Arnold, Burwell Hobby, Thomas Wood, John Manning, Edmund Black, Hopson Tally, James Harris, William Welsh, Edward Burchett, and John Davis, the Major General is willing to pardon them, and orders that they and Frederick Rowland, who was acquitted, return to their duty, & citizen John Roark, will be dismissed from confinement.

By command,
ROBERT BUTLE .dj. General.

True copy from the original Order Book,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 25, 1827.
R. JONES, Adj. General.

GEN. JACKSON'S STATEMENT.

"The truth is mighty and shall prevail. Intrigue and management, incapable of blind folding the virtuous yeomanry of my country, will fail of their ends; nor can they impose any other task on me than that of defending myself against their imputation, whenever the authors choose to unmask themselves—a task which I am always ready to perform

'The case you allude to might as well be attributed to the President of the United States, as commander-in-chief of the land and naval forces, as to me; but as you ask for a statement of the facts, I send them in a concise form.

"In the year 1814 Colonel Pipkin, at the head of his drafted militia was charged with the defence of Fort Jackson, in the heart of the Creek nation, and within my Military District. Whilst thus in command, part of his regiment mutinied—at the head of this mutiny, was a Mr. Harris, a preacher, and as my memory now serves me, of the Baptist profession. He broke open the commissary stores, knocked out the heads of the flour barrels, taking what he wanted and destroying what he pleased—proceeded then to the bake-house, and set it on fire, and marched off in open defiance of the Colonel, leaving the garrison without provisions, and so weakened by desertion, that it might have fallen a sacrifice to the Indians. I was then at Mobile.

Informed of this mutiny and outrage by express, I ordered the mutineers and deserters to be pursued, apprehended, and brought back for trial. The ringleaders Harris, at their head, after some time were apprehended and brought to Mobile in irons after I had left there for New Orleans, and had charged General Winchester with the command of that section of the country.

"They were tried by a Court Martial, and condemned to die—FIVE were shot, and the balance pardoned. The others who had deserted, before they reached home, became alarmed at their situation, returned before Harris and his party were arrested, joined me, and were forgiven—were with me when I marched to Pensacola in 1814; followed me thence to New Orleans, where they regained their former good character by their valorous and soldierly conduct and were honourably discharged. These proceedings are on the file in the Department of War where, those who wish for truth, can be informed by applying to the record.

'It is for the public to judge whether this professed ambassador of Christ, did not deserve death for the crimes of robbery and arson, and this outrageous mutiny which jeopardized not only the remainder of the garrison, from its exposed situation, but the safety of our country— and whether this wolf in sheep's clothing was not a fit subject of example.'

'Harris when condemned to die, acknowledged the justice of his condemnation; and stated he had no hope of a pardon here, but that he had of forgiveness hereafter—which I trust he obtained, through the medium of our blessed Saviour and a sincere repentance of his crimes that brought on him this condemnation.'

"Let it be recollected that this mutiny occurred at a period when every nerve of our country was strained to protect it from the invasion of an overwhelming British force, whose agents were then engaged in stirring up the Creeks to the indiscriminate murder of our defenceless border citizens.—These are the facts of the case, for your information."

In submitting to the consideration of the citizens of the United States 'the case of the six militia men and General Jackson's vindication;' it was our purpose to communicate, fairly and candidly, all the law and facts which could be relied upon, and which were known to us as having any connexion with a subject so deeply interesting to the country.

"The General orders of January 22, 1815,' issued by General Jackson, at New Orleans, under which, six brave citizens of Tennessee, were shot to death, and the letter of General Jackson of September 4, 1826, in which he sought to vindicate himself from the reproaches, which the transaction had brought upon him, were at the time we made our expose, the 22d of June last, the only official matter, before the public. The General Orders and letter were published, without the intentional omission of a word.

We have since had access to *'a circular,'* published by the authority of 'the Jackson committee at Nashville, Tennessee,' under date of April 25, 1827, to which is subjoined parts of the proceedings of the Court Martial, before whom those men were tried and condemned. The authenticity of these extracts is established by the following certificate.

'The above extracts, so far as they relate to the organization of the Court Martial, and the trial of John Harris, are correctly copied from the original proceedings of the Court, which was put into my hands by Col. Robert Butler, late Adjutant General of the Southern Division, when he moved from this State to Florida, about two years ago.'

ANDREW J. DONELSON.

