MR. JEFFERSON & MR ADAMS.

Correspondence between the Hon. A. Stuart, of Staunton, and Thomas Jefferson Randolph, Executor of Thomas Jefferson, deceased.

Charlottesville, Oct 11, 1828.

Dear Sir: I am advised that among the papers in your possession, there is a letter written by your grandfather, vindicating Mr. Adams's political course in the support which he gave to his administration, and the reasons which entitled him to so large a share of his confidence. It is important that their connexion should be explained; and that the history of this interesting period should be known to the people. It is important that it should now be known. Your grandfather, if living, would not withhold his testimony in favour of any meritorious public servant, particularly one who has been so distinguished an aid, and so bright an ornament to his administration. Candid men of all parties will be gratified to receive testimony from so pure a source. May I then ask the favour of you to furnish me with a copy of the letter referred to, that it may be laid before the People.

I am, dear sir, very affectionately, your's, &c,

Edgehill, Oct. 11, 1828.

Dear Sir: In compliance with your request I send you a copy of the letter, I presume alluded to in your note of this morning. Conscious that to suffer any of the writings of my grandfather to be made subject to the use of any personal or political adversary would for an answer to a request so sacred as that of the trust reposed in me, I have nevertheless deemed it strictly consistent with its faithful execution to allow them to be used as ordinary testimony of the character and conduct of any individual concerning whom I would fairly admit of that application. This I believe to be one of those cases. The facts contained in this letter have long been familiar to me, having often heard them with great interest from my grandfather in conversation with others on different occasions from the date of their occurrence to his death. I am aware that this piece-meal publication of his correspondence, many of his letters too, seeing the light, mutilated and detached from their contexts, would bear the appearance of inconsistent and contradictory opinions; yet the evil has no corrective but in the full publication of his manuscripts, which will ere long appear, when the public being in possession of the whole, will be enabled to form a just judgment.

Very affectionately yours,

TH. JEFFERSON RANDOLPH.

Judge A. Stuart.

Monticello, Dec. 25, 1825.

Mr. Giles:

Dear Sir: Your favour of the 15th was received four days ago. It found me engaged in what I could not lay aside till this day.

Far advanced in my 83d year, worn down with infirmities which have confined me almost entirely to the house for 7 or 8 months past, it afflicts me much to receive appeals to my memory for transactions so far back as that which is the subject of your letter. My memory is indeed become almost a blank, of which no better proof can probably be given you than by my solemn protestation that I have not the least recollection of your intervention between Mr. J. Q. Adams and myself, in what passed on the subject of the embargo. Not the slightest trace of it remains on my mind. Yet I have no doubt of the exactitude of the statement in your letter. And the less as I recollect the interview with Mr. Adams, to which the previous communications which had past between him and yourself, were probably and naturally the preliminary. That interview I remember well; not, indeed, in the very words which passed between us, but in their substance, which was of a character too awful, too deeply engraved in my mind, and influencing too materially the course I had to pursue, ever to be forgotten.—Mr. Adams called on me pending the embargo, and while endeavours were making to obtain its repeal. He made some apologies for the call, on the ground of our not being then in the habit of confidential communications, but that which he had then to make involved too seriously the interests of our country not to overrule all other considerations with him, and make it his duty to reveal it to myself particularly. I assured him there was no occasion for any apology for his visit, that on the contrary his communications would be thankfully received, and would add a confirmation the more to my entire confidence in the rectitude and patriotism of his conduct and principles. He spoke then of the dissatisfaction of the Eastern portion of our Confederacy with the restraints of the embargo then existing, and their restlessness under it. That there was nothing which might not be attempted to rid themselves of it. That he had information of the most unquestionable certainty that certain citizens of the Eastern States (I think he named Massachusetts particularly) were in negotiation with the agents of the British Government, the object of which was an agreement that the New England States should take no further part in the war then going on; that, without formally declaring their separation from the Union of the States, they should withdraw from all aid and obedience to them; that their navigation and commerce should be free from restraint or interruption by the British; that they should be considered and treated by them as neutrals, and as such might conduct themselves towards both parties; and, at the close of the war, be at liberty to rejoin the Confederacy.

