We take pleasure in publishing the following article, which originally appeared in the Political Arena, a spirited and ably conducted paper published at Fredericksburg, Virginia. As a parody on the Declaration of Independence, it is happy and successful, and will be found to present in a condensed form, most of the charges and objections against General Jackson, which so decidedly unfit him for the elevated and responsible station of the Chief Magistracy of this country. As the production of a much esteemed and higly gifted young friend, once resident among us, but at present engaged in the prosecution of his profession in Fedecricksburg, many of our readers will peruse it with interest, and none without profit if they have 'ears to hear.'

Fredericktown Examiner.

[From the Political Arena.]

DECLARATION OF OBJECTIONS

To the Election of Gen. ANDREW JACKSON to the Chief Magistracy of these United States.

When in the course of public events, it becomes necessary for one party to oppose the political Chief, who, to the surprise of the nations of the earth, is supported by another, for a dignified and lofty station, for which the fiat of nature's God disqualifies him—a decent respect for the advancement of their cause requires that they should declare the reasons which impel them to the opposition.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that certain requisites are necessary in a Chief Magistrate; that amongst these, are respect for the laws, knowledge of the constitution, experience in public affairs, and acquaintance with the political and diplomatic history of the country.—That the generous and enlightened support of his fellow citizens, is the highest incentive of the Patriot; and that capricious distrust of public servants is as conducive to despotism, as unsuspecting confidence. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that an administration once established, should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly our experience hath shewn, that the nation is more disposed to renew its confidence when merited, than to gratify factious opposition by quartennial changes. And when a long course of abuse and denunciation, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to destroy the administration 'though pure as the angels at the right hand of God,' it is the right, it is the duty of its friends to throw aside all forbearance, and boldly to enquire into the pretensions of the Candidate thus supported. Such has been the infuriated conduct of the opposition, and such is now the necessity, which constrains us to declare, that the history of Andrew Jackson is replete with intemperate bursts of passion, arbitrary measures and gross violations of the constitution—all going to show his unfitness for the first office in our government

To prove this, let tacts be submitted to a candid world.

He has in the outset of his military career refused to obey an order of government directing him to disband his army.

He has carried on war against the Indians in a merciless spirit, and hurled down upon them an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

He has suspended the proceedings of a legislative body, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has arrested a Printer for venturing to publish strictures on his high-handed conduct; thus violating the liberty of the press; a liberty inestimable to us, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has not only treated with contempt the writ of habeas corpus, but arrested the Judge who issued it; thus rendering the military independent of, and superior to the civil power.

He has a fortnight after the battle of Orleans and after peace was made, signed an order for the execution of six militiamen whose only crime was returning to their homes by advice of their officers, their term of service having expired.

He has, after the news of peace was known, ordered the execution of eight regulars, found guilty of desertion, a waste of human blood, not called for as an example, since they were shot in detail, in a place remote from the army, at which there were not troops sufficient to execute them in a body

He has made war upon a nation with whom we were at peace, invaded its territory and captured its towns; thus usurping a power vested by the constitution in the representatives of the people.

He has insolently told the Governor of Georgia, "You, sir as Governor of the state, have no right to give a military order, while I am in the field," thus showing his contempt for the most important right "reserved to the states."

He has issued a General Order, directing the officers in his military division to disregard any order of the government which did not come through him.

He has, when the representatives of the people instituted an inquiry into his conduct, manifested the utmost indignation and endeavored to intimidate them by threats of violence.

He has meditated a personal assault upon a member in his place in the Senate Chamber; and was prevented from executing it, only by a threat of the noble Decatur to take his life if he made the attempt.

He has, whilst governor of a territory, cited before him a judge, whose sole offence was the issuing (as was his duty when applied to) the writ of habeas corpus.

He has, in the same capacity, promulgated decrees illegal and oppressive—declaring at the time, as governor of Florida, he was invested with all the powers exercised by the captain general of the island of Cuba, powers foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws.

He has gravely stated, that had he been commander of that military district, he would have hung the members of the Hartford Convention, under the second section of the rules and regulations for the government of the army—a latitude of construction highly unwarrantable and dangerous.

He has alleged as an objection to the illustrious Madison's re-election, that, "as a philosopher, he could not look with composure on blood and carnage."

