was the youngest child of his aged parents, who were then and had been for some time, living near neighbours to me. I have seen and examined the certificate of Thomas Couch and Robert Ferguson, relative to this same matter. I was not present at the dispute which took place between Major Camp and Woods, but immediately afterwards heard the circumstances detailed by various persons in the same manner as stated by Mr. Couch and Mr. Ferguson. At the time of the quarrel, I was in the Fort near the tent of General Jackson, and was present when a runner came from Major Camp to inform the General that a man had mutinied: the General immediately rushed out of the Fort, and I followed him; when out, he commenced cursing and swearing, and asked which was the man, and Woods was pointed out to him, who was then walking in a strait direction to his guard-fire; Jackson still continued cursing, and repeatedly, and in a great rage, reiterated, shoot the damned rascal! shoot the damned rascal!!! Woods by this time was approaching near to his guard-fire, when Jackson commanded the guard still in a great rage, to blow ten balls through the damned rascal! As soon as Woods approached the guard he gave up his gun and surrendered himself prisoner. The General also bemeaned and abused the officer of the guard for not obeying his orders. Woods was immediately put in irons, and conveyed to and kept under guard in the 39th Regiment, but was not kept long ironed, as I understand.

After some days, the friends of Woods, among whom was his brother, became uneasy at his detention in confinement, but without any apprehension of the sad catastrophe which was to follow. I was requested to speak to General Jackson, and accordingly I did so, and requested that his trial should be brought on soon, as we were all desirous, as he was a mere youth, that he might be placed among his friends again; and, if there was to be any punishment, let him receive it and return to duty. The General replied, that the case was a serious one, but he could have the opportunity of enlisting. I returned and consulted with his friends about it, and they all opposed the idea very strongly. After some further delay, I heard part of a conversation between General Jackson and an officer, who I believe was a Captain of the Rangers, (Captain Hannard) in which conversation the General told him that he must be in order on a certain day to set on the court martial of a fellow who had mutinied, and who he expected would have to be shot. The officer appeared very reluctant to act; neither did he sit on the trial. From hearing this conversation, I became very uneasy, and got leave of the officers of his guard to carry Woods his victuals, which was generally cooked in our mess; while with Woods I persuaded him to enlist, as I was fearful of the event, from what I had heard; the prisoner appeared to acquiesce and I left him; but when I told his other friends what I had done, they opposed it violently, stating that Jackson knew that he could not be hurt for what he had done, and only wanted to scare him to enlist, and gratify their spite in that way.—From this time until his trial took place, nothing particular transpired, and our greatest uneasiness was at his long confinement. I think it was on the 12th day of March that I heard his trial was progressing; I went to the spot, but was not permitted to enter within the lines of the guard; the court martial was in session between two tents, and Woods was seated eight or ten paces off, on some logs, without any friend, or adviser, or counsel to defend him.—Colonel John Williams, of East Tennessee, was acting as I understood as Judge Advocate against him, as he was making a speech and reading passages from books; and I think Lt. Parrish, Davis, and Ensign Hall, were the Court Martial; if there were any witnesses called to testify in his behalf, I do not know it neither do I believe it; after looking on a while, my heart yearned for what I then considered was the perilous situation of the boy, and I turned away and left the place, and heard nothing more of his fate until next day, from ten to twelve o'clock, it was read in the general orders that Woods was to be shot at 12 o'clock next day, (14th.) Soon after this I received intelligence that Woods wished me to go and stay with him, until he left the world, but before I went, in conjunction with Doct. Fore and others, I handed about a petition for a pardon, which was signed as I thought and believed, by most of the officers of the army, and I understand also by part of the Court Martial; I was present when these petitions were handed to the General, but whether they were handed by myself or some other person I do not recollect.

After some general conversation on the subject, I approached the General, and told him that the prisoner had requested me to go and stay with him until his death; this the General did not refuse; but before I started, I made another effort to obtain his pardon. I begged the General to take into consideration his extreme youth and inexperience, that he had left behind him two aged parents, who depended upon him for support & comfort in their declining years, that such a death would cause them great sorrow and distress. The General replied that he was sorry for his parents, and that there had been several cases before approaching to mutiny in the camps, that there was need of an example, and, said he, by the Eternal God he must be the example, for he must die. I left him and went to the prisoner, where I staid until the guard came to take him to his death.