We do not now inquire, *why* the proceedings of this Court Martial, should have remained in the possession of Colonel Robert Butler, *General Jackson's Adjutant General,* when, by the 90th section of the Articles of War, it was the duty of the Judge Advocate 'to transmit the original proceedings and sentence, to the Secretary at War.' Neither do we ask why, General Jackson did, on the 4th of September, 1826, assert, that the proceedings of the Court Martial "were on file in the Department of War," when he must or should have known, that for more than a year before and at that time, they were in the possession of Andrew J. Donelson, *his relation,* and *that they never were in the Department of War.*

We assert, that the proceedings of the General Court Martial held at Mobile, under General Jackson's orders of the 21st of November, 1814, *were never upon the files of the War Department,* and that there is not in the department, any record of the proceedings of that Court. We challenge contradiction of these positions.

We now propose to examine the documents, which have been put forth by 'the Nashville Jackson committee,' and we shall do this 'fairly and candidly.' The 'extracts' taken from 'the proceedings of the Court Martial,' relate exclusively to the charges against *John Harris,* and to his trial. They are the following:—

MOBILE, 5th December, 1814.

"Proceedings of the General Court Martial held at Mobile, by virtue of the following order:"

Adjutant General's Office Nov. 21 1814.
Head Quarters, Seventh Military District.

AFTER GENERAL ORDERS.

A general court martial, to consist of five members and two supernumeraries, will convene at Mobile, at such time as Lieut. Col. Arbuckle shall direct, for the trial of such militia prisoners as may be brought before it—Col. P. Perkins is hereby appointed President of the court, and Lieut. W. L. Robeson, of the 3d Infantry will act as Judge Advocate. Col. Pipkin of the 1st regiment W. T. militia, will detail the members from the troops at and near Fort Montgomery—order on all the witnesses necessary for the trial of the prisoners of his regiment at this place; also, to furnish specific charges against them; and lastly, will notify Lieut. Col. Arbuckle of the probable time they will reach this point to enable him to regulate the hour of sitting.

By command,
ROBERT BUTLER, Adj't. Gen.

ORDERS.

"The General Court Martial, of which Col Perkins has been appointed President, will convene at 11 o'clock, on the 5th inst. at such Quarters as the Deputy Quarter Master General may assign for that purpose.

M. ARBUCKLE, Lieut. Col. Com'ding.

[*To be continued.*]

INTEMPERANCE.

In certain parts of the United States, regular war appears to have been commenced against this foe of the human race. In several of the Eastern Cities, Societies have been formed, composed of active philanthropists, the best efforts of which are directed to the discouragement of the intemperate use of ardent spirits; and in the anniversary discourses which are delivered, the excesses of the vice are presented in the most odious & appalling colors. The following is one among the numerous *missiles* which have been recently levelled at 'the enemy'—It is at least a good parody of a noble original.—*Pet. Int.*

New Declaration of Independence.

"When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the *intemperate* bonds which bind them with another, and to assume the *sober* station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self evident; That all men are created *sober;* that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights—that among these are life, liberty, and the purity of *health;* that whenever any *habits* become destructive to these ends, it is the right of the people to alter them. Prudence indeed will dictate that habits long established should not be changed for light or transient causes, and accordingly mankind are more disposed to suffer than to right themselves, by altering the habits to which they have been accustomed, But when a long course of indulgence in luxury and intoxication evinces a design to reduce men to absolute *beastliness,* it is their duty to provide new liquors for their future security. The history of *Rum* is a history of repeated *revels* and *inebriations.* To prove this let facts be submitted to a candid world.

It has called together men at places unusual and uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their family records, for the sole purpose of reducing them into compliance with *gill and half pint* measures; it has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; it has made Judges depend upon its excitement alone; it has erected a multitude of *grog shops,* and sent amongst us swarms of drones to eat our substance; it has kept amongst us in time of *temperance,* standing *distilleries;* and in some cases it has rendered the military superior to the civil power—it has subjected us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution; it has cut off our respectability with all the world; it has imposed *imbecility* on us without our consent; it has transported us *half seas over,* to be tried for pretended sobriety; it has taken away our appetites, and altered fundamentally our former *habits;* it has invested itself with power to rule us in all cases whatever; it has plundered our barns, ravaged our lands, burnt our throats, and destroyed the lives of our people; at this time large casks of foreign liquors are transported to complete the work of death, desolation and drunkenness, a thing totally unworthy a *civil liquor;* it has excited domestic broils amongst us, and has brought on us the merciless libertine, whose known mode of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of happiness among all conditions of people. A *liquor* which is thus marked by every act that can define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of any people. Not have we been wanting in attention to *Brandy* and *Whiskey.* We have warned them from time to time of attempts to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us; but they too have been deaf to the voice of reason. We must therefore acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them as we hold all liquors—enemies in excess—in moderation friends.'

