for he is yet in the field, and lives: rin, for my heart burns and faints." Black John without speaking, shook the leg out of the brogue, and hasted to bring water, to get the wished for intelligence. Stooping to dip the bloody brogue in the little stream, "M'Alph—hooch!" he cried, and splashed lifeless in the water, which in a moment ran thick with his blood. "Ha!" cried Calum Dhu, for it was he again; "clap your hand behin"; that's the last arrow shot by the arm that sent those which came not out where they went in."

From the New York Commercial.

MR. ADAMS' VALEDICTORY.

A meeting of the citizens of New Jersey from the counties of Essex and Middlesex, friendly to the late adminstration, was held on the 4th of March, with the view of paying a tribute of respect to the late President and Members of his Cabinet. A committee was appointed to draft letters to Messrs. Adams, Clay and Southard, expressive of the high sense entertained by the meeting of the value of their public services, and the regret felt for their being lost to the country. The committee reported letters, which were approved and forwarded to the above mentioned gentlemen. Below will be found the letter to Mr. Adams and his reply.

Apart from the interest which it derives from its matter, and the occasion which has called it forth, the reply of Mr. Adams will unless we grossly err, be considered, for its mere style and dignified eloquence, a production of extraordinary merit. We should be inclined to rank it first among his compositions of a similar character. With the energy of truth, and the same discriminating judgment which led him to select his ministers he has sketched their political characters and enumerated their public services. Their honest opponents will confess the justice of the picture, and admit that it presents a constellation of talent, such as rarely clusters around the executive power of a nation; and such, as it is to be feared, will not soon again illuminate the councils of our own government.

And now that the ends of those are answered, who brought forward the charge of bargain and corruption, and strove to support it by imaginary letters and witnesses not entitled to credit—still re-echoing the same clamour as one forgery after another was exposed, and one respectable citizen after another, on being referred to for evidence; denied that any existed—now we ask, when their object is accomplished, will not the honest political enemies of Mr. Adams believe him, when he affirms before God and his country, that he selected Henry Clay, as secretary of state, solely on account of his public services and pre-eminent ability?

We are exceedingly glad that the patriotic address of the citizens of N. Jersey has called forth this reply, which is certainly one of the most valuable documents which belong to our national history. To that history, Mr. Adams refers, for a vindication of his pure and upright administration; and it will do him justice, long after the present generation shall have slept with their fathers, and their intrigues, cabals and political slanders shall have been buried in eternal oblivion. Meantime we not only coincide with Mr. Adams in hoping, but feel almost warranted in believing, that the distinguished statesmen who surrounded him, and who have been displaced by the new order of affairs, have only retired from public service for a season to return to it with increased lustre, and with the full confidence of the people.

To John Quincy Adams late President of the United States.

SIR—A number of your fellow citizens of the counties of Essex and Middlesex, in the state of New Jersy, grateful for your past services to the Republic, and believing that the purest motives and most patriotic principles have governed your conduct through a long course of public life, cannot consent to let you pass into retirement without some public expression of the kind feelings they entertain towards you, and the hope that the evening of your days may be passed in the enjoyment of that tranquility which is only the lot of the good; and that you may continue to witness your country in the possession of that rational liberty, and that prosperity, public and private, which yourself and your father, in conjunction with a numerous band of patriots and sages have contributed so greatly to establish.

In thus conveying to you, our assurances of respect, and our regret that you could not have been continued in office another term, we beg leave to say that our approbation extends equally to all your Cabinet officers. In them we had entire confidence, and much regret that our country must loose the services of such able and patriotic citizens.

Although we regret on account of the Republic that you could not continue in the presidential office another term, yet no doubt, an exemption from the cares of office, and the enjoyment of the tranquility of private life, are infinitely desirable. We regret, too, the manner in which the change has been effected as boding no good either to the well government or duration of the Republic. May Heaven in mercy avert anticipated evils!

In thus expressing our regret that you have not been continued in office another term, and our regret, at the manner in which the change has been effected; we would not be understood as condemning the Administration of General Jackson, before it has commenced: on the contrary we know we best express your sentiments and reciprocate your feelings when we say, we hope his administration will disappoint all our fears, and realize more than the best hopes of his friends, and that every means of promoting our national prosperity and glory, every means of increasing and securing individual happiness and comfort, within the constitutional power of the President, will be put in requisition by him.

