fought to offer you more equal terms. Let a loaded pistol be brought here immediately, a throw of the die shall decide which of us shall blow out the brains of the other,

"Agreed."

A thrill of horror pervaded them all—some took themselves off, trembling, not wishing to be witnesses of the bloody drama which was in preparation—others animated with the feeling of brutal curiosity, formed a close circle around the gamesters, who seated in face of each other, and separated by a table four feet wide, were watching the preliminaries of the duel. Meantime a third person loaded the fatal weapon in presence of Severy and the French officer, a deadly silence reigned throughout the assembly, and the calm was unbroken save by some words devoid of spleen, exchanged between the adversaries who alone appeared to have retained their sang froid during this tragical moment.

As soon as the pistol was ready the parties took it and examined if all was right, then laying it down upon the table, where handfulls of dice were scattered, each took up three with his dice-box. It was decided that the French officer should have the first throw. He then shakes with a firm hand the box which might render or deprive him of the speech of life; he throws the dice, which the eager looks of the dumb circle closely follow.

"Eleven!"

Tis good play, Commandant, spoke Severy suspending his throw of the dice, the chances are for you. Hear me, if the hazard favors you, as it seems to promise, no pity nor mercy for me, for here I declare upon my honor, you need not expect it from me, should I have a finer play than you. I hold him a coward the one of us two, who shall spare the other.

Play, sir, I dont stand in need of your impertinent advice to inform me what I have to do.

Severy with an ironical smile on his lips tosses the three ivory cubes, which after describing three slightly diverging rays, stop, and show fifteen at pair-royal.

Immediately the circle widens, quitting the side of the French officer—who finding himself alone in front of his enemy, in a measure favored, rises and assumes the firm attitude of a brave man.

Your life is my property sir, says Severy, throwing down the dice box and seizing the pistol, recommend your soul to God.

Well, sir, fire, then, replies the commandant laying his hand upon his heart—fire! an honest man is at all times ready to die!

He had not time to finish. The ball of Severy had shattered his skull, and dispersed his brains amongst the curious gazers, frozen with horror,

After this shocking duel where in general opinion, all blame was attached to Severy, that officer already dreaded by his companions; impressed them still more with a strong feeling of repugnance. Assiduously avoided by every one of good repute, he returned to his fellow citizens, hate for hate—disdain for disdain—and when the insurrection broke out at St. Domingo—he joined the enemies ranks when he fought in command under orders of the English general Maitland.—There showing proofs more than once not only of extreme bravery—but of great skill in stratagem. It was to him that the insurgents owe nearly all their success up to the last engagement near Tiburon where he was killed by a ball in his side at the moment when victory had declared for him.

Spurious Gold Coin of the New Emmission.

The public are cautioned against receiving spurious pieces of coin purporting to be Half and Quarter Eagles of the new emission. They are remarkably well executed, and probably are more difficult to be detected—by persons unacquainted with gold than nine-tenths of the various counterfeit bank notes which are now in circulation throughout the United States.

Bicknell's Reporter.

Retort Courteous.

His (Andrew Jackson's) election will be a curse to the country. Richmond Enquirer.

Ritchie is the greatest scoundrel in America.—Andrew Jackson's declaration to Judge Breckenridge.

It is said that Mr Rothschild has recently lost $5.000.000. by speculations in public stock.

What tune is most likely to captivate a young lady? a for-tune, to be sure. What is a lady's most interesting age? Her marri-age.

Lafayette,

The citizens of Hagerstown, Md. anxious to show their regard for the venerated patriot, have published the following;

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

On the 17th of October, 1834, the funeral procession in commemoration of the death of General LAFAYETTE, will take place in Hagerstown Md. The following order of procession will be observed—

The military in such order as the Brigadier General shall direct.

Music muffled.

FUNERAL CAR

with the American and French Flags, furled, drawn by two Black Steeds.

A Black Steed caparisoned with sword and pistols, dressed in black, and led by a groom in mourning.

Revolutionary Soldiers in open Carriages

Orator of the day, supported by two

MARSHALLS.

Officiating Clergy.
Other Clergy,
Committee of Arrangement,
Ladies in pairs.
Officers of the Army and Navy of the United States.
Invited Strangers, two deep;
Citizens, two deep.

