bly happen which could induce me to support the election of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency. For if I had no other objection, his want of the necessary qualification would be sufficient."—These remarks made a strong and lasting impression on Colonel Davidson's mind, and when the resolutions were before the Legislature, requesting the delegation to vote for Gen. Jackson, Col. Davidson informed several of his friends of the conversation with me, and that he was convinced I would not support General Jackson. He communicated the substance of this conversation to George Robinson, Esq. the Speaker of the House of Representatives of Kentucky, who concurred with him, that I could not consistently under any circumstances vote for Gen. Jackson. When the same resolutions were before the Senate) of which Col. Davidson was then a member) he *rose in his place* and opposed them, and among the views which he presented to that body, he stated that *all the Resolutions which they could pass during the whole session would not induce me to abandon what I conceived to be my duty, and that he knew I could not concur with the majority of the Legislature on that subject.*

John J. Crittenden, Esq. (who is referred to in the circular to my Constituents, but whose statement has never before been exhibited to the public) testifies: "that, "some time in the fall of 1824, conversing upon the subject of the then pending Presidential election, and speaking in reference to your exclusion from the contest, and to your being called upon to decide & vote between the other Candidates who might be returned to the House of Representatives, you declared that you could not, or that it was impossible for you to vote for Gen. Jackson in any event.' 'My impression is that this conversation took place at Capt. Weisiger's tavern in this town [Frankfort, Ky.] not very long before you went on to Congress in the Fall preceding the last Presidential election & that the declaration made by you as above stated was elicited by some intimation that fell from me of my preference for Gen. Jackson over all the other Candidates except yourself."

So unalterably fixed was my resolution prior to my departure from Kentucky, I have no doubt that in my promiscuous and unreserved intercourse among my acquaintances in that State, others not recollected by me could bear testimony to the undeviating and settled determination of my mind. It will now be seen that after and immediately on my arrival at the City of Washington, I adhered to this purpose, & persevered in it until it was executed by the actual deposite of my vote in the ballot box.

In a day or two after I reached the city, and on several other occasions, I had long and unreserved conversations with Mr. Johnston, Senator from Louisiana, to an account of which, as given in his letter in the Appendix, I invite particular attention. The first was on the Saturday or Sunday before the commencement of Congress in 1824, and after I had seen Mr. Crawford. I stated to Mr. Johnston that, notwithstanding all I had heard, I had no idea of his actual condition, and that it was out of the question to think of making him President. We conversed fully on the respective pretensions of Mr. Adams and General Jackson, and after drawing a parallel between them, I concluded by expressing a preference for Mr. Adams, which turned principally on his talents and experience in civil affairs."—After the return of the votes of Louisiana, & after the resolutions of the General Assembly of Kentucky were received, Mr. Johnston states my adherence to that preference. He concludes by observing 'that no fact ever came to my knowledge that could in the slightest degree justify the charge which has been exhibited On the contrary, I know that your opinion did not undergo any change from the time I first saw you on your return to Washington." that is, prior to the meeting of Congress. During the present summer, two gentlemen in the State of Mississippi voluntarily told Mr. Johnston that they heard me express a decided preference of Mr. Adams, at Lexington, before I left home for Washington.

Although not immediately connected with the main object of this address, I think it proper to refer to a part of Mr. Johnson's letter, as sustaining two several statements made by me on former occasions.—I stated, in my Address to my constituents that, if I had received the vote of Louisiana and been one of the three candidates returned, I had resolved, at a time when there was every probability of my receiving it, that I would not allow my name, in consequence of the small number of votes by which it would be carried into the House, if I were returned to constitute an obstacle to an election. Mr. Johnston says: "You replied that you would not permit the country, to be disturbed a day on your acount; that you would not allow your name to interfere wth the prompt decision of the question.' I stated at Noble's Inn, near Lexington, last summer, that I had requested a Senator, when my nomination as Secretary of State was acted upon, to move for a Committee of inquiry if it should appear to him necessary.—Mr. Johnston says: "After your nomination was confirmed, you informed me that you had requested General Harrison to move for a Committee in the Senate, if any thing occurred to make it necessary. I replied that I did not think any thing had occurred to require a Committee on your part."

