Missouri, the latter as the Representative of Missouri; one in this State the other in the House of Representatives. In giving the former, my wishes being such as may be reasonably supposed to be entertained by a Western man, I shall be governed by individual feelings, corrected by my best judgment. In giving the latter, I became the organ of the people, and the expressed will of the people will be my guide. I vote not as a citizen of Missouri, but as the representative of Missouri; the vote belongs to the people, and not to me; and the voice of Missouri, will, in such case, as far as practicable, be the voice of her representative. These were my principles in 1822, and such are my principles in 1824, and such shall be my vote in the Hall of the House of Representatives on the election of President, come when it may."

Yet Mr. Scott. re elected to Congress under this pledge, voted for Mr. Adams, and afterwards admitted to the Rev. O. B. Brown, as we have before stated, that he knew that nineteen twentieths of his constituents were opposed to him.

Jackson and Burr.

The attempt recently made to implicate Gen. Jackson in the conspiracy of Burr, requires a passing notice. Virtuous or honourable men, must deem a vindication of General Jackson on this subject wholly unnecessary. The important services rendered by him to his country since the year 1806–7, must satisfy all liberal men that the charge of treason, even were it preferred, directly, by Mr. John Q. Adams and Henry Clay, would be disregarded or spurned by the American people. Coming then, as this charge does, from the hired instruments of the coalition, it will be no difficult task to refute it. A certain Judge Williams has made a statement on this subject; but, as he kept his alleged facts to himself, when Jackson was about to embark in the service of his country in the late war; and, as a portion of his statement has been proved to be false, it is fair to infer that Mr. Williams is not a man of sufficient veracity or standing to require particular notice, and that his assertions against General Jackson ought not to be believed, and would not be believed even were they made under the solemnity of an oath. We shall therefore pass by Mr. Williams' allegations, as wholly false and unworthy of public notice.

Mr. Boyd McNairy, whom we take to be a supercilious, self important quack, in every sense of the word; who seems to have persuaded himself, no only that he has been assailed, but tha he is among the most distinguished opponents of General Jackson, introduced in one of his late addresses to the public, two letters, purporting to have written by Gen. Jackson. The fi[illegible] dated at the Hermitage, on the 24th September 1806—the other is without date, and it is not stated to whom either of them was directed. They may be forgeries, but we copy them, under the impression that they are genuine.

Copy of a letter from General Andrew Jackson, dated

Hermitage, Sept. 24, 1806.

Col. Burr is with me, he arrived last night—I would be happy you would call and see the Col. before you return—say to Gen. O. that I shall expect to see him here on to-morrow with you—Would it not be well for us to do something as a mark of attention to the Col. He has always and is still a true and trusty friend to Tennessee—If Gen Robertson is with you when you receive this be good enough to say to him, that Col. Burr is in the country—I know the Gen. R. will be happy in joining in any thing—that will tend to shew a mark of respect to this worthy visitant With due esteem.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Copy of another letter from the same.

Dear Friend,

I send you five hundred dollars. It appears to me I said I would send you $1000, but when I came to myself I found there were appropriations made that I knew nothing of. This I learnt at the store, and two journeys to perform, and expences to be borne that my recollection did not serve me with at the moment—Tomorrow when you come up arrangements shall be made, so as to accommodate as far as I can—My dear sir, do not fail to come up tomorrow, at ten o'clock I will meet you at my house: I have to see Gen. Smith in the morning at his house—The Boats I think you said five in number and some Pork you would furnish—these must be done against the 20th of December next, but more of this to-morrow—you must set out in a very few days. I will furnish the needful—The cash now sent is in part for the boats—the balance on delivery—Either in bank bills or a Draft on New Orleans, the $3000 being all the cash that can be furnished, this must be appropriated to the best possible advantage—and to the last shilling will be put in your way if you can furnish the Boats and Pork, except so much as will meet the engagements already entered into,—I send you twenty $20 bills and $10 bills—which I wish safe to hand, and beg of you not to fail coming up to-morrow—I wish to start a messenger on Monday next—

Health and respect,

ANDREW JACKSON.