The procession will form at 10 o'clock precisely in West Washington street, the right resting on Jonathan, fronting the court house;—at a proper signal it will proceed up West Washington to Walnut, thence to Franklin, down Franklin to Locust, down Locust to east Washington, up east Washington to the Public Square and from thence down South Potomac street to the Lutheran church; when the procession reaches the Public Square, it will halt to afford the Ladies an opportunity of taking their station in the ranks, who are respectfully invited to join the procession. Upon reaching the Church, the military will take open order and permit the procession to enter; the military will then close, follow in and take the station assigned them:—The following ceremonies will be observed in the church; music during the time the procession is entering—after the procession is seated, a prayer to the Throne of Grace—Music:—addresss by D. C, Yost, Esq; Music; and the whole to conclude with a prayer;—after the ceremonies in the church have closed the procession will not re-form except the military which will be under the direction of the Brigadier General.

At the moment the procession moves from west Washington street the bells of the various churches in town will commence tolling (muffled) and continue to toll until it enters the church. It is hoped that business will be suspended and all the stores and shops closed from 9 o'clock in the morning until 2 o'clock P. m, and that a unanimous co-operation of the citizens be manifested.—

The citizens of Washington county are earnestly invited to attend, and also the citizens of the adjoining counties in Maryland, & Pennsylvania; the uniform companies of Washington & Frederick counties, Md, of Berkeley and Jefferson counties, Va, and of Franklin county, Pa. are especially invited.

The whole under the direction of the chief marshall.

The Globe, that "blessed sheet," has quotations "from Democrats" against the Bank, and amongst other persons, mentioned as a sort of patriarch, is Richard Rush. Mr. Rush, we imagine is now, and ever has been—a Federalist, he was the first (or nearly so, we think the very first) that mounted John Adams's black cockade.

U. S Gazette.

Crime.

We learn from Mr. Powers, the clerk of the Police Court in Boston that since the 1st of January last, there have been 1561 cases brought before this Court, on which more than one thousand persons have been convicted or sent up to the Mun. Court. How many of these prosecutions were probably caused directly or indirectly by Intemperance?

We see it stated in the Eastern papers and we repeat it for the benefit of the Van Burenites here, that Caleb S. Carter and Henry Ilsey, have been discharged from the Portland Custom house because they voted for Mr. Sprague

VAN BUREN MEETING.

The following metrical Resolution was adopted at a meeting of the Van Burenites, held at the Buck Tavern—and it clearly demonstrates that some of the party are blessed with a po-tea-kettle genius;

"On motion Resolved that
Firmly united we shall be,
And rally round Old Hic-ko-*ree*,
And from the boxes we will show,
Our opponents what we can do,
Fly, a long pull, a strong pull, and pull altogether."

Spirit of Shakspeare, but that is exquisite! We have no doubt that the same poetic phrensy possessed this Jackson bard that urged the celebrated Jemmy Calver to perpetrate the following melodious lines;

"The sun was up, the day was clear,
A trusty friend is hard to find;
And then says he, and then says she,
And then says Jemmy Calver,
In the morning clear, then you shall hear,
How frail a thing is man.

Wilmington Tr

From the Philad. Commercial Intelligencer—Extra.

POLITICKS FOR PLAIN DEMOCRATS,

ADDRESSED TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

No. I.

THERE are three classes of politicians who assume the title of Democrats.

The first class is composed of office-hunters and office holders. They call themselves Democrats, because it is the only name known among men whereby they may enter into office. They are a gracious race, and never cavil at the principles, nor object to the measures of the powers that be. Their political creed is laid down in the blue book—and the only arguments which reach their convictions, are those which are backed by a salary.

The second class is made up of those who neither know nor care what are the principles of Democracy, but vote the regular ticket however constituted. They will gulp down, with strange complacency, the rankest Federalism, if the dose be labled 'Democracy,' & administered by the regular physician.—These men move in herds, they adore the name Democracy without knowing what it means; and follow the banner of the party, as the Mahometans follow the breeches of the prophet, even when it is borne by their foes. They are a credulous, harmless and patient people who never move out of the traces, and are deaf to reason, patriotism, every thing, in short, save the regular word of command. They form an obedient and well disciplined corps: and fight as willingly and as well on one side as the other.

From either of these classes it would be folly to expect independence, patriotism, or a devotion to liberty. They were born for shackles; and should the spirit of our Washington stoop from the skies to rebuke them—should the gulf of despotism yawn at their feet, they would remain unmoved, Freedom has nothing to hope from them.

