stern of the Administration boat; & threatened, in case they exploded to his mind, to blow all hands 'sky high.' Yet, it was observable that when he did succeed in making a blow-up, he generally created as much confusion among his friends as among his foes.

Further on the back-ground appeared a little skiff from Maine. He by whom it was steered was clad in a dress of *changeable silk*, and appeared to be engaged in studying the *doctrine of chances*, as applicable to the next Presidential election.—Out of one pocket peeped the *Alfred Resolutions*, and in the other was seen '*A speech of a Republican Member* of the Massachusetts Legislature.' On his boat's stern appeared '*the exclusive Republican;*' which, however, his men were fast erasing, and substituting in its lieu 'Adams.'

At this moment I was roused, by some one slowly entering the office. I started up, righted my chair, rubbed my eyes, and by the time the room in which I sat was entered, was busily engaged in turning over the leaves of Starkie. But if any one has had the patience to follow me thus far, I will not trouble him with the sage conversation that ensued between visiter and self; but, making my best bow, bid him good morning. TII.

A new historical novel, from the pen of Mrs. Dumont, of Vevay, Indiana, is shortly to appear in the West. The Saturday Evening Chronicle,—a literary paper recently established at Cincinnati,—contains the following extract from the novel. The incident is given on the authority of a gentleman who had spent twenty years of his early life a prisoner among the Shawnese Indians, and who knew the celebrated Tecumseh familiarly as a brother.

"TECUMSEH was returning slowly and thoughtfully, from the chase, when a shriek, as of nature's last and most dreadful extremity, burst on the stillness of the forest. He turned; and beheld, through a vista of trees, a party of marauding savages, loaded with the spoils of war. A female form, whose fair though faded countenance, bore a strong contrast to the swarthy and painted features of the savages that surrounded her, had just fallen to the earth, exhausted with fatigue and suffering. With one hand she clasped a lovely infant to her bosom; while the other was raised to avert the tomahawk that glittered on her closing eye. But vainly!—the dreaded instrument was sunk deep in her pallid temples, and the sufferer already struggled with the throes of death, while the babe, now spotted with its mother's blood, was torn from her last convulsive grasp. It shrunk with instinctive fear, as it raised its blue eyes to the dark, distorted features of the warrior; but he gave a loud whoop of unimaginable horror, and grasping its little feet, swung it carelessly in the air, as he approached a knarled tree, to complete its destiny. One moment longer, and its unstained soul would have flown with the passing spirit of its mother; but the murderous arm, as it was drawn back for the last fearful blow, was suddenly arrested, and a calm, but impressive voice bade the savage stay his ruthless hand! And who thus dared to use the language of command to the ferocious and independent son of the forest? Was it the aged chief, whose voice resounded in the councils of his nation? Or the warrior, whose proud front wore the seals of battle? No! it was a stripling, who stood before them, loaded with the spoils of the chase; his olive cheek reddened with the glow, his eye radiant with the fire of youth.—But the impress of native authority sat on his polished brow; and his slender form was drawn up with the attitude of command. The leader of the band quailed before the glance of his calm but terrible eye; and quietly yielded up the gasping babe to the extended arm of the stripling.

'I will give you these,' said TECUMSEH, throwing his load of furs at the feet of the subdued warrior, 'and the child shall be mine.' He received a ready assent to the proposed exchange; and, turning away with a look of unutterable scorn, directed his exclusive attention to the little victim he had rescued. Its face was yet purple, and its hands still clenched in its agony; but the accents of gentleness again tranquilized its features, and it soon gazed, without fear, on the bright face of its deliverer.

'Tecumseh again proceeded homeward; his lovely burden but added fresh elasticity to his steps, and he advanced with rapid pace, till the moans of the hungry babe arrested his progress. He then laid it on a bed of moss; and bringing a pheasant from a neighbouring bough, fed his famishing charge with its blood. Never had Tecumseh felt a purer pleasure than that which warmed his heart when the poor infant, as he bent over it with anxious care, smiled like a cherub in his face. A glow of holy feeling thrilled through his whole frame; and the angel of mercy, like the pillar of fire that guided the wandering Israelites, went before him in light, through the darkness of the forest. He reached the village, and Yonca came forth to meet him. She looked for the slaughtered victim of the chase; and started with surprise at beholding an infant, locked in living slumbers, & clothed with the tints of a pale morning sky. But alas! its golden ringlets were stained with blood, and Yonca at once conceived its melancholy history. 'I have brought you a gift,' said Tecumseh, laying the sleeping innocent in the ready arms of the compassionate girl. "It is an offering fit for the daughter of Otulaska. Look at her, Yonca! she is fresh from the hand of the Great Spirit, and pure as the snow-flake that falls from his high dwelling.—Take her to your heart; and let your affections cling around her like the vine that embraces and strengthens the tender sapling. Cherished by the daughter of the red man, and ignorant of her own nation and its vices, her soul shall retain its whiteness, like the snow on the mountain precipice, where no foot can tread. Removed beyond the breath of luxury which withers the pale daughters of her people, like the mists of the green pool, she shall grow up fleet and healthy as the antelope, and learn to imitate the proud arts and active employments of the Indian maid.'