He has, when a commissioner, negotiating with the Indians, stipulated for a grant of land to himself, which article of the treaty was not ratified by the Senate of the U. S

He has, whilst a general in the army of the U. States, intruded into the legislature of his own state, and harangued the members on an important question then pending.

He has written numerous electioneering letters—in spite of the sentiments of the lamented Loundes, which he has affected to adopt.

He has, whilst in the Senate of the U. S. contented himself with giving a negative vote, on a nomination brought about (he being according to his own story conusant of the fact) by bribery and corruption—thus abandoning his solemn duty and betraying his constituents.

He has "at his own fire-side" circulated a base slander against the second officer in the cabinet, and is not supported in his statement by the witness whom he summons.

He has, to promote his own views, taken to his bosom a man, long his deadliest enemy, and whose life he once attempted.

In every one of these outrages, he has been justified by his adherents; our repeated remonstrances have been answered only by repeated injury. A man whose character is thus marked my every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our fellow freemen. We have warned them from time to time, of the attempt of a combination to extend a military despotism over us. We have reminded them of a Cæsar, a Cromwell and a Napoleon. We have appealed to their native good sense and love of liberty, and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common country, to frown upon a man, whose elevation will inevitably give a death blow to the republic. They will not be deaf to the voice of reason and experience, but acquiesce in our denunciation of his pretensions to civil office, and hold him, as we hold the rest of military chieftains, useful in war—in peace dangerous.

We, therefore, the friends of the present administration of the general government, appealing to the supreme law of the land for the protection of our persons, do, in the name and virtue of those principles which we have inherited, solemnly publish and declare, that ANDREW JACKSON is and always will be, rash, incompetent and dangerous—that he is destitute of all political qualification—and that any connection between him and our flourishing Republic, is & ought to be totally denounced: and that, in a free and republican state, civil virtues, talents and political experience, are, and of right ought to be, preferred to fame, exclusively military. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the good sense of the community, we mutually pledge to each other our votes, our influence and our ceaseless efforts.

THE NAVY.—We find in the Boston Gazette, of Saturday, an article in relation to this arm of the public defence, which cannot fail to be perused with interest. The American Navy consists of forty vessels; of which there are seven 74's, or ships of the line; seven 44's, or frigates of the first class; four of the second class, including the Fulton steam ship; twelve sloops of war; seven schooners, and other vessels. The 74's are the Independence, Franklin, Washington, Columbus, Ohio, North Carolina, and Delaware—the frigates are the Constitution, United States, Guerriere, Java, Potomac, Brandywine, and Hudson, Congress, Constellation, Macedonian, and Fulton—the sloops of war are the John Adams, Cyane, Hornet, Erie, Ontario, Peacock. Boston, Lexington, Vincennes, Warren, Natchez, and Falmouth:—the schooners are, among others, the Dolphin, Grampus, Porpoise, Shark, Fox, Alert and Sea Gull. At the present time, nineteen of the above are in ordinary, and twenty-one in commission. In addition, five ships of the line, six frigates, and four sloops of war, are now building, and in a state of forwardness. The Constitution, United States & Constellation frigates were launched in 1797, and are the oldest vessels in the navy; the Congress and John Adams in 1799; the Hornet in 1803, from which time till 1813, an interval of ten years, no public vessel was built. The Macedonian frigate, and Alert, sloop of war, captured in that year, have ever since remained in the navy. Of the vessels at sea, the Delaware 74, Java 44, Ontario, 18, Lexington, 18, and Warren 18, form a squadron in the Mediterranean, of which the former is the flag ship. The Brandywine 44, Vincennes 18, and Dolphin, 18, are in the Pacific; the Macedonian 36, and Boston 18, on the coast of Brazils; the Constellation, 36, the Hornet 18, Erie 18, Natchez 18, Falmouth 18, Grampus 12, and Shark 12, are in the West Indies.—In the present state of tranquility, when all Europe is at peace, and commerce is permitted to rove undisturbed, except by occasional acts of piracy, we hear but little of our gallant navy; yet we feel assured that whenever an opportunity shall come, it will not fail to be true to itself, and to give a good account of the enemy.

We cannot better conclude this article, than by giving the eloquent eulogium of Mr. Sprague of Maine, on our naval character.

