may be able to discover and avoid these suspicious characters. All connexion with them is disreputable; and great injury to health, purse, and fame, attend the slightest intimacy.

[*By request.*]

WHOSE CANDIDATE IS HE?

The Jackson presses and Jackson men would fain get up an opinion that their candidate is the Republican candidate. 'By their fruits ye shall know them." Tell me your company, and I will tell you who you are.

I AARON BURR, and the Swartwouts, and their partizans, those who in the *West*, twenty years ago would have dismembered the Union, are zealously in favor of General Jackson, as the next President.

II. TIMOTHY PICKERING, Harrison Gray Otis, and those who in the *East*, of Blue Light memory, got up the Hartford Convention to dismember the Union ten years ago, are zealously for Gen. Jackson, as the next President.

III. HAMILTON, M'Duffie, and those who are now, in the *South*, preaching up a dismemberment of the Union and non-intercourse and consumption with the Northern Middle and Western States, are zealously in favor of Gen. Jackson as President of the United States.

IV. *Giles and Livingston*, and all who arrayed themselves and voted against the address in favor of Washington, are in favor of Gen. Jackson as President of the United States.

Can the candidate of such men and such combinations, be the Republican candidate?

Can the candidate of such men, and such combinations, be fit to be the Ruler of a Free People? *Dem Press.*

New Kind of Imposition.—A man named Walker well known as an occacional occupant of our jail, made his escape some months since from confinement, but with a hardihood not uncommon with those who are lost to all sense of shame, took up his quarters within a few miles of the city, and with the aid of two vagabonds like himself, formed an independent corps of engineers, furnished themselves with a few poles, and a line, and commenced running a route of their own, making at a point to arrive near a good farm house a little before breakfast or dinner, fix up their poles on one side of the garden or orchard, or barn-yard, and a second at a distance on the other side, as soon as this was done, a great bawling and noise was made by one of these levellers, who would cry out, *lower—a little lower; higher*, &c. until the bellowing brought out the whole family—when, lo! there were the engineers, laying out a road in the very track that would do them most injury. The alarmed farmer expostulates—wonders if they could'nt go a little way round to save his garden, his orchard, his spring-house, or his barnyard—inquires if they had breakfasted, or dined, or would drink something—the weather was parching hot. The gentlemen, when well treated, were willing to accommodate, and would try another course; but if the farmer was grummish, it was nothing but dash through the cabbage bed—down with the fences—thrash down the grain to let him see the mark upon the pole—*and higher! higher! a little lower!* was roared out as before, until the farmer obtained a suspension of hostilities by an invitation, treat or drink, and then the accommodating engineers moved off to make another exploration. Walker, the chief of the corps, has explored his way into the criminal apartment, and the chain carriers and target men are dismissed the service.—*Lancaster Gazette.*

Melancholy Occurrence.—On Wednesday evening last, between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock, *Mr. Elle Holtzman*, an old and respectable inhabitant of Georgetown arose from his bed in a profound sleep and precipitated himself out of the second story window of his dwelling, and so seriously injured himself, as to cause his death in a short time afterwards.—*Columbian.*

WOMAN.—Never shrink from a woman of strong sense. If she becomes attached to you, it will be from seeing and valuing similar qualities in yourself. You may trust her, for she knows the value of your confidence; you may consult her, for she is able to devise; and does so at once with the firmness of reason, and the consideration of affection. Her love will be lasting, for it will be strong and ardent, for weak minds are not capable of the loftier grades of passion. If you prefer attaching to yourself a woman of feeble understanding, it must be either from fearing to encounter a superior person, or from the poor vanity of preferring that admiration which springs from ignorance, to that which arises from appreciation.

Centreville Times,

&(E.S.) *PUBLICK ADVERTISER*

MEN AND MEASURES.

CENTREVILLE (E.S.) MD.

SATURDAY EVENING JULY 26.

☞ Our Bridge-builders, Masons, &c. are referred to the advertisement of the Rail Road Company, of Baltimore, to be found on the 4th page.

The Easton Argus don't relish our exposure of the meanness of some of the Combination Prints in perverting the plain and honest sentiments of Mr. Clay to the worst of purposes. The Argus talks about gentility, and affects false notions of delicacy. He doesn't at all hesitate to aid in the dissemination of what was a mean perversion of language; but complains most piteously of his sensibilities being affected by having the effusions of some of his contemporaries exposed, and falsehood plainly proved on them.

The Editor, too, refers to former friendships; does he see any thing different in us now—excepting that we love vice less, and admire virtue more?

Our habitation, true, is "not there," but "here;" and we shall at some future day be "elsewhere," when the Argus shall have due information if he long for it.

THE CHESTERTOWN MEETING

of Saturday, last, was more numerously attended than any other political meeting ever held on the Eastern Shore of Maryland—the assemblage of politicians was immense; and drawn almost from the extreme ends of the Peninsula. It was literally a Jackson meeting; but the Heroites having thrown the glove to the friends of the Administration, they thought proper to take it up, and battle the cause with them in the fullness and honesty of their zeal.

