[For the Easton Gazette.]

THE UNHOLY OPPOSITION.

Without indulging in any ceremonious or elaborate exordium, I will proceed to the consideration of this subject. It has been urged as an objection to Mr. Adams, that before elected President, he was in favor of the proposed amendments, to the Constitution, introduced by Mr. McDuffie; and that now he is opposed to them and caused them to be defeated through his influence. It must be fresh in the recollection of many, and can be authenticated by the journal of the proceedings of the last Congress, that Mr. McDuffie's first resolution, was to prevent the election of President and Vice-President from devolving, in any contingency, upon the House of Representatives. Another resolution was, subsequently, submitted by the same gentleman to introduce a general district system, this resolution was entirely separate and distinct from the former one. Many zealous and distinguished friends of Mr. Adams voted in favor of the former resolution, that is, to take the election of President from the House of Representatives whereas many known supporters of Gen Jackson voted against it. The votes, as recorded in the journal, stood 198 in favor and 52 against it. How then can it be said that Mr Adams opposed and defeated a resolution, which was carried by so large a majority? As concerns the other resolution which relates to general district system it was opposed by many of Mr. McDuffie's own party and by a majority of his own colleagues from South Carolina, by every member from Georgia, by eleven from Ohio, by the Representatives from Illinois, Indiana, Missouri and Delaware, by a majority of Representatives from Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Maine, Virginia and Louisiana. Now is it probable that Mr. Adams could have had any influence over those states, which were so hostile to his election, towards the defeat of this resolution? No one can rationally answer in the affirmative. Though these remarks have been elsewhere fully stated, yet they may not be improperly recapitulated here. It has been asserted, by some of the temperate-minded oppositionists, that Mr. Adams *usurped* the Presidency. Is this malign imputation warranted by fact? Impossible. How did Mr. Adams usurp the Presidency? But it is vain to demand of these degraded revilers to substantiate their flimsy and base-born calumny with proof or any probable pretext; it is in vain to entreat them to enter into a fair and honest investigation and discussion of this subject; it is in vain to expostulate with them concerning the impropriety, and impolitic course of their conduct. That Mr. Adams was legally and constitutionally made President, no man, who is not insane, can gravely deny. The doleful aspirations of the shallow and hypocritical hearts of these suicidal jacobines has scarcely, yet ceased to vibrate upon their tainted tongues for the glorious apotheosis of the revered and honoured Jefferson, who once held the same high station in the people's gift upon the same terms of constitutional right, that Mr. Adams does now, and yet no one of them called Mr. Jefferson an usurper, if he had, he would have been denounced by every patriotic freeman of the land, as an ungrateful and abominable vilifier; but there have not been wanting persons, who have odiously cast this damnable epithet upon Mr. Adams. Where is the difference? Mr. Jefferson was elected by the House of Representatives, and so was Mr. Adams. Why is not the epithet as applicable to Mr. Jefferson as to Mr. Adams? it certainly is—What then can be said of such conduct? that it is the effluence of hearts rankled with malignant venom and envious spleen, cankered and goaded with the poignant wreathings of blighted and disappointed ambition, ill-conceived prejudices and despicable sectional jealousies. With no less intrinsic rascality, Mr. Adams has been accused of corruption; because Mr. Clay chose him an able and experienced Statesman in preference to Gen. Jackson, who was a great Military Chieftain, but a soldier only, who had voluntarily resigned all civil offices and in some instances from a professed inability to discharge with competence, their incumbent duties. The opposition to the present administration is a fanfaronade of blind fanaticism—an idolizing devotion on the one hand and a malicious and direful enmity on the other—a demoniack crusade. Mr. Adams and his administration are daily gaining ground. Pennsylvania, the firmest hold and most formidable rampart of Gen. Jackson has already began to murmur with a revolt of political opinion and it is thought by those who have had an opportunity of judging that Mr. Adams will be supported for the next Presidency by more than a majority of that state. I will quote an extract, inserted in the National Journal, of a letter from a highly respectable gentleman residing in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, which will serve to shew the revolution of opinion that has there taken place, with regard to the next Presidency.

