ception of the Missouri question, because I agreed with her in the abstract on the subject of slavery and on all practical and constitutional means of ridding the country of its evils and she ultimately hailed the amicable settlement of that threatning question with patriotic joy.

I have differed only once with Pennsylvania, and that was a difference in relation to men, not measures. It was not among the most inconsiderable reasons which induced me on that occasion to make the selection which I did, that I thought the measures which Pennsylvania approved would be safer under the administration of our present Chief Magistrate. I knew his opinions and I have not been disappointed I did not certainly know the opinions of his great rival. I had my fears, and succeeding events have not been of a nature to quiet them.

I differed from you only about men. We did not disagree about the business of the national family. You wanted one Foreman: I thought under the guidance of another, our work would be better planned and executed, our accounts better kept and settled and all parts of the concern would enjoy high prosperity.

We differed only about men. You wished to commit the national ship to a gallant commander. I thought that was not his element and I preferred another who possessed, I believe, more skill and experience and under whose command I thought the ship and the crew, and the cargo would be safer and happier.

You were actuated by one of the noblest of virtues. I too acknowledge its sway — But whilst military merit is no disqualification but when accompanied by other requisite attainments, may be a reason for civil promotion standing, as it appeared to me, alone, I did not think we could prudently entrust the Chief Magistracy of this great country to the distinguished object of your choice. I felt with you the obligations of national gratitude. But I thought they should be fulfilled in other forms. Let the public gratitude manifest itself in just and adequate rewards drawn from the public treasure—Let inspired poets sing the praises of our military and naval commanders. Let the chisel and the pencil preserve their faithful images for the gratification of the present and future generations. Let the impartial historian faithfully record their deeds of glory and renown, for the admiration and the imitation of posterity. I say, too, in the language of a departed sage, 'honor to those who fill the measure of their country's honor.' But it should be appropriate, considerate honor, such as becomes its object, such as freemen, jealous cautious and enlightened freemen, ought to bestow. If my suffrage is asked for the highest civil office of my country, the candidate, however illustrious and successful he may be must present some other title than laurels however gloriously gathered on the bloodstained field.

These are my principles which governed me on the memorable occasion to which I have referred. I quarrel with no man for holding opposite principles. I ask only the humble prisilege of acting upon my own. And that privilege I will exercise during life in spite of all the detraction, calumny, and intimidation by which I have been or may be assailed. Throughout a life, which is not now short, I have had the greatest confidence in the candor, the intelligence and the justice of the public. I do not speak of confidence in the abused sense of the affected demagogue, but of that confidence which lies at the bottom of all our institutions, which supposes a competency in the people to self government, without which liberty is a mockery, and our system a splendid illusion.

I have yet another cherished resource of which HE only can deprive me who gave it: It is the consciousness of the rectitude with which I know I have faithfully served my country.

I will not longer detain you. I ask permission to offer a sentiment:

The City of Pittsburg.—The abundance variety and excellence of its fabrics attest the wisdom of the policy which fosters them.

12 *The Congress of Tacubaya*—Honourable alike to him who projected, and those who supported the humane and glorious mission. May the spirit of '76 animate its councils.

13. *The Woollen Bill.*—'Let us feed, clothe and protect ourselves.'

14 *Greece.*—May heaven prosper the cause of freedom and the Cross.

15. *Roads and Canals.*—The guarantees of our union.

16. *The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.*—The water cement of our political arch.

17. *Wm Penn*—The mild and benevolent founder of Pennsylvania. Let us not forget the illustrious dead, however remote from the present time.

18. *Alex. Hamilton*—The first advocate of protective duties.

19. *The memory of Fulton*—May the extent of his fame be bounded only by the triumphs of his genius.

20. *Oliver Evans*—Who foretold the achievements of steam, and whose genius contributed to fulfil his predictions.

21. *Hezekiah Niles*—Honour to him who has nailed the American System to the mast, and never struck his flag.

22. *Mathew Carey*—The zealous advocate of every policy which can add wealth or honour to his country.

23 *Mr. Mallary*—Chairman of the Committee of Manufactures. May he prove the Jason of his country and win for it the golden fleece.

24. *Our fair Countrywomen*—The only fetters we can endure are those thrown around us by their witcheries.

VOLUNTEERS.

By Gen. Marks, President of the day.—*The State of Pennsylvania*: Wise in her councils and patriotic in her endeavors to procure to her citizens the acquisition of wealth, prosperity and happiness.

