EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature, well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown:" RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich—and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

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[From the Harrisburg Argus.]

WASHINGTON AND JACKSON.

We have been induced to re-publish the following vote of Gen. Jackson, against the address to Gen Washington, from having been waited upon by a gentleman of Luzerne county, who stated that the people would not believe that Gen. Jackson could act so towards the *father of his country*, unless it were certified by a magistrate.—But if this certificate could be procured, so that no doubt would remain of his having refused to return the thanks which a grateful and admiring people felt, that 'thirty persons had personally declared to him they would withdraw their support from *Andrew Jackson*, and give heart and hand in favor of *Mr. Adams*.' He likewise informed us, that hundreds had expressed the strongest disapprobation of the proceeding, and one old German in particular who had been a follower of Washington's in the time that tried men's souls, exclaimed when he read it:—"My God is it possible! is it possible! He's nothing like old Geo. Washington.'

Extracts from the Journal of the House of Representatives of the 4th Congress of the United States.

THURSDAY, 15th Dec. 1796,

The House having under consideration the address to the President of the United States in answer to his speech to both Houses of Congress:—

A motion was made and seconded, to amend the said address by striking out in the last paragraph thereof, the following clause, to wit:—

"For our country's sake, for the sake of republican liberty, it is our earnest wish that your example may be the guide of your successors; and thus, after being the ornament and safeguard of the present age, become the patrimony of our descendants.'

And on the question thereupon, Wm. B. Giles, Andrew Jackson and a few others voted in the affirmative.

On the question of the passage of the whole address which contained the following paragraphs:

"When we advert to the internal situation of the United States, we deem it equally natural and becoming, to compare the present period, with that immediately antecedent to the operation of the government, and to contrast it with the calamities in which the state of war still involves several of the European nations, as the reflections deduced from both tend to justify as well as excite, warmer admiration of our free constitution, and to exalt our minds to a fervent and grateful sense of piety towards Almighty God for the benificence of his providence, by which its administration has been hitherto so remarkably distinguished.

And while we entertain a grateful conviction that your WISE, FIRM and *patriotic administration has been signally conducive to the success of the present form of government*, we cannot forbear to express the deep sensations of regret with which we contemplate your intended retirement from office.

As no other suitable occasion may occur we cannot suffer the present to pass without atttempting to disclose some of the emotions which it cannot fail to awaken.

The gratitude and admiration of your countrymen are still drawn to the recollection of those resplendent virtues and talents which were so eminently instrumental to the achievements of the revolution and of which that glorious event will ever be memorial. Your obedience to the voice of duty and your country, when you quitted reluctantly, a second, time, the retreat you had chosen, and first accepted the presidency, afforded a new proof of the devotedness of your zeal in its service, and an earnest of the patriotism and success which have characterized your administration. As the grateful confidence of the citizens in the virtue of their chief magistrate has essentially contributed to that success, we persuade ourselves that the millions whom we represent, participate with us in the anxious solicitude of the present occasion.

Yet we cannot be unmindful that your moderation and magnanimity, twice displayed by retiring from your exalted station afford examples no less rare and instructive to mankind, than valuable to a republic.'

Although, we are sensible that this event of itself, completes the lustre of a character already conspicuously unrivalled by the coincidence of virtue, talents, success and public estimation; yet we conceive we owe it to you, sir, and still more emphatically to ourselves and to our nation, (of the language of whose hearts we presume to think ourselves at this moment the faithful interpreters) to express the sentiments with which it is contemplated.

The spectacle of a free and enlightened nation offering by its representatives the tribute of unfeigned approbation to its first citizen, however novel and interesting it may be, derives all its lustre, (a lustre which accident or enthusiasm could not bestow, and which adulation would tarnish) from the transcendant merit of which it is the voluntary testimony.