The letter reads thus: "The change of public sentiment upon the subject of the next presidential election becomes daily more and more manifest. At the last election there was little or no opposition to Gen. Jackson in this state, and now we have the most unequivocal evidence that, the majority is against him, and in favor of John Quincy Adams. Among the causes which have produced this effect, the boisterous and factious opposition to the present administration may, perhaps, be considered as foremost. The great mass of the people, so long as an administration adhere to their true interests, are not apt to join an opposition originating in disappointed, sordid and selfish motives. A notice was published in the different newspapers of this county, for some weeks previous to the present term of our Court, calling a meeting of the democratic republicans, on the Monday evening of the first week—When the time arrived, and the objects were ascertained to be the denunciation of Mr. Adams' administration, and the manner of his election, and to eulogize Gen. Jackson, and one of his partizans in Congress, from this district, such was the general burst of disapprobation among the people and (there were very many in town) that, when the bell rung, not a man entered the Court House, but stood in squads in the streets, well satisfied with the present state of things, and unwilling to array themselves on the side of disappointed ambition merely to gratify certain individuals"

Thus it may be seen that Pennsylvania feels disposed to judge the present administration by its measures, and throughout the Union, where candour, integrity and impartiality prevail, it ever receives its merited approbation and just eulogy. Do the distempered enthusiasts of Gen. Jackson think, that their disengenuous artifice can impose syllogistical and unmeaning absurdities, upon the enlightened citizens of this nation, for plain and stubborn facts? Such evidently must be their wishes at least. To read the raving productions of these political champions, one would believe them to be founded upon some colourable or plausible pretext—but when he seeks for the authenticity of their bold and confident assertions, and finds them all gratuitous, palpably and wofully fabulous—when he enquires into the correctness of their statements, and ascertains them to be all erroneous and exaggerated—he may turn aside and drop a melancholy tear for the deep-wrought depravity of which human nature is susceptible. That men should posses so much daring hardihood, should be so devoid of every thing like correct and honorable principles, integrity, veracity and common honesty—should have so lost all respect for themselves, the society and age in which they live, as to cast upon the generous, but candid and discerning world such a concatenation of imbecile, surreptitious and illegitimate publications, is enough to awaken the blush, of offended and degraded dignity, upon the cheek of fair and blooming America.

I should be disengenuous and unjust were I to unite in the same indiscriminate denunciation all the friends of Gen. Jackson. Candour will compel me to admit that there are many high minded and honorable men who conscientiously and honestly advocate Gen. Jackson. To such men I will only say that I hope they will give this matter a most serious, candid and mature deliberation—that they will be unfettered by prejudice and untrammeled by pre-conceived jealousies and fears, & that they will look with an impartial and dispassionate eye upon the motives and measures of the present administration; but these men cannot, and do not, approve of the course pursued by their temerarious friends, and therefore cannot consider themselves alluded to, in any remarks I have made upon this subject. I hope the subject itself may be sufficient apology for the length of these ill-concocted sentiments.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

Somerset co. Sep. 29.

For the Easton Gazette.

MR GRAHAM,

I have just finished the perusal of Mr. Teackle's biography, and have taken up my pen—not to pronounce it a match for Riley's Narrative or Gulliver's Travels—not for the purpose of discussing, or passing my opinion upon, the merits of the performance, nor with an intention of reprobating his *artful*, but *unfair* and *unmanly* practice of circulating hand-bills &c. against other candidates, so short a period before the election, as to afford them no chance or opportunity of contradicting the "*erroneous matter*," which they contain; —nor have I taken up my pen to deny or refute the charges, urged by Mr. Teackle, against Major William Done and Mr Benjamin I. Jones, but for the purpose of answering for myself, or making a few remarks upon a charge brought by the honorable gentleman against me. He goes on to state, in substance, that he was informed, that Mr. Benjamin I. Jones and his son, were the writers of the essays signed "A Common Farmer," and 'Publicola," in opposition to the system of Primary Schools, at which he had been labouring for many years. As to the essays signed 'A Common Farmer,' I had no more to do with the writing or publishing of them, or with any thing else attached to them, than Mr Teackle—they are commonly reported to have been written by Mr. Benjamin I. Jones, and I have never heard him contradict the report, or deny that they were written by him. But the essays published in the Easton Gazette, (the first dated July the 18th and the last September the 8th,) and signed 'Publicola.' I have no hesitation in acknowledging to be wholy and solely the productions of my pen, and I declare to Mr. Teackle, that I am ready and willing to answer before any legal tribunal for their contents. Upon examining Mr. Teackle's essays, in elucidation of his scheme of Public Instruction, I discovered he took but one side of the question into consideration, and did not seem inclined to touch the objections, which appeared to me to lie upon the very face of the bill. Is it a wonder then, that, amid such a universal spread of the 'cacoethes scribendi,' I should communicate to the Public, through the medium of the press, my ideas upon the subject? What is it, I would enquire, that I have written in any of my essays, which has thus aroused Mr Teackle's sensibilities? For I confess I am unable to designate the particular parts at which he is so displeased. Mr. Teackle writes as if he thought, because he has been labouring for several years to impose a system of Primary Schools upon the state of Maryland, that it is, therefore sacrilege or some other heinous crime, to point out a fault in his scheme, or even to write his *hallowed name*.