These letters seem to have been written about the 24th Sept. 1806. Very well. Be it so. Col. Burr reached the western country in the summer of 1806; was received and caressed at Louisville by all the prominent characters of that day; drew bills which were endorsed, and bought and sold here. He afterwards proceeded to Nashville. --As he had recently been Vice President of the United States, no person suspected at the time, that he had any treasonable or improper object in view. He represented that he was about to colonize a grant of 800,000 acres of land in Texas or Mexico, and most of the prominent citizens of the west not only wished him success, but many of them aided him, by advances of money At Nashville, in September, he was treated politely, as he had been in Louisville. Gen Jackson, of course, received and treated him as a gentleman, and may have contributed $500, towards his colonizing project, under the impression that Col. Burr's movements were sanctioned by the constituted authorities of the country. Such was the impression here. Men in Louisville, at that time advanced considerable sums of money for Col. Burr, or became responsible to considerable amounts for him.

Let it be kept in mind that it was in September, 1806, that it is alleged Gen. Jackson was on friendly and familiar terms with Col. Burr. A few weeks subsequent to this period he began to suspect that Burr's projects were not authorized by the government. What then was his course? Six or seven weeks afterwards, (on the 12th Nov. 1806,) his letter to Gov. Claiborne, was written about which so much has been said, that our readers must be familiar with it. In that letter to Gov. Claiborne he said:

"Be upon the alert; keep a watchful eye upon our General, and beware of an attack as well from our own country as Spain. I fear there is something rotten in Denmark. You have enemies in your own city that may try to subvert your government, and try to separate it from the Union. You know I never hazard ideas without good grounds, and you will keep these hints to yourself. But I say again, be on the alert. Your government I fear is in danger.

Whether they will be attempted to be carried into effect or not, I cannot say; but rest assured they are in operation or I calculate boldly. Beware of the month of December: I love my country and government: I hate the Dons: I would delight to see Mexico reduced, but I will die in the last ditch, before I would yield a foot to the Dons, or see the Union disunited. This I write for your own eye. Profit by it, and the ides of March remember.

With sincere respect, I am

as usual your sincere friend,

ANDREW JACKSON.

Nov. 12, 1806.

About the same period, Gen. Jackson addressed the following letter to President Jefferson, which we have copied from the Virginia Advocate:

The President of the United States.

Sir—In the event of insult or aggression made on our government and country FROM ANY QUARTER, I am so well convinced that the public sentiment and feelings of the citizens within this state, and particularly within my division, are such, of such a nature and such a kind, that I take the liberty of tendering their services--that is, under my command—and at one moment's warning, after your signification that this tender is acceptable, my orders shall be given conformably.

I beg leave to offer to your view the enclosed orders some time ago issued by me; since which time I have not been furnished with complete returns of the volunteer companies; but from the information I possess, I have no doubt that three regiments of volunteers (to be commanded by their own officers, and such as may be recommended by their General,) can be brought into the field, ready to march in twenty days from the receipt of orders.

Accept assurances of my high consideration and respect,

ANDREW JACKSON.

M. G. 2d Division, Tennessee.

[This letter is without date. It is endorsed, however, in Mr. Jefferson's hand-writing and invariable manner: "Jackson, Gen. And. Tennessee, recd. Nov. 24, 06." The important words "from any quarter," we have set in small capitals, for the purpose of drawing to them the especial attention which they merit. Our columns are already too crowded with this matter to admit at full length the 'orders' referred to in this letter. They also, however, contain a deeply significant passage.]

By these letters it is proved, that Gen. Jackson denounced Burr in November, 1806, and was prepared to act against him, in obedience to the orders of the President. Mr. Jefferson was so well satisfied of this fact, that, in a letter to Gen. Wilkinson, dated 3d January, 1807, he said he "assured that Tennessee and particularly Gen. Jackson, are faithful." We thus see whatever may have been Gen. Jackson's misconceptions in relation to Burr's views and objects in September, 1806, he had denounced him in the November following.