Our shipping is essential to our Navy. Without a civil marine, you cannot have a military marine.—Without commerce and navigation, you cannot have a navy. You may build ships of war, and put on board of them officers and men; but, if you have not seamen, you have not a navy. And sailors are to be formed only in their youth, and by years and years of hardy service. All experience tells us this. Where are now the navies of Holland and Spain?—where are the fleets of Tromp and De Ruyter, which traversed the sea as in triumph and entered the Thames itself in defiance? Where is the Spanish Armada, which made even Ocean's Empress to tremble on her throne? Gone, sir; gone with the commerce and navigation which sustained them. Why was not Napoleon able to cope with England on the sea?—Had he not all the skill and science of naval architecture? Did he not possess all the munitions of war, and the most accomplished theoretical officers: and with eight hundred thousand soldiers could he not command men? Sir, he had every material but the seamen, and these even the creative genius of Napoleon could not make. It was the want of this bone and muscle of a navy—real full formed sailors—that lost him the battles of Aboukir and Trafalgar. What was it that enabled us to confound our enemies and astonish the world by our early naval prowess; that caused us, Pallas-like, to step into national existence, with the armour and intelligence of manhood? It was the skill, the strength, the energy, the activity and the indomitable spirit of our sailors.

Where were they formed? In our merchant service and fisheries. And to the latter in particular, *the fisheries*, which gentlemen now seem willing to sacrifice, is to be attributed their unequalled character.—This occupation has a thousand times been called the nursery of our seamen, and never was the term more justly applied. It carries not our young men and boys to the polluted pestilential atmosphere of foreign cities, where their minds and their bodies may be corrupted in the haunts of debauchery; but they go forth in a little community of fathers, and sons, and brothers, and friends, and neighbors; and, from the time of their departure until their return "their home is," indeed, "upon the deep;" there they breathe only the pure blasts of the "mountain wave." It was one branch of this business which so early attracted the penetrating eye of Burke, and which he justly portrayed, in that splendid eulogium, which has been so often quoted and admired.

This is a school which no other nation can equal, and it is one great secret of your commercial and naval success. Here have been formed those marines who have carried your commerce, in defiance of foreign competition, into every sea, and who brought down the proud cross of St George, which was waving in insolence and triumph.

I repeat, sir, without fostering your navigation and seamen, you can not have an effective navy. And can we doubt the necessity of strengthening this arm of national defence?

Who does not see that the great Powers of Europe, England, France, and Russia are putting on their armour for a maritime contest? The British are making unwearied exertions to increase the strength and efficiency of their marine. In the year 1827, they had 113 men of war upon the stocks, of which six were of 130 guns each; while, of the whole number which they now have afloat, only 14 are of that description; besides which, of those upon the stocks, two were of 104 guns, one of 98, and many other large vessels—the whole to carry no less than 4,338 guns.

France, too, is not inactive. She has not wholly abandoned the policy which prompted Napoleon to construct his gigantic works at Antwerp; though her motives we trust are not the same. Great activity has been displayed in her dock yards at Brest, Toulon, and Cherbourg. At this last arsenal alone, three three-deckers were launched during the last year, and two ships of an hundred guns, several frigates, and large steam boats were there on the stocks.

The former mysterious conduct of Great Britain in relation to the Greek war, and which operated to sustain the cause of the Turk, arose from her apprehensions of the designs of Russia. It was feared that she desired "to lave her enormous sides in the waters of the Mediterranean," and aimed at the possession of Constantinople; in which event, England already saw in anticipation, a Russian fleet issuing from the Dardanelles, manned by Greek sailors.

The ocean is yet to be the scene of tremendous naval conflicts, and if we preserve our neutrality, it must be an *armed neutrality*. If we would avoid being insulted and trampled on, we must have strength to make our vengeance felt, and our friendship valued.

Without an efficient navy, a few ships might insult our coast and blockade our harbours, they might hermetically seal the magnificent Mississipi, the great outlet of the whole Western country; and if the suspension of the right of deposit, at New Orleans formerly produced such commotion, what might now be the convulsion consequent upon such a measure? Without an efficient navy, our commerce and our revenue would almost cease to exist—not only the Barbary Powers in the Mediterranean, but the pirate of the Archipelago, of the West Indies, and of Barrataria, might prosecute their work of murder and rapine with impunity. Instead of drawing up the Leviathan of the deep, every shark would feed upon our fatness.