May you long enjoy that liberty which is so dear to you, and to which your name will ever be so dear. May your own virtues and a nation's prayers, obtain the happiest sunshine for the decline of your days and the choicest of future blessings. *For our country's sake for the sake of Republican liberty, it is our earnest wish that your example may be the guide of your successors, and thus after being the ornament and safe guard of the present age, become the patrimony of our descendants"*

William B. Giles, Andrew Jackson, and a few others voted in the negative.

DAUPHIN COUNTY, Ss.

I do hereby certify, that I have {L S} compared the foregoing with the Journal of the House of Representatives of the 4th Congress of the United States of December 15th, 1796 and find the same to be a true extract therefrom.

Witness my hand and seal at Harrisburgh, the 15th day of February, 1828,

W. HOLBROOK, Justice of the Peace in and for the county of Dauphin.

From the National Intelligencer.

We do not know when we have met with a more frank and honest avowal of a conviction of error wrought by the force of evidence, and by reason and reflection, than is contained in the following editorial address, taken from a late Pittsburg paper. It is *typical* of the reformation of public sentiment, which is in rapid progress where the late alarming delusion of the popular mind has most prevailed. It is the light of truth breaking through the mists of prejudice, enlivening and cheering the prospect before us. The information from every part of the country is of the same complexion. We have just seen letters from Kentucky and Indiana, which leave no reasonable room to doubt, that the whole vote of both those States will be given in favor of the re election of Mr. ADAMS. We have seen many letters from New York, which impress us with entire confidence that Mr. ADAMS will receive two-thirds of the votes of that State. Being pressed for room, today, we defer, to another day, a column or two of extracts of letters, from different parts of the country, which contain satisfactory information, in corroboration of what we have stated, of the rapid gain of the present Administration in the favor of the people. —

FROM THE WESTERN JOURNAL.

Pittsburg, Pa. FEB, 16, 1828.

The readers of this Journal cannot fail to have perceived, that, for a considerable time past, our partiality for General JACKSON, and his cause, as a candidate for the Presidency, has declined. We owe it to our patrons to state, as briefly as possible, the causes of this change, and the reasons which induce us to abandon it altogether.

One of the principal reasons with us for supporting the cause of General Jackson, was, that we firmly believed in the charge of "*bargain and sale*" brought forth against Messrs. ADAMS and CLAY. In the light in which it struck our mind, accompanied with the fact, that General Jackson had a greater number of electoral votes than Mr. Adams, we had come to the conclusion that *corruption* had produced the result, by placing Adams in the Presidential Chair, in exclusion of Jackson—and the appointment of Mr. Clay, confirmed the opinion. In this state of mind, we have, heretofore, supported the cause of General Jackson—with honest intentions, but, as we are now convinced, under false impressions.

We have lately given a careful perusal to the address of Mr. Clay, to the People of the United States, on the subject of the "*bargain and sale*" We have perused it with an honest spirit of inquiry, and are compelled—reluctantly almost—compelled to acknowledge, that its conclusions are irresistible, to an impartial mind, candidly disposed to seek the truth. To this address of Mr. Clay, are appended a number of statements of Members of Congress, of high reputation, and unimpeachable integrity, who were in the House of Representatives at the time of the late Presidential election. And, also, a letter from that zealous and distinguished friend of America, General LAFAYETTE.—Since the publication of this address, we have also read, a letter from Col. THOMAS H. BENTON, one of the Senators of the United States from the State of Missouri, and one of the most ardent supporters of General Jackson. Entertaining, as we had hitherto done, the strongest suspicion against the political integrity of Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams, in reference to the late Presidential election, and being decidedly, (we had almost said reluctantly) convinced of the perfect innocence of both of them, we hasten to acquit our own conscience, by awarding to them the justice they merit. We cannot, we will not, give currency to maligoant slanders, knowing them to be such.

In respect to the alleged 'bargain and corruption" between Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams, we are now convinced that this paper has done them much injustice. We owe it to those feelings of morality and honor, which every man ought to hold sacred, to rectify the error into which we have been betrayed, and to do justice to two distinguished men, who, but for the charges alluded to, would have stood highest in the list of American worthies.