With the best wishes for your individual happiness and that of your family we beg leave respectfully to subscribe ourselves. Your fellow citizens.

ROBERT LEE,
J. C. GARTHWAITE,
JOHN SHOTWELL. } Committee.

Rahway, N. J. March 4th 1829.

Messrs. Robert Lee, Jeremiah C. Garthwaite, and John Shotwell, a Committee of a numerous meeting of citizens of Essex and Middlesex, in New Jersey.

FELLOW CITIZENS—I have received your very kind letter of the 4th inst. written in behalf of the citizens whose committee you are, and tender to you and to them my grateful thanks for the sentiments you have been pleased to express with regard to myself and to the citizens associated with me, in the late administration of the general government. The letters to Mr. Clay and Mr. Southard, enclosed in yours to me, have been delivered to them.

In a free Republic, the first wish of every man, invested with a public trust, should be, by the faithful discharge of his duty to his constituents, to deserve, and the second to obtain, their approbation. For the first depending as it does upon his own will, he is responsible to God and his country. For the second, depending as it does upon the will of others, he can be no farther responsible than by the performance of his duties. As the re-election of a President of the Untied States, after one term of service, is the only manifestation of public opinion, by which the approbation of his fellow citizens, upon his services can be ascertained it is an object of laudable ambition & of blameless desire. If it cannot be obtained by public service alone, the duty of the servant who has thus failed to obtain the approbation of his masters is cheerfully to acquiesce in that expression of their will by which it is denied; and calmly to await that final judgment upon his public labors and aspirations which speaks in the impartial voice of after ages.

In the recent expression of the will of the people of the Union, with regard to the general Administration, it has been consolatory to me to observe the large & respectable portion of them, who, though not composing a majority of the whole, yet comprised upwards of half a million of suffrages, and proclaimed by those suffrages their approbation of my humble but faithful efforts to serve my country. It has been peculiarly grateful to me to perceive, that the support of those who had extended to me their confidence in advance, has in a very few instances been withdrawn while that of whole states which had judged less favorable before has been generously yielded to me now. Of these, New Jersey herself is one; and permit me to avail myself of this occasion to extend to the whole of her pure, unsophisticated truly Republican and intelligent population, my heart felt thanks for that support. Let me add, that in one of her native sons, I have found as an assistant in the arduous duties of my station, a man with a heart as pure as it is given to human nature to possess; with a mind capable of those conceptions which lead nations to the paths of glory, with a promptitude and energy of action, which disappointment cannot discourage, nor the infirmities of disease depress. The navy of this Union will remember him long.—Nor is it, I trust within the compass of political vicissitudes, to withhold him long from participation in the highest councils of our country. I need not say it is one of those to whom your enclosed letters were addressed.

The other is equally worthy of the honor in which you have associated him with me by your letter. Upon him the foulest slanders have been showered —Long known and appreciated as successively a member of both houses of your National Legislature, as the unrivalled speaker, and at the same time most efficient leader of debates in one of them; as an able and successful negotiator for your interests, in war and in peace, with foreign powers, and as a powerful candidate for the highest of your trust —The department of State itself was a station which, by its bestowal could confer neither profit nor honor upon him; but upon which he has shed unfading honor by the manner in which he has discharged its duties. Prejudice and passion have charged him with obtaining that office by bargain and corruption. Before you, my fellow-citizens, in the presence of our country and of Heaven, I pronounce that charge totally unfounded. This tribute of Justice is due from me to him, and I seize with pleasure the opportunity afforded me by your letter of discharging the obligation.

Of my motives for tendering to him the Department of State when I did, let that man who questions them come forward. Let him look round among the Statesmen and Legislators of this nation and of that day. Let him then select and name the man whom by his preeminent talents by his splendid services, by his ardent patriotism, by his all embracing public spirit, by his fervid eloquence in behalf of the rights and liberties of mankind, by his long experience in the affairs of the Union, foreign and domestic, a President of the United States, intent only upon the honor and welfare of his country ought to have preferred to Henry Clay. Let him name the man and then judge you, my fellow citizens, of my motives.

