then, heavier than the fabled Atlas has to bear. The world will tell us he is a model of human wisdom; but if this be wisdom, why build walls to confine lunatics? Who is there so frantic among us as to sacrifice every enjoyment of life with the vain hope of attaining that which, when attained, he will be insensible to, and incapable of enjoying! The world is mad, since wisdom itself is madness."

'The world is mad; the world is mad!' shouted forth his auditors, and the exclamation was re-echoed from different parts of the yard.

"Behold that young mother, watching by the cradle that contains her infant child. It is midnight, and not a soul is near her. She bends over him gazes on his dimpled cheeks, and kisses his ruby lips, while tears of anguish flow from her eyes, languid for want of sleep. It is midnight, and her head has not yet reposed upon her pillow. She has trimmed the lamp to guide the stray one to his home, but it is useless, for the morning sun will rise before he leaves the scene of his heartless debauchery. And yet she clings with the fervency of pure affection to him who has deserted her and her little babe, who has trodden on her heart, and leaves her to want, suffering and shame. It is written. 'If thine eye offend thee pluck it out' & though he is dearer to her than her eyes, why tamper with a diseased member, that is incurable,' &, if not lopped off, must bring her to an untimely grave. The scene is changed. Behold her now. She is still alone in the chamber. Her face is bent down to her lap and buried in her hands. She is still weeping. What is it that lies stretched on the bed beside her? It is the bud of beauty that lately he sprinkled with her tears, now as pale as the lily of the vall y and as senseless as the clod of the valley too. Weep not, thou stricken one, for no refreshing shower will call the bloss m forth again. It is dead, and she mourns her loss in the bitterness of soul—but wherefore should she weep? The child has gone to bliss; it would have been reared in misery and shame; it has died unspotted and in innocence, and yet she mourns that it was not reserved for a life of pollution and a death of guilt. She is mad, for rather should her lips pour forth the song of rejoicing that the innocent has been removed, before it entered upon the guilty path of its father, or tasted of the bitter cup that its mother has quaffed to the very dregs. But say that fortune had strewed its path with flowers, its course had been as unruffled as the sunny stream that seeks the waste of waters, and its death, the death of the righteous. What then? Is there any enjoyment in life to compensate for the misery even the most prosperous are doomed to endure; any knowledge that will repay for a knowledge of the human race! Blessed are ye who die in ignorance of your fellow mortals, since the good that flows from the purer sources of the human heart is but as a drop compared with the streams poured forth by the corrupted fountains; and ye who are saved from this knowledge, are as the husbandman who enjoys the harvest without having toiled in the sun. And yet they who have escaped from a scene of selfishness and ingratitude; who are removed from a state of persecution and suffering, whose spirits return to His presence as pure and unspotted as when he formed them are mourned as though they had lost instead of having gained a world. The world is mad the world is mad!" The preacher ceased, and his auditors shouted forth his last words. They were re-echoed from distant parts of the yard, and even in the cells, amid clanking of chains might be heard the exclamation, "The world is mad! The world is mad!" I hurried away, glad to escape from the wild scene to the bustle of society—a change from one scene of madness to another. I have since often reflected on the words of the maniac and am more than half inclined to believe that I heard the plain truth spoken within the walls of bedlam.

R. P. S.

From the Washington Correspondent of the U. S. Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2, 1829.

"Dear Sir—The return of the President yesterday from the Rip Raps, in an improved state of health, has quieted the immediate apprehensions of some of his political friends, and has disappointed the calculations of others, who are only his political friends from motives of expediency. It may not be known at a distance, but those on the spot are well aware of the fact, that during the severest of the paroxysms to which General Jackson has been subjected, there are individuals in office who were anxiously looking out for news, & as soon as it was obtained were busy in preparing bulletins for transmission to the south. It is to be presumed that the tone of these bulletins did not become more gloomy as the nature of the intelligence received was more melancholy; but rather that in such cases there was a greater degree of sprightliness in the communications; while, as the prospect of a change became more remote, they assumed a more sombre cast. So much, perhaps, was necessary for me to state, in order to illustrate the expression that the improved health of the President has disappointed the calculations of some who rank among his political friends.—As the editor of the National Gazette is shocked at the rudeness of these references to the condition of the President's health in order to restore his good temper, we will inform him that, for the present, there will be no longer an engrossing of the public mind by this subject, and that his columns may again, dull and abusive as they have become, stand a chance of being read, if the people should feel any disposition to read them. As it is now industriously propagated that the health of Gen. Jackson is completely restored the speculations of rude writers upon his condition, will not any longer endanger it and those whose hopes of elevation depend on his protracted life, may again indulge in visions of future power and emolument. It is a remarkable fact, yet not less true than remarkable, that when the President landed, although hundreds of our citizens had collected on the wharf for the purpose of seeing a steam boat launched, and were standing there when the Potomac, with Gen. Jackson on board came up, there was not a single audible gratulation which greeted him from the crowd. Two or three individuals, office holders or office hunters, went up to him to pay their respects, but among the residue a stubborn silence prevailed. I do not know that it has been much the practice in this country, to receive the President with acclamations; but as General Jackson is said to be the people's President, and that he takes every cue from the voice of the people, and as he has been sick, it was not very unreasonable to expect the voice of the people would express something like gladness at his return and his improved appearance.