Yonca obeyed: the infant was joyfully taken to a heart whose affections gushed like the rills of spring; and boundless tenderness supplied the place of the delicacies it had lost. Healthy, animated, and beautiful, the babe, to whom they gave the name of Egluree, grew up unconscious of misfortune, and regarding her foster family with the utmost fondness. The prediction of Tecumseh was verified. No mark of a feebler race distinguished the blue-eyed daughter of adoption. Reared in all the gloomy magnificence of nature, Egluree, rose above the sickly fears and ideal wants of civilized existence. Delicate as the tenderest flower that reared its fragile head in the lap of spring, she bounded through the forest, mid the roar of winds and the howl of beasts of prey. Her fair falling shoulders, which the scorching sun of revolving summers still failed to embrown, were early practised to share the heavy burdens of the native female of the forest. Egluree wove the wampum into a thousand forms; she bent the twanging bow; and with long slender fingers, paddled the tottering canoe over the rolling wave."

[From the Opelousas (La.) Gazette, July 21.]

A ROBBER.—A fellow named Philip Clement was brought to this place in irons, on Tuesday last, by six men, residents of Texas. It appears that this offender was tried here about three years since, and was found guilty of horse stealing—for which offence he was sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

In conveying him by water from this parish to New Orleans, while on board of a boat in the bayou Courtableau, he made his escape from the Sheriff of the parish and a number of men who were guarding him, and swam ashore; from thence, he quickly returned to this town, went immediately into the jailor's apartment, took therefrom the keys of the prison, unlocked the jail door, and set all the prisoners free. This outrageous villain has been a long time a terror to the inhabitants of the parish, by the numerous depredations he has committed, in taking off whole cavalcades of horses, cattle, &c.

From this parish he crossed the Sabine, and made his way to the settlements on the river Trinity, in the province of Texas, where he commenced annoying the industrious inhabitants, by robbing them of every valuable article on which he could lay his hands. Four of them, however, were chosen, with an Indian, to hunt up his den, and capture him if possible. After some days excessive toil and fatigue, they discovered him at the distance of about twelve miles on this side of the Trinity, where he lay encamped, and on their approach, he sprung up suddenly, and darted from them with the dexterity of a deer, when the Indian levelled his rifle, and shot him in the arm. The party immediately took him prisoner, and had him tried by an Alcalde, who sentenced him to be hung in ten days thereafter—his gallows and coffin were prepared, and he was taken out on the day on which the execution was to have taken place, when a proposal was made, that, if the fellow would acknowledge who were his confederates, his life should be spared, and that he should be sent back to the place where he commenced his robbing career, (this parish.) After a long interval, and by the dint of persuasion, he confessed that he formed an alliance with a set of robbers in the province, whose names are, Daniel Davis, Samuel McOwen, Hiram Hauskins, John Cotten, and Burl Franks. The two former persons were those most instrumental in enticing him to carry on his old trade in Texas, and the latter person, Burl Franks, has been acting as an agent for a long time, in receiving stolen horses, cattle, &c from a man named Jack Shote, who lives on the bayou Vermillion, in this State. He, Clement, confessed of his having murdered a Spaniard, about three years since, on the Colorado, in Texas, and robbed him of all his money. This, the villain calls *manslaughter*, because the poor Spaniard fought manfully, and refused to be robbed, without making an effort to prevent it. He also confessed of his having robbed an American, who lived with his family on the Trinity, of every article in the house, even the baby's clothes, women's dresses, &c.

He has a wife in Texas, and has stated that he is owner of about forty horses and three negroes in that province. When he went out usually on his robbing excursions, he disfigured himself so as to resemble an Indian, and thereby deceived a number of the inhabitants. He is slim in size, about twenty-six years of age, five feet ten inches in height, and of a fair complexion. On his arrival in this place, he was heavily ironed, and put into close confinement till Thursday last, when he was conveyed from this place, by George Jackson, Esq. Deputy Sheriff, to New Orleans, where he, Clement, has to wear out a five years' existence within the confines of the State Prison—the keeper of which would do well to keep a watchful eye on the villain.

