

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT, ANDREW JACKSON. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, JOHN C. CALHOUN.

Friendship for General Jackson, and the proofs of confidence and regard I have given him, while President, forbid my taking any part in the ensuing presidential election.

General Jackson is a clear headed, strong man, and has more of the Roman in his nature than any man now living in the United States.

An officer whose services entitle him to the highest rewards, and whose whole career has been signalized by the purest intentions and the most elevated motives.

When Secretary of State, and the defender of General Jackson.

Fellow to that distinguished Captain, Andrew Jackson, who has shed so much glory on our country, whose renown commands the respect of all eyes.

THE MARYLAND ADDRESS. The Editors of the United States Telegraph in noticing this Address say:—

The talented and patriotic writer of the Maryland Address, at the instance of the Corresponding Committee, has revised that able production, and appended to it much additional matter.

It is a remarkable feature of the present controversy, that while the friends of Gen. Jackson, like our fathers of the revolution, contend for great principles.

The late Virginia and Tennessee papers contain a full and triumphant refutation of the ridiculous attempt of the administration hirelings to prove, that General Jackson was connected with Burr in his famous conspiracy.

It is said in the London Courier, that the whole of the enterprising and unfortunate travellers who were saved and brought back to their homes.

The friends of GENERAL JACKSON will have a meeting at ANNE ARUNDEL county, 21 miles on Frederick Turnpike, on SATURDAY the 17th inst.

THE VOTERS and CANDIDATES of the ADMINISTRATION are invited to attend. The speaking will commence at 12 o'clock. Sept. 11, 1828.

HORRIBLE SPECTACLE

From the London Courier, of the 4th May, 1828. The brig Catherine and Hans arrived in our harbour on the night of the following distressing circumstances, which tend to recall, in narration, the horrible tragedy had so recently taken place.

The vessel, that on the 4th May, in lat. 11 N. 56° W. at one P. M. he put up a boat belonging to the vessel, and from Bristol for Quebec, ran foul of an iceberg, on the 3d April, which stove her forward.

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was fainting, and he loosed his cords a little. The vessel shipped a sea, and witness hooked himself nearer to Murley, and Keating was about two lengths of himself from him.

He then took the crew bar, and struck the mate repeatedly, after which he put his hand on his neck, and fluting it off, he drank some grog, and smoked his pipe over the dead bodies.

When they were all tied down together, they appeared frightenedly witness then remained about half an hour, during which time the captain was turning them stronger than before.

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CORONER'S INQUEST.

FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.

An inquest was held on Thursday last, at Cork, on the bodies of the sailors who had been put to death by Captain Stewart, of the ship Mary Russell. The first witness was—

Captain Cullender, the commander of the schooner Mary Stubbs, who stated that he fell in with the Mary Russell about 300 miles off the coast of Ireland: she had a signal of distress flying: she hailed her, and for some time got no answer, but at last Capt. Stewart put his head out of the cabin window and desired the witness to come on board, as there was a mutiny on board.

On Saturday last, about the middle of the day, the Captain put his head up to the companion and desired Timothy Connell to come down, on which he called out to the people to haul down the foresail and stow it; Cramer the carpenter and Keating replied that they were not able to stow it themselves.

On Saturday last, about the middle of the day, the Captain put his head up to the companion and desired Timothy Connell to come down, on which he called out to the people to haul down the foresail and stow it; Cramer the carpenter and Keating replied that they were not able to stow it themselves.

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by the people, made without our consent—no other words against the will of a majority—it was the principle of power which our revolutionary fathers resisted: Had they stopped to weigh the measures of the British administration, and compare the grievance of the tax, with the burdens and perils of the war, without reference to a principle, the surrender of which was a virtual surrender of liberty, opposition would not have been made: our glorious revolution would not have been achieved, and an experiment of self government, which we are now making, and upon the success of which the hopes of freedom's friends throughout the world depend, would never have been tried.

We would ask those who pass over without the remark, a violation of the principles of the constitution, by which Adams ascended to power, and ask us to regard his acts only after obtaining it, what would they say, if taking possession of the President's house at Washington, he had claimed the executive authority in right of birth, his father having been President before?