"The report that the Free Trade Advocate is to be removed to this city and that its editor proposes to enlarge the scope of his paper, has revived here the expectation that the administration are about to abstract a portion of their countenance and support from the telegraph. The entire unfitness of the latter for a government paper at any time, and its notorious and peculiar unfitness at a time when the constant and severe examination of the measures of the cabinet, which must be anticipated, will require a more than ordinary degree of talent in their official defender, has long been admitted by the intelligent of the Jackson party who have kept their judgment free. An administration cannot be sustained by the unmeasured abuse of those who oppose it; and the talents of the editor of the Telegraph do not take any wider range. He has recently received some severe rebukes from members of the administration, particularly on the subject of Col. M'Kenney's visit to N. York at the request of the Indian board in that city. The Telegraph boldly asserted that Col. M'Kenney had been hoaxing the board, and had received no authority to act from the government. Mr. Berrien is understood to have expressed his unqualified disapprobation of the course of the Telegraph; and as it relates to this particular case, he is said to have sent for the editor, and pretty sharply rebuked him for his ignorance and audacity closing with a demand that he should retract his statement. The recantation was accordingly published on the day after the interview; and the board at New York are now able to form a pretty accurate estimate of the extent of the information possessed by this man, and of his standing even with the members of the administration who are, for the present, obliged to use him as the organ of their official communications.

REFORM.

It will be seen by the communication of our correspondent Republican, that John Catts has been appointed Postmaster in Dover vice Agustus M. Schee, removed. For the character and pretentions of Mr. Catts and the propriety of the appointment, we refer to Republican. Every Postmaster in this State, who was opposed to Gen. Jackson, has now we believe been swept overboard. Ten in Sussex, five in Kent, and one in this county—sixteen in all, being about one half of all the postmasters in the State—the other moiety consisted of open and avowed friends of Gen. Jackson who were permitted by Mr. Adams to retain their offices. Among the benefits derived from modern reform which pursues its reckless career regardless alike of the public will and of the public interest and convenience is the fact, that two of the Post offices in this State, Dagsborough and Bridgeville, are now left without incumbents.—[Del. Jour.

John Catts has been appointed Postmaster in Dover in place of Augustus M. Schee, removed.

This is the last of the Mohicans. The state of Delaware has now been punished to the extent of President Jackson's power, for having dared to oppose his election. Not a Postmaster remains who had the independence to prefer another to him in the presidential canvass, and to avow such preference. All such have felt the vengeful power of our magnanimous president. In the first effusion of his wrath ten postmasetrs were sacrificed at a blow; in Kent the work progressed more slowly, but not the less surely, five there have been added to the list of the proscribed. And what is the apology for these changes! They are all made under the name of reform; but it is not pretended that the late incumbents were unfaithful or incompetent; that either the interests or the convenience of the citizens has been advanced by the change in any instance nor that any of the new officers possessed in a greater degree, the confidence of their fellow citizens.—In several instances it is believed that the reverse of this is true. In Bridgeville the person appointed in the place of Dr. Carey, after many ineffectual efforts to obtain security was constrained to join the inhabitants of that place in an address to the Postmaster General requesting him to continue Dr. Carey. The commission so lately taken from him was accordingly again presented to that gentleman, and by him indignantly rejected. There is therefore a vacancy in the office at Dagsborough in consequence of the incompetency of the person appointed So far then, nothing is gained by these changes and in reference to the change at Dover it is confidently asserted that, if either capacity for the discharge of his official duties, or a regard to the wishes of the inhabitants of that town had been the test of Mr. Catts, pretentions, he could never have succeeded. It is true these changes are of but little consequence: they may produce some temporary inconvenience and some little annoyance from official blunder.— ☞*Republican.*