A maritime force is free from the danger of standing armies—we may safely confide to it the guardianship of our liberties.

But why should I dwell on this theme? The question has been settled. The judgment in favor of the Navy has been pronounced by the whole people. It has fought itself into favour. Who does not remember that, when thick darkness had settled upon our whole horizon it was the gleam of glory reflected from the ocean, that dispelled the gloom? And can it be necessary that I should now conjure you not to wound it by striking a blow at navigation—not to sacrifice our ships? Sir, if we have one just conception of what belongs to the interests, the honour, the security of our country, we shall, throughout our public lives, foster and protect our commerce, our navigation, and our navy; and when political life shall be drawing to a close, and we are about to depart forever from our country's service, let our last advice to those who shall survive us be, the exhortation which trembled on the tongue of a departing naval hero—*never—never give up your ships.*

[From the Political Examiner.]

"ANOTHER, AND YET ANOTHER."

On the 18th of June we published a letter from Major *Alexander McIlhenny*, of this county, in which was detailed the anecdote which will be found below. The character of Maj. McIlhenny was immediately assailed, and he was denounced as a bankrupt. But, lest the people might not be willing to reject his testimony on account of his poverty, the following vile and infamous fabrication was got up for the U. S. Telegraph, for the purpose of destroying Major McIlhenny's reputation as a man of truth.

From the Telegraph.

"*Another, and yet Another.*—A Mr. Alexander McIlhenny of Uniontown, Maryland, has written a letter to a gentleman in Fredericktown, which as published by Mr. Clay's "by authority" press of that place, co cludes as follows:

"Mr. Dinsmore related the following anecdote of Gen. Jackson, who he said, IN PASSING DOWN WITH A DROVE OF NEGROES, halted at the Agency to refresh, &c. Being about to proceed Mr. Dinsmore, observed, that it was necessary for persons passing through the nation, to shew their passports.—General Jackson replied, "Gen. *Jackson* required *no passport* to travel through the Indian nation." Mr. Dinsmore said, that he did not know General Jackson from any other man, & that in demanding his passport, he was only doing his duty, in conformity with instructions from the War Department. By this time the General having sent forward his negroes, had mounted his horse, and laying his hand upon his pistols significantly replied, "*These are General Jackson's passports!!!!!*"

I have often thought of this anecdote of Mr. Dinsmore's, whenever the Constitution, laws or the orders of Government, have thwarted the arbitrary *will* of this man

Shall weapons of war be his passports to our suffrage, and to the *Chair of State?*

A. McILHENNY.

Mr. McIlhenny is just such a witness as the necessities of the coalition require. Fraud, forgery, and falsehood are the instruments used & rewarded by those now in office. Mr. Dinsmore is now in this city, and has seen Mr. McIlhenny's statement, and we are authorised to say that no such incident as that stated ever occurred between him and General Jackson, nor did he ever relate the anecdote as stated by Mr McIlhenny. We pronounce Mr. McIlhenny's statement to be an unqualified and deliberate falsehood."

Notorious as the editors of the Telegraph had become for their perversions and fabrications, we still could hardly believe them so destitute of honorable principle, as to be guilty of so gross a fraud, and so deliberate a falsehood as are contained in the above article, and that too, almost in the very presence of the gentleman who could expose them. They are guilty of fraud for so wording their remarks as to make the impression that they were authorized by Mr. Dinsmoor, and of deliberate falsehood, in pronouncing the statement of Major McIlhenny untrue, without evidence to sustain their assertion.

Mr. Dinsmoor was in Frederick on Sunday and Monday last, and conversed freely on the subject with a number of gentlemen, who were anxious to learn the real facts of the case. It appears that General Eaton called on him to know whether the anecdote as related by Major McIlhenny was correct. In reply, he made a similar statement to that which will be found below. From this statement it will be seen, that the only error committed by Major McIlhenny, in naming Mr Dinsmoor as the person present at the agency house, at the time general Jackson passed as stated in the anecdote, when he should have named Mr. Dinsmoor's agent. And on this trifling and unimportant error, the editors of the Telegraph undertake to pronounce the whole story a "wilful and deliberate falsehood."

