most depressed, and put them in the pockets of the other, the most flourishing of all. Under the authority to establish post roads, they claim that of cutting down mountains, for the construction of roads, of digging canals; and aided by a little sophistry on the words "general welfare," a right to do, not only the acts to effect that which are specially enumerated and permitted, but whatsoever they shall think or pretend will be for the general welfare. And what is our resources for the preservation of the constitution? Reason and argument. You might as well reason and argue with the marble columns encircling them. The Representatives chosen by ourselves—they are joined in the combination, some from incorrect views of government, some from corrupt ones, sufficient voting together to out-number the second parts, and with majorities of only 1, 2, or 3, bold enough to go forward in defiance. *Are we then to stand at arms?*"

[A few words are here omitted, relating merely to an individual.]

"No! that must be the last resource, not to be thought of until much longer and greater suffering. If every infraction of a compact of so many parties, is to be resisted at once as a dissolution of it, none can ever be formed which would last one year. We must have patience and long endurance then, with our brethren, while under delusion. Give them time for reflection and experience of consequences, keep ourselves in a situation to profit by the chapter of accidents and separate from our companions, only when the sole alternatives left are the dissolution of our union with them, or submission to a government without limitation of powers. Between these two evils, when we must make choice, there can be no hesitation; but in the meanwhile, the state should be watchful to note every material usurpation on their rights—to denounce them as they occur in the most peremptory terms, to protest against them; as wrongs to which our present submission shall be considered, not as acknowledgments or precedents of right, but, as a temporary yielding to the lesser evil—until their accumulation shall overweigh that of separation. I would go still further, and give to the federal member, by regular amendment of the constitution, a right to make roads and canals of intercommunication between the states—providing sufficiently against corrupt practices in Congress (log rolling, &c) by declaring that the federal proportion of each state of the monies so employed, shall be in works within the state, or elsewhere with its consent, and with a due salve of jurisdiction. This is the course, which I think safest and best as yet.

You ask my opinion of the propriety of giving publicity to what is stated in your letter, as having passed between Mr. John Q Adams and yourself. Of this, no one can judge but yourself. It is one of these questions which belong to the forum of feeling. This alone, can decide on the degree of confidence implied in the disclosure Whether, under no circumstances, it was to be communicable to others. It does not seem to be of that character, or at all to meet the aspect. They are historical facts, which belong to the present, as well as future time. I doubt, whether a single fact, known to the world, will carry as clear a conviction to it, of the correctness of our knowledge of the treasonable views of the federal party of that day—as that disclosed by this most nefarious and daring attempt to dissever the Union, of which the Hartford Convention was a subsequent chapter, and both of these, having failed, consolidation becomes the first book of their history. But this opens with a vast accession of strength from their younger recruits, who having nothing in them of the feelings or principles of '76, now look to a single and splendid government of an Aristocracy, founded on banking institutions and monied incorporations, under the guise and cloak of their favoured branches of manufactures, commerce and navigation, riding and ruling over the plundered ploughmen, and beggared yeomanry. This will be to them a next blessing to the monarchy of their first aim—and, perhaps, the surest stepping stone to it."

[The foregoing includes the whole of the political part of the letter. Then follows some information and remarks, purely private, and it thus concludes.]

"Our University has been most fortunate in the five Professors, procured from England, a finer selection could not have been made, besides their being of a grade of science, which has left little superior behind, the correctness of their moral character, their accommodating dispositions and zeal for the prosperity of the institution, leave us nothing more to wish. I verily believe, that as high a degree of education can now be obtained here as in the country they left—and a finer set of youths, I never saw assembled for instruction; they committed some irregularities at first, until they learnt the lawful length of their tether, since which it has never been transgressed in the smallest degree. A great proportion of them are severely devoted to study, and I fear not to say, that within 12 or 15 years from this time, a majority of the rulers of our state, will have been educated here. They shall carry hence the correct principles of our day and we may count assuredly that they will exhibit their country in a degree of sound respectability it has never known, either in our days, or those of our forefathers. I cannot live to see it—my joy must only be that of anticipation, but that you may see it in full fruition, is the probable consequences of the 20 years I am ahead of you in time, and is the sincere prayer, of your affectionate and constant friend, THOMAS JEFFERSON."

The foregoing extract, containing the whole of the political part of the letter, is a true copy from Mr. Jefferson's original letter to me, written in his own hand-writing.

W. B. GILES,

From the National Intelligencer.