North Carolina.—Lewis Williams has been re-elected a Representative to Congress, after a violent struggle to put him out, by a majority of 402 votes over Samuel King, the Administration (Jackson) candidate.—*Norfolk Herald.*

HARD CASE.—From the following extract from the Western Reserve (Ohio) Chronicle, it would appear that a certain portion of Trumbull County in that State is likely to be deprived of a Post Office because there is no Jackson resident to be found to fill the situation of Postmaster. Perhaps New York and Baltimore might spare a few of the aliens, whose suffrages turned the scale in those cities in favour of General Jackson, for such cases. They are as much entitled to their reward as the other partisans of General Jackson, and their services will not be required again till the fall of 1832, by which time new importations will have arrived. As the Editor of the Chronicle and his correspondent give a fair description of Trumbull County, it is to be hoped that some Jackson man may be found willing to change his place of habitation, for the honor and emolument of the vacant office.—*Nat. Journal.*

From the Western Reserve Chronicle.

We commend to the notice of our readers and all concerned, the following communication. If there are any persons in our neighbourhood of the description we think they will not fail to accept the reward offered by our correspondent.—We can bear testimomy to the truth of the statement made by "A Citizen of Hartford," that the situation, at the centre of that township is pleasant and healthful; and we will further add, for the information of persons at a distance, who may think of going to that place, that the society is good, and that whoever accepts the offer will find himself located among a sober, industrious, and well informed people. We will not say this is the reason why there are so few Jackson men—the reader must draw his own conclusion.

Messrs. Hapgood and Crowell—I wish to make known to your readers, through the medium of your paper, that any one of them who has distinguished himself in promoting the election of our present chief magistrate, and has been disappointed in receiving the expected reward for the same, that there yet remains a chance of his being accomodated on condition of his removing immediately to the centre of our township. Our former postmaster having removed some distance from the place of keeping the post office considered it his duty to resign; which he did and in conjunction with a number of his fellow citizens, recommended his deputy who for a long time, has been the efficient postmaster as a suitable person to succeed him. Some of our worthy citizens have been a good deal puzzled to account for the delay of the expected commission. But as the petitioners did not certify that the gentleman nominated was a true devotee of General Jackson we think the delay is at once accounted for.

This places us in rather an unpleasant dilemma, as every man in the immediate vicinity of the post office, and nearly all in the township have (according to the system of reform) rendered themselves ineligible to an office under the general government by voting for John Quincy Adams. Unless some thorough going Jacksonian will take pity on us and kindly locate himself amongst us we do not see but we will be under the necessity of doing without a postmaster. We feel confident, however, that some of your readers have been disappointed in not receiving their expected reward. and will be willing to submit to the trifling inconvenience of removing without delay to the centre of our township. The situation is pleasant and healthful; and as no qualifications will be required but a firm devotion to General Jackson and his measures, right or wrong we hope to be soon supplied.

A Citizen of Hartford, Trumbull Co. Ohio.

IMPORTANT.

New York, September 15.—Captain Clark, of the schooner Splendid, arrived here yesterday in 27 days from Vera Cruz informs that five days after the landing of the Spanish troops from Havana, they took possession of Tampico with an army of 1,500 men, without much bloodshed, although the garrison contained 400 men. Captain C. also informs, that the day previous to his sailing from Vera Cruz, General St. Anna, with an army of 15,000, marched from that place for Tampico, where no doubt, ere this, there has been some desperate fighting.

Captain Clark states that none of the Mexicans had joined the invading force. Our previous accounts averred that three or four hundred had joined Barradas, seduced by the defrayment of their arrearages of pay, and the bounty of a doubloon each man.

A proposition was negatived by the Mexican Congress to send home our minister Mr. Poinsett, for alleged interference in the politics of the country.

Gazette.

VERA CRUZ, August 15.

