New Hampshire—Ichabod Bartlet, Ezekiel Webster, Asa Freeman.

New Jersey—Isaac Andruss, Robert G. Johnson, Lone Baker, Philip Fine, jr. Wm. Halsted, jr. Charles Kinsey, John Colt, Abraham Godwin, jr. James Matlack, John Manning.

Ohio—Jeremiah Morrow, Thomas Ewing, David Begges, John M'Ilvain, Bazaleel Wells, Wm. R. Dickinson, James Wilson, John C. Wright.

Pennsylvania—C. J. Ingersoll. Matthew Carey, Charles Huston, Walter Forward, Jonathan Roberts, Daniel Montgomery, Joseph Patterson, Joseph Ritner, James Todd, William Clark, David Townsend. Samuel Baird, Wm. P. Macley, Alexander Reed, Redwood Fisher, Abner Lacock.

Rhode Island—James Rhodes, David Wilkinson, John Farnum.

Vermont—Wm. Jarvis, Rollin C. Mallory, Elijah Paine, William Hall, Haman Allen.

Virginia—Samuel Sprigg, Jesse Eggington.

From the Kentucky Gazette of August 3.

ROBERTSON SPRINGS, July 26, 1827.

Dear Sir--Your letter of the 22d inst. was handed to me, late last evening, and I hasten to answer the inquiries, as requested, in regard to the case of Harris and the other five militia men who were executed at Mobile.

The regiment to which these unfortunate men belonged, was received into the service by the orders of the general government, was mustered for a six months tour, and was paid accordingly, for said service, as will appear by the muster and pay rolls; and by Colonel Pipkin's report to me.—These rolls, with Colonel Pipkin's report, the proceedings and sentence of the court martial detailed for the trial, and all the circumstances connected with the subject, are, or ought to be on record at Washington city, where I have no doubt, Mr. Buckner has had a full opportunity of examining them. I confidently assert, that they stamp the allegations of Mr. Buckner with falsehood.

The letter which Mr. Buckner makes use of in order to injure my character, is well ascertained to be a forgery. It was first published by Binns, editor of the Democratic Press, purporting to be a letter from the unfortunate Harris to me. Now this man never wrote but one letter to me, that I ever saw, or heard of before this publication, and in that he acknowledged himself to be guilty of the enormous crimes charged against him, and stated his willingness to meet the just sentence of the court. If Mr. Buckner was as desirous to cull the truth from the archives of the nation, as he is to pluck from me my hard earned reputation, he would have seen that General Winchester, who commanded at Mobile at the time that this *Binns'* letter is dated, made several communications to me after that date, and before he had any knowledge that the battle of N. Orleans had been fought. Does not this circumstance shew the impossibility of Mr. Harris having this knowledge at the time stated, and still more that he could have gained it in time to have made it a ground of application for mercy. The letters of Gen. Winchester to me show that he did not receive intelligence of the victory until the 17th January; this forged letter gives the intelligence to Mr. Harris two days before. Strange indeed, that Mr. Harris closely confined in jail should be so much earlier informed than the commandant of that post.

It would give me great pleasure to send you printed copies from the documents in my possession, properly certified, proving what I have here asserted, but it is impossible that this can be done within so short a period as that requested. I trust, however that the statement here made will be sufficient, with all honourable men to counteract the false impression sought to be forced upon the freemen of Kentucky, by Mr. Buckner

As a public or private man, speaking of transactions which concern the reputation and character of others, every manly feeling should remind him, that he ought to be guided by established facts, not by the hearsay of a party, & when he thus produces facts or the least plausible ground upon which to bottom such charges, as those which you have recited, I pledge myself to be at all times ready to meet him at the bar of my country.

It may be proper to remark in conclusion that the finding of the court, proves conclusively that those men were legally in service—or otherwise, that they must have been acquitted. I approved of their condemnation, because they were promoters & ring leaders of the mutiny & desertions committed at a period, when the safety of our Southern frontiers was threatened—at a period, which called for the most energetic measures, and when every nerve of the government was stretched in the defence of our liberties. When they violated the law in such attrocious manner, the public good demanded their sacrifice. Had they have done their duty as faithful soldiers, their country would have rewarded them with its protection and gratitude.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.

WILLIAM OWENS.

P. S. It will be recollected in the Revolutionary war, at a time of great trial, General Washington ordered deserters to be shot without trial. Captain Reed under this order, having arrested three, had one shot without trial, and his head brought to the General; But he, General Washington reprimanded Reed for not shooting the whole three. General Green near Rudgly's mill, South Carolina says Gordon's history, had eight men hung, on one pole for desertion. Johnson's life of Green says five, without court martial.—I only approved of the proceedings of a court composed of men who were the friends and neighbors of those to be tried by them.