Let us now inquire, at what time Mr. Clay and others abandoned Burr. In December, 1806, a month after Gen. Jackson had denounced Burr, Henry Clay, Col. John Allen, and James Hughes, Esq. were the voluntary counsellers and lawyers of Col. Burr, at Frankfort, at which point he was arrested, Col. Joseph H. Daviess, then District Attorney of the U. S. acting as prosecutor.

Mr. Clay, and the lawyers who then acted with him, were not the only men who then caressed and defended Col. Burr. A public ball was given to Col. Burr at Frankfort, and the venerable Christopher Greenup gave him a dinner, supposing him to be an innocent man, and having served with Burr in Congress. From Frankfort Col. Burr went to Lexington, (we believe with Mr. Clay,) where he was caressed, publicly and privately, by Mr Clay and others. At the session of 1806, Mr. Clay having been elected to the Senate of the U. S. to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Gen. Adair, took with him letters of recommendation, from Burr, to several members of Congress. On his way to Washington, Mr Clay quarrelled—nay got into a fracas—with a distinguished citizen of Ohio, who ventured to denounce Burr in the company of Mr. Clay, at a tavern, or rather at a dinner table.

These plain facts prove, that, if Gen. Jackson ought to be considered a traitor, for being familiar with Burr, and aiding him, in September, Mr. Clay and others must have been doubly guilty, as they were the zealous friends and champions of Burr in December following—and that too, with better opportunities to know Burr's views, than Gen. Jackson could have had, as they were Burr's lawyers and advisers.

Under such circumstances, what must the people think of the consummate impudence of Mr. Clay's tools, when they urge that Jackson's familiarity with Burr, in September, 1806, proves that he was a traitor, while it is known, that Mr. Clay adhered to Burr throughout the month of December following—acted as his companion, friend, and public and private champion—and defended him both mentally and physically? The case is too plain to require further elucidation. The panders of Mr. Clay know the charge against Gen. Jackson to be groundless and malicious, as well as we do.

From the Baltimore Republican.

THE ADAMS NOMINATION.

The Adams party of this city, have nominated LUKE TIERNAN and GEORGE R. RICHARDSON, Esquires, as their candidates for the Legislature.

We presume they will receive the vote of the Adams party, and we suppose they do not presume to expect any thing more. We entertain the highest personal respect for both of these gentlemen, and a warm personal friendship for the latter; but of course, we shall decidedly oppose them both.—They are party candidates—and the candidates of a party to which we stand in the most decided opposition. They are the candidates of the Adams party, and we act with and contribute our feeble aid to the support of the Jackson party. The parties then, are fairly pitted against each other—the line is plainly drawn—the Presidential question is made the pivot of the October election—the Adams party have their candidates out, and in a few days the Jackson party will bring out theirs.—We shall, therefore, have a fair trial of strength, and the Jackson party will be glad to make it, while it is pretty well known that the Adams party only venture upon it, to keep up appearances. We are well aware of the extraneous influences, which the Adams party expect to bring to bear in support of their ticket; but we know they will be woefully disappointed. It is a contest between the Adams and Jackson parties, and the members of each party will vote upon that principle alone. We fancy the cunning managers of the Adams party have out-witted themselves.

THE PARDONING POWER.

It has been very boldly asserted by the Adams speakers, that Gen Jackson had the power to pardon the "six militiamen," who were sentenced by the Court Martial to be shot. The assertion is unfounded, and in the very teeth of the written law of the land, as may be ascertained by reference to the 89th Article of war, which is in these words:

☞"Art. 89. Every officer authorised to order a general court martial, shall have power to pardon or mitigate any punishment ordered by such court, *except the sentence of death*, or the cashiering of an officer!!!"☜

It has been also asserted that the practice has been for the General to pardon, and that the case of Magraw, which occurred in this city, during the war, was one in which the General commanding exercised that power. We deny that such has been the practice, and we challenge our opponents to point us to a single instance in which after a sentence of death by a court martial, a General has granted a pardon. We deny that Magraw was pardoned by General Scott, and assert that he was pardoned by the President, and we challenge any man to deny this too. Ib.

The London Sun of the 2d Aug. says, 'There will be a general war in Europe before Christmas, England avoids the struggle for the present, but will eventually be dragged in with an expense greater in proportion to the delay which she evinces in asserting her true station, and assuming an attitude becoming her moral power and national glory.