COMMODORE PORTER.—Some of the papers in this country exhibit occasionally a feeling of ill disguised hostility towards Commodore Porter, and would endeavour to produce the impression that his conduct while at Key West was in direct violation of the laws of neutrality necessary to be preserved between friendly powers. The following article will remove this impression, and carry conviction that Commodore Porter has no disposition to violate the laws of this country, or forget the hospitality of its citizens. We should like to have the opportunity of saying the same thing with regard to the conduct of others.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 1.

To the Editor of the Louisiana Advertiser.

An article has appeared in the Pensacola paper, and has been republished in a paper of New Orleans, stating that formal complaints had been made by the authorities of Cuba that the Mexican forces had violated the neutrality of Key West, &c. in consequence of which Commodore Ridgely had been despatched to make the necessary investigations, &c.

I have too high a regard for the opinion of the citizens of the United States to permit an impression to remain on the mind of any one that I had abused their hospitality, and in the absence of nearly all of my papers and letter books, I can do little more than deny in the most positive manner the charges of the Spanish authorities, and challenge the strictest scrutiny into my conduct, and that of every one under my command since my squadron has been at Key West; and all my desire, in this case, is that the government of the United States, will, in justice to me, place before the public the result of their enquiries, by which it will appear that Monsieur Laborde has in three instances violated the neutrality of the United States, without any further notice on my part, than to desire repeatedly, that a United States vessel of war might be stationed there to protect it. The collector of the port and all the inhabitants have defended me against the charge, and even an agent expressly sent by the Spanish authorities, to examine into my operations, after their complaint was made, has done the same, and the government of the United States have positive proofs in their possession of the high respect I have shown to their authority.

The only document I have now in my possession, relating to the matter, is a copy of a letter from me to Commodore Ridgely, written on the eve of my departure from Pensacola, which sufficiently explains the nature and tone of his to me, and, from its spirit, it is easily to be perceived that the government of the United States, although bound in duty to enquire into complaints, (of which the Spanish authorities no doubt are already ashamed:) have no reason to believe that I have offended against neutral rights.

The following is the letter alluded to, and I pledge myself to prove whatever is therein stated.

DAVID PORTER.

New Orleans, July 31st, 1827.

PENSACOLA, July 13th, 1827.

SIR,—I do myself the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this day, wherein you inform me that circumstances have come to the knowledge of your government, through the Charge des Affaires of the King of Spain, that the neutrality of the United States has been violated at Thompson's Island by the naval forces of Mexico under my command, to the injury of the commerce of Spain, and that it is made your duty to make proper enquiries into and investigate all the matter complained of, for which purpose, it was your intention to have sailed from this harbour to-morrow, for Key West.

I duly appreciate and reciprocate the sentiments and feelings expressed in your letter, and had I not previously determined on leaving this place early to morrow morning, having completed the arrangement which brought me here, I should have had much pleasure in an interview with you, wherein I could have made such explanation as would have satisfied you, and through you, your government, that the charge brought against me, of having violated the neutrality of the United States is entirely without foundation. Both my duty and inclination prompted me to respect it, most scrupulously, and by so doing only could I hope to secure the safety of the forces entrusted to me, in the presence of a vastly superior blockading force, which would gladly, no doubt, seize on any occasion that would justify its attacking me there.

I have been long aware that complaints have been made by the Spanish authorities of the Island of Cuba against me; they were communicated to me by the collector of the port of Key West, to which I have replied, and the Mexican Minister at Washington is furnished with a copy of the correspondence; therefore any information on the subject may be obtained by the government of the United States from him, and I regret that I have not my letters and books with me, that I might have the satisfaction of placing in your hands a copy of it, which I feel confident would prove entirely satisfactory to your government as well as to yourself.

The copy of this correspondence I pledge myself to furnish, if required, on my return to Key West, and if you will do me the favor to communicate, in explicit terms the precise complaints of the Charge de Affaires, I will most cheerfully reply to them, with a firm conviction, that I shall manifest their fallacy, and, in the mean time, I have only to state that when it is no longer agreeable to the government of the United States that the naval force of Mexico shall enjoy the hospitality of Key West, and the fact shall be officially communicated to me, I shall, so soon as I am also officially informed that the blockade is raised and the squadrons, now in pursuit of me, have returned to a Spanish port, and the sea left free for me, depart from the anchorage of Key West; on no other terms should I be justified in doing so, as, by pursuing a different course, I should be jeopardizing the interests of the republic I have the honor to serve

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) DAVID PORTER.