Nor can I pass over this opportunity, without offering a congenial tribute of justice and of gratitude to those other eminent and virtuous citizens who have been united with me in the performance of my painful, but I will not say thankless, labors. I took not one of them from the circle, though I leave every one of them among the dearest of my personal friends. Amidst all the difficulties discouragements, and troubles which have attended my administration, it has been a never failing source of consolation to me, that its internal harmony has been more perfect than that of any other administration, which this country has ever witnessed.

Of the qualifications of the Secretary of the Treasury, let his annual reports upon the finances, compared with those of all his predecessors, let the payment of thirty-three millions of the public debt, during the four years of his agency; let his indefatigable industry and assiduity in the discharge of all the duties of an office, burthened with them almost beyond the ability of human endurance; let the urbanity of his manners and the courtesy of his deportment to the innumerable claimants upon the Treasury, who have approached him in the successive years through which, but for the intervention of disease, he has been absent from his office not a single day;—let these be the decisive tests. Descended from parents of whose character, both public and private, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey have equal reason to be proud, well has he sustained and does sustain the honor of his name. His services and his friendship to me, have been inestimable, and in parting from him I confidently trust that his future services will not be lost to the sagacity of his native State, or of the Union.

In the Department of War alone, did a change take place of the person at its head, during the progress of my administration. It was at first conferred upon a citizen of Virginia, long possessed of the highest confidence of that great and honorable Commonwealth. Her Governor, in the days of danger and of invasion, during the late war, her Senator at the time when I invited him to preside over that department. He had been a warm supporter of one of my competitors at the election; but his opposition to me had been that of a liberal and honourable mind. His fulfilment of the duties of the Department fully justified the confidence I had reposed in him; and he recently left it only for the most important of our missions abroad, in which he is now ably and faithfully maintaining the honor & interest of our country.

His successor was a citizen of New York, also highly distinguished by the honors of his native State and of the Union; one of the members of that Congress which vindicated the traduced honor and spirit of the nation, by the declaration of war, in 1812; one of the warriors whose gallant achievments during the war, has been recorded in the solemn legislative thanks of his country; since entrusted with an arduous commission for the settlement of her boundaries, and, when invited by me to a share in the councils of the Union, a member of the Legislature of New York. His services in the Department of War have also been satisfactory and effective, and he leaves to his successor an official reputation which it will be praise enough to him to maintain unimpaired.

The Attorney General was also an adopted citizen of Virginia, not less distinguished by the classical elegance of his taste in literature, than by his profound learning in the laws, and his commanding eloquence at the Bar.

The biographer of Patrick Henry; the painter of manners and instructor of Morals; at an early period of his life, appointed and commissioned by my predecessor, I deemed myself and the country fortunate by his continuance in the same capacity during my term of service. Educated and inclining to a rigorous construction of the extent of constitutional power, his professional advice has been the more readily confided in by me, as its tendencies always were rather to the limitation than to the enlargement of its exercise; for in the whole course of my Administration, I have deemed it safer to abstain from the use of any questionable authority, than to hazard the encroachment of power, by assuming, unnecessarily, the decision of disputed points.

Such, fellow citizens, have been the associates of my official duties in the conduct of my administration. Unable to bestow upon them any other reward for their faithful and zealous service to their country than this testimonial of my gratitude and esteem, it is with a pleasure, not inferior to that which I receive from your friendly estimate of my own endeavors, that I shall cherish the assurance of your approbation extended to them.

With regard to those apprehensions of future evil which your solicitude for the welfare of our country has inspired, in looking forward to the administration of my successor, it becomes me perhaps only to say, that I hope they may prove unfounded. To a President of the United States the favor of the people is an instrument of beneficent power, more potent than an imperial sceptre. But it is in the fortunes of nations, and especially in the improvement of their condition, that the history of their benefactors must be traced —It is in the ages of posterity this history must be read If in the reform of abuses which have escaped the vigilance of my observation, the President of the United States shall introduce none of deeper consequence and of more alarming magnitude, I shall, myself be ready to mingle in the voice of gratulation at the deeper penetration or more efficient energy which shall discern the latent defect and apply the corrective remedy. Should the promise of reform itself be wasted upon trifles, undiscernable to the eye of posterity, or be spent upon the palpitations of heart between the incumbent and the expectant of official emoluments, the nation will enjoy little benefit and suffer little injury, by the change. That is not a plant, the root of which will strike to the centre, or the stem of which will ascend to the skies. With you, my countrymen, I am disposed to hope and pray for the best, to extend to the administration every reasonable indulgence which they may need; and to give them credit for every good deed they may perform for the promotion of the general welfare.