He assured me that there was imminent danger that the Convention would take place, that the temptations were such as might debauch many from their fidelity to the Union, and that to enable its friends to make head against it, the repeal of the embargo was absolutely necessary. I expressed a just sense of the merit of the information, and of the importance of the disclosure to the safety and even salvation of our country; and however reluctant I was to abandon the measure, (a measure which, persevered in a little longer, we had subsequent and satisfactory assurance would have effected its object completely,) from that moment, and influenced by that information, I saw the necessity of abandoning it, and instead of effecting our purpose by this peaceful weapon we must fight it out, or break the Union. I then recommended to my friends to yield to the necessity of a repeal of the embargo, and to endeavour to supply its place by the best substitute in which they could procure a general concurrence.

I cannot too often repeat that this statement is not pretended to be in the very words which passed; that it only gives faithfully the impression remaining on my mind. The very words of a conversation are too transient and fugitive to be so long retained in remembrance. But the substance was too important to be forgotten; not only from the revolution of measures it obliged me to adopt, but also from the renewals of it in my memory on the frequent occasions I have had of doing justice to Mr. Adams, by repeating this proof of his fidelity to his country, and of his superiority over all ordinary considerations when the safety of that was brought into question.

With this best exertion of a waning memory which I can command, accept assurances of my constant and affectionate friendship and respect.

THOMAS JEFFERSON

NOTE—Extracts from a confidential letter of Mr. Jefferson to Wm. B. Giles, dated 26th of December 1825, will be found in the Richmond Enquirer of the 7th Sept. 1827.

From the National Intelligencer.

The publication of a letter from Mr. Jefferson to Mr. Giles, dated the 25th of December, 1825, concerning a communication made by Mr. Adams to Mr. Jefferson, in relation to the embargo of 1807 renders necessary the following statement, which we are authorised by Mr. Adams to make.

The indistinctness of the recollections of Mr. Jefferson, of which his letter itself feelingly complains, has blended together three distinct periods of time, and the information which he did receive from Mr. Adams, with events which afterwards occurred, and of which Mr. Adams could not have informed him. It fortunately happens that this error is apparent on the face of the letter itself. It says "Mr. Adams called on me pending the embargo, and while endeavours were making to obtain its repeal." He afterwards says, that, at this interview, Mr. Adams, among other things, told him, that "he had information of the most unquestionable certainty, that certain citizens of the Eastern states, (I think he named Massachusetts particularly) were in negotiation with agents of the British Government, the object of which was an agreement, that the New England States should take no further part in the war then going on," &c.

The embargo was enacted on the 22d of December, 1807, and repealed by the non intercourse act on the 1st of March, 1809. The war was declared in June, 1812.

In August, 1809, Mr. Adams embarked for Russia, nearly three years before the Declaration of War, and did not return to the United States till August, 1817, nearly three years after the conclusion of the peace.

Mr. Madison was inaugurated President of the United States on the 4th of March, 1809.

It was impossible, therefore, that Mr. Adams could have given any information to Mr. Jefferson, of negotiations by citizens of Massachusetts with British agents, during the war, or having relation to it. Mr. Adams never had knowledge of any such negotiations.

The interview, to which Mr. Jefferson alludes, took place on the 15th of March, 1808, pending the embargo, but, at the session of Congress before the substitution for it of the non-intercourse act. The information, given by Mr. Adams to Mr. Jefferson, had only an indirect reference even to the embargo, and none to any endeavours for obtaining its repeal. It was the substance of a letter from the Governor of Nova Scotia, to a person in the State of Massachusetts, written in the summer of 1807, and before the existence of the embargo, which letter Mr. Adams had seen. It had been shown to him without any injunction of secrecy, and he betrayed no confidence in communicating its purport to Mr. Jefferson. Its object was to countenance and accredit a calumny then extensively prevailing, among the enemies of Mr. J. and the opponents of his administration, that he and his measures were subservient to France; and it alleged that the British Government were informed of a plan, determined upon by France, to effect the conquest of the British provinces on this Continent, and a revolution in the government of the United States, as means to which they were first to produce war between the United States and England. From the fact that the Governor of Nova Scotia had written such a letter to an individual in Massachusetts, connected with other facts, and with the movements of the other party then predominant in that state, Mr. Adams and Mr. Jefferson drew their inferences, which subsequent events doubtless confirmed; but which inferences neither Mr. Jefferson nor Mr. Adams then communicated to each other. This was the only confidential interview which, during the administration of Mr. Jefferson, took place between him and Mr. Adams. It took place first at the request of Mr. Wilson Carey Nicholas, then a member of the H. of Representatives of the United States, a confidential friend of Mr. Jefferson; next, of Mr. Robinson, then a Senator from Vermont; and, lastly, of Mr. Giles, then a Senator from Virginia—which request is the only intervention of Mr. Giles, ever known to Mr. Adams, between him and Mr. Jefferson. It is therefore not surprising, that no such intervention occurred to the recollection of Mr. Jefferson, in December, 1825.