Respectfully,

ANDREW JACKSON.

NASHVILLE, July 17, 1827.

I, Robert W. Hart, Adjutant General of the first Brigade of Tennessee Militia, in the late Southern War, do certify that I was at the Encampment within three miles of Mobile, in 1814, when a Court martial, of which Col. Peter Pipkin was President, was organized for the trial of certain militia men who deserted from Fort Jackson, under the command of Col. Pipkin—that I remained at Mobile and the neighbourhood until the business of the court martial was completed, and for some time afterwards. I was present at the execution of the six ringleaders adjudged to suffer the sentence of death; but I do certify that that part of the sentence of the court martial ordering the one half of the heads of a large number of the offenders to be shaved, and the offenders to be drummed out of camp, never was carried into effect, said delinquents having been pardoned by General Jackson in obedience to which pardon each and every one was honourably discharged.

R. W. HART.

Adj. Gen. in the U. S. Service.

Execution of the three Spaniards.—We copy from the Richmond Compiler of Saturday, the following account of the execution of the three Spaniards convicted of piracy and murder on board the brig Crawford:—

On yesterday the three Spaniards, Pepe, Couro and Felix, were executed in the vicinity of this city in pursuance of the sentence of the Federal Court. The public are already in possession of the history of the attrocious crimes of which they had been guilty. They were taken from the Jail of Henrico County about eleven o'clock, and under the escort of the Blues and the Artillery Companies, and the Public Guard, they were conducted to the gallows. A multitude of our citizens and others from the country, attended them through the streets. The procession, for such it may be termed, was imposing in its appearance. The three uniformed companies, the throng of citizens, both on foot and horseback, the open carriage or waggon, in which were seated the criminals, clad in purple robes with hoods covering their heads and faces, all contributed to make the scene solemn and impressive. Business seemed to be suspended, and universal interest was felt in the solemnities of the occasion. The procession having arrived at the gallows, which had been for some time crowded by anxious spectators, the prisoners were conducted to the platform on the gallows. They were attended by the Roman Catholic Priest, Mr. HORE, and two other citizens who spoke the Spanish language, and were disposed to offer their services and sympathies on the occasion. The conduct of these individuals in thus kindly ministering to the consolation of the unhappy and wretched sufferers, was not confined to the solemn ceremonies of their execution. They had visited them in jail, and being among the few who could converse with them in the Spanish language, they had not been unmindful of what the precepts of humanity and religion enjoined.

The prisoners appeared to be deeply affectedat the awful fate that awaited them. They, however appeared to be resigned, and mounted the platform of the gallows with a firm and determined step. If either of the three appeared at this time more unmanned than the rest, it was Pepe. But his excitement appeared to be more the result of his conscious guilt, and of the ignominious end to which it had brought him, than the fear of death. They were all sensibly alive to the situation in which they were placed. They prayed with great fervour to the throne of Grace, first standing and then on their knees. In this situation, attended by the minister of their religion, and three gentlemen who spoke the Spanish language, they continued about three quarters of an hour. Having ended their devotions, they desired Doctor Lemosy to announce to the assembled multitude, that they were guilty of the crimes alleged against them and of many; that they deserved the fate that awaited them; that they asked the forgiveness of the people, & begged that they would join in prayer for their salvation.

The officers of justice were then informed that they were ready. Several of the Clergy of the city then ascended the platform Mr KERR, of the Baptist Church delivered an eloquent address to the surrounding multitude, and was followed by an appropriate prayer from Mr. TAYLOR of the Presbyterian Church. The Ministers of the Gospel, and those who had had any intercourse with the prisoners, then took their leave of them. They seemed to be resigned; and parted with those who had officiated on the occasion with evident marks of grateful feeling. The officers then proceeded to the execution of their unpleasant duty. —The gallows was so constructed that all three were to be fastened to as many staples in the horizontal bar above, at once; and the platform, by means of hinges, was to be suddenly removed from under them The ropes had been fastened about their necks before the removal from the jail, and only required to be fastened to the staples. This was soon done by the Deputy Marshals, who descended to withdraw the support, and allow the platform to sink, and leave them suspended. During the whole of this operation, (which required several minutes, as all three had to be fastened to the cross bar at the same time,) the prisoners continued to pray aloud. When the prop was withdrawn, they fell so suddenly, that the ropes by which Pepe and Couro were suspended, broke, and they fell to the ground. Felix, being not so heavy, remained suspended. The others were considerably injured by the fall, and the pressure of the cords around their necks.—They struggled upon the ground for a few seconds, apparently in great pain. Pepe soon rose upon his feet, and threw himself in the attitude of supplication to Heaven. Couro remained on the ground. As soon as possible, the Deputy Marshals had the platform again raised, placing the legs of Felix (who by this time was dead) upon the top of it, his body remaining still suspended. Pepe was then again conducted up, and ascended the steps with apparent strength & resolution. Couro had only the appearance of life, and was carried up. The ropes were again fixed—Couro was able to stand after being upon his feet. Neither spoke, and Pepe remained in a supplicating attitude. The prop being again removed, they were left suspended, and soon breathed their last.