Com. Charles G. Ridgley, Pensacola.

From the Baltimore Republican---[*By request.*]

To Robert H. Goldsborough, Esq.

In the Administration Address said to be written by you, there appears to be a misstatement, in some respect, of the opinions and arguments contained in the address of the Jackson Convention. In other respects, your address requires an answer.—This answer would have been written sooner, if I had not supposed that Mr. Maxcy, the author of the Jackson address, would undertake it himself.

After declaring your intention of appealing 'from the opinions and *motives*, which sustained' the latter address, you make the following accusation:

"The adherents of General Jackson, in their zeal to support him, have adventurously attempted to draw a parallel between him and the illustrious founder of this Republic: and, that as the belief of Washington's competency to govern as Chief Magistrate, was founded upon his Military conduct, that of General Jackson rests upon similar grounds."

Is any such parallel to be found in the Jackson address? The only passage relating to General Washington is the following:

"The enemies of Andrew Jackson call him a Military Chieftain,—we reply so was Washington the Father of his Country.—They say he has not been a Foreign Minister,—neither was Washington or Madison. They say there are no great speeches of his on record, to attest his political talents,—neither are there any of Washington nor Jefferson, nor of Mr. Adams himself."

It will at once be perceived, that this is no attempt at a parallel, but a statement of particular circumstances to illustrate the futility of the objections recited. It was not necessary to show that General Jackson was equal to General Washington, but that he was superior to Mr. Adams. You say the latter is 'confessedly superior in all respects;' and thus assume the very question in dispute. This has been asserted on one side, but has never been confessed, or acknowledged on the other. It is admitted that Mr. Adams has talents and experience as a minister; and that he is qualified for employments, in which he is to be guided by the judgment and discretion of others. But can his friends point out a single act of his life, which proves him to be capable of *conducting* the affairs of government?—Even in his correspondence as a minister, there is much to condemn; both in the style* which is more suitable for romance; and in the coarse sarcasms, to be found in nearly all his discussions with the Spanish government. Mr. Clay pronounced the communications of Mr. Forsyth to the Spanish minister, disgraceful to our diplomacy; and yet he knew that the most offensive parts of those communications were copied literally from the instructions of Mr. Adams. But admitting him to be able to write an argument, or make a speech, for or against a public measure, does it follow, that when called on to *act* he knows what measures ought to be adopted? Because he knows what to *say*, are we to conclude, that he also knows what *to do*? It was said of Charles the second, that he never *said* a foolish thing, or *did* a wise one; and the history of all ages proves, that some men, with science, literature and eloquence, are incapable of managing the most trivial concerns; while others, without education, or official experience, may be capable of governing an empire. Mr. Adams has acted so long in a *ministerial* capacity, that there are but few events of his life, from which an estimate may be formed of his fitness to *direct* public affairs; and so far as his conduct enables us to make this estimate, he appears to be deficient in all the essential qualities of a statesman; and to be also destitute of that political integrity, without which, not even the wisest statesman ought to be trusted with power. Talleyrand is an able minister, and like Mr. Adams, has managed to keep in employment, through every change of opinion and every revolution of government; but is he fit to be the Chief Magistrate of a republic?

The exertions by which Mr. Adams distinguished himself in the Senate, were in favor of the expulsion of John Smith of Ohio; the suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus, and the passage of the Embargo law. In his report in favor of the first measure, he contended for the principle, that suspicion was enough to justify the removal of any man from office; by his vote in favor of the second, he deliberately attempted to violate the constitution, which declares that the writ of Habeas Corpus shall never be suspended, except in case of evasion or rebellion; and in his speech in favor of the last, he avowed sentiments too mean and principles too abject, even for the meridian of Constantinople. The embargo was relied on by the men in power, as a proper system of defence and retaliation against the aggressions of France and England; but it was deprecated by the Federal party and the principal commercial States, as fatal to ourselves, and harmless to our enemies. Even many among the majority began to pause and waver in the course they had pursued. Mr. Adams belonged to the Federal party and represented a commercial state, yet he assisted in urging the law through its different readings & final passage in a few hours; and when a little time was asked for deliberation, he rose in his place and said, 'I will not deliberate, I will act—the President has recommended it upon his high responsibility, and I will vote for it.'