TO THE EDITORS

Messrs. Gales and Seaton: In No. 3 of Hampden, it is said that Mr. Markley was recommended by a majority of the Legislature of his State, by the officers of the State Government, by the Members of Congress, and by the Bar. It should have been, by a majority of the Members of Congress from the State of Pennsylvania, and the Bar of his District.

I remember to have been in Washington at that time. An unusual degree of interest was manifested for the appointment by Mr. Buchanan. It was urged for several reasons, chiefly because it was insisted that the appointment belonged to the State, and not to the City of Philadelphia; and that it ought to be made from the country, which was entitled to its full share of all the offices in the State, and did not belong exclusively to the city. Again: he was of a German family, which gave interest to his claims; and, besides, he had many friends in the Legislature of his State, among the Members of Congress, and at the Bar, where he had practised Law; and their zeal was increased, perhaps, by knowing that he had been a faithful adherent to the cause of Gen Jackson, and had lost his election to Congress. No man was so strongly urged upon the Government; and it is due to the character and friendship of Mr Buchanan to say, that he took great interest in his application.

It is also a matter of justice to Mr. Markley and his friends, to say, that charges were preferred against him, (and who escapes?) to which the most satisfactory refutation was given. Indeed, as soon as it was known that an attempt had been made to defeat him in that way, the interest of his friends increased, and it drew forth the highest evidence of his fair and honourable character. The Bar of his country particularly testified to the falsity of the charges. The President and Members of the Cabinet considered the charges disproved. But the peculiar duties of the office of Collector requiring peculiar qualifications, and the great importance and reponsibility of the office, induced the appointment of another man, who was considered more highly qualified, and whose appointment gave great satisfaction; and Mr. Markley was anpointed to fill the second office in the Customs of Philadelphia, which was rendered vacant by the promotion of the Collector. Several other persons of ability and high character were presented, strong friends of the Administration; but the recommendation of Mr. Markley was such that he could not be overlooked. These two appointments gave entire satisfaction. But soon after the appearance of the Letter to Beverly, an article appeared in the Telegraph, which evinced that the editor of that paper had a full knowledge of the information which General Jackson had on the subject to which that letter alluded. It announced, to the great astonishment of the country, that the proposition had been made to the General by a friend of his, whose information was derived from another friend of the General, but whose character was such that he could not be relied on; that he would give no evidence &c.—He described the man as a public and notorious swindler Now it appears—

1st That General Jackson had communicated the whole story at the time to that editor.

2d. That, in October last, Mr Buchanan informed him that the story of his being the bearer of propositions from Mr. Clay's friends to General Jackson, was not true; that he could not support it.

3d. That notwithstanding this information, the charge was reiterated. But the public mind was prepared for the failure of the proof; not by the known sentiments of Mr. Buchanan, but by creating a suspicion against a third person, by defaming his character.

4th. It appears that the editor knew at the time that Mr Markley was the man; and, knowing the charge could not be supported, had prepared to defend the charge by attempting to show that Mr Markley was infamous; that he held an office under the Government, and would not tell what he knew.

As Mr. Buchanan has flatly denied the statement of the General, there is nothing to prove: nothing is necessary for Mr. Markley to say.

Thus ends this comedy of errors. It requires no commentary.

PHILO-HAMPDEN.

Philadelphia Sept 1827.

From the National Intelligencer.

More than one of the Combination priots has had the assurance to accuse us of calumniating General Jackson in the article wherein we referred to several incidents in his public life, going to shew, as we thought a habit of temper and action incompatible with the highest civil trust and dignity

The *fact of this accusation* shews that they are of the same opinion as ourselves, that the traits of character there developed are not such as recommend General Jackson for the Presidency: for, if they are, why do they fall into a violent passion with us for stating them? If they are reputable to him as a public man; if they add any thing to his just fame, or afford any promise of future eminence, why is it esteemed a calumny in us to develope them?

The only question about these statements then, is as to their truth: because, if true, they are not calumny, but history—and the allegation of their being calumny only proves the irresistability of the conclusions which flow from them.