FARMING TO SOME PURPOSE.

Though Mr. Coke, of Norfolk, in England, has long been known as one of the most successful agriculturists in the world, we were not aware that his estates, in the hands of tenants, and managed according to his directions and system of husbandry, had been so productive as appears in the following extract of the Address of John Lowell, Esq. President of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, delivered at the late Cattle Show at Brighton.

"Mr. Coke, of Norfolk, whose name ought to be familiar with every American as well as British farmer, inherited some 35 years since, a great landed estate in Norfolk, the whole rental of which was only £2000, or $8800 a year; being an active and intelligent man, he introduced the Tullian husbandry, which consists in frequent rotations of crops, and in sowing in drills; in short, in a more spirited use of the plough and other improved instruments. In the lifetime of this *one* man, and he is still alive, by the plough alone, and by adopting proper successions of plants, he has raised his rental from $8800 to $200,000 a year; in other words, increased the value of his estate 24 times. No speculations in banks, no mining discoveries—no, not even Potosi, in its virgin state, when silver was found upon the surface, can show such an appreciation of property as has been produced by skill, enlightened skill, applied to the surface.

Yet all this has been effected by *tenants,* not *owners* of the soil, but under lease for 21 years subject to the hazards of a refusal to renew the lease, by a *less enlightened* heir. These are facts not to be disputed, and they prove that agriculture in the short space of one man's life, has undergone improvements of which antiquity has no conception "—*Del. Journal.*

WILD GRAPES.

From the Georgetown Columbian.

SIR.—As the common Fox grape and other large grapes are now ripe, and other grapes will be ripening in succession until after frost, I wish to draw the attention of our farmers and others to this object. I am led to do this as there is not one person in one hundred thousand that knows or has any idea of the advantages we possess at the present moment.

There are thousands if not tens of thousands of bushels of wild grapes of various kinds, now growing in the different sections of our country, each bushel of which will make from two to three gallons of wine; much better than the wretched stuff imported in wood called Claret, & other 'rot-gut' imported wines of low prices

I had some Fox grapes gathered for experiment from where they grow naturally; after bruising them and straining them through a thin piece of muslin, I tried the specific gravity and found it to be 1.055 which was the average of three different wines and which is equal to one pound four ounces of the sweet principle, that is (sugar) to the gallon of the Juice or must.

To make wine of wild grapes.

Gather the grapes when ripe and bruise them with a mallet, or in any other way, just to crack the skins is sufficient, but take great care not to bruise the seeds—and when the grapes are bruised, put them into an open headed cask or tub, but do not fill it more than two thirds full, where they are to remain from one, two or three days, according to the temperature of the weather or until the pulp or colouring matter is dissolved.—The skins and seeds will have risen to the surface and the wine is to be drawn off by a hole made within one or two inches of the bottom: the wine will run off tolerably clear; but have a hair seive to let it run through to catch every thing that may run off with the wine—when you have the wine drawn off add sugar to your taste or it is a better way to add sugar until a fresh egg swims, just so that the upper edge is even with the surface of the must & as soon as it is dissolved put it into a clean cask well fumigated with a sulpher match and bung it up tight; bore a small gimblet hole near the bung into which put a peg not so tight but that a little air may escape to keep the cask from bursting. In about three weeks, drive the peg in tight and it is not necessary to look at it again until the first week in December when in nine cases out of ten, the wine will be perfectly fine and bright; you need not be under any apprehension about the fermentation as it will go on its own way, and nature will perform her office in the best manner possible.

On a clear cold day early in December examine your wine, and in nine cases out of ten it will be completely fermented, and it will be perfectly fine and bright. Then rack it off into a clean cask fumigated with a sulpher match and in the month of March following, rack it again as above—and if it should not be perfectly fine, fine it with [if red wine] the whites of eggs—if white wine, with milk

If all these operations are done with proper care, it will then be incorruptible, and last for an age, or ages if necessary.

I am here speaking of the Fox and other larger grapes.