Mr. Bouligny, the other Senator from Louisiana, between whom and myself a friendly intimacy has existed throughout our acquaintance, makes a statement, which is worthy of peculiar notice. He bore to me the first authentic information which I received of the vote of Louisiana, and consequently of my exclusion from the House And yet, in our first interview, in answer to an inquiry which he made, I told him, without hesitation, "that I should vote for Mr. Adams in preference to General Jackson."

(To be Continued.)

MESSAGE
OF
JOSEPH KENT, Esq.
Governor of Maryland.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE ON WEDNESDAY, 2D JANUARY 1828.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate,
and of the House of Delegates,

The usual period has again arrived when by the provisions of our Constitution, the Representatives of a free people, selected for their wisdom and integrity, are convened for the purpose of consulting together for the general good of the State; and coming as you do from every part of it, necessarily bring with you a perfect knowledge of the wants and wishes of our common constituents.

That the enviable distinction which you have received is well merited, and that the confidence of the people will be fully rewarded by the wisdom of your measures, we feel the most satisfactory anticipations; and if by an entire co-operation on our part which we cordially tender you, the public welfare shall be promoted and the business of the session facilitated, it will afford us the highest satisfaction.

The subjects referred to the Executive by the last General Assembly, were but few, and of minor importance—they have all been attended to.

The weights and measures directed by An Act of December session, 1825, to be procured, have all been obtained and delivered in the course of the past summer to the respective Levy Courts of the several Counties. They appear to have been well made, of the best materials, and may be considered correct standards.

We submit herewith the annual report of the Directors of the Penitentiary, which shews that the concerns of that institution have been well conducted; the additional building authorized to be erected, and which is designed to provide cells for solitary confinement, from which the happiest results are anticipated, in the reformation of criminals, is not yet completed.

Under the present dicipline, (and the building admits of no other arrangement,) the Penitentiary may be considered a school for vice, where the depravity of one, more conspicuous in crime than the rest, is freely communicated and impressed upon the minds of those less wicked. Every effort should be made to perfect the Penitentiary system. Its institution forms a new era in the criminal jurisprudence of our State; and from its superior humanity and benevolence, over the former code, has a natural connection with our republican institutions, every feature of which is at variance with the cruelty of unnecessary sanguinary punishments.

It affords us the highest satisfaction to inform you that the subject of Internal Improvement, so interesting to the citizens of this State, begins, at last to assume a shape that promises speedily, beneficial results. The intelligent and enterprising individuals having the direction of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company aided by the United States Topographical Engineers, promptly furnished them, at their request by the government at Washington have so far completed the examination of the ground between the City of Baltimore and the Ohio river, as to ascertain the practicability of the undertaking & enable the President of the Company to advertise for materials preparatory to commencing this important work the next season.

By the provisions of the act of incorporation, the State has reserved to itself, the right to subscribe for stock to the amount of one million of dollars; and upon so subscribing, to appoint four directors to assist in the management of the affairs of the Company; provided, the subscription be made within twelve months from the passage of the said act. The time limited for the state to make this subscription will expire on the twenty eighth day of February next. It will, therefore be necessary if you should decide to take the Stock, to authorise the subscription, on or before that day, as no extension of the time can take place without the assent of the Company.

The amount of subscriptions to the Stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, have been such as lead us to believe that that equally important work will also have an early commencement.

With these two great works completed Maryland would begin to realize those commercial advantages which from her geographical position, the fertility of her soil, the variety of her productions, the value of her fisheries, and the abundance and richness of her minerals, she is so justly entitled to. The shortest and most direct communication the Western States can have with the Atlantic, is through Maryland. Let us then afford them every facility of intercourse with us and they will richly reward us by the contribution of their valuable productions, to swell our foreign commerce, at the same time that we shall greatly extend our inland Trade, always more important to a country than its foreign traffick.

Notwithstanding the great advantages Maryland will obviously derive from those works, they possess more of a national than local character, and we have no doubt will receive the fostering aid of the National Government, which has heretofore been so wisely extended to works of a similar nature though of minor importance.

Roads and Canals are as essential to the growth and prosperity of a Country, as arteries are to the health and vigour of the human body. They facilitate intercourse bring citizens of remote districts together and thereby remove local prejudices and diffuse wealth and comfort through the land by affording a cheap and easy interchange of the surplus productions of one section of the country for those of another.