This interview was in March, 1808. In May, of the same year, Mr. Adams resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States.

At the next Session of Congress, which commenced in November, 1808, Mr. Adams was a private citizen, residing at Boston. The embargo was still in force; operating with extreme pressure upon the interests of the People, and was wielded as a most effective instrument, by the party prevailing in the State, against the Administration of Mr. Jefferson. The People were constantly instigated to forcible resistance against it; and juries after juries acquitted the violators of it, upon the ground that it was unconstitutional, assumed in the face of a solemn decision of the District Court of the United States. A separation of the Union was openly stimulated in the public prints, and a Convention of Delegates of New England States, to meet at New Haven, was intended and proposed.

Mr. Giles, and several other members of Congress, during this session, wrote to Mr. Adams confidential letters, informing him of the various measures proposed as reinforcements or substitutes for the embargo, and soliciting his opinions upon the subject. He answered those letters with frankness, and in confidence. He earnestly recommended the substitution of the non intercourse for the embargo; and, in giving his reasons for this preference, was necessarily led to enlarge upon the views and purposes of certain leaders of the party which had the management of the State Legislature in their hands. He urged that a continuance of the embargo much longer would certainly be met by forcible resistance, supported by the Legislature, and probably by the Judiciary of the State. That to quell that resistance, if force should be resorted to by the Government, it would produce a civil war; and that in that event, he had no doubt the leaders of the party would secure the co-operation with them of Great Britain. That their object was, and had been for several years a dissolution of the Union, and the establishment of a separate Confederation, he knew from unequivocal evidence, although not proveable in a Court of Law; and that, in the case of a civil war, the aid of Great Britain to effect that purpose would be as surely resorted to, as it would be indispensably necessary to the design.

That these letters of Mr. Adams to Mr. Giles, and to other members of Congress, were read or shewn to Mr. Jefferson, he never was informed. They were written, not for communication to him, but as answers to the letters of his correspondents, members of Congress, soliciting his opinions upon measures in deliberation before them, and upon which they were to act. He wrote them as the solicited advice of friend to friend, both ardent friends to the Administration, and to their country. He wrote them to give to the supporters of the Administration, of Mr. Jefferson, in Congress, at that crisis, the best assistance, by his information and opinions, in his power. He had certainly no objection that they should be communicated to Mr. Jefferson; but this was neither his intention nor desire. In one of the letters to Mr. Giles he repeated an assurance, which he had verbally given him during the preceding session of Congress, that he had for his support of Mr. Jefferson's Administration no personal or interested motive, and no favour to ask of him whatever.

That these letters to Mr. Giles were by him communicated to Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Adams believes from the import of this letter from Mr. Jefferson, now first published, and which has elicited this statement. He believes, likewise, that other letters from him to other members of Congress, written during the same session, and upon the same subject, were also communicated to him; and that their contents, after a lapse of seventeen years, were blended confusedly in his memory, first, with the information given by Mr. Adams to him at their interview in March, 1808, nine months before; and next, with events which occurred during the subsequent war, and of which, however natural as a sequel to the information and opinions of Mr. Adams, communicated to him at those two preceding periods, he could not have received the information from him.

MR. JEFFERSON'S DEFENCE OF GENERAL JACKSON.

The following letter we ourselves have seen among the unpublished manuscripts of Mr. *Jefferson*. and now copy from the "Virginia Advocate," whose editors having procured a copy have published it.

Although this letter was written long before the battle of New Orleans—nay, before the War, it is as complete a defence of his conduct at New Orleans and in Florida as if it had been written for that purpose. Mr. Jefferson was no 'Military Chieftain,' yet he has deliberately sanctioned the principles on which General Jackson acted.

The following letter from the unpublished manuscripts of Mr. Jefferson cannot be otherwise than highly interesting to our readers. It contains his views on an abstract question of great importance, in relation to which much difference of opinion prevails, and on the contrary decision of which much unmerited censure has been lavished on a distinguished individual. Its publication was perhaps necessary, after the very unfair use which the National Intelligencer, and other organs of the administration, had made of a sentence in a letter to Doct. Jones, recently published by us. Vir Advocate.

TO MR. J. B. COLVIN.

Monticello, Sept. 20, 1810.