As to their truth, then, we aver that they are indisputable; that there is not a word or syllable of them which is not on record, either in the documents of the Government or in undisputed newspaper publications.—The statement of Mr. Lacock, referring to the personal threats of the General to cut off the ears of members of Congress, was copied at the time it was made with suitable expressions of disgust, by the very prints which now head the Party Combination against the principles which they once proclaimed from the house-top. The Richmond Enquirer, only three years ago, being several years after his defence of the Committee of the Senate, pronounced General Lacock to be "a man of high character—a man of truth." The Editors of the Richmond Enquirer of course believe every thing that Mr. Lacock stated concerning Gen. Jackson. Let them come forward then, and defend the threat to cut off the ears of the Senators, and among them, those of Mr. Eppes, the late distinguished Senator from Virginia, for venturing to question the public conduct of Gen. Jackson. Let them defend the other actions quoted by us, which they were among the first and loudest to condemn. We challenge them, or any of their present co-operators, to disprove a tittle of the article which they pronounce to be calumnious, and which, so far from intending malice, was written with reluctance, with studied forbearance, and under the indispensable necessity of defending our opposition to General Jackson's election to which we have ever had rooted objections, on public and political grounds solely.

Gen. Jackson pretends neither to seek nor to decline public employment. Yet he writes letters to promote the election of adherents pledged to labor zealously in the work of his own elevation! Where is his consistency?

General Jackson professes to proceed altogether "upon principle," and to leave the decision of the 'great issue' entirely to the people Yet he marches to the polls at the head of a band of idolizing followers and gives in an open ticket, for a candidate who is known to be now his devoted admirer and a principle member of the guardian white-washing committee, which has his personal and political reputation in its keeping! Where is his towering spirit that scorns to act from selfish views? Where is the nice and delicate sense of propriety which should impel him to stand aloof on such occasions? Can we see in such conduct the dignified carriage which our own feelings teach us to look for in a high-minded man, who is held up, and who holds up himself as a candidate for the most exalted civil station in the world? No, no! happily, in each case of such improper and unbecoming interference, his efforts and exertions were fruitless Buckner is elected, and Gundy defeated!—*York Recorder.*

Discovery in Africa.—The following is an extract of a letter from Mr. Ashmun, agent of the Colonization Society, to the Board at Washington.

"An excursion of one of our people into the interior, to the distance of about 140 miles has led to a discovery of the populousness and comparative civilization of this district of Africa, never, till within a few months, even conjectured by myself.—The same individual is now absent on a second journey; the particulars of both, I hope to be able to present to the Board by the next conveyance. In the mean time it may not be without interest to observe that we are situated within fifty leagues of a country in which a highly improved agriculture prevails; where the horse is a common domestic animal; where extensive tracts of land are cleared and enclosed, where every article absolutely necessary to comfortable life is produced by the soil or manufactured by the skill and industry of the inhabitants; where the Arabic is used as a written language in the ordinary commerce of life; where regular and abundant markets and fairs are kept, and where a degree of intelligence and partial refinement distinguishes the inhabitants, little compatible with the personal qualities attached in the current notions of the age to the people of Guinea"

Mr. Ashmun proceeds to state, that it has been the policy of the neighbouring tribes to shut out as much as possible the colonists from the interior, and even to conceal from them the fact of the existence of such a people as are now found in the posession of a country at a little distance from the coast.

The reason he states to be, their 'desire to possess themselves of the streams of commerce, by concealing the remote source of their gains.' It is now ascertained beyond all doubt that the inland tribes are anxious to open a direct communication with the colony, as a large proportion of the exports from the colony are at present from these interior regions. It is believed that opening a free passage will double the amount —Arrangements are making accordingly to effect this object by amicable negotiations with the coast tribes, and Mr. Ashmun thinks there is a promise of speedy and entire success.

MISERIES OF WEALTH.—We lately published a spirited article on the 'want of money,' or, the miseries of poverty; that article has suggested to a correspondent of the Massachusetts Journal, the following, 'Miseries of Wealth:'—