Some of the over zealous friends of General Jackson may be displeased with the frankness of this declaration: if so, we crave the privilege of asking a few questions: Would they require us longer to insist upon the truth of a charge which we verily believe to be false? Is there any thing in the cause of General Jackson which demands of us such a flagrant violation of all moral principle? If any friend of General Jackson will give Mr. Clay's address, and the accompanying documents, a calm and attentive perusal, and then give utterance to the unbiased dictates of his conscience, he cannot but concur with us in the sentiments we have expressed. In the course of a few weeks after this, our paper will afford him an opportunity of doing this—as it is our intention to publish the address and documents, for the benefit of all those who are willing to read, and have the moral courage to express their real opinions.

With regard to the character of the Administration itself, we feel confident that no one disposed to seek for truth, and to be guided by its sacred maxims, can read the debates in Congress, on the retrenchment resolutions of Mr. CHILTON of Kentucky, without being himself convinced of its purity. The most respectable of the supporters of General Jackson acknowledged, in substance, in the course of the debate, that the accusations brought against the Administration, of *corruption*, were without foundation; and, that neither Mr. Clay, nor Mr. Adams, were personally, or officially, answerable for the present organization of the various departments—that the officers had neither been multiplied in number, nor the emoluments increased, since the commencement of *Mr.* Adams' Administration, and that they knew of no malpractices whatever—but it was proper to inquire. In this, the friends of the Administration joined, and the resolutions were adopted *unanimously*.

With these views of the subject, and having a sincere and hearty desire to perpetuate our Republican institutions, we have come to the conclusion, that it is our duty to support the re-election of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, as President, and the election of RICHARD RUSH, as Vice President. Those who are sincerely in favor of the *American System*—of *Domestic Manufactures*, and *Internal Improvement*, cannot but see the necessity of uniting in the support of these candidates, in opposition to *Southern* policy, and the *Richmond* construction of the Constitution of the Union.

Editor Western Journal.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

Apprehension of the notorious Reed.—Yesterday as the High Constable, Mr. Jacob Hays, was walking along Broadway his attention was attracted by two elegantly attired persons; on approaching them he thought he recognized in the face of one the features of an old acquaintance; on drawing near he was convinced of the fact, and without ceremony seized him by the collar; this person being a powerful man, threw the High constable, but Hays had too firm a hold to be shaken off, and his prisoner being convinced of the fact, put his hand in his pocket and grasped a dirk; this was perceived by Hays, who frustrated the attempt and saved his life. By this time a number of people had collected, and seeing so respectably attired and gentlemanly a person so roughly handled they immediately proceeded to interfere with the officer, and nearly procured this fellow's escape, when Hern, one of the *Mayor's* officers came up and he was finally secured and brought to the Police. On being searched he proved to be the elebrated Reed of whom Ware spoke, on a late trial for forgery. Bank bills were found on his person to the amount of $7300. These bills are supposed to indentify Reed with the affair which we mentioned yesterday of a bank post note being altered from 120 to $10200. This bill thus altered was purchased by Messrs. Danna and Fenno, of Boston, who gave a check on their banker for the amount.—The check was paid in large bills, which were yesterday cashed at Messrs. Allen's in wall street, who having been called upon at the Police to inspect the bills taken from Reed, immediately recognized them as the identical notes they had issued from their office, in exchange for those of the Boston bank. Every thing that Reed had in his pockets were placed upon the table, and on his handkerchief being returned him he dexterously succeeded in taking with it a spectacle case; Alderman Valentine, who was keenly observing the prisoner, witnessed the removal of the case, and under the supposition that it must contain something very important, he searched it again, and found at the bottom a bill of exchange on France for 5000 francs and another on England, drawn in Quebec, for £200. The Magistrates imagining that the companion of Reed must in some manner or other be implicated in the transaction, issued orders for his apprehension and in the mean time committed their prisoner to Bridewell. We are disposed to extend our approbation to Mr. Hays for the part he has taken in this affair; there certainly is a redeeming quality in this officer for his frequently blunt and uncouth conduct, and we unite with a worthy magistrate and assert that he is without exception for activity, intelligence and perseverance, the best police officer in the Union.