To the Editor of the Maryland Gazette.

Mr. Green,—By publishing the following lines in your Gazette, you will oblige A SUBSCRIBER.

Where war's shrill blast came sweeping o'er this land,
Forth stept a leader of a gallant band,
His sword he drew—as high it flash'd, it waved;
And thus address'd the valiant and the brave

"Companions arm—the hour of battle's come—
"Our foes advance—hark! hark! I hear their drum.
"Now let us act the hero's part—be brave,
"And thus shall we our bleeding country save."

The word was passed—from rank to rank it flew,
Columbians rush their well tried sabre drew;
We swear by Him, who made earth, sea, and sky,
To conquer, capture, or to bravely die.

Their eager step—their eye's undaunted fire,
Their towering plu nes float high in liquid air.
Their country's hope—for sweethearts and for wives,
And children too, they'd sacrifice their lives.

Heroic band! with Jackson for your leader,
You need not fear the toils of your invader.
Near Cypress Swamp we British's war like host—
European Conquerors, England's pride and boast.

Here Jackson stood, his Country's firm defender,
And side by side no Britains thunder
Shall they come—the advance guard columns come,
Their arms reflected by the effulgent sun.

Their march is slow—enur'd to toil and danger;
No coward's there—a most to fear a stranger.
The Christians meet, the powers of earth combine,
Their plumes wave high among the embattled line:

The midst's terrific—horrour fills the air
With cries of wounded—shrieks of fell despair.
See our lov'd Jackson, now with Gothike ire,
On his proud steed, direct the deadly fire

See, ranks on ranks, the British vet'rans fall,
Their leader's slain, pierc'd by a rifle ball
Their line now wav'ring, faulters, breaks, gives way!
Kentuck has conquer! JACKSON wins the day!

HENRY E. A.

A HIGHLY VALUABLE

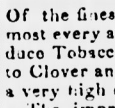
Farm for Sale.

In pursuance of the directions of the will of Henrietta Hall, deceased, the undersigned her executor, offers for sale THE FARM on which the late Edward Hall resided, in Anne Arundel county This Farm lies between South River and the Patuxent, and is about five miles distant from Queen Anne, and two miles from Brandy Point, and about twenty six miles from Baltimore, The tract contains about

EIGHT HUNDRED ACRES,

Of the finest land in the county, almost every acre of which is fit to produce Tobacco; it is admirably adapted to Clover and Plaister, and is now in a very high state of cultivation.

The improvements upon it are a fine Barn, two Tobacco Houses two Negro Quarters and Overseer's house, Corn House, Cow House stables and a very good



DWELLING HOUSE,

A fine Apple and Peach Orchard.—There is plenty of wood to support the place, and it is admirably watered, every field having at least three springs in it.

If not sold at private sale before the 2d of November next, I will on that day upon the premises, sell the same by auction, at 2 o'clock noon. For TERMS, apply to John Glenn, Esq in Baltimore, or to the subscriber at Queen Anne, Prince George's county.

Jos.s E. Cowman, Executor

On the 2d November next at eleven o'clock, I shall at the same place, sell the

NEGROES

of the deceased, over forty five years of age and under ten.

J. E. Cowman, Ex'r.

☞Annapolis Gazette and National Intelligencer, Washington, will insert the above once a week until the day of sale, and forward their account to this office.

Sept. 25. ts

Public Sale.

By an order of the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at public sale, at Huntington farm, the residence of the late Gerrard H. Snowden, on Wednesday, 19th November next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, and continue from day to day until all be sold, all the personal estate of the late Gerrard H Snowden, consisting of Household and Kitchen furniture, eighteen Negroes, men, women and children, eight head of Horses, a pair of which are matched and well broke to the carriage, and perfectly gentle, two yoke of work Oxen, and all the stock of Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, all the crop of Corn, and Corn Fodder, Rye, and Oats, all the Farming utensils, Ploughs, &c. one horse and one ox Wagon, and one horse Cart, one Carriage, used only a few times.

TERMS OF SALE.