If the smaller grapes are used, such as the fall or frost grapes or others, as the chicken or pigeon, which are full of seeds and have thick clammy juice, it will be necessary to add from one gallon to a gallon and a half of water to the bushel of grapes either before or after they are bruised the grapes to be first measured in the clusters. Put the water to them a little more than milk warm, and rub them well with the hand then put them into a cask or tub as above mentioned and follow the directions given for the manufacture of the Fox grape wine. In rubbing them with your hands, it is very easy to get most of the stems off the grapes, and if separated, will make a neater wine.

Where you have not the means of getting the instruments for ascertaining the specific gravity of the must of the grape, and you wish a wine to keep for an indefinate length of time, the way is to add sugar to the must slowly and dissolve it until a fresh egg swims so that the upper edge is just even with the surface of the must of the grapes which will then be equal to about three pounds of the sweet principle (sugar,) to the gallon; where there are about two pounds of the sweet principle, in the gallon it will make a wine that ought to be drank within the twelvemonth following. But for your grog bruisers, whiskey, rum and madeira drinkers who drink for the 'intoxicating quality and not for the flavor'—it will be necesary to add from three to four gallons of strong brandy to the barrel of wine—With four gallons of brandy to the barrel, that wine which has but two pounds of the sweet principle, to the gallon, will suit most vitiated tastes best.

There is now a sufficient quantity of the wild chicken and frost grapes within half a mile of my house to make a pipe of wine, and I should suppose that in Montgomery County, which joins the D. of C, there are wild grapes sufficient if they were gathered to make between one and two hundred pipes otherwise they will be left to fall and rot on the ground or be eaten by the birds and in the whole state of Maryland, there is now at this present moment enough of wild grapes on the vines to make two thousand pipes of wine, and many of the other states would produce as much which would be worth if properly manufactured, from fifty to one hundred cents the gallon.

JOHN ADLUM.

September 24, 1827.

P. S. I have always observed that the wild grapes are infinately more abundant in slatey, gravelly, sandy and other poor land than on the rich limestone lands.

From the Rochester Daily Advertiser, Oct. 11.

Morgan's Body.—The arrival since our last, of gentlemen who were familiar with Morgan in life, and witnessed the second inquest over the body found on the Lake shore in Orleans county, together with the minutes of the investigation politely furnished by the gentleman who took them down, leaves no room to doubt what the verdict of the jury proclaims. The objections we had, give way to the light of evidence: and let the preservation be accounted for, as it may or may not be accounted for at all, it cannot alter the belief we freely avow, tha the *corpse in question is no other than that of the wretched Morgan!* It is to be sure, as we intimated yesterday, scarcely reconcilable with experience, that a body thrown into the river, & floating such a distance through a lake, should have held together for the space Morgan is alleged to have been dead; but the investigations of the jury prove either that *such is the fact in this instance,* or *that the deceased did not meet his doom at so early a day as generally believed.*

The body was discovered near the mouth of Oak Orchard creek on the shore of Lake Ontario, on the 7th instant, by two or three persons who were hunting, and gave information to the coroner before moving the body. The inquest then held, ended in a verdict of *suffocation by drowning* without any discovery of the name or character of the deceased, there being no papers save a few religious tracts, &c. in the pockets. The publication of the height and appearance and other particulars, concerning the corpse, soon raised suspicions which resulted in the taking up and holding of a new inquest over it. At this, Mrs. Morgan and many others formerly acquainted with her husband, attended; and were examined separately, and before seeing the body, as to any particular marks by which its identity might be established. The evidence so elicited, was sustained by reference to the body; and *two teeth* drawn by a surgeon of this village from Morgan's head, and produced by Mrs. Morgan, were applied to and corresponded exactly with the vacancies and other teeth in the mouth of the deceased.—The head partly bald, and hair somewhat grey—the height, apparent age, and a mark on one of the feet corresponding with a scar left by a surgical operation on a similar part of Morgan's body; with other circumstances which we have not now room to detail, led to a unanimous verdict from three and twenty jurymen, that this body was no other than Morgan's. It may be observed that no mark of violence is visible on it.

We have neither time nor desire to add fuel to passions already more than sufficiently excited for all useful purposes, by enlarging on the attrocity of the case. The thing has swolen into a calamity, which no just or honest man, no real well wisher of the peace and good order of society, will aggravate by idle & inflammatory comments. The deed stands now in all its naked deformity; and the spirit abroad needs no further stimulant to have the laws vindicated in retribution on the inhuman perpetrators.