"It is to have a subscription paper handed you every hour in the day, and be called a niggard, if you refuse your name. It is to eat turkey and drink wine at a dearer rate than your neighbours. It is to have every college, infirmary and asylum; make a run upon the bank of your benevolence and then wonder at the smallness of the dividend. It is to have sectarians contend for the keeping of your conscience and lawyers struggle for the keeping of your purse. It is to be remembered from Seguin to Talbot-island, whenever a dinner, or a loan, is wanted. It is to be taxed for more than you are worth, and never to be believed when you say so. It is to have Addition of Dollars, Subtraction of comforts, and Multiplication of anxieties, end in Division among spendthrift heirs. It is to have the interest of every one about you exceed their principle. It is to make up to the merchant all the profits he loses by knavery, or frugality. It is never to be allowed to be upon easy terms, even with a coat, or shoe. It is to be married for your money, or have a wife always casting up the sum total of the dollars she brought. It is to have your son's steps surrounded by 'mantraps,' and your daughter made a target for the speculating and selfish to aim at. It is to measure friendship by the length of your purse, to buy flattery and sell happiness. It is to have debtors smile upon you, and knaves shake you by the hand.—It is to have a dyspeptic wife and pale children. It is to have sons go to college to buy themes of wiser heads, and daughters' brains turned by the flattery of fools. It is to be invited to drink poor wine, that you may give b-tter in return,—It is to have your lady's peace disturbed by a higher feather or a brighter diamond. It is to buy green peas at nine shillings, and relish them not, because your neighbor gives two dollars. It is to have relations wish you a short life, and a long will. It is to have your widow mourn bitterly,—provided her fortune depends on perpetual widowhood. It is to have more temptations in this world than other men; and lastly to find the entrance to a better, more difficult than to the rest of mankind."

For the *Easton* Gazette.

MR. GRAHAM,

When I wrote the piece which you were kind enough to publish in your last, I had not the smallest anticipation of being under the necessity of again troubling, either you or the public with any of my belinggate (as Mr. Zeiber spells & terms it;) but, since that Editor seems desirous of a continuation of the subject, I have determined to indulge him.—When I first read Mr. Z' *'remarks'* to me in his paper, I could not help observing, how he had imbibed the spirit of 'praising his own performance,' and also, his inconsistency both of which he has, perhaps, borrowed from his friend Paul Pry. But as I am not in the habit of making assertions, void of proof, I will exemplify my observation. In the first sentence of his 'remarks,' he evinces his egotism, when he says, 'in *our just* opinion.'—It is always the indisputable part of readers and judges to decide on the merit of any sentiment; but he, as if conscious, that none would coincide with him, and fearing he might be alone in his *just* conceptions, bestows on himself credit, which, no doubt, *he* would call *just*. Again, he *remarks* 'that a declaration made openly, under the sanction of our (Zeiber's) proper name, will obtain far more credit than the unsupported allegations of a fictitious scribbler' &c. Two things are here worthy of notice—first, the *sanction* of his name. I do not pretend or desire to vie with Mr Z in literary qualifications; I leave that for readers to judge, if they are so inclined: but I say that it 'sounds badly' for a man to be talking of the *sanction* of his own name.—Secondly, he has expressed a sentiment which any liberal man ought to be ashamed to avow, viz:—that any thing written, with the real name of the author prefixed, will obtain more credit than an anonymous composition: that is, the *name* of an author, not the merit of his composition, obtains credit. This is palpably absurd but, entirely consonant with the opinion which I hold of this Editor's 'independent' principles. Let us now notice his inconsistency—he says, in one place, that there was no intimate connexion between himself and Paul Pry, and, a little below that, says—'Paul Pry longed to see the criticism (mine) published.' Now, how does he know, that 'Paul Pry longed to see the criticism published' if he had no connexion with him? How could Paul Pry have known, that I (Adelphos) had written a reply, if there were not an intimacy between himself and this Editor? Strange it is that Mr. Zeiber had not foresight to discover, that by these contradictory expressions, he was 'condemning himself out of his own mouth'—He has suffered his passion to 'get the better' of his pen, in his late Editorial effusion—for example, the following sentence is most beautifully sonorous, surpassing even Johnson or Addison. 'We thank him for teaching us 'our duty,' but cannot esteem it 'support' in our paper.'—Adelphos' high opinion of himself, notwithstanding!' This must be the unaffected ebullition of a Dutch genius! In pure conformity to Blair and Beatty!—But, again—he says, 'by attacking one who never *done* aught to injure him' &c. The critick has, here, uncovered his native deformity and shown us his real attainment, in substituting *done* for did.—This is fine for one who *pretends* to be a critick and the editor of a newspaper! But he apologizes for all this, by saying that he was obliged to compose his *remarks* without previously putting them to paper. This is not the best excuse, for such gross childish errours; for it is expected of one, who has made printing his sole employment for a considerable time, to be able to compose almost as well, in this manner, as on paper. Nothing is wanted to convince one of Mr. Zeiber's injustice and intrigue, but an attentive perusal of his last *remarks*—They are so contradictory, so passionate, and so abusive, that they, at once, display the real character of their 'independent' author. He indulges in the most vehement invectives, pointed vulgarity and, no doubt, in his heart, (if his words are indicative of his heart) imprecations against me, for showing, to the public, the whole truth which discovers his sinister malversation. For the want of better ground of criticism he has even noticed the spelling of his own name, which I happened to put incorrectly: He denies the *facts* which I have stated, and this is no more than I expected from him; but, the circumstances, 'which cannot lie' prove him to be guilty of the conduct alleged against him. He can make as many vulgar and abusive assertions, as he pleases (since he has a paper at his command to insert whatever he pleases) but, to prove the *falsehood* of the allegation, is impossible. He has just the advantage which I am willing for him to have, (of making slanderous and proofless assertions, without fear of having them rejected by the editor, since he has his own paper;) but I neither think nor wish that any *respectable* editor would publish such slanderous language from my pen. Mr. Editor, if I recollect aright the word practice* was a typographical errour; if so, I will thank you to notice it. This is the last time that I shall 'commit' John S Zieber 'to the press' or touch this disagreeable subject, and, instead of my noticing his future effusions, I only desire that they may be inspected with the eye of candour.