Accept gentlemen, for yourselves and those whom you represent, the respectful salutations of your friend and fellow citizen,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Washington, 11th March, 1829.

[For the Easton Gazette.]

Mr. Graham,

I have seen notice taken in your paper of one called the Free Trade Advocate, published in Philadelphia, which is said to uphold the doctrines of free trade, and to oppose high duties, and of course to disapprove of our present Tariff. Now Sir I, like very many others, only desire that that course of policy should be pursued by our Government which is wisest and best for all—and proper information is absolutely necessary for every man before he can determine what that wisest and best policy is. I have been always opposed to our excessive tariff and have had much altercation with one or two of my neighbours, who from as good motives as I am moved by, are rather friendly to the Tariff and seem to think that it will turn out to good. I find that the chief arguments relied on for the support of the tariff and to resist the opposition to it are the same with all, and they are so much alike in all respects in the mouths of all, that I have asked, whence these views were taken, and have been uniformly answered either from Niles' Register, Mathew Carey's Numbers, or Congress speeches, or from all.

I do not except to these as ordinary sources of information at all, for indeed they are almost all the sources of information in behalf of the Tariff that are open to ordinary men—but as the probability is that those who read these, read little or nothing on the other side of the question against the policy of the Tariff, it is impossible that they should be as capable of deciding on that important question by reading only on one side as by reading and reflecting on both sides. My object then is Sir, to state certain prominent points used in behalf of the Tariff, to ask you to forward them to the Editor of the Free Trade Advocate, who I hear is a very able man, and to get his views upon them, and then Sir to do your poor subscribers, who are not able to subscribe for two papers, the favour to publish them in your paper that we may all have a chance to understand this great question.

In behalf of the Tariff then it is said, "That it does not injure the revenue, the trade or commerce of the country, and of course that it will not affect the Navy, because the Treasury returns have stated a progressive improvement in each."

"That foreign trade is precarious, subject always to changes from the caprice, interest, or injustice of Foreign states, & is therefore not safe to rely on."

"That the state of the world shows that agriculture is over done, and that the more you encourage and force up manufactories in this country, the more persons you draw off from agricultural labour and turn to manufacturing labour, by which they become consumers of agricultural products and cease to be producers."

"That a Home Market is our only safe reliance, and that the greater the encouragement of manufactures in our country, the greater will be the increase of that home market—and thus by augmenting manufactories you will so augment the consumption of the country, as to lessen the inequality in the home market between the supply and the demand so much, as very considerably to raise the price"—and as this is the most flattering position made by the friends of the tariff, and is one most calculated to catch the public attention, it is all important that we should be correctly informed upon this point, and that it should be fairly stated, freed from all deception or false light.

I will not trouble you with more at this time—but if it is agreeable to the Editor of the Free Trade Advocate and to you Mr. Graham to have these questions put in this way, it will be very useful to us who are not able to subscribe for the Free Trade Advocate, which I wish we could do—and if Sir at any time I may put a question that has been treated only by the Free Trade Advocate, you would confer an obligation by re-publishing it at once and save him further trouble.

A. B.

[For the Easton Gazette.]

INFANT SCHOOLS.

Mr. Graham,

The subject of these useful Institutions has been but lately considered in this country. In Europe, and especially in the British Dominions, they have prevailed for Centuries in a limited manner: of late years associations have been formed by individuals of wealth and power for extending their benefits to the poorer classes. In Philadelphia, New York, and probably in other Cities, they have been now adopted under the patronage of benevolent Societies, and are engaging a large share of the attention of their Citizens. But great good may be promoted by setting up Schools of that kind even without the advantage of Public care; and I derive considerable satisfaction from the fact that such an Institution has been commenced in Easton. They ought to be encouraged in every City, Town, & Village in the United States; and would be as essentially instrumental in founding the Morals and laying the germs of Education in the tender minds of Children as the best systems of Primary Schools which the zeal of certain Individuals, or the desire of popularity, has hitherto suggested.