By Mr. George Rapp.—*Religion and Reason*: The two pillars of national happiness. May they long predominate in and sustain the glory of our American States.

By Mr. F. Rapp.—*Industry and Economy*: The sureties of welfare and happiness—may their combined power unite the interest of all the states in the Union as one family.

By the Committee of Arrangement.—*The Anchor Paper Mill*: The only American factory ever stopped through Henry Clay. It stopped one day to honor him who prevented it from stopping altogether.

The number of persons at the dinner was much larger than ever assembled on a similar occasion in Pittsburg, being as nearly as could be ascertained, six hundred and fifty,—and it is a subject of great satisfaction, that in a company so large, the utmost harmony and unanimity prevailed and that all retired well pleased and in good order.

WILLIAM MARKS, *President.*
SAMUEL GORMLY, } *Secretaries.*
EDWARD D. GAZZAM, }

Kentucky Manners.—Dr. S. a Surgeon in the U S. Army, travelling in Kentucky stopped at a country tavern, and called for a glass of gin toddy. There was sitting in the bar room, a tall, fierce and savage looking fellow, with a huge pair of whiskers.—The toddy was made, and as the landlord was in the act of handing it to Doctor S.—The whiskered gentleman arose from his seat, took the glass from him, and nodding his head to the traveller, said, 'my service to you,' and drank off the toddy without once taking the glass from his lips. The Doctor surveyed the man of whiskers, and judging, from his dimensions, that it would not be good policy to quarrel with him, pocketed the affront and ordered a second glass.—The toddy was prepared and again the Kentuckian took the glass from the hand of the landlord, and raised it to his lips. When he was in the act of swallowing its contents, the Doctor drew his dirk and passed it through the cheeks and between the jaws of the drinker, to his great consternation and alarm. He dropped the glass and instantly fled exclaiming, 'I m killed, I'm murdered.' He had no sooner left the house than the landlord with a smiling countenance, exhibiting symptoms of great delight advanced towards his remaining guest, and shaking him cordially by the hand exclaimed, 'A real old Kentucky by the powers! You are the best friend I have met with for many a long year. The fellow you have just pinked was the bully of the county, and a terror to all travellers. He has nearly ruined me by taking his seat in my bar-room regularly every day, and insulting, as he did you every stranger who enters my doors. Did you not observe his long nails! He has gouged more than fifty men in his time, and I expected every moment to see him take out one of your eyes.—(The Doctor had but one.) I think you have given him such a dose that he will not trouble my house again.—Now my good friend if you will tay a year with me you shall be as welcome as milk punch in harvest time, and both you and your horse shall be fed upon the best and no charge, d'ye see.'—The traveller thanked him politely for his civility, but being under orders and not knowing what measures the whiskered man might adopt to revenge the injury he had received when he should discover that he was not actually 'killed,' took a glass of toddy tendered by the landlord, and took his leave not without the most pressing invitation from his grateful host to make that his home whenever he should be in that part of the country.—*N. Y. Courier.*

From the Baltimore Patriot.

"The Duke of Wellington commanded in Spain and Portugal where the British troops checked the progress of the conquering legions of Napoleon; and also at Waterloo, where Napoleon himself, the greatest general of the world, was defeated. Yet we never could look upon the Duke of Wellington as a great man for it always seemed to us that he owed his success to fortune or to speak more correctly to the ability of his subordinate generals. The Duke of Wellington is now in the opposition, where his ability as a man will be tested and thence we shall be able to judge of the General.'—*Philadelphia Gaz.*

The above we copy from a respectable Jackson editor, whose estimation of Wellington is based upon a correct standard; and does not his remark apply with equal force to General Jackson? All the renown that either has acquired, has been gained in the field—in the cabinet, they are both notoriously deficient. There is not a well informed man in England who believes the Duke of Wellington fit to be the Premier of the Empire, for the same reason that General Jackson is known to be unfit for the Presidency of the United States.—Jackson and Wellington are distinguished as '*Military Chieftains*,' and for nothing else.

Since penning the above we have met with the following which further illustrates the subject We copy from the New York National Advocate:

Lord Wellington.—Some persons do not hesitate to call 'my Lord Duke' a great dunce every where but at the head of an army. But by the following paragraph in his speech in the House of Lords, he shows, at least, the possession of one useful and important attainment to a public man—a knowledge of his unfitness for office. Lord Wellington justly esteemed himself qualified for the station of commander of the army but totally unfit for a prime minister. General Jackson would do well to take a lesson here.