But there is another class, the true Democracy of the land, which comprises the yeomanry, unbought, intelligent fearless and free; who sustain Democracy because they consider its principles the only rules upon which our government can be administered, so as permanently to secure to the people the blessings of freedom, union and order. These men seek no office, bow to no faction, have no wish but for their country, no master save their God. It was they who vindicated Democracy in '98, and they will revive and re-establish it in its primitive purity, and conservative vigour in 1834.

To them I address myself. I am one of them. I love Democracy for itself; and am willing to brave any or all parties in its support. I have no interest in this question which every Democrat does not share; and I ask from those, who, with me, cherish a sincere and disinterested devotion to Democracy and freedom, a frank and liberal hearing.

The object of the following numbers is to point out how, when, and by whom the principles of Democracy have been violated; the results of those derelictions, and the remedial measures which should be adopted by those who desire to save the country by a revival of the Democratic party.

No. II.

CONDITION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The Democratic party, when first organized, came fresh from the glorious school of the revolution, Its principles, founded in the purest devotion to constitutional freedom, and the sovereignty of the states, were sustained with a fervent but disinterested zeal. Ardent, devoted, without fear and without reproach, the Democrats of that day toiled not for office or honor but for freedom—and triumphed, not to aggrandize themselves, but to elevate & bless their country.

After a protracted struggle; the Democratic party, led on by Jefferson, succeeded in obtaining the administration of the government. The banner of Democracy floated in triumph. The patriarchs of the party were elevated to the high places of the government; and the policy of Jefferson, republican and therefore mild, soon hushed the growlings of discontent and envy.

Years elapsed. The fathers of the party left the stage. The opposition was generally abandoned; and the mass of the Federalists mingled with their old antagonists. The weapons of the party grew rusty, its principles were not re-asserted because they were not denied; and the lethargy of security and ease crept over the ranks of the Democracy.

The aspect of the party gradually & insensibly changed. One after another the principles of Jefferson were frittered away. The inheritance of principle, so nobly won by the sires, was soon dissipated by the sons; and splendid but meretricious schems of government seduced the party from its ancient faith. The barriers of principle were levelled, and every aspirant, whatever his political creed, became a Democrat. Offices were multiplied. The government soon attracted a herd of courtiers. The party split into various angry and office seeking factions, all equally selfish and equally devoid of principle. Politics became a trade. The lust of office grew into a ruling passion with our people; and our political contentions eventually presented nothing but a degraded, unprincipled, and loathsome squabble for the paltry spoils of office.

To gratify these passions, it was necessary to centrol the people. The ingenuity of selfish craft soon effected this. A party machinery was erected by which the people were corrupted or cheated by the office seekers, and the sacred name of Democracy was profaned to cover the vilest schemes of political imposture. One check was added after another, till it became impossible for the voice of a freeman to reach the public councils through the intermediate obstacles of caucuses, cabals, societies, conventions and other corrupt political devices.

Thus deceived, corrupted, or controlled, the people were, and are no longer free. The right of suffrage is a mere shadow, a mockery. The office holders prepare and propose to us our tickets? and we perform the empty ceremony of electing them.

Such is the condition of what was, but alas! is no longer the Democratic party! What, it will be asked, must be done to retrieve it? We answer, let every man who values its principles, rally around the banner of '98; let him spurn the paltry shackles of the office-holders, and join those who would purify the government, rescue the constitution, and re-establish Democracy in all its primitive purity and glory.

No. III.

CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.

It is time for the Democrat to pause and ponder. We are surrounded by awful portents. Who, among the oldest of us, has witnessed times like the present? No honest man contemplates the aspect of affairs without fear and trembling.

Does he cherish the constution? He finds it spurned beneath the feet of open and hardy usurpation,

Is he jealous of the executive? He sees it overshadowing the entire government; rendered, by official management, supreme, supreme; and using that supremacy to oppress and ruin the country.

Does he love his country? He beholds her currency deranged, her commerce decayed, her enterprize chilled, and her promises blasted.

Does he pant for public tranquility? He sees the country lashed into a tempest, which threatens to everthrow the government itself.

Is he a champion of the sovereignty of the people? He sees that sovereignty destroyed by an extended scheme of official corruption and imposture.