These infant Institutions are calculated for the care, safe-keeping, and instruction of little Boys and Girls from the age of two to six and seven years. During these periods they are committed to the Superintendance of a Matron or Mistress of exemplary conduct, qualified by her knowledge and disposition to govern her little pupils, to familiarize them to the use of the primer, and by gentle degress to teach them the form and sound of Letters: In progression, she teaches them to read and write; and, according to the growth and strength of their understanding, she instills into their minds the nature of good and evil, and impresses the value of the one, and the impropriety of the other.—During the same periods, the Children are kept from the streets and from mischief, and, as the saying is, "out of harm's way:" They are prevented from running into noisy associations, which, though the parties may be only employed in pastimes of play, are too frequently indecent, and productive of vicious and dangerous courses: In their confinement at School they soon become satisfied; and though treated with indulgence they are easily induced to feel a proper sense of obedience: As they proceed in learning their little lessons, they are formed into convenient classes, and a pleasant emulation even in early years is felt to keep, or reach the head of them: Good habits of attention and moral behaviour are thus acquired; and if carried and preserved in the next Grade of Education will probably influence their conduct during the remainder of their lives.

If such shall be the effects of these Institutions upon the children, how agreeably must they not also affect the minds and affairs of their parents? They perceive no uneasiness from their absence, for they know they are in a situation where accidents or dangers will not befall them: They, or their domestics, continue occupied in the employments of the family, some of whom would, otherwise, be engaged in attending or watching the children; and these employments are pursued without interruption by their noise, rudeness, or perpetual wants: They enjoy satisfaction also from the belief that their children may receive habits and rudiments of knowledge, which will facilitate their progress as they advance in years.

In all towns and villages, in which such Institutions should be established, it ought not to be doubted that a suitable number of respectable persons may be found sufficiently qualified to perform the kindly office of Mistresses to these little children, and whose circumstances may probably need the compensation to which their services would be entitled. It may be presumed that the price of tuition would be reasonable; and if so, the parents, who can afford to pay it, must be blind to their own comfort and to the welfare of their children, if they neglect or decline to place them in such a Seminary.

But, in sad reality, many parents have not the means of paying even the small compensation required for this purpose: And yet it is necessary, perhaps most necessary, for the peace and security of the Community that the children of such parents should be provided for, and instructed in better morals and habits than those to which they are too often exposed in their immediate neighbourhoods. A provision of this kind makes essentially a proper claim upon the public bounty; and until such provision be made, the engagement of a Mistress for such children by the aid of individual contributions, or by the agency of patriotic Societies, would deserve the appellation of a noble charity; and commemorated would be those, who would have the goodness to promote it.

In the country, at a distance from towns or villages, such Institutions are scarcely practicable, and in some respects less necessary: The families are too much dispersed; and children of those ages are generally confined to their farms or dwellings, and seldom associate with the children of other parents. They are therefore free from those dangers and examples which are common in denser settlements: and though they are deprived of the instruction and advantages which these little Seminaries furnish, the employments of Agriculture and conversations in relation to them and mere domestic concerns, so far as they can see and understand them, tend more to make good impressions than bad ones on their tender minds. So that, on the score of morals, there is less to be apprehended from the future conduct of children thus situated than from that of those who are born and raised amidst the vices and dissipations too often prevalent in populous communities.

The observations contained in this performance are seriously and earnestly recommended to the friends of the rising generation. They are probably too much detailed; but the novelty of the design to many readers, and its real importance, appeared to require a suggestion of particulars which, with regard to a more familiar subject, would have been unnecessary.

NOTA BENE.

Talbot co. 10th April, 1829.

[For the Easton Gazette.]

MY DEAR SIR:

I have regarded with much anxiety the distracted state into which the public mind has been thrown for some time past upon the subject of religion. We may wish indeed on many accounts that such an excitement had not taken place; and yet there are others, which would lead us to believe on the whole, that the circumstance is not to be looked upon as unfortunate. Even a hightened state of feeling is better than one senseless and lethargick; and I rather think it is an easier thing to lead persons in the right way when wide awake, than to rouse them from a sleep of almost total insensibility

At a period like the present, different opinions must of course prevail upon fundamental points in religion; for if it were not so, there would be no excitement such as we have alluded to, and the general harmony of sentiment would remain undisturbed. And such being the case, these controverted points may with propriety be discussed, provided, writers will be careful to preserve that mildness, which is one of the true marks of a christian spirit, and that respect for the opinions of others, to which a membership in the same community entitles them. I proceed then to give you my ideas of conversion, and of the manner in which it is produced This you have requested, and I will do it as briefly as possible.