By letters from Tuspan received in this city, dated the 11th. inst. we learn positively that Gen. Santa Anna remained in that place with the expedition under his command, making every preparation to give the Spaniards a warm reception. The same letters say it was reported in Tuspan that the invaders of Cabo-rojo (Cape Roque) had gained some advantage over 150 or 200 citizens whose intrepidity carried them too rashly into the presence of the enemy. It is added however, that the Spaniards will very soon experience the vengeance of the Mexicans, as, in the immediate neigbourhood of that place, there were more than twelve thousand men, determined to conquer or die.

The paper of the 12th. gives a list of 14 expelled Spaniards, who have embarked in the expedition against Mexico.

PROCLAMATION

Of General Santa Anna, General-in-Chief of the Division of operation against the Spanish invaders, to the troops under his command:—

Soldiers! The Spanish expedition so often announced as preparing at Havanna for the invasion of our territory, has at length arrived; and these vile slaves of the greatest of despots have already dared to set their feet upon our soil at Cape Roque.

Obstinate in her purpose to reconquer this country, Spain has not ceased to provide the means for eventually accomplishing it; and this army, which now presents itself, is the vanguard of the great Expedition which she has prepared as the result of her arduous labours. It is the last attempt which will be made by that imbecile nation to deprive us of independence.

Soldiers! These perfidious men provoke us to an encounter. They will find, to their sorrow, that you do not shrink from this, but are already on the march to accept the challenge. They threaten you with death; but the sharp edge of your swords will infallibly cause *them* to perish by hundreds, and to bite the soil which they have dared to profane; insomuch that not an individual will remain to witness the destruction which their rash enterprise has merited.

My Friends! a delightful field of glory opens before us, in which we will gather new laurels. Valor and constancy; discipline, subordination and order. Such qualities as these cannot deceive us.—Always remember that you fight for *independence* and *liberty;* and let those dear names urge you to combat with double ardor, till the triumph is achieved. That it will be achieved who can doubt?

Soldiers! It is better to die—to die a thousand deaths, if possible,—than to suffer the hard yoke of oppression, which these tyrants seek to impose. *Independence* or *Death!* let it glitter on your standards; let it be the only sound which echoes through your camp; as it is and will be the motto of your General.

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

Heroic Vera Cruz, Aug 3, 1829.

MEXICO.—The following extract of a letter is published in the N. Y. Courier:

"MATANZAS, July 24, 1829.

The steamboat arrived here yesterday from New York, but met with a very warm reception from our batteries, as the people were daily expecting the Spanish fleet. Consequently, on the steamboat and a schooner appearing, they were supposed to be a part of the fleet, and a warm fire was immediately opened upon them, which drove them off. They then approached in front of the Blassos, where every preparation was made for war, and it was some time before the American Vice-consul could persuade them of their error."

"The Spaniards have actually landed at or near Tampico, and it is said that another division has also landed at Salta, a small town about 70 miles from here where all the soldiers from this place and the neighbouring towns have gone to give them battle.—They were all armed and mounted as cavalry, and with flags flying the motto of "*God and Liberty!*" made a fine and imposing display. You may expect shortly to receive accounts of a hard fought battle."

Extract of a letter, dated

NEW ORLEANS, August 22.

FROM MEXICO.—By the sloop Washington, just arrived from Brasos Santiago, where she left on the 12th. inst we have received the news that the Spanish troops had commenced landing on the 27th. of July, at Caso-Rojo, and had terminated on the 3d. of August. They took possession of a piece of cannon, at a short distance from Tampico, towards which the Mexican troops were directing themselves.

Two hundred Mexicans left Matamoros with two pieces of cannon for Tampico, where 3000 men were to assemble.

The news of the invasion did not cause the least sensation.

We received this news by a passenger that arrived on board of the Washington.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.—Captain Clark, of the schooner Splendid, arrived at the port of New York, in 27 days from Vera Cruz, informs that the Spanish troops, to the number of 1500, five days after landing, marched into Tampico, of which they took possession, there being only four hundred Mexican troops to oppose them in that quarter, but that Gen. Santa Anna, with 15,000 troops, left Vera Cruz two or three days before Capt. C. sailed, and marched for Tampico.—*Commodore Porter was under arrest at Mexico.*

The New York Post says that letters have been received from Doctor Boardman, who is the surgeon, friend and companion of Com. Porter, in Mexico, and no mention is made of his (Com. Porter's) arrest as was stated in the accounts received from Vera Cruz. They are residing in the family of Mr. Poinsett the American Minister, and their detention results from the embarrassments in the resources of the Government, which they have every reason to expect will be speedily removed.