'Lord Wellington said he had been accused of ingratitude towards his majesty and of aspiring to the situation of prime minister; and that in consequence of his disappointment he threw up the command of the army. These were absurd charges. Every one who knew him was aware that his being prime minister was out of the question; and no man ever spoke to him to whom he did not express the same opinion. He declared he had no wish, nor thought of being prime minister—*he knew himself disqualified for that office;* and knowing also his fitness for the one which he had the honor to fill, he must have been worse than mad, could he have formed the insane project of placing himself at the head of the Government.'

When General Jackson was first spoken of for the Presidency, he expressed his own unfitness for the station, and felt that it was doing him an injury to name him for such a station, and when he was mentioned in connection with that station, it was then regarded in the same light as it is now, to name Wellington for the Premier of England.

We copy the following neat stroke of irony from the Norfolk Herald. It is well done, and has much point:

Mr. Editor: We hear much of the ingratitude of republics, but England has recently given an evidence of the most unblushing ingratitude in the elevation of a *Canning* to the highest post in the Government, in preference to one whose claims upon the nation, indeed I may say upon disenthralled Europe, are of tenfold greater magnitude than those of any other man breathing. I allude to his Grace the *Duke of Wellington*, the immortal hero of Waterloo; the pride and boast of his country—the saviour of that country—the deliverer of Europe from the iron despotism of Bonaparte! This exalted hero and patriot, whose military fame and services have filled the measure of his country's glory, has been neglected in a manner so pointed and personal, that his noble spirit revolted at the indignity, and he retired in disgust from public life. I know it will be said that his pretensions as a statesman and politician are doubtful—that those of Mr Canning are pre eminent; this may be true and yet it furnishes no argument against his claims. As Prime Minister, he would have had the selection of his cabinet, and could have drawn around him the best *advisers*, and the ablest talents of the nation instead of the pie-bald, heterogeneous compound which Mr. Canning, with all his boasted cleverness has been obliged to take up with. Besides will it be pretended that a trifling disparity in point of political knowledge and experience, and, if it be insisted on, of mental ability, should weigh ought against the splendid military character of the immortal Wellington? Let the friends of Mr. Canning bring all the arguments their ingenuity can devise, to bear against the hero, it will avail them nothing, unless they can shear him of the glory of having conquered the mighty Napoleon. *He conquered at Waterloo,* is an answer to every objection. *'He conquered at Waterloo,'* should be his passport to the highest office within his Sovereign's gift. Yet he has been doomed by that Sovereign to experience the cutting indignity of neglect! Oh! England, how does thy ingratitude amaze and confound me!

But, thank Heaven, this stain attaches not to our republic. The hero whom we delight to honor, and whose military achievements are the theme of a nation's praise, deserves to be rewarded with the highest civil station in the gift of a grateful people. Tell us not that he is unskilful in the subtleties of diplomacy, and inexperienced in the weightier matters of state; *he conquered at Orleans!* and woe betide the people if they shall be guilty of the black ingratitude of refusing him the Presidency, as the reward of so great a service!! For 'Twas a glorious victory.' But I will not harbor a suspicion so injurious to them.

JACKSONIENSIS.

The Albany Daily Advertiser has declared itself in favor of the existing administration of the General Government, and of the re-election of Mr. Adams. In speaking of General Jackson, this paper says "there was a time when we were not unaffected by the then prevailing popular sentiment in his favor as a candidate for the Presidency. But since that period ample time has been afforded to test by actual experience, the qualifications of Mr. Adams We have seen the government thus far administered by him with fidelity and wisdom, and with what has appeared to us the most unqualified devotion to the honor and welfare of the nation; and with the exception of a few appointments to office we do not recollect a single act or recommendation of the President, which in our judgment merits condemnation. Few men will deny his claims to commanding talents, ardent patriotism and very extensive experience; and to these qualifications we now feel warranted in adding those of correct principles of government, and political sagacity."

The editors then go on to add—"But there are other considerations, arising out of the *nature of the opposition* to the present administration, the *principles and views of the leading individuals* by whom it is maintained; and we boldly add, *certain geographical distinctions* by which we are also influenced."

After touching more at length upon each of these topics, they then, in relation to what they call "geographical distinction," conclude their address—

"Lastly; if New York is to be detached from the great Northern and North-Western interest, and again to be brought under subjection to the South, after so recent an emancipation from a vassalage of thirty years, we will submit to the humiliation with the best grace we may be able, when *by the acts of others*, it shall have become inevitable *but not before.*"

N. Y. American.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Paul Jones to the Marquis de la Fayette, written on board the Imperial ship Wolodimer, June 26, 1788.