It is evident that general Eaton communicated his interview with Mr. Dinsmoor to the editors of the Telegraph. If he made to them a partial statement and authorized the publication quoted above, he deserves to be held in contempt by every honorable man; by every man who would not sanction equivocation, falsehood and fraud. At present the dishonor rests with the editors of the Telegraph. If General Eaton imposed on them, it is in their power to exonerate themselves by stating the fact.

We inclosed to Mr. Dinsmoor, on Monday morning, our paper containing the letter of Major McIlhenny, and the Telegraph containing the contradiction, with a request that he would examine both, and give us a correct statement. In a short time we received from him the following note, to which we ask the readers attention.

"FREDERICK, July 14, 1828.

Sir—Your communication of this day has just been handed me. With respect to the anecdote related by Mr. McIlhenny, so far as I was reported to have had an interview with General Jackson, it is not accurate. I never saw Gen Jackson in the Choctaw nation but once, about the 29th or 30th of March, 1813, when he and a number of his officers supped with me at the Agency House. With the exception above, I believe the statement of Major McIlhenny substantially correct. I had left a young man in charge of the agency-house, and directed him, though not employed in the public service, to receive passports from travellers, and to record them in a book kept for that purpose He reported an interview between General Jackson and himself, corresponding in the features to that contained in Major McIlhenny's publication, with a change of name only. I undoubtedly repeated the report of the young man, and very probably in the presence of Major M. which may readily account for the mistake. Had the interview taken place between the General and myself, I am under the impression that the result would have been different."

Sir, your obedient servant,

SILAS DINSMOOR.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Since our last, two arrivals have been announced from Liverpool at New York. The first, by the Britannia, brought dates to the 9th June—and among other articles, a Russian Bulletin, of a battle with the Turks, was published —The arrival of the *New York*, brings dates to the 16th June, contradicting the account, and proving the bulletin to be a forgery—No serious engagement has yet taken place, but the Russians meet with serious obstacles in their progress.

The Porte received on the 14th the Declaration of War by Russia, & on the 15th, the news of the passage of the Pruth. Commissioners of the Divan publicly announced the Declaration of War in the market places and Mosques. At the same time an Ordinance was issued for a general arming, strictly enjoining all the Mussulmans to unite for the defence of their religion and their country, and to go to the residence of the chiefs of the several quarters to receive arms. It is by these measures that the Porte has answered the Declaration of Russia, and it is preparing to support the contest. At the same time it has made the European Ministers acquainted with its resolution, requesting them to inform their respective courts that it was going to try the fortune of arms in defence of its incontestible rights, and that it would rather perish than suffer laws to be dictated to it as long as it had arms in its hands.

To the general surprise the tranquility of the capital has not been interrupted in this critical moment. The standard of the Prophet, which is generally displayed on all declarations of war, has not yet been hoisted.

No fears of excesses are entertained at Pera.

The Asiatics, not trained to European discipline, have not hitherto made any preparations for departure. On the whole, the appearance of the city, is no more military than it was a few days ago.—*Augsburg Gazette.*

VIENNA, June 2.—The Emperor of Russia is expected at Bucharast. The bombardment of Ibail Braila or Brailaw, commenced on the 22d; several Turkish detachments, which came out to forage, have been made prisoners by the Russians, who have cut off the communication with the fortress. All the trees and houses in the environs have been burned by the garrison, that the batteries might be able to act. The Russian troops in the camp are engaged in making fascines and ladders, and it is supposed they mean to carry the place by storm.

Active preparations are making for the passage of the Danube, which, it is said, will take place on the 28th.—*Augsburg Gazette.*

Lord Wellington's Corn bill has passed by a large majority—The new Cabinet is formed—Tory throughout—The Catholic bill was debated in the House of Lords on the 9th.

The Marquis of Lansdown moved the order of the day for taking into consideration the communication from the Commons—In a long and interesting vindication of the claims of the Catholics, he referred to the system of toleration adopted in the United States; and to the State of Maryland in particular—After a very long debate their Lordships adjourned On the 10th, after another discussion, the resolutions from the Commons was rejected by a majority of 45 Notwithstanding this unfavorable issue, it was still generally thought that the Catholic question had gained ground.

PORTUGAL.—Important news was daily expected in England from this country. The Marquis de Palmella had left London for Falmouth, to embark, being charged with an important message from the British government to Don Miguel.