Sir—Your favour of the 14th has been duly received, and I have to thank you for the many obliging things respecting myself which are said in it. If I have left in the breast of my fellow citizens a sentiment of satisfaction with my conduct in the transaction of their business, it will soften the pillow of my repose through the residue of life.

The question you propose, whether circumstances do not sometimes occur which make it a duty in officers of high trust to assume authorities beyond the law, is easy of solution in principle, but sometimes embarrassing in practice. A strict observance of the written laws is doubtless one of the high duties of a good citizen; but it is not the highest. The laws of necessity, of self preservation, of saving our country when in danger, are of higher obligation. To lose our country by a scrupulous adherence to written law, would be to lose the law itself, with life, liberty, property, and all those who are enjoying them with us; thus absurdly sacrificing the end, to the means. When, in the battle of Germantown, Gen Washington's army was annoyed from Chew's house, he did not hesitate to plant his cannon against it, although the property of a citizen. When he besieged Yorktown, he levelled the suburbs, feeling that the laws of property must be postponed to the safety of the nation. While that army was before York, the Governor of Virginia took horses, carriages, provisions, and even men, by force, to enable that army to stay together till it could master the public enemy—and he was justified. A ship at sea, in distress for provisions, meets another having abundance, yet refusing a supply; the law of self preservation authorises the distressed to take a supply by force. In all these cases, the unwritten laws of necessity, of self-preservation, and of public safety, control the written laws of meum and tuum. Further to exemplify the principle, I will state an hypothetical case. Suppose it had been made known to the Executive of the Union, in the Autumn of 1808, that we might have the Floridas for a reasonable sum, that that sum had not indeed been so appropriated by law, but that Congress were to meet within three weeks, and might appropriate it on the first or second day of their session. Ought he, for so great an advantage to his country, to have risked himself by transcending the law, and making the purchase? The public advantage offered in this supposed case, was indeed immense; but a reverence for law, and the probability that the advantage might still be legally accomplished by a delay of only three weeks, were powerful reasons against hazarding the act. But suppose it foreseen that a——would find means to protract the proceedings on it by Congress, until the ensuing Spring, by which time new circumstances would change the mind of the other party. Ought the Executive, in that case, and with that foreknowledge, to have secured the good to his country, and to have trusted to their justice for the transgression of the law? I think he ought, and that the act would have been approved. After the affair of the Chesapeake, we thought war a very possible result—Our magazines were illy provided with some necessary articles—nor had any appropriations been made for their purchase. We ventured however to provide them, and to place our country in safety, and stating the case to Congress, they sanctioned the act.

To proceed to the conspiracy of Burr, and particularly to Gen. Wilkinson's situation in New Orleans. In judging this case we are bound to consider the state of the information, correct and incorrect, which he then possessed. He expected Burr and his band from above, a British fleet from below, and he knew there was a formidable conspiracy within the city. Under these circumstances, was he justifiable, 1st. In seizing notorious conspirators? On this there can be but two opinions; one of the guilty and their accomplices; the other, that of all honest men. 2nd Sending them to the Seat of Government, when the written law gave them a right to trial in the Territory. The danger of their rescue, of their continuing their machinations, the tardiness and weakness of the law, apathy of the judges, active patronage of the whole tribe of lawyers, unknown disposition of the juries, an hourly expectation of the enemy, salvation of the city, and of the Union itself, which would have been convulsed to its centre, had that conspiracy succeeded, all these constituted a law of necessity and self preservation, and rendered the salus populi supreme over the written law. The officer who is called to act on this superior ground, does indeed risk himself on the justice of the controling powers of the Constitution, and his station makes it his duty to incur that risk. But those controling powers, and his fellow citizens generally, are bound to judge according to the circumstances under which he acted. They are not to transfer the information of this place, or moment, to the time and place of his action, but to put themselves into his situation. We know here that there never was danger of a British fleet from below, and that Burr's band was crushed before it reached the Mississippi; but Gen. Wilkinson's information was very different, and he could act on no other.

From these examples and principles, you may see what I think on the question proposed. They do not go to the case of persons charged with petty duties, where consequences are trifling, and time allowed for a legal course, nor to authorise them to take such cases out of the written law. In these the example of overleaping the law, is of greater evil than a strict adherence to its imperfect provisions. It is incumbent on those only who accept of great charges, to risk themselves on great occasions, when the safety of the Nation, or some of its very high interests are at stake. An officer is bound to obey orders—yet he would be a bad one who should do it in cases for which they were not intended, and which involved the most important consequences. The line of discrimination between cases, may be difficult; but the good officer is bound to draw it at his own peril, and trust himself on the justice of his country and the rectitude of his motives.