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Herald.

Died, in Twinsburgh, Portage county, on the 31st inst. MOSES and AARON WILCOX, aged about 50.

In our obituary of this week we have inserted a notice of the death of Moses and Aaron Wilcox, of Twinsburgh. We lament that it came unaccompanied with that eulogy due to the distinguished merits of their personal character, and with some account of the singular coincidences which attended their lives and death.

They, as we are informed, were Twin Brothers, born in Connecticut on the same day, and of course, of the same mother; they were married on the same day, their wives being sisters; they hoped to have experienced religion on the same day, and attached themselves to the same church, & on the same day; they engaged in mercantile business together at Middletown and failed together; from thence they removed and settled themselves in this State, at a place which, from them, derived the name of Twinsburgh; they were taken sick on the same day, continued sick the same length of time; they died the same day and were buried in the same grave, and have left to their bereaved children the same rich inheritance of an unsullied moral and christian character.

The singular indentity which pervaded the character of these men, and the events of their lives manifested itself no less in their persons. During their youth and middle age, so nearly did they resemble each other, as to challenge the most discriminating eye to distinguish them.—Employed in the early part of their lives in the neighborhood of each other, as school teachers, they were wont occasionally to change schools, and always without any detection, on the part of the scholars, of the change. What reader of this, as he passes through Twinsburg, will not think of the twins.

From the National Intelligencer.

TOLERATION.

The incident related in the following communication from the Baltimore Patriot, is creditable to both the individuals concerned, and conveys a just rebuke of those zealots who cannot forgive a difference of opinion, however honest or conscientious.

MR. EDITOR:—With a very large number of citizens, I paid my respects to the President last evening, at Mr. Barnum's. He received us with a cordiality worthy the Chief Magistrate of a Free Republic. Among those introduced, there was one, whose address was as singular as Mr. Adams' reply was happy and appropriate.—He observed—'MR. PRESIDENT, *though I differ from you in opinion, I am glad to find you in good health.*' The President gave him a hearty shake of the hand, and replied—'SIR, *in our happy and free country we can differ in opinion without being enemies.*' This circumstance, though trifling in itself, is a lesson well worthy the imitation of every one.

FREDERICK, October 17.

Gibbon, in his "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire,' gives the following character of Aurelian, a successful 'military chieftain,' who was made emperor of Rome. 'He was naturally of a severe disposition. His nerves yielded not easily to the impressions of sympathy, and he could sustain without emotion, the sight of tortures and death. Trained from his earliest youth in the exercise of arms, *he set too small a value on the life of a citizen chastised by military execution the slightest offences, & transferred the stern discipline of the camp into the civil administration of the laws.*"

Had the historian lived in our times, and been familiar with the actions of General Jackson, he could not have drawn his character more to the life. Well was it observed of Aurelian, that "his talents were better suited to the command of an army, than to the government of an empire." The same observation is equally applicable to General Jackson. The elevation of a mere military man to the first station in the government is as hazardous to the liberties of the people of this country, as it was to those of other nations. THEY tried the experiment and became slaves—and we, regardless of their experience, are hastening headlong into the same ruinous course.

Examiner.

RED JACKET.—It has been previously stated that this ancient & eloquent Chief of the Seneca tribe, had been deposed by the other chiefs in consequence, as they allege, of his intemperance, and opposition to christianity. A friend at Buffalo mentions that he will appeal to all the tribes of the Six Nations, against the decision of the chiefs, and claim to be reinstated in his rights. His voice has acted heretofore as a charm in their councils, and this occasion will be one calculated to call forth his utmost powers. He is very intemperate, but the hostility against him is mainly attributable to his obstinate refusal to join in any measures by which his tribe may be induced to part with the residue of their lands. He has been accused of cowardice, but Major Frazier, of Black Rock, under whom he fought in the Canadian campaign of last war, has publicly vindicated him, and asserts from his own observation, that the charge is without foundation.

N. Y. Statesman.

Mode of stopping Epistaxis, (bleeding at the nose.)—A young man, 19 years of age, bled from the nose so profusely, that he fainted several times. Mineral acids, ice to the nape of the neck, &c. were tried, but without stopping the flow of blood. Dr Bruner was called in on the third day and he blew up powdered Gum Arabic through a quill--the hemorrage ceased directly.—[*Philadelphia Journal of the Medical and Physical Sciences.*

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