Take the whole scene together, we have never witnessed one more solemn and heart rending. The mere recollection of the cold blooded butchery they had committed; the hardihood they had displayed on their trials; to say nothing of their previous lives of which they had themselves given unfavourable accounts, was enough to reconcile us to the justice of their fate, distressing and ignominious as it was. The accident that occurred elicited the deepest sympathy of all present. Much as it may be regreted, every precaution was taken, that was thought necessary to avoid such an occurrence.—The ropes had been selected with great care; they had been tried in the morning, and sustained the weight of four hundred and seventy lb. and were believed to be sufficiently strong. Indeed, the Marshal and his deputies had from the moment these unfortunate beings were committed to their charge, endeavoured to make their situations as comfortable as possible. In the construction of the gallows, & in the execution of all three at once they humanely endeavored to relieve them from protracted agonies.

If the trial of these men excited great interest in our population, their execution excited still more. According to our estimate there could not have been less than 7000 persons present. Many came from a distance in the country.

The bodies remained suspended something less than an hour, when a physician upon examination pronounced them dead, and they were cut down. The prisoners had requested, just before execution, that they might be interred and that their bodies might be permitted to remain. The Deputy Marshal assured them for himself and for the Marshal, who was present, that they should be interred in the manner usual on such occasions, and that after that, they could have no further controul over them. The bodies however were afterwards disinterred, and Dr. Cullen and other medical gentlemen attempted galvanic experiments upon one or more of them. We understand that these experiments were unsuccessful, in consequence of the period that had elapsed after their execution, and that they were again interred. We are informed that after the determination of the Marshal to inter them was known, Dr. C. would have relinquished the idea of testing the galvanic power, but for his unwillingness to disappoint many who had expressed a desire to see the results.

An Editorial Mob, Duel, and Murder.—The elections in Alabama are now progressing, and the canvass has been characterized by considerable passion.

Henry S. Foote, Esq the editor of the "Tuscumbia Patriot," in the course of the newspaper discussions, assailed with great severity a Col. Winston. Being called on by one of Col. W's sons to retract the offensive expressions, the editor reiterated them, and was instantly attacked by several of the "Winston party," and very severely beaten. The timely arrival on the spot of several citizens of Tuscumbia, the editor thinks, saved his life. The most conspicuous of his assailants were Wm. Winston & Dr. J. J. Dillard, (formerly of Amherst, Va.) both of whom were challenged by the editor, and both refusing to fight, both were published by Mr. Foote. A duel has since been fought between Mr. F. and Mr. Edmund Winston, skin-deep wounds were inflicted, and the parties separated.

We regret that we have to record a more tragical termination to a rencounter in Huntsville, between James W. McClung, Esq a conspicuous member of the last Legislature of Alabama, and a candidate for re-election at the next, and Andrew Wills, Esq. the talented editor of the 'Democrat."

Some cause of dispute arose between them during the last session of the Legislature; and, ever since, an incessant and acrimonious warfare has been carried on between them, aided by their several friends. At length, an essay, addressed "to James W. McClung," and signed "Patrick Henry," appeared in the 'Democrat," evidently from the pen of no ordinary writer. So severe was it, that Mr. McClung, who had met the most degrading epithets before only by retorting them upon his adversaries, now demanded the author's name, which Mr. Wills refused to give up. It appears that the parties then separated. Perceiving Wills afterwards going into the office of Judge Kelly, McClung called to him, Mr. Wills turned, the parties both armed with pistols. A short conversation ensued when McClung fired and killed him on the spot. Mr. McClung has been bailed, and declines being considered any longer a candidate for the Legislature. Mr. Wilis was in his 28th year, possessed a fine genius, was "an accomplished scholar, and amiable and exemplary in his private and social relations."—His writings indicated great decision and intrepidity of character. The author of "Patrick Henry," who could thus permit a man to be shot, without the ccurage to avow himself the offender, should, if he is found out, be hooted from society. Mr. McKinley, one of the Alabama Senators to Congress, about whose election the quarrel between Wills and McClung arose, was suspected of being the writer, and so strongly did public indignation manifest itself, that he had to deny it in the papers, and pledge himself to "prove" that he was not.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

From the New York Observer.

