which render their sincerity unquestionable.

At the time Mr. Adams made the disclosure to me, he imposed no injunction of secrecy whatever. He spoke of the occasion, however, as one of awful magnitude. Nothing less than hazarding the severance of the Union. The course of conduct which I have heretofore pursued respecting it, was dictated solely by the views, of the character of the communication. In 1803, I disclosed as much as I thought it then occasion called for. I did not think proper then to disclose more; but I do not now, nor did I ever think, that any obligation whatever was imposed upon me, growing out of the peculiar character of the disclosure, not to make it known, under extraordinary contingencies, which might occur. I think, too, that wonderful events arising from that eventful transaction, have since occurred, which would justify such disclosure; but I have at all times preferred, as I now prefer, that Mr. Adams should make the disclosure himself. I have three times, heretofore, publicly called on Mr. Adams to make the disclosure himself. These calls did appear in the Richmond Enquirer January 7th, February 14th and March 17th, 1816.]

But since the publication of Mr. Jefferson's letter addressed to me, dated 26th December 1825—this subject is reduced within a very narrow compass. By comparing the statement made in my speech just quoted, with Mr. Jefferson's letter, and marking the proper deductions from them, tak-

en in context with each other, very few points respecting that most eventful transaction will require to be disclosed, to give the public a fair view of the whole ground, and thus enable the people to form a just estimate of Mr. Adams' object and pretended political conversion; and to stamp the true character upon this wonderful transaction. In my speech delivered in the Senate 2d December 1808, I assert that as to his (Mr. Adams) exemption from all views of personal promotion or aggrandizement—I here assert that fact upon my own knowledge; and upon my own responsibility—as far as can be warranted by the most explicit and unequivocal assurances from the gentleman himself; given to me, under circumstances which render their sincerity unquestionable. Mr. Adams having approved, and indeed, having been highly gratified with the defence made for him, at the time as I have been informed, cannot now deny the fact of his having made this communication to me; nor the solemn and imposing circumstances which rendered it what it was. Since that time, in consequence of a call from me upon Mr. Jefferson, for his recollection of the transaction, and for his views of the propriety of giving it publicity under existing circumstances I received from Mr. Jefferson the following statement:

"You ask my opinions of the propriety of giving publicity to what is stated in your letter, as having passed between Mr. John Q. Adams, and yourself. Of this, no one can judge but yourself. It is one of those questions which belong to the forum of feeling. This alone can decide on the degree of confidence, implied in the disclosure. Whether under the circumstances, it was communicable to others. It does not seem to be of that character or at all to wear that aspect. They are historical facts, which belong to the present as well as to future times. I doubt, whether a single fact known to the world, will carry as clear a conviction to it, of the correctness of our knowledge of the treasonable views of the Federal party of that day (1807,) as that disclosed by this (disclosure made by Mr. Adams) of that day—1807; most relations and daring attempt to dissolve the Union; of which the Hartford Convention, (1814) was the subsequent chapter." Hence the following facts evidently appear: That Mr. Adams made the disclosure to me, of his intended to desert the Federal party the winter in 1807, 1808—to the best of my recollection, it was a short time previous to the first embargo. That it was made under the most solemn assurances of his patriotism and disinterestedness, and of an entire exemption from all views of personal promotion by the party, to which he had proselyted. Mr. Jefferson states the grounds of this charge, as communicated by Mr. Adams himself to be the treasonable views of the Federal party, and that these treasonable views extended to disunion. All that now remains to be disclosed to the public, to give a full view of the whole ground of this eventful transaction is, to designate the particular conspiracy on the part of the federalists of that day, 1807, which did induce Mr. Adams to charge them, according to Mr. Jefferson's statement, with treasonable views to dissolve the Union; the particular foreign agents with whom it was carried on, the particular circumstances, which gave rise to it, and the particular portions of the federalists implicated in the treasonable negotiations then on foot.—Mr. Adams can state these facts to the public if he should think proper to do so; or if, which I suppose impossible, he should deny them; then ought he to tell, what other political sins the Federal party had committed in so heinous a character as to justify his open, formal and sudden abandonment of them in their utmost need; and his adhesion to their opponents—indeed, if made, would have the effect of converting a ceremony into a principle—in the true spirit of proselytism, his going to the uttermost extremities in supporting his newly chosen associates, and his fulsome flatteries of Mr. Jefferson—through his extravagant commendation of this measure, and that too, not long after he had heaped upon Mr. Jefferson, all kinds of abuse, and even called dogrel verse, as is said, to his aid for the purpose. Now, suppose it should turn out, that no such conspiracy did exist, and that no such treasonable negotiations were carrying on, nor such treasonable views were entertained by the federalists at that time, 1807.—What must the world think of such treacherous charges against his old friends, for his own personal promotion and aggrandizement as is now rendered evident directly against his own solemn avowals at the time?—However deluded at the time by Mr. Adams' solemn assertions—and I acknowledge I was deluded into a perfect con-

science in his disclosures.—I now sincerely believe, that the whole of these charges against the federalists were unfounded, and consisted only in Mr. Adams' own mental misgivings, & poetic licenses. For me, this conviction is sufficient; and I shall not vote for Mr. Adams for my President. Others, of course, will also act they think best.