You will receive, herewith, Doctor Howard's report of the survey of a route for a canal from the Potomac to Baltimore and of an examination, of the country towards this city, with a view of connecting it with the proposed canal. The execution of this survey and examination is highly creditable to that enlightened and worthy citizen, and it contains information very desirable to be possessed by both the General and State Governments, which can be resorted to for practical purposes either at the present or any future period. It is very gratifying to observe that the U. States Topographical Engineers are so freely detailed on works of this sort.—This corps consists principally of graduates from that invaluable Military School at West Point, and were no other advantages to be derived from that highly interesting National institution, than the extensive surveys they have been engaged in making through the Country, the Republic would be amply remunerated for all the expense attending the establishment.

We regret to have to communicate that the Militia are in a state of great deterioration, and that nothing short of the invigorating hand of the Legislature can make them what they ought to be.

We have been looking to Congress for some time for a general System, and under its direction considerable efforts have been made to collect information, and to obtain the opinions of intelligent Military Officers upon the subject. The present session may probably produce something decisive in relation thereto.

We must again call your attention to the all important subject of Education.—The law for the establishment of Primary Schools, so well received by the people, is believed to be so defective that but a very partial attempt has been made to carry it into effect; & that without revision and material amendment it will be useless. So much depends upon the intelligence and just discrimination of our citizens that unless the benefits of Education shall be generally diffused amongst them, strong appehensions may be entertained for the durability of our Republican institutions.—Our government essentially depends on public opinion for its support; and what reliance can be placed on, what stability looked for, in the opinions of an uneducated population?—Men are rash and inconsiderate generally in proportion to their ignorance. We should bear in mind that in this Country alone, the experiment is now making, whether man is capable of self-government, and that deeply as we and our posterity are interested in its success, its propitious influence, may be expected not to be confined to us, but to extend to the whole human family.

The donations of the State for purposes of education to its colleges, academies and common schools, amount annually to about the sum of thirty thousand dollars—and although this appears to be a liberal grant; yet when we take into consideration the importance of the subject; we shall at once see, the propriety of extending it to the utmost limit that the resources of the state will justify. It is a lamentable fact, that most of our colleges and accademies, are not on as good a footing as they were formerly. A youth in order to complete his education has to travel to a distant state, which greatly enhances the expence A Parent could often afford to give his son an education at a College within the state, which he could not afford to do out of it.

Some further pecuniary aid to St. John's College: with the improvement in the condition of which you must be well acquainted: and it has advantages which would enable it to vie with any similar institution in the country. Since our last communication, Washington College on the Eastern Shore has been burnt, which fact was communicated to the General Assembly at the last session in a memorial, praying for aid to re-build it The prayer of the memorial has not yet been granted but we hope it will receive your favourable consideration during the present session.

Experience has satisfied us, that some small alterations of the Constitution might be made, which would save unnecessary trouble, as well as facilitate the transaction of public business. At present it is required that the laws be signed by the Governor in the *presence of both Houses of the General Assembly.* Was this requisition dispensed with, and the laws authorised to be signed by the Governor in the Council Chamber and attested by the clerk of the Council, it would conform more to the modern improvements in the science of Government and contribute greatly to the convenience of the Legislature. The great seal of the State, we would respectfully suggest ought to be in charge of the Executive; and we recommend an alteration to that effect, and further that all commissions and executive acts now required to be attested by the Chancellor, be attested by the Clerk of the Council. This alteration would relieve the Chancellor from much interruption: and the more appropriate duties of that able and faithful officer are sufficiently arduous without his being diverted therefrom to participate in executive labours; and it would at the same time give more symetry to our constitution.

We submit herewith for your consideration a communication from the Honorable Nicholas Brice, Chief Judge of Baltimore City Court, which states the necessity of a revision of our criminal code, which from the importance of the suggestions it contains, deserves your serious consideration.

Considerable excitement prevails at this time throughout the country in relation to a contemplated change in the present tariff of duties upon foreign importations. This excitement is the natural consequence of our free institutions which properly impose no restraint on the freedom of speech or the liberty of the press.

In a country extensive as is ours, embracing every variety of climate, capable of almost every production, and filled with an enterprising skilful population, doubling itself in less than a quarter of a century, we murt expect considerable diversity of views and contentions among its citizens in relation to the measures to be adopted by the government, for the promotion and protection of the general interests of the country.

In discussing the measures of the national government we should always bear in mind that the constitution itself was founded in compromise, and that excellent as it is acknowledged to be, it requires great moderation, forbearance and liberality on the part of the people towards the conflicting views, feelings, and even prejudices of each other, to preserve and perpetuate its blessings.