I have been taught to believe, that I lived in a country, where *freedom* and *independence* guarantee to every man the right of thinking and judging for himself, upon all matters of Religion and Politics, and that belief is now so grounded in me, as to seem connatural, and almost tempt me to disbelieve Locke's philosophical theory that man is born with no innate ideas. —Impressed with the belief, that I was only exercising the right of a citizen, I expressed my opinion as unreservedly and as independently as I pleased, nor do I fear any consequences. 'Tis true, I did not confine myself as strictly to the subject of Primary Schools, as I might have done, but when I digressed a little, it was only to satirise the author's visionary and theoretical imagination. One thing is certain, that is I meant no offence, and my *motives*, I feel confident, will be unimpeached by those who are acquainted with me. That there is a degree of imperfection attached to my essays, I am conscious is true, because, they are my first attempt at political discussion, because, they proceeded from an imperfect source, and because

"Whoever thinks a faultless piece to see
Thinks what ne'er was, nor is, nor e'er shall be."

There is something of a mystery in that part of Mr. Teackle's biography, where he states, that one of his friends had prepared an article, and proposed to institute a proceeding, which might have injured the younger Mr. Jones and blasted his prospects, but at *his* request be desisted. Now what this article was, which Mr. Teackle's friend had prepared, or what proceeding, this friend proposed to institute, or whether any such transaction ever had an existence, but in the brain of Mr. Teackle, I do not know, neither do I care. As to his telling *this* to Mr. Benjamin I. Jones, or warning *him* against the course *he* was pursuing, that is none of my business. I remember that Mr. Benjamin I. Jones informed me, about the time of the publication of my fourth essay, that Mr. Teackle told him, a *certain professional character* had offered *to reply* to the essays of Publicola, but that Mr. Teackle had advised him to the contrary. I regarded this as a *threat* made, to *force* me to cease writing, but it had precisely the contrary tendency, for as I had begun to write upon my own responsibility, and without consulting any person whatever, I was determined, that no *threat* should make me relinquish my object, until I had accomplished my design. I *may* be *led* but I *will not* be *driven*. If Mr. Teackle thinks by his saying he could blast my prospects, to intimidate me, or to cause me to retract any thing I have written, I have to inform the gentleman, that I still entertain my former sentiments and opinions, and that I shall continue to entertain them, until he persuades me they are erroneous, which he will never do, by empty threats, or groundless assertions, or by any other means, than by calm & dispassionate argumentation. My opinions were formed upon strong evidence, amounting almost to ocular demonstration, and they shall never be sacrificed, except at the shrine of reason. My essays are published to the world, and Mr. Teackle is at liberty to make what use of them he pleases. I am young and inexperienced, and may have fallen into errors; if Mr. Teackle will be so good, as to point them out, & *prove* them to be such, I will gladly correct them. But if I have done him injustice, and he chooses to appeal to a legal tribunal, where the accuser and accused will be brought face to face—I ask no odds of Mr. Teackle, nor any other man, for if I have broken any law, or infringed the right of any citizen, I have done it *unknowingly*, and I hope at any rates, that vengeance may not extend to the cutting off, of my fingers. But perhaps I should then, avoid much unmerited and acrimonious censure, for guilt, when wounded by the touch of satire, becomes as rapacious as a Harpy, and discharges her contaminating excrements upon her unwary foe.

If Mr. Teackle is satisfied to drop the subject, where it is, I have no desire to continue it, but if he is dissatisfied, let him seek redress. If he lets me alone, I shall let him alone; if he continues to write, I shall continue to write; if he plays satire, ridicule, sarcasm, or argument, I shall endeavour to follow suit; and if I fall into his debt, I shall try to pay him off with *sterling coin*. For I am

'Careless of censure, nor too fond of fame;
Still pleased to praise, yet not afraid to blame;
Averse alike to flatter or offend;
Not free from faults nor yet too vain to mend.'

In haste, I have the honor to be, very respectfully your obedient servant,

ISAAC D. JONES.

White Haven, Sept 25, 1826.

From the American Farmer.