I will further remark that, at the request of the prisoner, I wrote down a statement of his feelings, and his last farewell to his father and mother, and sent them in a letter to my wife, and the public are at liberty to see it.

On the news of the death of her son, old Mrs. Woods (as I have been informed by my wife) fainted, and appeared like dying all night—of this I feel certain, she never recovered from the shock, and in a few years laid her grey hairs with sorrow in the grave.

GEORGE A. BROCK.

The following is an extract of a letter from Col. John Williams, dated

KNOXVILLE April 17, 1828.

"I was neither President, Judge Advocate, nor member of the Court Martial that condemned Woods to die; nor did I ever refuse to recommend him to mercy. No application was made to me on the subject. I neither saw nor heard the evidence upon which he was found guilty. After the execution of Woods, much was said in camp, in relation to the offence which he had committed. It was said by some, that he had been shot for an affront to a certain Thomas Camp, who had neither rank nor commission in the army. I never knew whether Mr. Camp was a commissioned officer or not. If he was, there must be a record of his commission. If he was not, it was illegal to shoot Woods for insulting him. The true state of this affair will appear by publishing the proceedings of the Court Martial, and Mr. Camp's commission if he had one. It is not true that Woods, on the ground of execution, with oaths and defiance, refused to promise obedience.—*On the contrary, he wept loud and bitterly.*"

Midnight Adventure—the Devil Killed!!—Two crazy men, coming together, may well be supposed to play a variety of pranks. Last week, in Philadelphia, a deranged negro, named Dorsey, and a deranged white man, were found, at midnight, in a horse pond. They were engaged in a jovial struggle to drown each other, when they were prevented by the watch. Being brought before the Police, Dorsey acquainted the Magistrate that he had actually killed the Devil! He was employed by the Masons to perform this exploit, for which he was to receive a reward of 500 dol. He demanded the cash from the Magistrate, who demurred to his declaration, and in his turn required the proof. Whereupon Dorsey stated that he and the Devil met at a horse race in the country—that Old Nick bet on a sorrel horse and lost; which put him in a terrible passion. He and Dorsey went at it, and Dorsey killed him. Subsequently, he was sent to jail as a vagrant. Upon being discharged, he was leaving the city, at midnight, when he fell in company with the crazy white man, who had made his escape from the hospital. The latter, with great politeness, invited Dorsey to go home with him, and partake of a supper of bacon and eggs. Dorsey bowed acceptance, and on they went, chattering and grimacing at each other. But poor Dorsey was destined to lose his ham and eggs. Scarcely had they fallen in company before they fell out. Conversation begat difference of opinion—hostilities broke out, and in the course of events, they both found themselves up to their ears in a mud pond, whence the watchman extricated them. The poor fellows were separated, with a little damage on both sides.

From the National Journal.

The Richmond Enquirer, not daring to stem the torrent of popular indignation which would overwhelm any Virginian who should venture openly to approve of a proposition to dissolve the Union, or even to hold a Southern Congress endeavors to turn aside the force of the few remarks which we had occasion to make upon the present crisis, by an affectation of disbelief in the existence of such projects. This is shutting the eyes to the forked lightning that gleams before them—closing the ears to the thunder that rolls along the heavens, and preludes the storm—which, to follow the figure, though its effects may be salubrious, though it may purify the heated atmosphere, and refresh the thirsty earth, cannot be viewed, even while at some distance, without sensations of awe, if not of dread.

For ourselves, we have, in reality, no apprehension of danger to the Union, or to the public peace, from the gathering elements in the Southern horizon. We have an entire reliance in the good sense, as well as patriotism, of a large majority of the People of the South. But we do not view with less pain or distrust the menaces against the public tranquility—against the laws—by infuriate men, who seem to recognize no law when it stands in the way of their headstrong will. We recognize in these supporters of General JACKSON a violence of temper, and a recklessness of consequences, which having seen, or supposed we have observed, in the public conduct of General Jackson, have induced us to oppose, with all our slender means, his elevation to an office for which he was never designed by nature, and has not been trained by education. The Enquirer knows the wild projects that are in agitation in the South, and knowing, fears them. The Enquirer must know that similar projects, of a Southern Federation, and of exclusion of Eastern products, were covered under the verbiage of Gov. Giles' Messages to the Legislature of Virginia at the last Session; & the Enquirer, lying by in the eddy of public opinion, and perceiving the danger of coming out, has not ventured to un-cover them. We call upon the Enquirer now, as an organ of the Jackson party,* to come forth manfully, & avow or renounce & rebuke those heretical doctrines, which propose that one State shall tax or exclude the manufactures or other products of another, and which propose the assembly of a Congress of Southern States, for the purpose of inflicting *punishment*, of some sort or other, not only on the New England States, but on the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, Kentucky—in short, on every State that takes an interest in manufactures. That such projects do exist, since the Editors of the Enquirer chuse to *deny* the fact, we *will* prove beyond the reach of doubt or cavil.