Yours, Very Respectfully,

ADELPHOS.

Princess Anne, Sept. 12th, 1827.

*Adelphos is right—the word was spelt *practise* in the manuscript and not *practice*.
Edit. E. Gazette.

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Graham,

The Jackson men crowed and rejoiced wonderfully when they heard that the elections in Kentucky had been in favour of Jackson-men, seven out of five—and this was rung all through the United States by means of the Jackson presses to give spirits to the opposition party and to make them believe that the Chieftain was gaining ground. But they did not tell the world at the same time, that a large Majority of both branches of the Kentucky Legislature, elected at the very same time, are decidedly in favour of Mr. Adams.—Nor did they tell us that General Jackson and his friends had failed in their opposition to Col John Williams, in Gen. Jackson's own district where he lives; and that Col. Williams, the avowed and open opponent of Gen. Jackson was elected to the State Senate in spite of all that General Jackson and his friends could do.—This looks quite as much like Gen. Jackson's failing at home, as the elections in Kentucky shew that the administration is failing there.

The letter of Mr. Buchanan, whom the General calls his informer and witness to prove his allegations against Mr. Clay, did not arrive in Kentucky until after the elections were over, or the result of the Congressional elections would have been in perfect accordance for the administration with those of the State Legislature. The effect produced against Gen. Jackson by Mr. Buchanan's letter, we learn by the Kentucky papers, was great and universal—who could have supposed that General Jackson could have so totally misunderstood such a man as Mr. Buchanan?—a man high in his confidence—or who could have believed that the General would have so grossly misstated his friends? Mr. Buchanan denies every thing that General Jackson has said.

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Graham,

I continue to be much surprised at the delay, the delicacy, or the negligence of the principle friends of the administration in not assembling together for the fair purpose of forming and recommending a ticket to the consideration of their neighbours. I am persuaded that the partizans of General Jackson, the bitter enemies of the president in every part of the country are industriously at work, secretly or openly, in their endeavours to embarrass the measures of the Government, and in their wicked Scheme to overturn the administration right or wrong. Under this persuasion it appears to me that it is the duty of every orderly Citizen to step forward and lend his aid in support of the Government; and that the designs of its Enemies can only be counteracted by a unity of purpose and action among its real friends.

I have examined carefully the list of Candidates published in your newspaper; and supposing these gentlemen to be all who propose to offer I have selected for my ballot the following persons. They are believed to be true friends to the administration; and are quite as well qualified by their experience and intelligence to represent the county as any other Candidate on the list. It is therefore my 'Administration Ticket,' and I beg to recommend it to such of your readers whose political sentiments agree with mine.

{Stephen Reyner,
Robert Banning,
Spry Denny,
Thomas Martin,}

If the sickness of Mr Reyner should continue so, as probably to deprive the county of his useful labours, I hope Mr. Theodore Loockerman will without a moment's hesitation permit his services to be required.

A TALBOT VOTER.

September 21.

Wonderful.—A Belfast Gazette states that a woman—we forget on what account—being examined at the police-office, was asked what was the occupation of her husband; to which she replied, that he was a wonder-maker for the newspapers. This was a profession the examiner had never before heard of, and it was some time before they could ascertain from her account what was the nature of it. At length, however, they learned that the honest man followed manufacturing items of marvellous intelligence to fill up the papers, such as fearful mishaps, miraculous preservations, remarkable coincidences & astonishing facts—and all kinds of 'moving accidents by flood and field'—things which we are told, are always believed in Ireland, when they appear in print.

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