4th. I do not believe Mr. Adams to be a patriot, nor a hero. His whole political history proves that he has at all times advanced his own personal aggrandizement and pecuniary emolument at the expense of his country—so much so, that he has raised his own fortune and his own greatness, first upon his own party's, and then upon his country's ruin. His heroism is truly sui generis. I do not know of his ever having made but one attempt to display his courage. That was done during his most unaccountable electioneering visit to Baltimore. It appeared in the form of a toast with an explanation—"Ebony & Topaz," implying his triumphant joy at the militia man's bullet being sped to Gen. Ross's heart!! O! miserable puer!! In this wonderful display of heroism, Mr. Adams' courage did not begin to crow until thirteen years after the battle was ended; and then, indeed, it triumphantly crowded over the halting dust of a gallant fallen foe—slain by the hands of another, whose courage loudly crowed in the battle's front. So, General Jackson's courage always loudest crows in the eyes of his gallant, hostile, embattled combatants. I would vote against Mr. Adams for this anti-wise, unfeeling act alone; revolting, as I think to every honorable sentiment of the human heart; proving at once Mr. Adams' own destitution of refined sensibilities, and an utter ignorance of the true impulses of human nature. It casts a stain over the generous sensibilities of the American nation, so far as its character is associated with the character of its Chief Magistrate. It tended still farther to irritate the patriotic feelings of a gallant foreign nation, too much irritated before, by wanton provocations; and at the diplomatic negotiations; and at the same time, could not avoid inflicting a wanton cruel wound upon the feelings of an amiable bereaved family. It would require strong countervailing considerations to induce me to overlook this single inexcusable act of Mr. Adams; and I know not of one single countervailing consideration in his favour.

5th. I do not believe Mr. Adams to be a military chieftain. Not nor a citizen soldier—and since the Anti-Jackson Conventionists seem to plume themselves upon Mr. Adams' destitution of all military pretensions;—military principle—military skill, and military prowess, I am willing to allow to them the whole; and yet, I think, Mr. Adams will not make the better President, in consequence of this boasted destitution. Will he, thereby, be better qualified to discharge the high constitutional military duties of the President? Most assuredly, I think not. In relation to the discharge of the high military functions of the President, Gen. Jackson certainly is greatly to be preferred.

Whether, therefore, in regard to the discharge of the civil, or military functions of the President, I think Gen. Jackson incomparably preferable to Mr. Adams, as President of the United States. Upon these reasons chiefly, although many others might be added, I place myself in voting for General Jackson, in preference to Mr. Adams; and I know, that I stand perfectly justified by my own conscience, for doing so; and I trust to my God and my country.

WM. B. GILES.  
February 23, 1825.

Note.—To liberalize the South American Catholics, on the scale of religion." A rumour is abroad that in the late negotiation between the U. States and Sweden, our negotiator was instructed to make a formal demand of the Swedish negotiator, that the heading of our former treaties with Sweden should be changed. The treaties heretofore ran, in substance, "In the name of the Holy and undivided Trinity." Our minister, it is now said, was instructed to have those words stricken out. This demand, if made, would have the effect of converting a ceremony into a principle—in the true spirit of proselytism, his going to the uttermost extremities in supporting his newly chosen associates, and his fulsome flatteries of Mr. Jefferson—through his extravagant commendation of this measure, and that too, not long after he had heaped upon Mr. Jefferson, all kinds of abuse, and even called dogrel verse, as is said, to his aid for the purpose. Now, suppose it should turn out, that no such conspiracy did exist, and that no such treasonable negotiations were carrying on, nor such treasonable views were entertained by the federalists at that time, 1807.—What must the world think of such treacherous charges against his old friends, for his own personal promotion and aggrandizement as is now rendered evident directly against his own solemn avowals at the time?—However deluded at the time by Mr. Adams' solemn assertions—and I acknowledge I was deluded into a perfect con-

Primary School for Annapolis.  
The Commissioners of Primary Schools for Anne Arundel county, give notice to the taxable inhabitants residing in the School District, No. 28, of said county, that a meeting of said inhabitants will be held at the BALL ROOM, in the city of Annapolis, on Saturday the 26th day of April, instant, at 4 o'clock P. M. The said meeting to be held in pursuance of the act to provide for the public instruction of youth in Primary Schools throughout this state, and its supplements.  
April 17.

Maryland Gazette  
ANNAPOLIS  
Thursday, April 17, 1825

COURT OF APPEALS  
This Court will, at its session June next, and every succeeding term, for the Western District, commence with hearing arguments in chambers on the dock at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, from the counties of Anne Arundel, Charles, Prince-George, Calvert and Montgomery. After which the cases from other counties, from the Court of Chancery, will stand up in the order in which they stand on the docket. As the Court will not meet but once a year for the hearing arguments, it is not to be understood that cases removed to the December term preceding their June session, will be placed under rule again, and are to be considered as cases not then argued; but in all such cases if not for argument, the judgment will be affirmed, with a stay of execution according to the rule of the Court made relative to new cases.