"I am glad that the new constitution will be, as you tell me, adopted by more than nine states, I hope, however, they will alter some parts of it; and particularly that they will divest the President of all military rank and command; for though Gen. Washington might be safely trusted with such tempting power as the chief command of the fleet and army, yet depend on it in some other hands it could not fail to overset the liberties of America. The President should be only the first civil magistrate, let him command the military *with the pen*; but deprive him of the power to draw his sword and lead them, under some plausible pretext, or under any circumstances whatever, to cut the throats of a part of his fellow citizens, and to make him the tyrant of the rest. These are not my apprehensions alone, for I have mentioned them to many men of sense and learning since I saw you, and I have found them all of the same sentiment."

CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL.

It appears from the Eighth general Report of the Directors, published in the National Gazette of the 27th ult. that though both the time and cost of execution have greatly exceeded the expectations of the projectors of this difficult work, and though obstacles of no inconsiderable nature have been encountered, it will finally be brought to a successful termination, and repay its cost with profit to the stockholders. Of the *seven* sections *five* are completed. The Tide Lock on the Delaware, both the western locks, and the Pivot Bridge at Newbold's, are also finished; and Delaware Harbour, and the Lift Lock at S. George's, are in a state of forwardness, and the latter will probably be completed early in the ensuing month. Of the remaining two sections, one (the 4th) is advancing rapidly in its eastern division; the western will be among the last work done, as the earth to form the tow-path, must be brought in boats from the Deep Cut. The other section (the 5th) has been delayed by the injunction obtained by Clement, one of the contractors, and has suffered in consequence, very serious injury and delay. The new contractors, are, however, repairing the injuries with spirit and success; and the work will, it is hoped, be speedily released from the injunction, the referees having decided in favour of the Company. In the 3d section, now complete, the expense and delay have been very great. More than 650,000 cubic yards of solid upland earth have been carted to form the banks, which have sunk in some places to the depth of fifty or sixty feet, at the same time forcing up the mud to an equal height, so that to get *six* feet of canal, it has been necessary to dig *sixty*. The tow path over these marshes bounds the canal on the north; to the south the water is permitted to spread over a considerable surface of marsh land, to the depth of from three to six feet. This will be a valuable reservoir, and will allow craft to move with more rapidity than in the compressed waters of a canal. The surface which will be constantly overflowed between the Delaware Tide Lock and St. George's Lift Lock, is 151 acres nearly. Since the recent alterations in the plan the canal will have a depth of *ten* feet throughout.

It is computed that by the three lines of packets between Baltimore and Philadelphia, despatching every week eight vessels from the latter place, 8000 tons of outward, and at least 4000 tons of return merchandise, are transported every year, and this chiefly of the lighter and more costly kinds. There is besides, a regular weekly line by sea, and the Philadelphia Custom House books show clearances to Baltimore and other ports in the Chesapeake, of more than 10,000 tons.—As the pilotage and insurance on sea voyages will be saved, and the certainty of conveyance will be much increased, the merchandise now sent by sea, will to a certainty take the route of the canal. The calculations of the amount of the Susquehanna trade we may omit, as well known here. The conclusion from the whole is, that the canal will, at the lowest, earn $150,000, and *may* earn 600,000; and that it can pass in a year 1,687,500 tons.

Although the opening of this canal, by giving to the people of the Susquehanna country a choice of markets, may seem at first view prejudicial to our own interests, we have always looked to it for such valuable facilities in the general coasting trade of the country, as will amply reimburse us. And in regard to the Susquehanna trade itself, we feel persuaded that its value to us, instead of being lessened, will be vastly increased.

Fate of Prime Ministers!—There was published in England in 1771, a concise history of the Prime Ministers of Great Britain, from the Conquest to the Reformation, which concludes with the following remarkable statement.

'I shall conclude this short abstract of history (says the author) with the observation of as wise a politician as ever England bred, that there never was a Prime Minister of Great Britain, but either broke his own neck or his master's, or both, unless he saved his own, by sacrificing his master's. As the reader may perhaps be desirous to behold at one view the divers casualties of the sundry Prime Ministers above mentioned, I have here subjoined a table of them.

PRIME MINISTERS.—Died by the halter, 3; by the axe, 10; by *sturdy beggars*, 3; untimely, by private hands, 2; in imprisonment 4; in exile, 4; penitent, 1; saved by sacrificing their master, 4.—Total of Prime Ministers to the Restoration, 31.