IRVING'S COLUMBUS.—The following is the first chapter of the 2d book of the Life of Columbus, which is now in press. It relates an incident in the life of Columbus not to be found in the common biographies of that great man, and being told in the agreeable manner which is characteristic of Mr Irving's writings, will be perused with pleasure by our readers.

First Arrival of Columbus in Spain.—It is interesting to notice the first arrival of Columbus in that country, which was to become the scene of his glory, and which he was to render so powerful and illustrious by his discoveries. In this we meet with one of those striking and instructive contrasts which occur in his eventful history. The first trace we have of him in Spain, is the testimony furnished a few years after his death, in the celebrated law suit between his son Don Diego and the crown, by Garcia Fernandez, a physician resident in the little seaport of Palos de Moguer in Andalusia. About half a league from that town stood, and stands at the present day, an ancient convent of Franciscan friars, dedicated to Santa Maria de Rabida.

According to the testimony of the Physician, a stranger, on foot accompanied by a small boy, stopped one day at the gate of the convent, and asked of the porter a little bread and water for his child.—While receiving this humble refreshment the prior of the convent, Friar Juan Perez de Marchena, happening to pass by, was struck with the appearance of the stranger, and observing from his air and accent that he was a foreigner, entered into conversation with him, and soon learnt the particulars of his story. That stranger was Columbus, accompanied by his young son Diego. Where he had come from does not clearly appear; that he was in destitute circumstances is evident from the mode of his wayfaring: he was on his way to the neighboring town of Huelva, to seek his brother-in-law, who had married a sister of his deceased wife.

The prior was a man of extensive information.—His attention had been turned in some measure to geographical and nautical science, probably from his vicinity to Palos, the inhabitants of which were among the most enterprising navigators of Spain, and made frequent voyages to the recent discovered Islands and countries on the African coast. He was greatly interested by the conversation of Columbus, and struck with the grandeur of his views. It was a remarkable occurrence in the monotonous life of the cloister, to have a man of such singular character, intent on so extraordinary an enterprize, applying for bread and water at the gate of his convent. He detained him as his guest, and diffident of his own judgment, sent for a scientific friend to converse with him. That friend was Garcia Fernandez, the physician of Palos the same who furnishes this interesting testimony. Fernandez was equally struck with the appearance and conversation of the stranger.—Several conferences took place at the old convent, and the project of Columbus was treated with a deference in the quiet cloister of La Rabida, which it had in vain sought amidst the bustle and pretension of court sages and philosophers. Hints too were gathered among the vete an mariners of Palos, which seemed to corroborate his theory. One Pedro de Velasco, an old and experienced pilot of the place, affirmed that nearly thirty years before, in the course of a voyage, he was carried by stress of weather so far to the northwest, that Cape Clear in Ireland lay to the east of him. Here, though there was a strong wind blowing from the west, the sea was perfectly smooth; a remarkable circumstance, which he supposed to be produced by land lying in that direction. It being late in August however, he was fearful of the approach of winter, and did not venture to proceed on the discovery.

Fray Juan Perez possessed that hearty zeal in friendship which carries good wishes into good deeds. Being fully persuaded that the proposed enterprise would be of the utmost importance to the country, he offered to give Columbus a favourable introduction to court, and he advised him by all means to repair thither, and make his propositions to the Spanish sovereigns. Juan Perez was on intimate terms with Fernando de Talavera, prior of the monastry of Prado and confessor to the queen, a man high in royal confidence, and possessing great weight in public affairs. To him he gave Columbus a letter, strongly recommending himself and his enterprise to the patronage of Talavera, and requesting his friendly intercession with the king and queen. As the influence of the church was paramount in the court of Castile, and as Talavera, from his situation as confessor, had the most direct and confidential communication with the queen, every thing was expected from his mediation. In the meantime Fray Juan Perez took charge of the youthful son of Columbus, to maintain and educate him at his convent.