The Southron, a leading Georgia paper which proposed the Congress of Southern States, to shew that this was no vague suggestion, follows it up, in a subsequent paper, by an argument in its favor, the tendency of which is seen by the following extract:

"Let the Legislatures of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, prohibit the introduction of horses, mules, hogs, beef, cattle, bacon and bagging, and what advantage will Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Indiana, derive from the Tariff Bill, commensurate with the loss of our markets for their surplus of such articles? Let us prohibit the introduction of whiskey, flour, beer, cheese, &c. and how will Pennsylvania and New York be compensated by the Tariff, for the loss of our custom? and these last States would be more deeply affected, should the Southern States lay a municipal tax, amounting to prohibition on all stock in trade, consisting of goods, wares, or merchandise, the produce of those States. Let us not be told that such prohibitions cannot be laid.—Most of the States have, at some time, prohibited the introduction of slaves, under severe penalties; and many of the same States have even stopped the transit of such property.

A very slight alteration in our law regulating pedlars would effectually control the horse, hog, mule, cattle, bagging, and bacon trade of the West. Should some such measures as we have proposed be adopted by the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, and other States favorable to free trade and State rights, we have no doubt but New York, Pennsylvania Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and Indiana, would find it to their interest to procure the repeal of such municipal prohibitions, by the repeal of all protecting duties laid by Congress—and we know they will do what their interest dictates. That those measures may be effectual, it is important that the States concerned should act in concert, and mutually support each other; and this can be accomplished by the assembling of an *anti-tariff Congress:* and our interest imperiously demands that the plan should be immediately carried into effect. Such an assembly will, no doubt, be composed of men whose character, wisdom and firmness, while they give weight to their recommendations, and an energy to any measures that may be adopted will ensure the public tranquility, and satisfy the People that their interest cannot be jeopardised while their representatives remain true to themselves."

Another Georgia paper (also in favor of the election of General Jackson, but not willing to go to the extremes proposed by the Southron and its wild coadjutors at Charleston & Columbia,) makes the following observations upon this project for a Convention, and other schemes of a like nature, for arraying the Southern States against the Union.

[From the Georgia Statesman.]

"Had the Southron stopped at this point, its political foolery and egotism would have been overlooked; and like the Kings's fool it might have waved its cap, and jingled its bells, in undisturbed impunity. But, when proceeding a little farther, I hear the Editors of that paper, not only seriously urge the PUBLIC BURNING of THE NORTHERN & EASTERN CITIES AND MANUFACTORIES, but also the DISMEMBERMENT OF OUR FREE & FLOURISHING UNION, the pity which was extended to their folly is merged into contempt and indignation for the moral treason which they have dared to utter. In making this remark, I allude to their *scriptural quotations*, which can bear no other construction than the one which has been given them.

"Their recommendation of a Congress, &c. from all the States opposed to a protecting Tariff," is also in harmonious accordance with the general ignorance which the Southron displays in relation to constitutional rights. Do not the Editors know that the regulation of duties and imposts, in commercial affairs, exclusively belongs to the Congress of the United States—and that no State can, without the consent of Congress, enter into an arrangement or compact with another? If they do not, they are imposing themselves upon the people as political empirics and as such, should not be trusted. They should, at least, have some knowledge of our political institutions, before they attempt to explain them to the public, or to dictate to the Government the mode of their administration.

"That they may not, hereafter commit themselves by loose expositions of constitutional principles, I have taken the liberty to lay before them the following extracts from the Constitution of the United States, for the future regulation of their conduct:

"The eighth section of the first article says—'The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, *duties, imposts,* and excises,' &c.

"The same section of the same article likewise empowers that body, '*To regulate commerce with Foreign Nations,* and *among the several states,*' &c.

"And, in the last section of the same article, it is specifically and emphatically declared, that, 'No State shall, *without the consent of Congress,* lay any imposts, or duties on imports or exports except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its *inspection* laws;' and that 'No State shall, *without the consent of Congress,* lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war, in time of peace, ENTER INTO ANY ENGAGEMENT OR COMPACT WITH ANOTHER STATE, or with a foreign Power,' &c.