I have indulged freer views on this question, on your assurances that they are for your own eye only; and that they will not get into the hands of newswriters. I met their scurrilities without concern, while in pursuit of the great interests with which I was charged; but in my present retirement, no duty forbids my wish for quiet.

Accept the assurances of my esteem and respect. TH. JEFFERSON.

From the Albany Argus.

Listen to the Voice of a Patriot of the Revolution.

The venerable writer of the following letter is one of the very few surviving officers of the revolution, to whom the nation owes so large a debt of gratitude. He served during the whole of the war of the revolution, and part of the time commanded a company in the regiment of Col. Willet. After our independence was obtained, he was made a Colonel in the militia, and at different periods has held the offices of surrogate of Otsego county, and member of the legislature, as well as other important offices. He has passed through a long life without reproach, and cannot from his advanced age, have any sinister motive in avowing his preference between the candidates.

The advice and counsel of such men is valuable. It will not, we are confident, be disregarded. In a very few years the whole of this band of patriots, whom we now so much venerate, will have slept with their fathers. This fact, added to the recollections of their services and their severe privations, ought greatly to endear them to us:

Cherry Valley, Otsego County,
Sept. 20, 1828.

To the Committee of Vigilance and Correspondence of Cherry Valley.

Gentlemen,

I have received your favour and examined its contents with care and attention. You desire me to say which of the candidates for the presidency I would prefer. In answer to this request, I beg leave to state, that I have with close attention examined all the charges of criminality brought against General Jackson; and have read the publications in his defence. I have considered his situation, having to oppose a powerful enemy, accustomed to victory, and replete with every equipment to operate both by sea and land. He was surrounded too by secret enemies; treasonable plans were formed to render all his exertions abortive, every energy, both of his body and mind, was called into vigorous exercise; he saved the rising section of the West, and in doing it merited and received the thanks of the nation and of Congress.

It does not appear to me that any of his acts deserve censure. The approval of the sentence of court-martial for the execution of six militia men, was no more, I think than what the exigency of the case required. In all armies, mutiny and desertion are ever punished with death. Subordination and discipline must be maintained, and that too in the most strict and rigid manner, or an army would become as dangerous as a mob in a great city where there was no government.

Many instances of greater seeming severity occurred during the war of the revolution.

In the regiment to which I belonged two deserters were taken at Albany in 1781, tried and condemned to be shot when and where Col. Willet should point. They had been enlisted only for nine months, and their time was nearly out when they deserted. One of them belonged to the company of which I was then captain, and the circumstances in this case, which at the request of the poor fellow I presented to Colonel Willet; but his reply was, that examples were necessary, and these were the subjects. They were executed at Fort Herkimer, and no one thought of censuring Col. Willet.

There was another case which was related to me at the time by officers who were present at the execution. The third New-York regiment, or part of it, was at Fort Stanwix, now Rome. Fifteen or sixteen soldiers deserted, they were pursued by a party from the Fort, consisting of an officer, soldiers and Oneida Indians; the pursuing party came up with the deserters just as they had got on to a raft to cross a stream of water; the deserters refused to surrender, and were fired upon, and all but seven killed. These seven were brought back to the Fort, tried and condemned. SIX of them were executed, one pardoned.

No one thought of censuring the commanding officer—the desertion of so many men being an alarming evil which required exemplary punishment.

There was another case. A lieutenant of the first New York regiment enlisted a soldier, on condition that he should soon have a furlough to go home. After the soldier joined his regiment at Fort George, he asked his officer for the furlough, and the officer, for a reason which we do not know, refused him the furlough. The soldier had left a female at Albany he intended to marry, and to visit her deserted. He was taken, condemned and executed on the ground. I presume that even this ill treatment of his officer afforded him no excuse. He should have complained of his officer and had him punished. Gen. Jackson was fully justified by the usages and customs of war, and we have no doubt our beloved Washington would have done the like under similar circumstances.

I do not think that J. Q. Adams has any peculiar claims to a re-election. He has served the country for near [illegible] years in some capacity or other; he has received an immense sum of money for these services, and had bestowed on him the highest honours of his country. He has got rich by the bounty of government, while the claims of the men who achieved our independence have been neglected. On the other hand his distinguished competitor has, in the language of Mr. Adams himself, "earned the highest rewards of the nation."

Respectfully, your ob't humble servant, JAMES CANNAN.

NEW WORKS.