[BY REQUEST]

From the Centreville Times.

To Mr. JOHN LEEDS KERR, Esq.

IN your usual gasconading style, in the outset of your hand bill, you attempt to denounce all "anonymous scribblers against you as utterers of *falsehoods.*" If by this mode of treating the expression of facts and opinions you expect to awe into silence, or to hush the deep toned sentiments that pervade the district against you, you will be egregiously at fault; & if persisted in you may call forth an epithet or two, that you will find it no easy matter to digest. That no other man in the district except yourself could be found with sufficient 'effrontery' to proclaim all the charges against you, en masse, *false* and unfounded, whilst upon the same paper you in as many words admit our most aggravated charges & labour through *five columns* of a long hand bill to obviate and explain away, will readily be admitted—Thus you convict yourself in your own hand bill, of that *falsehood* which you would fain saddle on others!—One charge against you was that you cautiously withheld the *publick* expression of your sentiments on all subjects of vital feeling and interest to the people, and you admit it by saying "you did communicate them to some of the leaders" of the party. Now these communications no doubt were made to leaders separate and alone, so that there could be no comparison between what you said to one with what you said to another. Was, this mode of conveying your sentiments designed or not, to shield you from being clearly and unequivocally understood? And if it was not, why not come out *publickly* and let every man judge *alike* of your sentiments! It is now obvious to every one that when you are compelled to make a feint of coming out with the decided expression of your sentiments (whether by anonymous scribdlers or others) you couple your commendation with such an insidious insinuation against the peculator, as leaves the doubting yet in doubt, whether you are yet decisive, and not disposed to cast a general censure on what you profess to commend.

You seem to rely much upon our omission to note particular votes or acts of yours in congress which are excepted to whilst consoling yourself with this reflection you seem to forget that a single article of ordinary length would not contain more than a bird's eye view of your intricate and devious course. It must for the same reason suffice for the present that we present only one or two '*specific*' points of objection, and when you shall have attempted a specific explanation of these we may perhaps find it not very inconvenient to trouble you with a few more—None we trust can be found more ready than we, to concur with you that members on the floor of congress ought to hold themselves above the low *abuse* and slang of electioneering against a presidential candidate, nor should he play the lawyer and oppose on grounds which he does not *believe true* and strictly tenable—so ought not every honest and respectable citizen every where, whether in congress or out of it. But it is the bounden duty of every man when he has formed opinions of men or measures upon grounds which are not likely to be erroneous, to be frank, decisive, and bold in the expression of those opinions—This course is useful to aid and secure the right conduct and safety of those who have not as good opportunities of gathering correct information and extensive knowledge as those we put into high offices, where they have all the facilities and opportunities of getting such information.—It is essential when candidly and honestly uttered, to guard us against the falsehoods and deceptions of designing men. He who shall hold a doctrine contrary to this, is a canting hypocrite and an insiduous enemy to the *real* people, instead of their friend.

Now Sir you have been in congress four years, possessing all the facilities of light that could be thrown on the subject, with every opportunity that any other man in the country could have—you saw a party organized avowedly to pull down the late administration "although they might be as pure as the angels of Heaven" —you heard on the floor of congress charges of the deepest dye—of bargain and corruption of wasteful and profligate expenditure of the publick money, of every crime almost in the catalogue of sins against the late administration—Did you believe them guilty? then how could you remain their friend! Did you believe them innocent of those foul charges? then why refuse to utter such belief? why remain *unlike* every other man in Congress, silent as the tomb? Is this your mode of serving the people, the "real" people? I fancy it will be determined that in thus acting you looked to serving yourself alone!—It was of the last importance to us to do right in the selection of a president; we might lose our liberties by making a mistake in this important choice *we had a right to your testimony,* to the truth or falsehood of those allegations made in this eventful case—you now affect to think that your independence and dignity would have been seriously involved had you appeared before the "real people" in this great trial—important to their well being their happiness, and the enjoyment of those liberties which have thus far been sacredly handed down to them. There is in truth so much sophistry in this, that we are compelled to believe that your "real" reason was a fear that at the end of the contest you might find yourself on the weak side!

You profess to be friendly to the late administration; then why did you vote for

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2940_scm11029-0991.jpg