1. *What is Conversion?* In its most general sense, Conversion means a change from one state into another, which has no connexion with the preceding; a relinquishment of that state, which for a time was believed to be a good one, for another, which some reason or other has induced the belief of being better. It is a word derived from the Latin language, and means according to that language, "being brought over," not, however, forcibly and against one's will, but voluntarily, the mind having become conscious of the error in which it had previously been. To illustrate this, I will apply it to three different classes of persons.—Thus first of all it may be used in the case of a heathen, who renounces idolatry, and embraces the christian religion; and then it is said of him, he has been converted from an idolatrous, to a christian state.

2. The term may also be applied to persons, who have already embraced the Gospel, but are christians only in name; whenever those persons are brought, through the grace of the Holy Spirit, to a deep conviction of the sinfulness of their former course of life & to a positive determination of acting up in future, to the principles & commands, of the christian religion. Here then we find another kind of conversion from that, of which we have just been speaking. In the first case the term was employed to signify a person's leaving one state for another, or one religion for another religion—for idolatry is as much the religion of the heathen, as christianity is of the christian. But in the second instance no such change—namely from one religion to another, is had in view, but a change of life more in conformity with the principles of that religion, which, he already holds, and professes. Thus of two persons professing to be christians, the one may be much more so than the other as the one may be nominally so, only, the other so in practice, exhibiting in his life the fruits of his belief But a question may here arise, if the persons of this second class were ever at any time christians?—And here keeping out of view entirely a mere speculative belief of christianity, in which case a man can only be called a christian, as contrasted with a Mahomedan or Hindo, inasmuch as he does no more than receive the one doctrine as better established by evidence than the other, I say they were but in name only. Regarding them as persons, who had been baptized, the sacred rite of Baptism had given them the privilege of calling themselves christians. Such is the very object of Baptism, to bring men out of the world into the christian church & to place them in the way of obtaining the blessings of salvation. For it appears to me that in a country where the christian religion is preached and known, our blessed Lord acknowledges none as a part of his flock, except those, who "believe and are baptized."*

3d. But besides these two classes of persons of which we have spoken, there is another to which conversion may be applied namely the class of moral men. Mere moral men, to place them in the fairest light, are those, who are kind, and benevolent in their actions, who discharge many of the duties of common life, such as rendering assistance in the propagation of the Gospel, relieving the wants of the poor, and afflicted, administering comfort to the sick, and needy; doing to others, as they would they should do unto them, and acting always with perfect honesty, and uprightness; yet nevertheless, doing all this not from any love of God, or feeling of religion, but from some feeling of sympathy or to win the applause of those around them, or to get along smoothly through life, and preserve a reputation without spot, or blemish among men These indeed are mere moral men, who, notwithstanding they have committed no open crime, and their lives appear to be a continued series of good acts, yet live in the neglect of many duties which have respect unto God, and their fellow creatures. And how different are such from the pious man spoken of in scripture, who does all that they do, but without any motive of self interest; his motives being solely the love of God, and the fear, which he has of him: who strives to obtain his approbation and praise, and not that of men, who puts his whole confidence in him, and looks to him alone for acceptance —Now when the moral man through the operations of Divine Grace, has attained to this degree of knowledge, when he looks upon the actions of his past life, though apparently so good and perfect, as nothing worth, they having been done without any motive, which could sanctify them, when he is ready to disclaim all that he has done; even admitting the true motives to be the ground work, and to acknowledge every service as imperfect, and himself at best but an unprofitable creature, and only to be saved through the blood of the blessed Jesus; when I say his mind has undergone such a thorough change through the illuminating and softening influences of the Holy Spirit, as to be made deeply sensible of all this, and he hence forward resolves to walk according to this holy obedience, and rule of faith; then indeed he may be said to be converted. And this is what

*See Marks Gospel, ch. 16. v. 16.

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