"With these provisions of the great charter of our rights staring them in the face, how dare the Editors of the Southron seditiously exclaim, that the South, in order to divert them (the Congress of the United States,) from their nefarious projects, has exhausted every CONSTITUTIONAL MEANS *consistent with an association with them in regard to commercial intercourse, or* OTHERWISE!

"What *constitutional* means have they exercised, in opposition to this 'nefarious measure'?—If they dignify personal abuse and monocratic violence with the epithet of 'constitutional means' I will willingly concede them all the patriotism for which they so boisterously contend. If they call it *constitutional* to vest in the *minority* the ruling power—if they call it *constitutional* to oppose an act of Congress which has been duly canvassed in all its ramifications,—which, after long and profound deliberation, has passed the ordeal of both Houses, and received the assent of the Chief Magistrate of the Union then, indeed, some credit may be due them for *a disorganizing candor;* but their reward will assuredly be, the execrations of an insulted community."

The Enquirer cannot, after this, be allowed to escape from expressing an opinion, by denying the fact in regard to which that opinion is requested by us, and which its readers have a right to demand from it. The Enquirer must renounce the heresy, or share the odium of it. We hope they will do the former. We greatly mistake the nature of the People of Virginia and North Carolina, if these daring propositions do not go farther to open their eyes than any thing that has yet been disclosed of the views of the "restorers" of State rights: and the State of New York may herein partly see how glorious a millenium is at hand, if the plans of the Master Spirit and his associates are crowned with success!

[From the Marylander.]

The more we reflect on the present opposition against the National Administration, the more we are convinced of the propriety of an opinion which we formed at a very early period of it, that it is not so much an opposition against Mr. Adams, as against Mr. Clay—that its proper object is to destroy him in the good opinion of the people, & thus prevent his ultimate chance for the Presidency. All the canting about "*the people*" and "*the people's rights,*" is done for effect, to cover designs, the motives of which, are of a character not to be avowed openly, lest their avowal should bring on their possessors, the indignant frowns of every good and virtuous man. This deadly hostility to Mr. Clay has its origin in many sources, all springing however from the worst passions of the human heart.—Those of his enemies, who entertain aristocratic principles, cannot bear the idea, that a man, who has been the maker of his own fame—who was left a poor and friendless boy, at the age of *thirteen,* as destitute of means of education should, by the force of his genius, have elicited friends, who placed him in a situation to reach his present enviable height—to them the reflection is most bitter, that one so humble in his early fortunes, should so far outstrip his wealthy contemporaries. There are others of his enemies, who oppose him not because in reality they have any objection to him personally or politically—not that they believe in the oft refuted tale of slander about bribery and corruption; but merely, because he stands as an obstacle to the elevation to the Presidency, of those whom they prefer, or from whom they have stronger hopes of office, than they have from him. The friends of General Jackson dislike him; I mean those of them who are looking for office—not that he had done them, or their Chieftain, any injury; but because, he would not nor could not consistently with his honour, and the high duty he owed his country, vote for an individual to office whom he had in 1819, denounced as the violator of the Constitution, and whom he knew did not possess proper qualifications—against whose conduct in the trial of Arbuthnot and Ambrister, he had invoked the House of Representatives, to pass a vote of disapprobation. Those who have read his beautiful and patriotic speech, on that occasion, need not be told, that it was impossible for him to vote for *General Jackson,* when his opposing candidate was a man like *John Quincy Adams.* We will give a short extract from that speech to show such of our readers as may not have read it or having read it, may have forgotten its character, the opinion he held of General Jackson as far back as 1819 when he could have been moved by no other principle, nor actuated by other motives than those which centre in love of country.