Does he advocate a purity and economy in the administration of the government? He finds its departments bankrupt with profligacy and reeking with corruption: and its expenditures doubled within the lapse of but a few years.

Is he a patriot? He sees documents issued avowing principles which even a Paris or a London legislature would receive with indignation.

He sees an oligarchy of office-holders corrupt and powerful beyond parallel in any country.

He sees the President warring openly against the existence of the senate, one of the most sacred branches of the gavernment.

He sees the credit of the country wantonly destroyed, and the measure made a subject of open exultation.

He sees every honest cabinet officer leave the administration, and lift up his hands in horror against it.

He sees the government administered by a cabal of wretches, obscure and unprincipled, without character or responsibility.

He sees the public treasure seized by the executive, and scattered abroad for the purposes of bribery and corruption.

He sees every principle which the President formerly avowed, now abandoned—and every pledge which he gave, violated.

But worse than all, he sees a multitude so misled by personal attachment or chained by party prejudice, that they look with apathy on the war against our sacred charter: see it struck, with bold and reckless violence, to the earth; and "shout at every stab."

These facts are undeniable. What is the cause of the present lamentable condition of our beloved country? We do not hesitate to answer, palpable and repeated violations by the present administration, of the original principles of Democracy.

Can we save the party? *Can we save the country?* WE CAN! Not, however, by idle wishes—not by lethargic patriotism which hopes for the best, and awaits the result in listless inactivity—not by servile attachment to any faction, nor by a reckless confidence in any man: but by stern, devoted and sleepless opposition to usurpation and corruption; by reverting to the original principles of Democracy, and devotion of spirit, to the salvation of the constitution and the country.

It is for this that we appeal to Democrats. We invoke them in the name of that freedom for which the blood of their fathers was poured out like water; that freedom which, unless the people rouse to its rescue, will now be lost in a Presidential despotism. The crisis is greater than that of '76. Then the peril was foreign, now it is a disease in our own system; then defeat would only have been the signal for renewed exertion and eventful victory, now if we fall, it is never to rise again. The fire of liberty once extinguished, can never be rekindled on the same altar.

Let those who would cherish that fire examine the facts for themselves. Every true Democrat is the champion of liberty; and when he discovers, as on examination he must discover, that the present is a contest for freedom, he will spurn the shackles of the office holders, and stand forth prepared to sustain, sternly and manfully, the sacred principles of his fathers,

No IV.

INCONSISTENCY OF THE ADMINISTRATION:

It is not our purpose to speak uncharitably of the aged man who presides over the republic. The writer is himself a 'Jackson man;' and though constrained to oppose the dreadful abuses of the administration, will not decry his real merits, nor attempt to diminish any claims he may have upon the affections of the people. He addresses himself particularly to those who have voted for Jackson. They cannot vote for him again, and there is or ought to be no feeling to dissuade them from the stern and patriotick task of probing the wounds of the republic.

One great source of existing evils is the absence of all confidence in the administration. Many causes have combined to produce this result. The first and greatest is the violation, by the administration, of every pledge and every principle on which it was elected.

It may be remembered that Jackson is the only candidate who ever descended to win support by giving pledges and making promises; and the only one whose pledges and promises were violated.

We will proceed to designate what those promises were, and how they were violated.

Among other virtuous provisions assumed by him previous to the election, was a decided opposition to every thing calculated to increase the dangerous power of the executive. For this purpose he was favourable to confining the president to a term of four years.—In his first message, he recommended a change of the constitution, by which the presidential term would be thus altered. Yet he franked a letter to a Pennsylvania senator, desiring him to pracure a second nomination—he effected his object—he hastened into the field, and triumphed.

In the celebrated letter of General Jackson to the Tennessee Legislature, written before his election, and teeming with pledges, all of which have been violated, he said "if important appointments continue to devolve upon the representatives in congress, it requres no depth of thought to be convinced that corruption will become the order of the day; and that, under the garb of conscientious sacrifices to establish precedents for the public good, evils of serious importance to the freedom and prosperity of the republic may arise. It is through this channel that the people may expect to be attacked in their constitutional sovereignty, and where tyranny may be apprehended to spring up in some favorable emergency.

Yet since Jackson's election, more appointments have been made from the two houses of congress, than took place under all the other presidents since the formation of the constitution. Fifteen have been appointed from the senate and twenty-six from the house, making a total of forty-one.