The London Sun informs us, that 'My Aunt Margaret's Mirror,' 'The Tapestried Chamber,' 'The Laird's Jock,' and 'A Scene at Abbotsford,' are the names of four stories written by Sir Walter Scott, which will appear in the 'Keepsake,' for the ensuing holy days.

For Sale

The following Lots of Land, lying to the Westward of Fort Cumberland in Allegany county, and containing each 50 acres of land:

William Cromwell No	857	50 acres
Benjamin Mason	968	50
John Hurley	331	50
Thomas King	931	50
Peregrine Aisquith	930	50
John Welch	885	50
Nicholas Elliott	932	50

☞ For further information apply at the Office of the Maryland Gazette.

Oct. 30.

NOTICE.

The subscriber begs leave to inform all persons wishing to obtain the benefit of the Act of Insolvency, which will be held in the city of Annapolis and Anne-Arundel county, that he intends to make it his business to be present with all the necessary and approved forms, so as to facilitate the obtaining the benefit of the said act; and that he will, on the shortest notice, supply them with all the papers required by law, all of which will be done on the most moderate terms. The subscriber can always be found at the office of the Court of Appeals.

Any person making application to the subscriber to be furnished with their insolvent papers, will come prepared with a complete list of their property, and also of their credits and of debts due to them.

Edward Dubois

Oct 30.

Maryland Gazette

ANNAPOLIS:

Thursday, October 30, 1828.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

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

"My friendship for General Jackson, and the strong grounds of confidence and regard I have given him, while President, forbids 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 high rank 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 Roman 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.

"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 purposes." JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

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

"Towards that distinguished Captain, (Andrew Jackson) who has shed so much GLORY on our country, and who has contributed so great a portion of its moral wealth, I NEVER CAN HAVE any feelings than those of the most profound RESPECT, and of the utmost kindness. HENRY CLAY.

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.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday evening, the 21st inst. George Scott, of Thomas Snowden, jun. Esq. in this county, by the Rev. Henry Davis, Mr. *T. P. Andrews*, of the U. S. Marines, to *Lady R.* daughter of the late *Richard Snowden*, esq.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The election of Electors of President and Vice-President takes place in Pennsylvania on the morrow. The result of her late congressional election is so decisively favourable to the Jacksonians that victory is considered certain, and consequently no anxiety felt by them about the unequal contest which is to ensue. At that election, she chose, with one single exception, an entire Jackson representation to serve her in the 21st Congress, and in twenty-seven counties only gave *thirty three thousand two hundred and fifty four* majority for the party. Of the 100 members returned to the popular branch of her State Legislature, *ninety-one* are for Jackson, and *nine* for Adams. The majority for Old Hickory in the whole state is estimated at upwards of forty thousand.

Mr. Mosher.

A report has been in circulation that many of the friends of Mr. Mosher, the unsuccessful candidate for the Mayoralty at the recent election in Baltimore, "had expressed an indifference about co-operating with the Jackson party," because that party did not support Mr. M. as a *party* candidate. That gentleman has thought proper to notice the report in a brief and neat address to such of his fellow-citizens as advocated his election, and the following quotation is made from his concluding paragraph. Our object in making it, is to correct a similar rumour which reached this city relative to Mr. Mosher himself:—

"I will remark to that portion of my friends, who are attached to the Jackson party, that if from disappointment and chagrin, one man has been induced to desert the cause of Gen. Jackson, I should regret it far more than the loss of my election. I entertain the sincere hope, that the friends of Gen. Jackson will, on the day of trial, not only declare their preference by their votes, but by their influence and manly exertion, promote the cause they have so much reason to advocate with feelings of peculiar pride. It is the cause of virtue and of the *people*, and we have espoused it from PRINCIPLE—Love of country now urges us to go forward, heart and hand, in the support of one, who, it has been emphatically said by the immortal Jefferson, "has more of the Roman in him than any man now living."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Baltimore, to another in this city, dated, Oct. 28.

"I have learned that the administration men in Anne-Arundel claim this electoral district. This is perfectly ridiculous in them. If the Jackson men of Anne-Arundel perform their duty on the second Monday in November, Sellman and Howard will be elected by a handsome majority. Here, we shall give them seven or eight hundred over their opponents. The average Jackson majority in the district, at the election on the first Monday of this month, was 253. This shews that the district is decidedly for Old Hickory, and that his friends have nothing more to do than to go the polls and give their votes. We shall to a man do so in Baltimore, and it is trusted they will likewise do so in Anne-Arundel."