"We are fighting, said Mr. C. a great moral battle for the benefit, not only of our country, but of all mankind. The eyes of the whole world are in fixed attention upon us. One, and the largest portion of it is gazing with contempt, with jealousy, and with envy; the other portion, with hope, with confidence, and with affection. Every where the black cloud of legitimacy is suspended over the world, save only one bright spot, which breaks out from the political hemisphere of the West, to brighten, and animate, and gladden the human heart. Obscure that; by the downfall of liberty here, and all mankind are inshrouded in one universal darkness. To you, Mr. Chairman belongs the high privilege of transmitting, unimpaired, to posterity, the fair character, and the liberty of our country. Do you expect to execute this high trust by trampling, or suffering to be trampled down, law, justice, the constitution, and the rights of other people? By exhibiting examples of inhumanity, and cruelty, and ambition? When the minions of despotism heard, in Europe, of the seizure of Pensacola, how did they chuckle, and chide the admirers of our institutions, tauntingly pointing to the demonstration of a spirit of injustice and aggrandizement made by our country, in the midst of amicable negociation. Behold, said they, the conduct of those who are constantly reproaching kings. You saw how those admirers were astounded and hung their heads. You saw, too, when that illustrious man, who presides over us, adopted his pacific, moderate and just course, how they once more lifted up their heads, with exultation and delight beaming in their countenances. And you saw how those minions themselves were finally compelled to unite in the general praises bestowed upon our government. Beware how you forfeit this exhalted character. Beware how you give a fatal sanction, in this infant period of our republic, scarcely yet two score years old, to military insubordination. Remember that Greece had her Alexander, Rome her Cæsar, England her Cromwell, France her Bonaparte, and, that, if we would escape the rock on which they split, we must avoid their errors."

The friends of Mr. Calhoun, have also joined in this unrighteous combination against Mr. Clay, because they think he stands in the way of that gentleman's promotion—they cannot forgive him, because while their favourite had to withdraw from the contest for the Presidency, and join his fortunes to those of a man of inferior intellect, in a *secondary* station, Mr. Clay was enabled to continue the canvass, and came very near being returned to the House. With the friends of Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Clay, is therefore, a fearful rival, and the more so, as their favourite has, in order to make his own views harmonize with those of his new allies, apostatised from his principles in relation to the protection of the Home Industry of the country, and Internal Improvements, and the friends of these measures must necessarily recede from his ranks whenever he shall be presented to the public as a candidate for the first office in the country. If we look at the question in this, its true light, there can be no difficulty in discovering the motives which have induced the opposition to Mr Adams' administration; had Mr. Clay been out of the way, Mr. Adams would have been permitted quietly to go through the period which precedent seems to have established for the continuance of a President in office. It must therefore, be obvious to all enlightened minds, that the whole ferment and confusion into which the country has been thrown, and kept for the last three years and upwards, was not occasioned by other than selfish motives. It remains for all honest and intelligent citizens to determine, whether they will sustain the pretensions of such an opposition, or whether they will not, in the spirit of true patriotism, act for the country, and proclaim to the parties to this cabal, that they will support the present incumbents of office, first as a reward for their disinterested zeal, and untiring exertions to promote the good of the nation at large, and secondly, because they have been so unjustly persecuted.

The Richmond Compiler publishes the following description of the method of curing bacon practiced by a gentleman in the Isle of Wight, who is declared to be "famous for his bacon." It may be interesting to some of our readers.

The method of making the best Bacon.

ISLE OF WIGHT, 9th May, 1828.

Agreeably to your request, I have sketched below a few directions for the curing and flavouring of bacon. I may remark, however, that it is one of those practical household arts which can never be completely successful without the exercise of a judicious discretion; as many circumstances, and especially the varying state of the weather, have considerable influence on it.

To have good bacon, the pork must be fat; it may *possibly* be too fat, though that is very rarely the case in Virginia.—Hogs about 18 months old, which are raised poor, and afterwards well fattened, in *a short time* on *corn,* are, I think, decidedly to be preferred. Before the pork be salted up, it should be thoroughly cold, a circumstance indispensable to its lasting preservation; and it is at least the safest course in our uncertain climate, to lose no time afterwards. To give bacon its most exquisite flavours, both molasses or sugar and saltpetre should be used. I usually put a table spoonful or two of molasses on the flesh side of the ham, a little before it is salted, and after the molasses is rubbed over it, a heaping table spoonful of finely pulverized saltpetre; the ham supposed to weigh, when cured, from 12 to 15 lbs. I put nearly the same quantity on the middlings and shoulders, and proportionally on the smaller pieces, believing that it essentially contributes not only towards improving the flavour and appearance, but also to the preservation of bacon, and as a preventive against the worm, bug and skipper. In order to insure perfectly sound bacon, the pork must be salted *at least twice.* The second salting should take place about the third day after the first, at which I add about a third of the quantity of saltpetre applied in the first instance. If, however, pork should be frozen when salted in the first instance, it should be resalted as soon as practicable after it thaws, without which there is great danger of injury. I use the Liverpool sack salt, and prefer it on account of its fineness. A bushel to the thousand weight of pork, has been supposed a sufficient quantity. I think it too little, and would not by any means advise that there should be any stint of salt. Five pounds of saltpetre to the above mentioned quantity of pork, is perhaps quite enough. Care should be taken to let the brine drain off from the pork, whilst in salt, as its contact with it tends to injure its flavour. If salted in casks, there should be a hole in the bottom after the second salting, that the brine may escape.