CORFU, May 11.—Gen. Church has been attacked in the environs of Missolonghi and Anatolico, by a body of Turks, and whether from the disparity of force, or from the surprise, the Greeks were defeated, with the loss of 1,200 men, and abandoned their camp, their positions, and provisions, retreating to Dragomestre. The Turks had also many killed and wounded.

COUNTER-REVOLUTION IN PORTUGAL.

Despatches were received dated Lisbon the 23d May, and detail the commencement of the Counter-Revolution in Portugal. The officers commanding the regiments in Oporto and the neighbouring districts, assembled in the barracks on the 17th ult. forming themselves into a Military Council to take into consideration the state of the country, in consequence of the projected usurpation of Don Miguel to the Throne. The Council after a short deliberation, drew up a declaration of fidelity to the legitimate Sovereign, Don Pedro, and appointed a Regency to act in his name.

[From the Civilian.]

THE CASE OF NEIL CAMERON.

This poor fellow lost his life under the following circumstances. Colonel King, who commanded at Pensacola, in 1818, considering Court-martials as an unnecessary waste of time, ordered his men to "Shoot Deserters wherever found." This extraordinary innovation he immediately reported to General Jackson, who was his commanding officer. Col. King was arrested and tried by a Court martial, upon the charge, among others, of having Neil Cameron shot under the above sanguinary order. One of the witnesses at the Court martial was Cornelius Jackson, a private of the 4th Regiment, who swore that he was one of the party sent in pursuit of Neil Cameron, a private of the same regiment, and was with the sergeant when he came upon Cameron *asleep*. They waked him up; he said he was going back, but was told he must be put to death. He begged to be taken back, as he was a prisoner and without arms, and ought to be tried. The sergeant said there was no use in his being tried, and told the witness to fire at him. The witness refused. The sergeant then took the gun, Cameron being unarmed, and snapped it twice. Cameron still begged for his life—even for a short respite to repent of his sins—but the sergeant "blowed him through," and left him dead and unburied where they had found him. The sergeant and witness returned to camp, and the commanding officer told them they had done 'exactly right.'

Col. King in his defence boldly avowed and justified the proceeding as part of a system sanctioned by the authority of Gen. Jackson. He declared that he had reported to Gen. Jackson the order to shoot without trial all such as his corporals and sergeants might choose to consider deserters, and that the General had 'approbated the measure.' In proof of this, he produced a letter from Gen. Jackson, dated at Nashville, April 13, 1819, in which the General says—"Your conduct in the evacuation of Pensacola, as well as on every other occasion during your unpleasant command in the Spanish province, *meets my entire approbation.*"* Col. King was by the sentence of the Court martial dismissed the service, while General Jackson, *who approved of the measure*, and who could have annulled the order by *disapproval*, was permitted to wear his epaulietts.

*See Document 119, 1st Session, 16th Congress.

[For the Easton Gazette.]

MR. EDITOR,

On yesterday I was favoured with the loan of the Star of the 24th of June containing a publication over the signature of "A friend to Consistency," and to day another over the signature of "A red hot Jackson Man," the former in reply to a publication in your paper signed "Many Voters," and the latter in reply to one in yours of the 5th inst. signed "John Tillotson." I beg leave to make a short reply through the medium of your paper.

I should suppose that the gentleman after reading so many literary works as described in his last publication, that, at this time o'day, he should have known that he who lives in a Glass House should never throw a stone. It may be possible that the Gentleman's retentive faculties have failed him, or I am sure he could never have assumed the title of "A friend to Consistency." For fear it may be the case, I will endeavour in as brief a manner as possible to jog his recollection.

At the commencement of this gentleman's political career he was as zealous a partizan as he is now "A red hot Jackson Man." He could in every direction sound the tocsin of party with as great valour as ever was displayed by Don Quixotte in his attack upon wind-mills and make an effort to concentrate his forces by Caucus, and continued to do so, until to his great mortification he found this party effervescence had in a measure subsided, and could not be kept alive even by the influence of his great name This little delectable aspirant was no less active in having a finger in the pie, in the adoption of all the rules and regulations for the government of those caucuses in order if possible, to effect his own sinister motives; and when this could be done all was right, but when otherwise, all was wrong, which I shall presently prove.