The zeal of this worthy man, thus early enkindled, never cooled; and many years afterwards, in the day of his success, Columbus looks back, through the brilliant crowd of courtiers, prelates and philosophers, who claimed the honour of having patronized his enterprize and points to this modest friar, as one who had been most effectually its friend.—He remained in the convent until the spring of 1486, when the court arrived in the ancient city of Cordova, where the sovereigns intended to assemble their troops, and make preparations for a spring campaign against the Moorish kingdom of Granada. Elated then with fresh hopes and confident of a speedy audience, on the strength of the letter to Fernando de Talavera, Columbus bade farewell to the worthy Prior of La Rabida leaving him his child, and set out, full of spirits, for the court of Castile.

Legislature of Maryland.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

TUESDAY, Feb. 26.

The house met. Were present, the same members as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

Petitions of the following titles were this day severally presented:

By Mr. Martin the petition of sundry citizens of the village of the Trappe, in the county of Talbot, praying for an act of incorporation, for the purposes therein mentioned; which was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Martin, Banning and Lloyd. And

By Mr. Teackle, the petition of sundry citizens of Somerset county, praying that the levy court may be elected by the people, which was read, and on motion by Mr. Teackle, ordered to lie on the table.

On motion by Mr. Steuart of Baltimore it was

Ordered, That the bill reported by Mr. Potter, from the committee on ways and means, on the 23d instant, entitled, An act to abolish all that part of the constitution and form of government which requires the appointment of a treasurer and register of the land office on the eastern shore be recommitted to said committee with instructions to bring in separate bills for that purpose, and that said committee be also instructed to bring in a bill to abolish the offices of judge of the land office and examiner of the eastern shore, said abolition to take effect whenever the land office for the eastern shore shall have been abolished in the manner required by the constitution.

Bills of the following titles were this day severally reported:

By Mr. Turner, An act to take the sense of the people on the expediency of electing one senator from each county in this state and one from the city of Baltimore.

By Mr. Douglass of Caroline, An act for changing part of the divisional line between Dorchester and Caroline counties.

By Mr. Potter, An act authorising the levy court of Caroline county to make the sheriffs of said county, an allowance for ironing and unironing criminals committed to their custody.

By Mr. Orrell, An act to repeal so much of the act of December session 1824, chap. 89, as relates to geese and swine going at large in the village of Denton, in Caroline county.

An act relative to swine going at large in the village of Hillsborough in Caroline county. And,

A supplement to the act, entitled, An act for draining a branch or swamp, called Beetree Swamp, lying and being in Caroline county, passed December session eighteen hundred and twelve.

Which said bills were severally read the first time, and ordered to lie on the table.

On motion by Mr Steuart of Baltimore the house resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, as regards the bill, entitled, An act for the general valuation and assessment of property in this state. When,

On motion by Mr. Teackle, the house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole house on said bill, and, after some time spent therein, the speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Thomas of St. Mary's the chairman reported that the committee of the whole house had, according to order again had the said bill under consideration and made further progress therein; and that he was directed to ask leave for the said committee to sit again on the said bill. Whereupon, it was Ordered, That the committee of the whole house have leave to sit again on the said bill.

Mr. Boon having asked and obtained a suspension of the rule of the house as regards the time for introducing orders, submitted for consideration the following order:

Ordered, That a standing committee on Agriculture be appointed by the Speaker to consist of seven members, and that the names of the gentlemen to compose the same, be announced to the house this evening.

Which being twice read; On motion by Mr. Gnatt the words "this evening" were stricken out and the words "to-morrow morning," inserted in lieu thereof.

The said order, so amended was then adopted.

On motion by Mr. Thomas of Cecil, it was ordered That when this house adjourns

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