There are different opinions as to the length of time pork should remain in salt. I would recommend four weeks.—If saltpetre in sufficient quantities be used, fat pork can scarcely be made too salt. I have known prime excellent bacon to have remained in salt more than three months.—The last operation in the curing of bacon is the making of it. This may be sufficiently well done perhaps with any kind of wood, but strong solid green wood, as hickory or oak is the best. Contrary to old opinions, the operation is best carried on in the closest smoke houses; a considerable degree of heat too, is not only, perhaps, not injurious, but promotes and facilitates, I believe, the operation. The old idea of fire tainted meat is erroneous. The effect so called, is occasioned by the pork not being thoroughly cured. Bacon should be smoked until it is of a dark, reddish brown colour, and it is best done in clear dry weather.—In hanging it up, it is most advantageous to put the joints highest, for as they are most assailable by the skipper fly, they are least likely thereby to have eggs deposited on them. There is an opinion which has long universally prevailed, and which I think the experience of the last winter has belied. It is, that if the pork be once thoroughly cold before salting, it may with proper care be saved. This in ordinary winters is true. But in such a winter as the last, when the thermometer ran in 24 hours from between 30 & 40, to between 60 and 70, and remained so for 4 or five days, I do not think that fat and large pork can be saved by any reasonable attention to it.

These are all the material observations that occur to me at this time, on the subject; by substantially pursuing which, I have no doubt you will have sound and highly flavoured bacon.

A FLAMING HINT.

A rather novel, though alarming method of curing drunkenness was the other day, practised with decided success on the warm hearted devotee of the jolly deity. His friends having previously tried several experiments in order to estrange him from the cup, and rouse him from a state of daily stupefaction, without effect, a harum-scarum wag, who happened to be in company with him, undertook, whenever he got drunk, effectually to cure him; and for that purpose hit upon the following fiery expedient and succeeded:

"A gill of whiskey was ordered in, and a lighted candle; the contents of the imperial were then poured upon the bacchanalian's head, and the candle quickly applied, when an instantaneous flame enveloped the fellow's *pericranium*—he started, as if by magic, from his seat, vociferating in the most frantic and ludicrous manner, to the no small alarm of his now terrified companions. The ringlets suffered, but the *bumps* were safe, and he escaped with little other injury than nearly losing his wits by the joke—a flaming hint, that seems to have had its intended effect."—*London paper.*

[For the Easton Gazette.]

MR. EDITOR:—

On Tuesday the 10th, I had the honor of having presented to me by Mr. Brown of Denton, four Numbers of Duff Green's Extra Telegraph, dated the 10th of May last, (with which our County is abundantly supplied out of the public's money) for an impartial perusal, and then to give my opinion upon the same. I have complied with the gentleman's request by a perusal, and I will now with equal impartiality give him my opinion. I would in the first place, pass a similar opinion to one that a gentleman of your County did upon the Olive Branch, that every line of the whole four numbers should be obliterated, & then our Country would be rid of so much falsehood—or if the Gentleman is desirous that they should remain, and go for what they are worth, I would advise him immediately to call upon the General of Bullocks, author of the same, to make an alteration in the word Telegraph by separating the three syllables and changing the spelling a little, then the title and contents will correspond. When I opened the work, to ascertain the subject on which it treated, I must confess I was not a little surprised at Mr. Brown for placing in my hands at this time o'day, a work treating on nothing but the old Kremer story of barter and fraud against Henry Clay, when he and every rational man, capacitated to Judge, must be thoroughly convinced that in the absence of all proof to demonstrate the charges made by Jackson at the Hermitage and elsewhere, Mr. Clay has done what never was required of mortal man to do, from the best of evidence drawn from the purest fountain, demonstrated a negative, and honourably acquitted himself before his country of all their base calumnious charges—and now for any man who appreciates the value of his own reputation, to be found in the ranks of the opposition, determined, at all hazards to damn the characters of two of the most distinguished statesmen of our Country for the purpose alone of elevating a man who has given no proof of his civic worth, but proof in abundance of his delight to look on "blood and carnage with composure." 'Tis beyond passing strange.

