

but although he was blamed by others, I thought he was perfectly justifiable in doing so, because the Indians to whom it belonged, had fought against us in the action, and if the town had been left, it would have afforded a place of rendezvous for the hostile Indians during the winter, which would have enabled them greatly to annoy our outposts and the settlements of Detroit. In war, nothing is more common than the destruction of the houses, even of our friends, where they can be used to advantage by the enemy. Thus general Jackson very properly destroyed all the houses of American citizens in front of his lines near New Orleans. No general, who does not do so, where the necessity occurs, would deserve to have an army entrusted to him.

I will add, that there were no provisions or stores of any kind in the town, as they had all been consumed by the British troops and Indians, nor was there a barrel of flour, belonging to our army, within fifty miles. The story, therefore, of the Moravians being supplied by commodore Perry, is a wilful fabrication. I am, respectfully, &c.

WM. H. HARRISON.

Letter from col. R. M. Johnson.

Oak Woods, Oct. 10th, 1836.

MY DEAR SIR: It is my intention to visit my district before the presidential election in November. But in this I may be disappointed; and, at all events, I cannot gratify my wishes in this respect till late in October. In the mean time, I take the liberty to express to my constituents, through you, as far as practicable, and as far as your friendship may induce you to make known my gratitude to them for past favors, and as I have never done any thing to forfeit their confidence, to appeal to them for their support, in the coming election in November, as it may be the last time they will ever have the opportunity of giving evidence to the world that I have never lost their friendship and approbation.

I do not consider the principles of party politics involved in this election; but, even in such a case, my friends and fellow citizens will remember that, in serving them, I have never yielded to party feelings or party considerations, but I have served them faithfully, without respect to persons or politics. Whether I shall get the vote of Kentucky, my native state, or not, you must know that it is natural that I should feel great anxiety to get a large vote in a district which I have served for 30 years. I appeal, therefore, to that kind feeling which has ever existed between my constituents and myself. Excuse this trouble, and believe me, truly and sincerely, yours,

RH. M. JOHNSON.

N. B. Please read this, when convenient, to the citizens of your neighborhood.

Mr. Adams has addressed, the following letter to the committee of an anti-masonic convention lately held at Hanover.

Quincy, 21st October, 1836.

Messrs. Benjamin V. French and Harvey Field, committee of the anti-masonic convention, held at Hanover, on the 18th October, 1836.

GENTLEMEN: I have received with sentiments of grateful sensibility, the copy of the resolutions of the convention held at Hanover on the 18th instant, relating to myself, and communicated to me by you. Conscious of the favorable indulgence with which the convention has been pleased to estimate my services as the representative of the 12th congressional district of the commonwealth, in the congress of the United States, I am sensible that the only portion of that approbation which they have bestowed, to which I can have a just claim, is that which regards the honesty of intention, and the assiduity of industry. I receive it as the testimonial of the kindness which has been extended to me by the convention and their constituents, and with a confirmed resolution to adhere, as long as I shall remain in public life, to those principles upon which I have hitherto discharged the trust committed to me by them. With regard to the resolutions referring to the election of a president of the United States, it may be proper for me to say, that the only contingency upon which I may be required to take a part in it, would be the failure of a choice by the electoral colleges, thereby devolving it upon the house of representatives, in which event, entertaining a respectful opinion of all the candidates whose names may be returned to the house, my vote would be given in favor of him whom I shall have reason to believe most acceptable to a majority of my constituents, the people of the 12th congressional district of Massachusetts.

I am with great respect, gentlemen, your friend and fellow citizen,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

From the Lexington Observer and Reporter.

Lexington, Oct. 12th, 1836.

Messrs. Henry Clay and Chilton Allan,

GENTLEMEN: We have just learned, with much surprise, that col. R. M. Johnson, in his electioneering stump speeches, for the office of vice president of the United States, asserts, as of his own knowledge, that his competitor, Francis Granger, esq. of New York, the whig candidate, is an abolitionist, that he was one of the organs of that party, and maintained abolition opinions and principles on the floor of congress last winter. As we know you had every opportunity, from private intercourse as well as public, to become possessed of the opinions of Mr. Granger on this subject, we beg you will give them to us, with authority to present them to the public. Very respectfully, yours, &c.

B. W. DUDLEY,

JAMES E. DAVIS,

CHARLTON HUNT,

GEO. C. THOMPSON,

GEO. W. ANDERSON,

LESLIE COMBS,

R. WICKLIFFE, JR.

A. K. WOOLLEY.

Ashland, 13th Oct. 1836.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your note of yesterday, stating that the honorable R. M. Johnson asserts, as of his own knowledge, that his competitor for the vice presidency, Francis Granger, esq. is an abolitionist, that he was the organ of that party, and that he maintained abolition principles and opinions on the floor of congress last winter; and you requested me to communicate his opinions on that subject, under the supposition that I had every opportunity of becoming possessed of them.

I regret that the short interval between the present time and the period of the election does not admit of your obtaining from Mr. Granger himself a statement, under his own signature, of his real sentiments, and laying them before the people.—This consideration reconciles me in giving an answer, in compliance with your request.

I cannot but persuade myself that you must have been misinformed as to the assertions attributed to col. Johnson. I think he could hardly have made such a great mistake in imputing opinions to a distant and absent competitor, who had no opportunity of answering him.

Abolition was an engrossing topic of private conversation and public debate during the last session of congress. I had frequent opportunities in social intercourse with Mr. Granger, and in his public discussions, of learning his opinions. I understood him clearly and distinctly to disapprove of all interference with slavery, as it exists in the states tolerating that institution, either on the part of congress or the northern states. And I am perfectly sure that it is altogether inaccurate to say that he is either an abolitionist or the organ of the abolitionists.