To the Editor of the Easton Gazette.

NEW-YORK, June 26 1827.

Dear Sir,

It was my intention before leaving Talbot to have informed you of my desire to open a correspondence, as I doubted not that the first entrance of a young man in the world would not only make my communications agreeable to you, but would probably be interesting to some of your readers through the medium of your useful paper—Under the belief therefore that the few observations I shall make during my residence here and also on my tour to the north and west, will be acceptable, I shall take the liberty of addressing you whenever convenience will permit.

After three days, more like flying than travelling by land and water, I have arrived in this famous city styled the 'Emporium of the Western World,' and justly too, I think it deserves the title if noise, bustle and apparent confusion will give it a claim—I had often heard of the commercial transactions of this city, and had stretched my imagination, not a little, to give credit to the descriptions of those with whom I have conversed respecting it—but my ideas in their most lengthened and visionary moments, never extended half so far, as what a few hours observation has taught me to be true.

But I am not sufficiently acquainted to give you any correct information respecting commerce—that shall be the subject of a future communication—my present intention is principally to inform you of my safe arrival, and give an idea of the many inconveniences I have been subject to from my ignorance of the custom of travelling—That we have many things to learn in our passage through the world, I have had demonstrated to me in the most feeling manner; in fact, every thing is new, and there has been such a rush of varieties passing constantly before me that I find myself completely bewildered—My ignorance the first day, on board the steam boat was manifest, at any rate, to myself, for on seating me at the table, I waited so long to be waited upon, that I completely lost my dinner; I was not aware at the time that the steam boat's motto is 'every one for himself' or probably I should have fared better; but a dinner or two is a mere trifle to the unmerciful manner in which I have been fleeced of sundry change, and part of my baggage, by wheelbarrow men—trunk carriers—baggage lookers, &c.—all of which are 'wide awake' for strangers, and touch them, at least double—in fact, the passage money between this and your place is a small expense compared with what you have to pay these money suckers.

By twelve o'clock the day after leaving you I was in Philadelphia, and in a few minutes after on board the steam boat for this place—The scenery from Philadelphia to Trenton on each side of the Delaware is fine in the extreme—nature, surely has not made it very romantic, as the shores are almost invariably a *dead level*, but what nature has neglected, art has partially supplied, and I was gratified by seeing some extremely neat and handsome farms and houses scattered along the whole course of the river we had to land about six miles below Trenton in consequence of the low tide—Stages were ready to receive us, and we were detained only long enough to have our baggage adjusted—I was in hopes that I should have had an opportunity of stopping a few hours at Trenton, as I was desirous of making myself acquainted with a place which is so conspicuous in the History of our Revolution for the critical situation of the American army—but it was impossible to stay, and I took my departure with as much regret (tho' I guess, with less disappointment) as the Commander of the British army when, with the morning's dawn he heard the roar of our cannon on the classic ground of Princeton—on arriving at Princeton we witnessed a scene calculated to impress us with the most solemn thoughts—one of our passengers who entered the stage in apparent health suddenly expired—we left the poor fellow at the first tavern we came to and hurried on with all possible expedition, for fear of being summoned as jurors.

Arrived at New Brunswick about 10, P. M and the next morning proceeded on for this place; the country between this & New Brunswick is uninteresting until you emerge from the Rariton River, and then bursts suddenly upon your view, a sight which I presume, cannot be surpassed, if equalled, in the world—Nature appears to have been pleased to exhibit here every thing calculated to charm the eye, and impart to the mind the grandeur of her works—On entering the bay, the city, which is about nine miles distant appears enveloped by a dense cloud of smoke, but on a nearer approach the mass of smoke apparently disappears, and objects becoming gradually visible, you behold the lofty spires of the churches, piercing as it were, the very clouds of Heaven, while on each side of the City you have a distinct view of hundreds of vessels waving their flags, from every nation in the civilized world—The Battery now presents itself, and gives such an interesting finish to the whole scene, that it has called forth the admiration of strangers from every part of the Universe—in fact, so much has it elicited the praises of foreigners and all persons who have seen it, that I shall make myself better acquainted with it before making farther remarks—I now bid you adieu,

Yours, H.

Race no Race.—A match was to be trotted yesterday, near Bristol by the Philadelphia horse, Bull Calf, and the New York horse Rattler, for a purse of $4000—but the New York owners withdrew their horse and gave up the forfeit of $500.

U. S. Gaz.

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