The terms of sale are a credit of six months for all sums above twenty dollars, with bond and approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale; and all sums under twenty dollars, the cash to be paid.

Rezin H. Snowden, Adm'r.

Sept 25.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Gerard H. Snowden, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are requested to present them legally authenticated, and those indebted are requested to make payment.

Arabella Snowden, } Adm'x.
Rezin H. Snowden. }

Sept 25.

PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

Maryland Gazette

ANNAPOLIS:

Thursday, September 25, 1828.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

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

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

JAMES MONROE.

"The recollection of the public relations in which I stood to General Jackson, whilst President, and the proofs given to him, of the high estimation in which he was held by me, &c.

JAMES MADISON.

"General Jackson is a clear-headed, strong minded man, and has more of the Monson in him than any man now living. THOMAS JEFFERSON

"General Jackson justly enjoys in an eminent degree the public favour; and of his worth, talents and services, no one entertains a higher, or more respectful opinion than myself.

JOHN Q. ADAMS.

MARYLAND ELECTORS,

1st District—Joseph Stone.
2d District—John C. Herbert.
3d District—William Fitzhugh, jr.
William Tyler.
4th District—John S. Sellman,
Benjamin C. Howard.
5th District—Elias Brown.
6th District—Thomas M. Forman.
7th District—John T. Rees.
8th District—James Sangston.
9th District—Thomas K. Carroll.

Jackson Ticket for Anne Arundel.

John S. Sellman, of 1st *District,*
Abner Linthicum, of 4 *do.*
Charles S. Mathews, of 5 *do.*
Charles D. Warfield, of 6 *do.*

We are authorised to state, that THOMAS ANDERSON. Esq. will be supported as a Delegate to represent this city in the next General Assembly of Maryland, by many voters friendly to the election of Gen. Andrew Jackson.

RICHARD J. CRABB,

Will be supported as a Delegate to the Assembly, by the voters friendly to the election of Gen. Andrew Jackson, as President of the United States.

HYMENEAL.

Married, on the 18th inst. by the Rev. N. J. Watkins, Mr. *William Howard*, to Miss *Margaret Davis*, both of South River, Anne-Arundel county.

A SIGN IN ANNE-ARUNDEL.

We received the following in a note signed by three very respectable gentlemen of this county:

"A regimental meeting was to have been held on Saturday at the Cross Roads, but owing to some discrepancy or informality in the notice given thro' the public prints, but few attended, say about 60 or 70. In the course of the evening, it was proposed to try the strength of the meeting on the presidential question. The Jackson men accordingly formed, and invited their opponents to rally their men, but without effect. We sometime after made another effort, but they would not show. We then proceeded to ascertain as nearly as possible how parties stood, when we counted FORTY EIGHT for JACKSON, and according to their own estimate FOURTEEN for ADAMS."

COMMUNICATED.

At the regimental meeting at Butler's, in the 1st district, there were about 400 voters present. The voters were very nearly divided. The administration party may have had a small majority, but very small, if any. On the succeeding Tuesday, the administration party gave a feast in the Swamp woods. No doubt with the view of making a demonstration on the hardy and independent voters of the Swamp; but alas! they found it all in vain! The Swamp remains fast for Jackson! There were about 100 present, TWO to ONE for Jackson. On the next day, Wednesday, the friends of the constitution, of Jackson and reform, gave a splendid barbacue in the woods, near the church in the same district. About 300 voters present, a decided majority for Jackson. These meetings in the first district have entirely destroyed the hopes of the Adamsites. It is in vain for them to boast of 300 majority in that district. They will not obtain it, nor any thing like it. The fact is, the parties there are very nearly divided.

To the Editor of the Maryland Gazette.