Confined by the peculiar nature of our government to measures of domestic policy and internal police, operating only within the limits of our own State whilst the great and leading interests of the country, of which we are a component part, is committed to the management of a separate authority embracing the whole union in the sphere of its action, we do not deem it necessary to descend to particulars in the expression of our opinion of measures over which we have no controul.—But with the fullest reliance on the integrity, talents and experience of the functionaries to whom those great interests are entrusted we rest with entire confidence that they will continue to be as they have heretofore been, so managed, as to promote the general interest and prosperity, of the country, and secure to us all the blessings and advantages which our incomparable system of governments was designed to secure and perpetuate.

During the past year, we have been favoured with abundant productions of the earth and a general prevalence of health throughout the country. Grateful for these blessings, let us look to Him with thankfulness, who, in his munificence bestowed them, and who formed, and can influence the human mind, to direct our attention to such public measures as may be best calculated to promote the real and substantial interests, and prosperity of the state. In all measures calculated to promote those ends, you will, assuredly have our prompt and zealous co-operation.

With the highest respect,
We beve the honor to be,
Your Obedient Servant
JOSEPH KENT.

From the Cooperstown, N. Y. Herald.

THE EXECUTION

The sentence of the law was carried into effect upon the person of Levi Kelley, for the Murder of Abraham Spaffard, on Friday last, at about 2 o'clock P. M. The weather, during the preceding day and night, had been tempestuous, and on the morning of Friday the rain fell in torrents; yet our village was thronged with men, women and children, before 12 o'clock, M. at about which time the military composed of Capt. Clark's company of cavalry, Capt. Bourne's corps of artillery, Capt. Comstock's and Capt Dixen's companies of infantry, and two companies of militia, were formed into a hollow square under the direction of Capt. Comstock and Qr. Master Sabin, as Marshals, and marched to to the Gaol, from which the convict was taken by Sheriff Hiser, apparently in a very feeble state of health, and placed upon a bed in a sleigh drawn by his own horses. He was dressed in his usual apparel. The sleigh, with two others, in which were the Rev. Mr. Smith and the Rev. Mr. Potter entered the hallow square, and the whole mass moved to the ground fixed upon for the place of execution, situate south of the Court House and not far from the Methodist Chapel. On arriving at the gallows, a scene ensued which beggars all description. A staging of 100 feet in length and 12 in depth, the front being elevated 6 and the rear 8 feet from the ground, erected for the accommodation of spectators, and under and upon which it is computed there were at least 600 persons, suddenly gave way, and fell with a tremendous crash.—Then came the lamentations of the multitude for the safety of their friends and relatives, and the rush to there relief. A scene so unexpected and horrifying, was eminently calculated to absorb every other feeling, and an assemblage of more than 4000 persons seemed for the instant enchained in their tracks. Efforts at relief, however, were promptly made and a number of bodies were drawn from under the fallen timbers in a state of total insensibility. Among them was the body of Mr Elisha C. Tracy, engraver of this village, the upper part of whose face was actually crushed in, more than an inch.—Life was wholy extinct. An elderly man resident, at Richfield, named Daniel Williams, had his leg and arm broken, and died at about 5 o'clock P. M. Mrs. Patten wife of Mr. David Patten of Otsego, had a limb fractured, and a daughter of Mr. Jacob M Planter, of this village, had her leg broke and body much bruised. 20 or 30 other persons, among whom is a young man from Springfield, named Stannard, were severely hurt.

So soon as the high excitement of this calamitous event had in some degree subsided, by the ascertainment of the injuries received and the removal of the dead and wounded from the ground, the Convict was taken from the sleigh and assisted to ascend the gallows, and upon the rope being noosed around his neck by the Sheriff and his soul commended to the mercy of God in a short prayer from the Reverend Mr Smith, in which he appeared to participate, the drop fell, and after a few slight twitchings of his limbs, his body hung for thirty minutes, a monument of the vengeance of the law for the wrongful taking the life of a sensible being in the violence of passion. Upon cutting the rope and letting down the body, it was committed to the care of his relatives for christian burial.

Thus ended a scene, a similarity to which we hope and pray may never again be witnessed in this County. These public executions always bring with them more or less disasters; and, besides, they are so demoralizing in their tendency, that there needs to be some other statutory provision on the subject. And we trust that the Legislature of this State, which convenes to-morrow, will not rise until the subject is well reviewed and a remedy provided.