In order to lay his inconsistency, or rather *political intrigue*, before the citizens of this county I will commence with him as far back as last fall twelve months. The time referred to, when an election was on the eve of taking place for delegates, this gentleman was as zealous an advocate for a Caucus as any person, & equally zealous to become not a 'Solomon,' but a second Solon, the great law giver. I think he will have a perfect recollection of my statement. Prior to the Caucus he called on Mr. Tillotson at his office in Hillsborough, (which no doubt he will vouch to,) to make enquiry whether or not he designed becoming a Candidate—he received in answer that many of his friends had urged him to do so but he was undetermined. The gentleman then observed to the other, that if he should be one, it would make three Candidates before the Caucus, viz: himself, Mr. Carter, and Tillotson. He was very desirous indeed that Tillotson should offer before the Committee to be appointed for the purpose of selecting the fourth Candidate, assuring him there would be no doubt of his success. Quere, was not this designed to get him out of his own way?

He seemed to express some apprehension of dread that Mr. Carter would be a formidable candidate, and then proposed a plan by which they could out-general their rival. Now hear him. Mr. Tillotson, I assure you sir, I had rather oppose any man in the county than you, & if the fact can be proved, which I wish you to take an active part to ascertain, I will do the same, that you can beat Mr. Carter, I will immediately withdraw. But as you have not gone about much, I am rather inclined to think, as I reside in Denton where I have an opportunity of seeing the people every week, that my chance is the best; but I do assure you, should we prove otherwise, I will not be in your way.—This all seemed very fair, the Syren Song was listened to, and had its designed effect. The proposition was agreed to, and at that very moment Tillotson's hands were tied and no way to unloose them only by a breach of honor. No doubt the gentleman went home exulting in his triumph. It is confessed that Tillotson went no where to comply with his part of the contract, and I am rather inclined to believe the gentleman was equally negligent, for he never informed him of the result of his enquiries.

Thus the case stood until the day of the caucus when Tillotson came to the determination of making some enquiry—he resolved to call upon Mr. Carter to ascertain whether or not he designed to run as a candidate—his reply was, that many of his friends had solicited him to do so, but he had not determined—Tillotson stated to him that he should like to know, as it would regulate his own conduct—Mr. Carter observed he would consult some of his friends and let him know—he done so, and informed him that he should not be one, consequently, Tillotson took it for granted that the fact was now reduced to a moral certainty that he could out poll Carter as he was no Candidate. He then went to this young aspirant to inform him of the result, and reminded him of the contract, and you may rest assured there was a small touch of the quivers upon his lips—he was astounded and knew not what to say, but at last he broke forth, and observed he could not then think of declining for fear of its having a tendency to injure the feelings of his friends. Tillotson then informed his own friends of the result, and they were determined to run him at all hazards; to which he objected, being conscious that he did not stand upon equal grounds. The caucus, however, took place, and before the close of the scene, they took the alarm, and searched the town over and brought out all both Democrats and Federalists which secured his nomination. While the judges were counting out tickets, there was a gentleman residing not far from Denton, standing by their side receiving tickets and throwing them into the box, and the Judges paying no attention to it. And it is also stated that some individuals voted for him three or four times. I ask the gentleman if this was fair play? Was it political honesty? As it terminated in his favour, no doubt he would answer in the affirmative.

Well, it seems the gentleman was then desirous to receive the support of the Federalists; now let us see what kind of friendly feeling he had for them last year. When there was another Caucus about to take place the gentleman still ambitious, up to the hub, with others of the same description, made an attempt to feel the pulse of Federalists, but finding it not to vibrate favourable to his use, came to the determination at once to bar them from a right to vote, but in despite of all his ingenuity, he met with his final doom, to rise no more. Feeling himself wonderfully chagrined at his defeat, his whole cry was foul play, until immediately before the election, when he hypocritically professed to be the friend of his opponent in the Caucus

Now let us see how the gentleman comes on at the present time. He still labours under the itching desire to cross the bay, but he cannot touch *caucus*—he has not forgotten last year—he now makes a bold set against the right of the people to assemble in their respective election districts to select a committee clothed with power to nominate four candidates friendly to the Administration to run for the next General Assembly. Why, I ask, has the gentleman so suddenly turned a complete summerset and become an anti-caucus man, and objects to the delegation election being tested by the Presidential question? The facts are very obvious, for this "Red hot Jackson Man" is well assured that there are a large majority of Administration men in this County who are not desirous to be represented by these red hot youths who have but a little while left their mothers'

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