I saw a communication in the Maryland Republican of the 20th of Sept. which I think, *perhaps*, was published as a reply to a denial made by five very respectable gentlemen of *Broad Neck*, (in the Gazette of last week,) to an assertion contained in an extract of a letter which appeared in the Republican of the 15th inst. This communication by various *quibbles* and *quirks* appears to be intended to save a friend from the disgrace of telling a falsity. A very laudable intent indeed. And the Author of this communication has kindly promised us, that the author of the *extract* will make good his assertion on the second Monday of November. A pretty quirk indeed! Why, I supp[illegible] if we consent to let him off this time, he will make another equally false as the first. But we, of the Neck, do like those false statements very well. This *Quibbler* also lay a great stress on the gentlemen's doubting the assertion made by his friend in the extract. "That the conduct pursued by the Jackso[illegible]nians at Waterford is likely to injure their cause." I can assure him as it relates to Broad Neck, it has not, nor likely to prove injurious to our cause. I would also inform this trifling communicator that I most conscientiously believe that neither he, or his friend, author of the extract in the Md. Republican of the 15th instant) can make out the assertion contained in that extract. That "Three of the voters of Broad Neck have changed from Jackson to Adams, since the meeting at Waterford." This trifling dealer in the [illegible]tin tongue had, I think, better take an English dictionary under his *dear lance*, and try, when next he writes, if he possibly can, to get a word, or two of words, of more import than the signed to his last piece, however will and furnish him a name, which we think more applicable than this aristocratic row of Ba. Be. &c.

To the Editor of the Md. Gazette.

MR GREEN,

Sir, We have seen a communication published in the Md. Republican, which we suppose to be intended as an answer to some remarks made by us in the Gazette of Thursday last, relative to an extract of a letter, which appeared in the Md Republican of Saturday the thirteenth inst. This communication is so very trifling, that we notice it merely by way of consigning it to the *contempt* which it so deservedly merits. It appears to have been written by a gentleman of Annapolis, in vindication of an assertion made by his friend in the aforesaid *extract*, which for the accommodation of those who may not have seen the extract we will here insert. It is as follows: "Three of my neighbours will vote for Adams now, who have been all along for the Tennessean." which is dated *Broad Neck*, 8th 10th 1828. This we believe to be a mere electioneering trick, and do pronounce it to be as BASE as it is UNFOUNDED. We shall notice no[illegible] which may hereafter be said, unless some responsible name be affixed to it

Philip Pettibone,
Stephen Boone,
John W. William[illegible]
Richard Gardiner
John A. Merriken

September 24.

For the Maryland Gazette.

To the Friends of the Tennessee F[illegible] mer in Anne-Arundel County.

You have been told that Anne-Arundel county will give her vote in favour of the Administration. You have witnessed the boasting on this subject. You have seen the misrepresentations respecting the meetings in the county, you have seen every art resorted to, to effect the purposes of the Ebony party which ingenuity could suggest. You have seen false militia documents, coffin hand bills, and monumental inscriptions, circulated with zeal and industry. But rest assured the county is safe. There is nothing to fear. The fallen crest of your opponents indicates despair. Their desponding looks, their hopelessness of their cause. The friends of Jackson—the people themselves, have been roused from their lethargy, they are up and a doing. Union is all. A long pull, a strong pull and a pull altogether, and the day is yours. Be active and vigilant. Your motto Jackson, and Reform.

THE CAUSE.

For the Maryland Gazette.

A NUBIAN BRAUTY.

Bruce, while travelling through Sennaar, the Southern Kingdom of Nubia, was taken for a Physician by the natives, and called by the MEK to prescribe for "several of the *sable Ladies* in his harem." After describing the apartment into which he was admitted, he gives the following description of the principal ROYAL BEAUTY:—"Upon a large bench, or sofa, covered with blue Surat cloth, sat three persons, cloth from the neck to the feet with blue cotton shirts. One of these, who I found was the *favourite*, was about *five feet high*, and corpulent beyond all proportion. She seemed to me next to the elephant and rhinoceros, the largest living creature I had met with. Her features were perfectly like those of a negro; a ring of gold passed through her under lip, and weighed it down till like a flap, it covered her chin, and left her teeth bare, which were very small and fine. The inside of her lip she had made black with antimony. Her ears reached down to her shoulders, and had the appearance of wings; she had in each of them a large ring of gold, somewhat smaller than a man's little finger, and about five inches in diameter. She had a gold necklace, like what we used to call esclavage, of several rows one below another; which were hung rows of sequins pierced. She had on her ancles two rings of gold larger than any I had ever seen upon the feet of felons; with which I could not conceive it possible for her to walk, but I afterwards found that they were hollow. The others were dressed much in the same manner."