☞ *Sickliness of the tide water courses.* —There is a general impression too much warranted by the fact, that all farms on our water courses are very liable to bilious disorders, yet we have known striking exceptions, growing as we are sure, out of the rigid and sagacious management of the proprietors; we could name the case of a farm (called *Harewood*) of 1200 acres on the *Gunpowder River*, in this county, cultivated by a mixture of free and slave labor—overlooked by a Massachusetts man with his wife and family about him; on which establishment, for years past, there has been, and is now, as little sickness as amongst the same number of laboring people in Washington or Allegany county, whilst fell disease is prostrating their neighbours all around. The owner is a gentleman who has accumulated a very large fortune by an enlightened, comprehensive and honorable system of commercial operations. He has been farming for some years, on what may be considered a large scale, though apparently more for exercise and amusement, and their concomitant health, than with any view to profit.

In farming, as in other things, the course of the gentleman alluded to, is original, never adhering to old customs but when they are sanctioned by *his own reason*.—The reader would know how it is that he secures to his people that greatest of all blessings, *health*, which money cannot buy? As far, then, as we understand it, the outline of his system is, to provide for his laborers abundance of animal food, good clothing, a most rigid confinement of every one to his *house after sunset*, from the first of September until after frost; and a strict prohibition, under severe penalties, of *fishing and exposure to night air*. To these precautions, he adds a buiscuit and bitters before going to work to stay the stomach until breakfast. Grass kept down and no trees planted to harbour mosquetoes near the house. The result is rapid improvement to land, large crops, fat cattle, robust health, and banishment of the Doctors! and happily for his friends and to his own honour the health which exercise procures, and the wealth which is acquired by commercial sagacity are not united with a *churlish and miserly temper*. Nature has added to his other blessings a heart to welcome and a spirit to enjoy the society of his friends. For *them*, and their diversion, more than for self gratification, not only the board is spread with all the delicacies of land and water in their season, but game of all sorts is reared and preserved, and the means of pursuing it kept always at hand.

We cease to repine at the inequalities of fortune when she happens thus to pour her gifts into the lap of those who have hearts to disburse them freely at the call of benevolence and hospitality.

☞ There are more than one hundred deer on the Harewood estate, from which the best buck is always selected as an annual offering to the venerable CARROLL, of Carrollton, on his birth day. The last of these recurred on Wednesday last the 20th inst. when in fine health and spirits he received the heartfelt gratulations of his family and friends, at his manor, on Elkridge. It was highly gratifying to see the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence passing into his *ninetieth* year, still exhibiting so perfect a model of elegant manners, such a happy example of cheerfulness and intellectual refinement, erect and sprightly as any of the party; left, as it would seem, by Providence, to inculcate by their *visible* fruits the inestimable value of temperance, cleanliness, regularity in diet, and bodily and religious exercises, and a wise government of all the grosser passions. He plunges into his limestone spring bath every morning before sunrise, and still rides on horseback with pleasure in good weather. A large portion of the day is devoted to reading.—Having received at St. Omers, the best classical education, he has always retained his partiality for Latin and French literature.

☞ *We cannot resist our desire to mention, that the above described farm is the property of* ROBERT OLIVER, Esq *of Baltimore, whose munificence, hospitality, and public spirit, are well known to many citizens of Boston.*—Centinel.

FOREIGN.

From the Baltimore American.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The ship Talma, at New York, from Havre, brings Paris papers to the 10th September; and the ship Cortes, also at New York, from Cowes, brings London journals to the 9th of the same month.

The British Order in Council, admitting the importation into England of certain foreign grain, namely, oates and rye, and also of peas and beans, must not be considered of much importance to this country. Neither wheat nor flour, nor even rye flour are admissible under it, though oat meal is. The annexed order in council will shew what may be imported into England, and at what duties.

From the London Gazette, Sept. 1.

BY THE KING IN COUNCIL.

Court at Windsor, Sep. 1.

Whereas by the law now in force for regulating the importation of corn, oats and oatmeal may be imported into the United Kingdom and into the Isle of Man, for home consumption under and subject to the regulations of the several statutes in that case provided, whenever the average price of oats shall be at or above the price of 27s. per quarter; and peas may in like manner be imported, whenever the price shall be at or above 53s. per quarter, and by a certain act of Parliament made and passed in the third year of his Majesty's reign, it is enacted, that whenever foreign corn, meal, or flour, shall be admissible under the provisions of an act passed the 55th year of the reign of his late Majesty, entitled "An Act to amend the law now in force for regulating the importation of corn," or under the provisions of the Act passed in the third year of the reign of his present majesty, there shall be levied certain duties therein specified upon all such foreign corn, meal, or flour, when admitted for home consumption: and whereas by the weekly returns of purchases and sales of corn in the towns of England and Wales, it appears that the average price of oats and peas at the present time exceed the prices of 27s. and 53s. per quarter: and it appears that the price of oats, as well as that of peas, is still rising, and that the crop of oats, and also the crop of peas and beans, of the present year have failed to a considerable extent, and that a deficiency in the crop of potatoes is also apprehended in some parts of the kingdom: and whereas, if the importation for home consumption, of oats and oatmeal, and of rye, peas, and beans, be not immediately permitted, there is great cause to fear that much distress may ensue.