Numerous petitions were presented to both houses of congress, praying for the abolition of slavery within the District of Columbia, over which congress has a right, by the constitution, to legislate in all cases whatever. Mr. Granger and many other members were charged with presenting some of these petitions. Some of them were sent to me, and I felt it a duty, as probably others did, to present them, when couched in respectful language. It was the subsequent duty of congress to dispose of them as might seem to it to be right. A question having been made as to the reception of these petitions, it was decided by a very large majority in the senate that the petitioners had a constitutional right to offer them. The same opinion prevailed in the house.

I was well acquainted with Mr. Gideon Granger, the late postmaster general, appointed by Mr. Jefferson. He was the father of Mr. Francis Granger. During part of the years 1813 and 1814 my family and that of Mr. Gideon Granger resided in Washington near to each other. We were very intimate, and I then became acquainted with Mr. Francis Granger, whom I have known ever since. And I should not do justice in concluding this note, without bearing testimony to his high character, his great abilities, his manly and uniform correct deportment. I have found him, whether in the senate of New York or the house of representatives, with unflinching firmness, supporting those great measures of national policy which appeared to me best adapted to strengthen the union and advance the common prosperity. I am, gentlemen, with great respect, your obedient servant,

HENRY CLAY.

Messrs. Dudley, Davis, Anderson, Wickliffe, Hunt, Woolley, Combs and Thomson.

Winchester, Oct. 14, 1836.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 12th inst. is before me; in reply I have to say that during the last session of congress, I learned from his public speeches, as well as from numerous conversations, that the hon. Francis Granger, of New York, was opposed to abolition.

He maintained the opinion in public and private, that congress had no constitutional power to interfere in any manner whatever, with the slave property of the people of the United States. With great respect, I am your obedient humble servant,

CHILTON ALLAN.

To Messrs. B. W. Dudley, James E. Davis, &c. &c.

"REFORM OR REVOLUTION" IN MARYLAND.

Public meeting in Montgomery.

Pursuant to public notice, inviting the voters of the 2d election district of Montgomery county, to assemble at Mrs. Cumming's tavern in Clarksburg, on Saturday the 22d instant, "to consider the propriety of instructing our senatorial elector to return to Annapolis and unite in making a senate."

A large and respectable number of the citizens of said district assembled. For greater convenience, the meeting adjourned to the large room of Mr. Stephen Lewis, where the meeting was organized by calling Lot Linthicum, esq. to the chair and appointing Leonidas Willson, esq. secretary. Upon motion of Robert M. Beam, esq. a committee of seven was appointed by the chair to propose and submit to the meeting resolutions for their consideration. Whereupon the chair appointed Robert M. Beam, Wm. L. Wilson, Zachariah Waters, Zachariah Magruder, Samuel Blount, Charles H. Murphy, Zadock Summers, said committee, who retired and, after some deliberation, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the nineteen electors, by refusing to unite in electing a senate, have violated an express command of the constitution; have wilfully abandoned a high public duty; have disregarded their engagements with their constituents; and have arrogated to themselves a power destructive to the right of the people, and fatal to the existence of all good government.

Resolved further, That, in the attempt to call a convention, as the only means by which we can be preserved from a state of anarchy, the consequence of their own wilful and deliberate acts, they have usurped the sovereignty of the people, and have added insult to the injury which their own criminal violation of duty may occasion.

Resolved further, That we are decidedly opposed to such a convention and will not aid in its formation.

Resolved further, That the twenty-one electors, by their steadfast perseverance in holding themselves prepared to execute the high trust for which they had been appointed, and to rescue the government from the revolutionizing attempts of others, have exemplified the true spirit of patriotism, and have endeared themselves to all the friends of law, and all true lovers of their country.

Resolved further, That we view the conduct of Mr. John S. Sellman, in retracing a step which he discovered to be at variance with the wishes of his constituents, as an evidence of consistency of principle in the man who professed to be governed by the will of the people—and of a noble independence of character in him, who could thus dare to be the foremost in retracing an error and thus sacrificing personal feeling at the shrine of duty.

Resolved further, That the perseverance of Dr. Duvall in a course, which the result of the late election, as well as his own personal observation, must have convinced him was in direct opposition to the wishes of a large majority of his constituents, indicates a total disregard for the rights of the people, and a determination to sacrifice duty and principle to the attainments of political ends.

Resolved further, That his attempt through the medium of the press, to impress the public mind with the belief wholly unwarranted and unfounded, that the "people of Montgomery" have yielded "a generous and prompt approbation to his course," we can view with no other feelings than those of regret and indignation.

Resolved further, That as it is the wish not only of this meeting, but we believe of a large majority of the people of this county, that Dr. Duvall should return to Annapolis and unite in electing a senate, this duty he is earnestly requested to perform.

After the above proceedings were had, the meeting was addressed by Anthony Kimmel and Richard I. Bowie, esqs. On motion,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in the Maryland Journal, National Intelligencer, Baltimore Patriot and Chronicle.

LOT LINTHICUM, *chairman*.

LEONIDAS WILLSON, *secretary*.

\$7,500, the defendant should sell it to him. The plaintiff went into possession of the premises on the first of May, and on the 15th of the following October served a written notice on the defendant, stating his intention to purchase the house at the price agreed on, and requesting the defendant to have the deed of transfer prepared. Conformably

ment: we immediately made all possible sail, in hopes to join it, but this we were prevented from by the wind dying away. The smoke continued to ascend till 4, (with the same strength it did at first), at which time it ceased, except at intervals, till 6, when it again broke out with redoubled violence. It had now continued about 5 hours, which we con-