AMERICAN PRESIDENTS.

Washington, born February 22, 1732, inaugurated, 1789, term expired, 66th year of his age.

J. Adams, October 19, 1735, inaugurated 1797, term expired 66th year of his age.

Jefferson, born April 2, 1742, inaugurated 1801, term expired 66th year of his age.

Madison, born March 5, 1751, inaugurated 1809, term expired 66th year of his age.

Monroe, born April 2, 1759, inaugurated 1817, term expired 66th year of his age.

J. Q. Adams, born July 11, 1767, inaugurated 1825, term expired 66th year of his age, if continued in office the usual period.

Very few coincidences of a more surprising character can be named, than that five successive Presidents of the United States, i. e. all who have held and retired from this office, should have completed their term of service in the 66th year of their age! Should the present incumbent be continued in office during the usual term of eight years the coincidence will be still more remarkable; as he also will complete his term of service in the 66th year of his age.

Anecdote of Captain Hull—communicated by one of his officers—During the cruise of the frigate United States, in 1826 this ship lay at anchor in the port of Callao. The Castle, which commands the port, was in possession of the Spaniards, commanded by Gen. Rodil, and was besieged & blockaded by the Patriot forces. One night the British 84, Cambridge, Captain Malig, came into the above port, and was fired upon by the Castle; a boat was despatched immediately by Captain Malig to inquire the cause of the outrage, Gen. Rodil replied that he supposed the Cambridge to be the United States frigate, Captain Hull, & he did not consider it proper for any neutral ship of war to anchor within gun shot of the Castle during that crisis. This answer was communicated to Capt. Hull in the morning, by Capt. Malig. Capt. Hull immediately cleared his ship for action, double shotted the guns, hoisted his broad pendant and the American colors, and said to his chief officers: *I'll see if he will fire into me!* The frigate was soon under way, with tompions out and matches lighted, and sailed close to the Castle without receiving a shot. But a boat was sent by Gen. Rodil to Capt. Hull, with an *apology*, which was accepted, and the frigate returned to her former anchoring ground. No doubt existed in the minds of any of the officers of Capt Hull, that a severe engagement would ensue, if the frigate was fired upon.

Thomaston Reg.

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Graham,

In your last paper a complimentary and well merited notice appeared, of the late examination of the students in the Classical Department of the Easton Academy. I perfectly agree with the writer, with regard to the knowledge the young gentlemen displayed of the languages they had been studying—their readiness and skill in translating—and the taste they evinced for the different authors they had read. To what "A Friend to Public Instruction" has remarked on this subject, I will merely add, that although our Academy has, for many years, as a classical school, been considered one of the best, if not the very best, in the state, its ranks have, at no former period been exhibited with greater, or, perhaps, with equal advantage.

I was sorry that 'A Friend to Public Instruction' did not notice at greater length, the examination in Euclid and Algebra; for in that I was deeply interested, from an opinion I had formed of Mr. Getty's profound acquirements and extraordinary skill in the Mathematics. To form a correct idea of the proficiency of scholars, or the merits of an instructor, it is necessary to know how long the former have been engaged in the branches in which they may be examined:—and I conceive it due to Mr. Getty to say, that the young Geometricians who acquitted themselves in so admirable a manner, with a promptness & accuracy, unparallelled, I believe, in the annals of the institution—commenced the study of that science, since the beginning of the current year. The display in Algebra was meritorious in an equal, if not in a higher degree—some of the young gentlemen who were examined as far as Simple Equations, not having been engaged in that study more than two months.—And it should be borne in mind, that during this time, by far the greater share of the attention of these young gentlemen, was devoted to classical and other pursuits.

It may not be improper to notice the high advantages the Academy now presents to parents, who wish their sons prepared for entering any one of our universities. It has been a subject of complaint of late years, with some persons, that too little attention has been given to the Mathematics, and, perhaps, to some other branches, to enable a young man to enter as a sophomore or junior at Yale or Cambridge.—That objection is now entirely removed:—not only the undoubted capability of Mr. Getty, but his willingness and promptness to enter into the views of the Trustees and his patrons, give assurance, that any extent of confidence which may be reposed in him, in this respect, will not be misplaced.