With a view of keeping up the old story they have introduced testimony of another kind, that is, they now say, that such a man told us that such a man told him, that another man informed him that he heard one of Mr. Clay's friends say, that he knew long before the balloting for President that Mr. Clay would be made Secretary of State, in the event of Mr. Adams' being made President, and that that was the reason why the Kentucky Delegation voted with Mr. Clay for Mr. Adams. This is now their proof of barter. Who would believe it? I am sure if any man could be made to believe the fact from such testimony, it could be with but little difficulty to convince him that thunder could be made to rebound with the wind of a Liliputian pop-gun. If the mere simple declaration of prejudiced individuals whose veracity is not known, is sufficient evidence to prove the fact of a positive charge, then I will admit you have proof in abundance. The General of Bullocks alone from his own office can furnish you with a sufficiency, even to freight a ship, on conditions he be remunerated as heretofore by Governmental pap. By this kind of testimony I could readily prove that during the Administration of Mr. Madison, he was colleagued with Bonaparte, Anti-Christ and the Devil, for the purpose of destroying the government of our Country—but if I were to attempt it, would you not, sir, laugh at me for my folly, and put me down for a fool?

I would beg leave to inform you, sir, that this is an old political hobby-horse, upon which they intended, if possible, to ride the General into power, but it is all a farce, for the old hobby is dead, it died a natural death, Henry lay preached the funeral sermon, and now the poor would-be-Jackson-satellites have entered into deep mourning upon the occasion, and it is none but a certain class of the community that harp upon the subject, viz: such as subaltern stump-orators, second-hand newspaper editors, and political hirelings.

Upon the last page, sir, of his work, he has made out a calculation upon which he places the most implicit reliance of the votes of the several states of the Union, and he puts down Maryland, nine for Jackson and three doubtful [He must be ignorant of the number of electors in our state] and in the ultimatum of the whole he gives 213 for his hero, and thirty four for Mr. Adams. Do you believe this, Sir? Do you believe that this district is doubtful? I am rather inclined to think from the movements you are about to make in the selection of your candidates for the legislature, that you do not; for I am well evinced from past events that if you were conscious you could carry your point upon the ground of the Presidential question, it would be jumped at with avidity.

Now Sir, as Duff Green closed his pamphlet with a falsehood which you must agree with me is a *whapper,* have we not a right to believe that the foregoing remarks, even without perusal, are equally so, if not worse, ten times told over?

As I may express myself more fully upon this subject when opportunity occurs, between this and the close of the trying scene, I will close these remarks, by acknowledging my obligations to Mr. Brown for the honour of perusing his not very valuable documents, and at the same time beg leave to assure him that I shall ever hold myself open to conviction, and whenever he convinces me of my error, in the course I am about to pursue, I will as cheerfully acknowledge it to him as any other Gentleman on earth.

JOHN TILLOTSON.

Hillsborough, June 20th, 1828.

[For the Easton Gazette.]

To the Citizens of Caroline County:—

In the "Star" of the 24th of June, is a communication, signed *A Friend to Consistency,* calling on the consistent men of all parties in our County to be on their guard—or they will be caught in an Administration Caucus,—he tells us the very men who have universally opposed caucussing, are now recommending it to the people. Now fellow-citizens, let us examine this man's consistency, he is a thorough-going Caucus-man,—but if so, why does he caution persons against caucusing—I will tell you, he is a Jackson man, and wishes to have a seat in our next Legislature; therefore he knew if the Administration party should bring out a ticket his chance would be bad, he is well aware that the Hero's party is not strong enough to elect a member to the Legislature for this county; now what a consistent gentleman this is, prompted by self-interest. Friend you will have to tell us where your consistency is—we don't understand how a Caucus Jacksonite can recommend the Adams party to beware of Caucusing—and then preach *Consistency*—My good *H rote* I can't think you consistency will carry you to Annapolis next winter—No, no, 'Jonny,' you must take a fresh text before we can trust you; consisteney does not answer for your motto!!!

NO OFFICE SEEKER.

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*We are sorry to have to use this designation but it is familiarly used by the party themselves to distinguish them from the People, and we are obliged to use it in the same sense.

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