Mr. Tracy, whose sudden death is above noticed by the disastrous falling of the staging, was 40 years of age and has left a wife and five children, who were wholly dependent upon his mechanical labour for their support. Mr. Williams was an old and infirm man. Some of the others, that were wounded, lie in dangerous situations—hopes are however, entertained of the recovery of all of them.

From the Dumfries Courier.

THE PACHA OF EGYPT.

—We conversed yesterday with a very intelligent naval gentleman, who has visited Alexandria in his professional capacity, and is personally acquainted with the Pacha of Egypt. That great and enterprising chief is apparently about 60 years of age, and his presence, which befits his situation, is at once dignified and prepossessing. He is much easier of access than the majority of those who serve under him, and is fond of conversing with intelligent Franks. He understands the French and Italian languages, but requires and receives the aid of an interpreter, when brought in contact with English gentlemen who are unacquainted with these tongues. He was born an Arab, and inured in his youth to manual labor, but merit such as his could not long be concealed, and his bravery in the field is, if possible, eclipsed by the fact he evinces in civil affairs. In developing the resources of a country naturally rich, but morally poor, he resembles Peter the Great himself, and we can easily believe that the Porte is jealous of his rapidly increasing wealth and power.—By the cultivation of cotton alone, he annually realizes large sums, and what is not a little curious, he acts in a great measure as his own broker. Wages are miserably low in Egypt, and the Peasantry, who have one unvaried meal, consisting of water and bread, willingly labor for twopence-halfpenny per day Like the vast concerns of the East India Company, the monopoly in cotton is a very lucrative one; and the time is not remote when he will turn it to much better account than at present. Already, various kinds of manufactures have been introduced, and in Alexandria and Cario the weaver's shuttle is plied as busily if not as skilfully as it is in Glassgow, Paisley, and Manchester As encouragement is given to scientific men, numbers of French engineers and others have flocked, and are flocking to Lower Egypt; and before the lapse of many years, the ancient splendor of Alexandria will be more or less revived, and its harbor made the emporium of every kind of traffic. The Pacha, though one of the tributaries of the Porte, has become sensible of his own power; and an opinion has long prevailed in the East, that he will take an early opportunity of throwing off the yoke. His step-son, Ibrahim, although he has fought desperately against the Greeks, is said to cherish the same views; and with two such formidable warriors and statesmen to lead the armies and direct the councils of a rising nation, the Ottoman sceptre must eventually be broken in all that line of country, where, according to Dr. Johnson, the "father of waters begins his course, and scatters over the world the harvest of Egypt." The naval force of Egypt consisted, two years ago, of 21 frigates, 50 large brigs & schooners, and a great number of small vessels of war. They are chiefly manned by Arabs. French officers of all descriptions freely offer their services to the Pacha, and he now exports the greater part of his cotton to France. Excepting when he makes business or pleasure excursions, he resides alternately at Alexandria and Cairo, and his Harems follow him as closely as his shadow. There are two of these, and they contain nearly 600 wives and concubines; but Ibrahim's mother, by a former marriage, if such a phrase be at all applicable to Asiatic manners, is still the reigning and influential sultana.

Anecdote.—A little travelling Frenchman chanced to breakfast at the tavern in company with a tall, boney Jonathan whose appetite was in proportion to the magnitude of his frame, and who ate more at one meal than little Monsieur would have done in a week. The Frenchman was astonished at his gastronomic performances, and after restraining his curiosity for some time, asked with a flourishing bow—'*Sare vil you be so polite as tell me is dat your breakfast or your dinnair vat you make?*' The Yankey at first made no reply; but Monsieur not satisfied again asked—'*Do sare ave the politeness to tell me is dat you breakfass or you dinnair vat you make?*' 'Go to the d—l,' says Jonathan, feeling himself insulted. A challenge ensued, and the Kentucky rifle proved too much for the little Frenchman's vitality. While he was writhing in his last agonies Jonathan's compassion was awakened and he entreated the little Frenchman if there was any thing he could do for him, though it should cost him years to perform it, to let him know and it should be done. '*O Monsieur,*' replied the little dying man, '*tell me was dat your dinnair or your breakfass, dat you did make, and I will die happy.*'

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