I cannot close this communication, without briefly noticing an admirable regulation of the Trustees, which, I am told Mr. Getty not only approves, but pursues to the letter; I mean, that of appropriating a certain portion, I believe one day of every week *solely* to the instruction of the pupils in English studies. This will in a great measure obviate the objection which has been urged by some parents to entering their children in the classical department at an early age. In consequence of this judicious arrangement, a child of eight or ten years old, entered in that department, may be expected at fourteen or sixteen, to be a clever English scholar, besides having attained a very considerable proficiency in the Languages and Mathematics. I unhesitatingly agree with those who consider a good English education, as a matter of primary importance, and the first thing which a parent ought to secure to his child:—and I am free to say, that, in committing a child to the care of Mr. Getty, this important object will be secured, in connexion with more liberal, and, perhaps, in the event, more important advantages.

On the whole I cannot forbear expressing my thankfulness to the Trustees of the Academy, for the pains they have taken in selecting for its principal, a gentleman, who is not only a scholar of the highest attainments, but one whose uniform integrity of character, obliging disposition, and urbanity of deportment, must challenge not only the confidence, but the esteem, the personal friendship and good will, of all who may have the pleasure of knowing him.

A PARENT.

To the Voters of Talbot County.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

Having seen in the Easton Gazette of the 18th, a piece signed "A Voter" stating that "they (the Jacksonites) had even brought forward a young federal Gentleman as one of their Candidates for the next election, with the plain view of uniting his influence and that of his connexions with their own in furtherance of their political schemes," it becomes my duty, as the public mind seems to have fixed on me as the person alluded to, at once *flatly to contradict the assertion and pronounce it a base and malignant falsehood, promulgated by some secret personal enemy, with the view of injuring my election.* It is a fact well known to my friends that I have always opposed the idea of mingling the Presidential election with that of our State Legislature, because I hold the duty of our Representatives to be *entirely distinct* and *unconnected with the Presidential question*—it is as *individuals only*, that they have to act on *that question*, and as individuals they are equally entitled to an opinion with the rest of their fellow citizens—of this right, I presume the contemptible writer of the piece signed 'A Voter' will scarcely attempt to deprive them—Fellow Citizens, I am willing on oath, to declare, that at no time previous to my becoming a Candidate, did I *even so much as consult a Jackson man on the propriety of the step*, nor have I now *any reason* to calculate on their support, on the ground of *my being a Jackson-man*—I consulted my personal friends only, and it was with their advice added to the strong desire I had to offer my feeble abilities to the service of the people of my county, that induced me to appear before you as a candidate for your suffrages—I know not how I have been so unfortunate as to excite the wrath of this 'Voter,' so that he should have selected me from the number of thirteen Candidates as the subject of newspaper *calumny and detraction.* I had hoped to have gone through this canvass clear of offence to any man, but since I am thus roughly dragged before the public by a cowardly calumniator who has ventured to assert *that* through the columns of a public newspaper which he dares not put his name to, I feel compelled by *my respect for you*, People of Talbot county, whose Candidate I am, as well as in justice to myself, to give this plain statement of the fact—It is not my intention to enter into a newspaper controversy—it is *entirely on the defensive* that I act, and it is in that light that I ask a fair and candid examination of the matter from my friends and fellow citizens.

HORATIO LEEDS EDMONDSON.

Cedar Point, August 24th, 1827.

A New Engraving.—We received this morning an admirable satiric lithographic engraving entitled 'PLAIN SEWING DONE HERE.' It is a representation of Gen. Jackson and Henry Clay, both excellent likenesses. The General is seated in a chair, booted and spurred, lean and lank, and Mr. Clay, with his right knee pressing on the General's lap, and his left arm round his neck, is *sewing up the General's mouth*; the needle, the thread, and the stitches in the lips, are very conspicuous. In Mr. Clay's pocket, a roll of paper, doubtless his Lexington speech, is seen labelled, '*a cure for calumny*,' and at the bottom of the piece the words 'symptoms of a lockjaw,' appear, followed up by this quotation from Hamlet:—

* * * * * * * * CLAY

Might stop a hole to keep the wind away.

This admirable piece of lithographic charicature is from the hand of D. C. Johnson, formerly of the Baltimore Theatre, & the one who executed 'the Foot Race,' pending the last Presidential election, which elicited so much approbation. When Mr. Johnson shall have read Mr. Buchanan's letter, we may expect to see the goose applied to the General.—*Wilm. Journal.*

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.—We understand that the loan of $150,000 to this work has been all subscribed at a premium of one 1-100 per cent. The offers exceeded the sum required by a very considerable amount.—*Philad. paper.*

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2940_scm11029-0555.jpg