Would they then fold their arms and say, let us wait and see what use he makes of his power, and estimate him by the measures which he recommends? Not a voice, and every hand would be raised to put down the usurper, because the forms as well as the spirit of the constitution would have been violated.

In the present case we admit as the forms of the constitution have been complied with, Mr. Adams must for the time be regarded as constitutionally invested with the executive authority, and it is the duty of every patriotic citizen in reference to those forms, "to sustain the wholesome operations of the government," and "support all the measures essential to the prosperity of the country," but it is equally his duty to proclaim from the house top, the violation of the principles of the constitution in the last Presidential election, and to exert every power under those forms, to punish the men who have been guilty of it, by refusing, to continue to them beyond the constitutional term, the power thus improperly attained.

We believe it to be peculiarly proper, that a statement should be made to the vital constitution by the elevation to the chief magistracy, of Gen. Andrew Jackson, the patriot hero, through whom the constitution has been won.— His cause at the last election rested upon great talents, exemplary patriotism, unquested integrity, and splendid services. It has now become identified with the CAUSE of the CONSTITUTION, of LIBERTY and of the COUNTRY.

The enemies of Andrew Jackson call him a "Military Chief." We reply: So was WASHINGTON, the FATHER of his country.

They say he has not been a foreign minister—neither had WASHINGTON nor MADISON.

They say, there are no great speeches made by him in Congress on record, to attest his political talents; neither are there any of WASHINGTON, nor JEFFERSON, nor of Mr. ADAMS himself.

They would persuade you that Jackson has had no experience in civil affairs, because his most brilliant services have been of a military character; yet he rose to distinction as a lawyer at the bar of Tennessee, became her Attorney General—was a leading and most efficient member of the Convention that framed the Constitution—served as her first Representative in Congress—as a Judge of her Supreme Court; as Governor of Florida; as a member of the Senate of the United States at two different periods, and had the offer of a foreign embassy: thus actually occupying six different civil offices during a period of twenty years, and only one military office, that of General, first in the militia of Tennessee, and afterwards in the United States army.

His enemies say, however, that he resigned all his civil appointments; but they forget to tell you, it was usually at the call of his country to higher stations; and that he also resigned his military command, when the circumstances of the country did not render his services any longer indispensable, thereby showing that a desire to render real service, and not a love of emolument or official distinction, was his only motive for accepting or retaining office, civil or military. No one, however, has ever shown that he did not perform the duties of all the numerous offices he has filled, whether civil or military, with efficiency and zeal; nor has any one dared to call in question his eminent services, his devoted patriotism, his unimpaired integrity, or tenderness to him great elevation, decision, and firmness of character, a vigorous and powerful intellect, and clear and solid judgment, and an extraordinary sagacity to discern and appreciate the character and talent of others; a talent, which we esteem the most essential of all the qualifications of the Chief Magistrate, whose most difficult and trying duty consists in the selection of men for office.

(To be continued)

"SIGNS OF THE TIMES." The coalition have lost two members of Congress, one in Missouri and one in Indiana, while Missouri, Illinois and Kentucky are proved by the late elections to be decisively for Jackson.—"The work goes bravely on."—Ky. Argus.

Extract of a letter on the North...

"I attend to your letters, from the sentiment that the majority of the Howard machinery appeared very I am inclined of the freedom in November to 'ratifying' Mr. Adams. The voters, are not rep only—they principle and pr them from always found

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"I hereby certify that in a conversation with Mr. Jefferson, then president of the United States, respecting the movements of Colonel Burr in the west, I observed that the rumour of the day was, that General Andrew Jackson had joined Burr. Not so, or not true, said Mr. Jefferson, for I this day received a letter from him (General Jackson), in which he said that he had seen Burr, and that Burr said his enterprise was sanctioned by the government, and I he Jackson had been tendered a high command by Burr, and asked of Mr. Jefferson the views of the government, tendering his services, if wanted, to make a descent upon Mexico, as stated by Burr, but if Burr was not authorised by the government to carry on his enterprise as stated, then he, Jackson, was ready to arrest him.

WILLIS ALSTON. Chamber of the H. of Representatives, February 11, 1828.

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