One of the prominent principles recognised and urged in the election of Jackson, was official reform. The people were determined to secure the purity of the elective franchise from the dangers of official interference: Jackson stood before them pledged to sustain that reform, and in his inaugural addresses, thus solemnly repeated the obligation;—"Conspicuous among the objects of reform will be my efforts to prevent the patronage of the general government being brought to bear on popular sentiment in reference to political questions.

Yet since his election, the number of national officers have been increased to an enormous army of forty thousand men, generally chosen from among the most viloent partisans; and instead of being "prevented from bringing the patronage of the general government to bear on popular sentiment," they are encouraged so to do, by species of corruption, and punished for political inactivity by proscription and dismissal. Never were the office holders of any government so active as ours are.—They, indeed, form the leaders and active members of the administration party, and not only engross the political power of the country, but use it for the most corrupt purposes, and in the most ruinous manner.

We will defer to future numbers an exposition of his flagrant departure from the principles on which he was elected, by his violation of state rights in the Proclamation and Force Bill—by his dereliction from a strict construction of the constitution in the protest and other acts and documents: by the forgetfulness of the jealousy with which the executive should be regarded, exhibited in every act of his administration.

So incessantly variable and wide inconsistent have been the acts, opinions and principles of General Jackson at different times, that is impossible any man, whatever his party or principles, to sustain him consistently, with confidence.

Is he a Democrat? Jackson has not only violated every principle of Democracy, but has dismissed every Democrat in his cabinet, to make room for acknowledged and ardent Federalists.

Is he a Federalists? Jackson has denounced them with a bitterness almost unequaled, and was favourable to hanging them during the last wars.

Is he a nullifier? Jackson has, in his proclamation, avowed the broadest doctrines of the rankest school of consolidation.

Is he a consolidationist? Jackson has, in explicit terms, approved the widest doctrines of nullification, as expounded by Hayne and Hamilton.

Is he an anti-bank man? Jackson has admitted the constitutionality and expediency of a bank. and is now doing all in his power to erect the most corrupt banking system under heaven by means of numberless subsidized state banks.

Is he favorable to a bank? Jackson has shaken the government to its foundation, violated the constitution, & impoverished the people, in opposing the bank, and now swears that no bank shall be incorporated.

Is he favorable to internal improvements by the national government?—Jackson has vetoed several bills on the express ground of opposition to the principle.

Is he opposed to interal improvements? Jackson has also signed a number of bills recognizing the doctrine in its fullest sense.

Is he favorable to the appointment of congressmen? Jackson stands pledged before heaven and earth against it.

Is he opposed to it? Jackson has practised, and is practising it to an unprecedented extent.

Is he for the Tariff? Jackson has been its bitterest and worst foe.

Is he against the Tariff? Jackson has been its open champion.

Is he favourable to presidential eligibility for two terms? Jackson pledged himself to serve but one.

Is he favourable to that limitation? Jackson has served two terms, & is understood to be anxious for a third.

Is he favourable to party distinctions? Jackson has denounced party as a "monster," and advised Monroe to prostrate it,

Is he opposed to parties? Jackson sacrifices the freedom and welfare of the country to sustain party distinctions.

He has been every thing in turns—At this moment it is impossible to tell what are the principles of the administration, or to satisfy ourselves that it has any. It is consistent only in its arbitrary despotism, its avarice of power, its recklessness, folly and corruption.



TIMES & ADVERTISER

Centreville: E. S. Jac

OCTOBER 4, 1834.

☞ We beg, we entreat the people to discard political feelings, in the election of the Levy Court. Vote for the best men qualified—your interest demands it and your pockets will have to answer the charge if you do not.

The Easton races took place last week and gave fine sport to the turf men. Mr. Biddle's Maid of the Oak, by Eclipse, took the colt's purse for $[illegible]. Gen, Forman's horse Uncle Sam, by John Richards, took the 2d days purse of 300 dollars.

Col. Emory's Queen Ann, by John Richards, took the 3d day's purse of 100 dollars.

Friends of the Constitution,

REMEMBER

That Monday next

DECIDES

Whether WE, the People, have the Sovereign power, or ANDREW JACKSON.

To the Polls, then

TO THE POLLS!!!

Let every man assert and maintain his BIRTH RIGHT.