FROM THE MAN IN THE MOO[illegible]

To the Editor of the Maryland [illegible] zette.

You know, Sir, that I have the power of rendering myself invisible at pleasure, and that I can instantaneously translate myself to any other place by a mere mental wish. The possession of this power affords me many hours of happiness, and I often use it for the purpose of visiting the earth, and examining myself with the sayings and doings of you good people of the Terraqueous world. Hearing by one of my Mercuries that half, at least, of the citizens of Annapolis had turned moon-gazers, I determined to spend a short time in your city. I accordingly made a trip to it, and, *unseen*, whiled away a part of the *past* week in the midst of your fellow-citizens. While there, I was much entertained by lounging about the Assembly Room, where a *Sojourner* had invited every body to come and take a peep through his TELESCOPE at the MAN IN THE MOON. It so happened, while many were straining their eyestrings looking through the glass for me, that I was standing at their elbows, enjoying their remarks about me, and well pleased that an *old* codger, like myself, was so much an object of curiosity to the dwellers upon earth. On my [illegible]visit to the room, my notice was attracted by a grave dame, whose head was so *full* of the moon, that I thought the moon *full*, and complained that the glass must be defective, as she could not see more than *half* of *her*. The *Exhibiter*, [illegible]ful for a moment, hastened to examine the glass, when somebody [illegible]minded him that the moon was in *her first quarter*, and of course appeared only *in part*. A general laugh ensued, and even the [illegible]dame, whose mistake had provoked, joined heartily in it. A beautiful girl of sixteen, whose open, smiling countenance bespoke a guileless heart, next drew my attention, by inquiring of an old gentleman standing near her, whether the Man in the Moon had a Wife. "A Wife!" replied he, with affected astonishment, "Oh no! he has but the *fifth* part of one. Don't you know, my child, that every Lady in the moon is entitled to *five* husbands." "Oh!" exclaimed she, with appropriate simplicity, "how I should like to live there." "What a paradise the moon must be," said another. "I wish it was so upon earth," said a third, "that the whole host of bachelors might be brought under the silken yoke of Hymen, and to taste the sweets of female companionship. Bachelors! though[illegible] what sort of *things* are they?" It was the first time I had ever heard of them, and I felt curious not to be told what they were, but possible to see one of them. I [illegible]not long before I was gratified. "Here comes one of the *Detested* now," said one of the speakers. "thirty five winters have passed away, and he still lives for his party." I immediately turned towards the door, and observed a [illegible] of middle stature, who had just entered, approaching the company. I caught one view of his face—Peevishness, discontent and churlishness were imprinted upon his countenance. That one view was enough for me. I felt grateful that there were none such among *my* people, and dropped *this* into your commun[illegible]on box, and hurried back to the moon—where I may be seen this clear night, by every one who will take the trouble to walk to the Assembly Room to look at me.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS & GEORGE.

The following anecdote was related to us in such a way that we have no doubt of its correctness:

Amongst a number of men having at a certain place in this [illegible] there was found but one in favour of the *Ebony* candidate. All the [illegible]king true hearted Jacksonians hissed the Ebony man about [illegible] political principles, until they beat him out in his true colours, and [illegible] *shouted and huzzaed* FOR JUSTICE, ADAMS and KING GEORGE [illegible] Ohio.

From the New-York Enquirer of [illegible]day.

THE BALLOON—ALARMING ACCIDENT.

A very alarming accident, last [illegible] prevented one of the most [illegible] ascensions of Mr. Robertson's Balloon, from the interior of [illegible] Garden. There is a flagstaff [illegible] southern outside of the Garden, [illegible] to an elevation of 70 or 80 [illegible] It was erected there for the use [illegible] electric telegraph. Against the [illegible] this mast the balloon struck, and [illegible] ran so that the gas escaped. The circumstances are these: About 6 [illegible] the intrepid aeronaut made preparations to wander forth on the bosom [illegible] air. The balloon was filled. [illegible] was attached to the cords of