Great allowance is always to be made for party feelings, but *his* party feelings were against the party in power, against the measures it supported, and against all restrictions upon commerce. The prejudice of party, the convictions of judgment, and the interest of his state were all on one side, yet he voted on the other. The inference is therefore irresistible, that, (to use your own metaphor,) he pursued this course, as the most direct road to Byzantium. Hume relates of the infamous Earl of Shaftsbury, that 'being well acquainted with the blind attachment of faction, he surmounted all sense of shame,' but 'that in all his changes, he still maintained the character of never betraying those friends whom he deserted.' But Mr. Adams, after deserting *his* friends though he could not betray them, made no scruple of turning upon them as an accuser. This at least is the testimony of Mr. Giles, and it is certain that eight years afterwards, in his letter to Harris, he charged the Federalists with being sold by their prejudice and ignorance, to the enemies of their country. How do you and the other Federal members of the late Convention relish this accusation?

The Adams Convention disclaim all personal attachment to Mr. Adams; all political prejudice, and every thing incompatible with a calm inquiry after truth; yet they have unanimously determined that no measure of his administration has been wrong, and that his private character has been uniformly unexceptionable throughout his whole life. The unconsciousness of prejudice in this case, is the strongest possible proof of its existence. The members of that Convention are no doubt equal to any men in the country, in point of respectability and intelligence; but like other men they have their prejudices and partialities. If they have no attachment to Mr. Adams they have an attachment for their own opinions. And it is not to be supposed, that they desire these opinions to be received for more than they are worth, on account of the abundant professions of impartiality with which they are accompanied.

I shall now examine that part of your address, which relates to the election of Mr. Adams, by the House of Representatives. I shall only consider a few facts in relation to this subject, as circumstances connected with it, are now in a course of development, and as the leading principles have already been clearly stated in the Jackson address. In defence of Mr. Clay, you contend that the House of Representatives are bound to select from the three candidates returned, 'the man, who in their opinion may be best qualified for the office.' To a certain extent, I concur in this opinion, & dissent from the principle contended for, in the Jackson Address. The opinions and wishes of the people are always entitled to great respect, and consideration from their representatives. But in my opinion, the members of Congress, in their legislative and electoral capacity, are bound to consult the permanent happiness of the people and to act according to certain fixed principles of justice. A Representative comes from the people, as man comes from the hands of his Creator, a free agent; but liable to future punishment, or reward, according to the tenor of his actions.

But Mr. *Clay's* conduct is to be tested, not by your opinions, or mine, but by those principles which he himself has always professed to hold sacred. These principles he avowed in the year 1817, in the following words: 'I care not how I ascertain the will of my constituents, nor what are the evidences of it: it is sufficient for me that I know it.' 'While I have a seat on this floor, I shall always hold myself bound by the will of my constituents, whether expressed or implied.'

Let us now compare the conduct of Mr. Clay with his professions. He voted himself, and induced some of his colleagues to vote for Mr. Adams, contrary to the known and expressed wishes of the people of Kentucky. What does he say in his defence? He contends that the legislature of Kentucky had no right to instruct him; that a portion of his immediate constituents left him at liberty to act as he pleased; and that having insurmountable objections to General Jackson, he had determined to vote for Mr. Adams, and thus follow the safe precedent of electing the Secretary of State President, instead of a Military Chieftain.

I admit, that according to his professed principles, he was not bound to obey the instructions of the legislature; but he was bound to gratify the wishes of his own constituents, who, it was well known, preferred General Jackson to Mr. Adams. But he says a respectable portion of his constituents left him free to act as he pleased—Whether this portion were respectable in point of character or number, does not appear; but this is certain, that it did not approach to any thing like a majority of his constituents, or we should have been informed of the fact. But if his immediate constituents left him in doubt, as to their second choice, had he any doubt of the general wish of the people of Kentucky; and of the consequent obligation his colleagues were under, of voting for Jackson, in preference to Adams? If he would advise *them* to violate *their* principles, can there be any doubt that he was ready to violate his *own*? Admitting however, that he was left at his own discretion, still he was not at liberty, in the disposal of his vote, to intrigue and negotiate for his own private advantage. According to his own account, he knew, in a few days after the meeting of Congress, that he must vote for Mr. Adams as President. When this certainty was produced in his own mind, why should he conceal his intention from others? What was his ob-

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*As a specimen of his bombast, I here give the following passage from his instructions to Mr. Anderson:

"That the fabric of our social connexions with our Southern neighbours, may rise, in the lapse of years with a grandeur and harmony of proportion corresponding with the magnificence of the means, placed by providence in our power, and in that of our descendants, its foundations must be laid in principles of politics & morals, new & distasteful to the thrones & denominations of the elder world; but co-extensive with the surface of the globe, and lasting as the changes of time."

What does he mean, by principles lasting as the changes of time? *He* might as well, have said, as lasting as the changes of the weather.

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