The Editors of newspapers, friends to the gentlemen of the bar, are requested to give the above a place in their respective papers.

An extract of a letter purporting to have been written by some citizen of Annapolis, has been lately published in the administration prints of Baltimore, as another sign of the times, noticing our late election of Corporation officers, the writer speaks of the result as a great triumph over the friends of General Jackson, who is known to every citizen of Annapolis, and as the election of itself will prove the presidential question was not introduced into view at all, and had but little effect, in producing this boasted result. To say the least of it, premature exultation, for which there exists no sort of pretext, is foolishly impulsive, because it must necessarily be short-lived, and most probably a proportionate degree of depression on the sentiments of the citizens of Annapolis, on the presidential question, are fairly tested. The writer of the letter may have had in view promotion of the administration interest, when he gave his vote, but surely his observation never could have brought him to believe that election offered any evidence of the relative strength of the Jackson and Adams parties in this place. If, in consequence of triumph to the administration how happens it that a friend of General Jackson's election, obtained a role than any other candidate, other than the means by which Mr. Adams' political salvation is to be secured, his prospects are gloomy indeed.

JACKSON ELECTOR.  
The death of the late THORNTON HILL, esquire, having rendered the selection of another candidate, available to the election of General Jackson, necessary, it will be conceded, that this selection can be made too soon. It is, therefore, respectfully suggested to the friends of Gen. Jackson, that the meeting of our County Court on Monday next will furnish a favourable opportunity of conferring with each other on the subject, and of adopting such measures as may be necessary to insure success.

COMMUNICATED.  
"I will not be with thee, my dear, when thou shalt press a sigh for me."  
"Then should we pay that tribute."  
"And give for one."  
"Whose memory's ever will be dear."  
"Till memory's gone."  
When youth, and worth, and beauty, are summoned to the tomb, they are in the first burst of anguish, and in the dispensation of Providence, and presumptuously to ask—should it be so? But when by the fulfilment of his silent prayer, he blunts the sting of sorrow, and his pious resignation to His will, and full of that "He is gracious and full of compassion," that "He is our refuge and strength," and "a very present help in time of trouble." With such notions as these, have we contemplated the death of Miss Sally Steele, (youngest daughter of the late Mr. Steele, esq.) who departed this life in the city of Philadelphia, on the 10th inst. and whose remains were interred in this city on Monday last.

Few have been removed, to a period from this world, to whose attractions were presented in so fascinating forms. Possessed of the comforts and enjoyments, an affluence could afford; peculiar to a widow mother, beloved with love and affection; beloved with common ardour, and intensity of feeling, by her brothers and sisters; and esteemed and respected by an ally large circle of relatives and friends, that constitute our strongest attachment to this life, seem to have been appropriated to her. But as was the love, the esteem, and the affection, which she excited, her death did not exceed the measure of her dear and amiable and excellent qualities.

CORPORATION ELECTION.  
Henry Wilmot, will be supported by the Common Council, by Many Voters.

Free and Independent Voters of Annapolis.—Permit me to call you so, as you are.  
There is a vacancy in the Corporation by the resignation of James Shaw, Esq. I have myself as a candidate in his place, and I elected. I will do justice to those who desire it without favour, partiality or malice. Yours truly,  
JOHN QUINN.

Be so good as to say in your paper, that DANIEL T. HYDE will serve as a member of the Common Council, if elected.  
Many Voters.

OCTOBER ELECTION.  
LAMES CROSBY—JAMES F. BAIRD.

AMER LINTHICUM, Senior, respectfully notifies his fellow-citizens of Anne Arundel county, that he is again candidate to represent them in the next legislature.

CHARLES R. STEWART, is again a candidate to represent Anne Arundel county in the next legislature.

At a public court of the Anatomical Society of Maryland, holding gentlemen of Doctor of Medicine.  
John W Tenney  
Stephen W. Ad  
Jeremiah P. Ho  
Jos. McCoy Sit  
Richard Barnum  
Edward M. Cen  
Samuel Spencer  
Francis R. Will  
Saml. H. Cal  
Chs. W. Paffe  
Horatio G. Grie  
James Dawson  
Hammond Stev  
Jos. A. Landis  
Edward H. Lov  
Thomas J. Jay  
Thos. R. John  
Richard D. Bo  
Jos. Iglehart,  
Thomas Neve  
Chs. Magill,  
Wm. Meliflor  
Zachariah M  
George B. M  
Joseph Prig  
Leander W.  
Wm. W. C  
Nathaniel C.  
Henry V. Br  
James W. P  
Bernard M. J  
Samuel A. J  
Howard Ken  
Albert Lyon  
Chs. F. Hug  
Henry W. L  
Henry M. M  
John B. M  
James R. W  
Thomas Ste  
Wm. H. G  
Samuel Ma  
Chs. R. Ja  
Henry Bro  
John H. So  
Wakeman  
Fred'k. B  
John Lamb  
Bennett B  
Hugh H. L  
Littlton  
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Jerome F.  
Joseph N  
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David B  
Daniel D  
Wm. G. F  
Wm. G. F  
Richard J  
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