And, under the acts aforesaid, no foreign grain of the above description, whatever may be the respective average prices of the same, can be admitted to entry, for home consumption, till after the 15th day of November in the present year, when the next quarterly average, by which the admission of such grain is regulated, will be made up, according to the provisions of said acts; his Majesty, with the advice of his Privy Council, doth order, and it is hereby accordingly ordered, that foreign oats and oatmeal, rye, peas, and beans, whether warehoused or otherwise, shall and may, from the date hereof, be permitted to be entered into the ports of the United Kingdom, and of the Isle of Man, for home consumption, provided the parties making entry of any such foreign oats, oatmeal, rye, peas, or beans, do give sufficient sureties, to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Customs, for the payment of any duties not exceeding in amount the duties hereafter mentioned, in case Parliament may authorise the levy and receipt thereof, that is to say—Oats, per quarter, 2s; oatmeal, per boll, 2s. 2d; rye, peas, and beans, per quarter, 3s. 6d. And his Majesty doth further order, that such permission shall continue in force from the date hereof, until the expiration of 40 days, to be reckoned from the day of the next meeting of Parliament, unless the Parliament shall previously to the expiration of the said 40 days make provisions to the contrary. And the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury are to give the necessary directions accordingly.

C. C. GRENVILLE.

The publication of the order in council, says the Liverpool Albion, has caused the most lively sensations of joy among all the commercial classes in Liverpool, and the conduct of his Majesty's ministers in resolving to open the ports for the admission of foreign grain has given universal satisfaction.

According to the London Morning Post, of the 5th ult. a general expectation prevailed, that the British Parliament would, immediately on its meeting, proceed to the consideration of the Corn Laws, and substitute for the present system an invariable duty on the importation of Foreign grain. In the same paper it is said, upon the authority of letters from Holland and the Baltic ports, the crops in the North of Europe had generally failed, and there was a probability of the prohibition of the export of grain.

A general revolution in Spain, was 'confidently expected.'

We cannot infer from the various statements in the London papers of the first week of September, that any material improvement had taken place in the general condition of either Ireland or the British manufacturing districts. The Manchester correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle, says

"A meeting of the General Committee of Relief was held this morning at the police office, for the purpose of receiving the final Report of the Sub-Committee. I subjoin a copy of this document, which, you will observe, fully confirms my former statements. The sub-committee, who have themselves examined the condition of the poor, do not pretend that the distress is in the slightest degress diminished. They do not even express a hope that it soon will be diminished. On the contrary, they speak of the 'sad prospect' opening upon the poor, and 'anticipate the accumulation of distress which a privation of the accustomed pittance must bring upon their already suffering families.' This is certainly a melancholy termination of their labors.'

The only Branch of the cotton trade in which any improvement is apparent, is bleaching. The comparative activity of the bleachers results principally from the season and it is necessarily connected with the demand for grey goods, which I have lately noticed.

On the other hand, I am informed, that some of the spinners and power loom manufacturers are reducing the wages of their work people. The depression of the value of property in this town may be estimated by the fact, that a cotton mill purchased a few years ago for £43.000, cannot be sold now for a fourth part of that sum.—The highest offer was £10,000. Yet, on the security of this mill, one of the banking houses had advanced £14 000. Under such circumstances, the project of raising a third subscription for the distribution of food might well be abandoned as hopeless.

The Greek committee at Paris, have made a statement, by which it appears that Lord Cockran sailed from Falmouth in the sloop Porcupine of 20 guns manned by 120 Englishmen, and was joined by two steam boats, each carrying four 24 pounders, and two morters to carry a hollow ball of 68 pounds. In July he was to be joined by 2 French corvettes, carrying 20 to 24 guns, manned by Dutchmen who were engaged when Lord C. was in the Netherlands.

It is said to be the intention of the British Ministry to propose to Parliament as a modification of the Corn Laws, to impose a duty on foreign grain of from 1s. to 20s—beginning at one 1s. per quarter on wheat when the average price in England is 69s. and increasing to 20s. when it is as low as 50s—When the price is as high as 70s, the importation to be free.

The Coronation of the Emperor of Russia was to take place on the 5th September. It is said the Emperor has instituted a censorship of the press.

The Paris Etoile intimates that the con-

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