The previous day Marshals had been appointed by either party to enforce order and decorum throughout the meeting. At 9 o'clock the regulations were read from the stand, after which the speaking was commenced by Mr. R. W. Ringgold, who was followed by Mr. M'Culloh of Baltimore. He was followed by Mr. J. P. Heath, who was succeeded by R. H. Goldsborough, Esqr. W. Carmichael succeeded Mr. Goldsborough, who was answered by Mr. E. F. Chambers, each gentleman being limited to one hour.

Circumstances prevented us from hearing any of the gentlemen except Messrs M'Culloh and Goldsborough, and we hesitate not to say that their respective addresses, considered as they were, off-handed effusions, contained as clear and convincing arguments in reference to the subject of the Presidency, as any speech we ever heard on that interesting subject. They united great clearness with remarkable strength and beauty of language, and were attentively regarded on all hands, while expressing the honest convictions of *their* judgements, and exhorting their bearers to a candid and deliberate exercise of their reason on this momentous and all-important question. We say it emphatically, that nothing but the strongest passions of the mind could controul the feelings of their adversaries, and prevent them from uniting, in a deep voice in support of the patriotick Statesman and friend of his Country who now rules the nation.

Our only regret is that we cannot furnish alike the arguments of our friends as well adversaries; adduced on this interesting occasion.

At about 4 o'clock the assemblage broke up, and each party retired to their respective taverns, to a free dinner, prepared by the hospitable citizens of Kent. After dinner, each party headed by the drum and fife, promenaded the streets. At which time, a hasty calculation awarded to the administration party something of a majority. The utmost harmony prevailed throughout the meeting. Great thanks are due to the politeness and attention of the marshals of the day, to Capt. Stanley, and to the citizens of Chestertown, generally.

Col. Roe, of this county, showed us a few days since, a stalk of Rye grown in his neighbourhood which measured 8 ft. 6 inches, in height.

Infanticide. A Jury of Inquest was called, on Monday last, to view the body of Ann Caroline Emory, infant daughter of the Rev. John Emory. The report was, that the said infant came to her death by the exhibition of laudanum by the hand of negro Elanor—the negro is now in confinement in the Jail in Centreville, to await trial at the next October Term, of Queen Ann's County Court.

There is a stalk of corn about 20yds. of the editor's residence, which measures 16 ft. in height. By the time the owner gets on Horseback to top it, it is presumable that it will have grown another foot.

FOREIGN.

Highly Important from Europe.

The packet ship Britannia, arrived at New York from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 9th ult. bringing London papers of the 8th.

We give below the substance of a Bulletin containing accounts of sanguinary engagements between the Russians and Turks, the authenticity of which however, is denied in several of the English papers. There is no official account of any blow having been struck, but there is no doubt, that the Russians have encountered the most powerful resistance.

FIRST BATTLE BETWEEN THE RUSSIANS AND TURKS,

From the Neurenburg Correspondent, May 25.

"On the night of the 13th, a powerful body of the Russian forces crossed the Danube, near Silistria; and the Turks after an obstinate engagement on the 15th. in which they mustered more men than it was supposed could be brought together at the point where they were attacked, were defeated with a loss of between 9,000 and 10,000 killed, and 3,500 prisoners. The loss on the Russian side seems to have been by no means inconsiderable, amounting in all to 3,750 killed and wounded. The rapidity with which the passage of the Danube has been effected, at a point so far to the west as Silistria, is extraordinary, and must contribute materially to the success of the campaign. In consequence of the action, a considerable Turkish force, amounting, it is said to 35,000 men, is shut up in the fortresses on the Danube. The details describe that the Russian divisions, after assembling on the 13th May, crossed the Danube where the Turks, three thousand strong, were encamped behind the garden of this place towards Rudschuk, under the command of Bona Mustapha, Pacha of Two-Tails.

The Russians got possession of the whole of the Turkish camp, all the tents, and a great quantity of ammunition of all kinds, 43 new brass canon, 13 very large and 10 smaller mortars, and 107 standards.

The Courier of the 7th says "that some alarm was excited in the city in the morning, in consequence of a statement, put forth with great confidence. That a coolness had taken place between this country and France, upon the affairs of Greece,—that our efforts to prevent France from interfering directly in behalf of Greece had failed,—that Charles X. had resolved to act by himself and for himself, to deliver, organize, and occupy Greece,—that the army collected in the vicinity of Toulon, was intended for the Morea,—that this intention was viewed with alarm by our Ministers, who had used every means of persuasion to induce France to relinquish a plan, the execution of which might hasten the dissolution of the present order of things in Europe: that she availed herself of the present crises, and of the difficulties in which she imagines involved us, to carry her intention into effect,—finally, that she had determined to adopt a course of policy different from that which she had bound herself to pursue."

AUSTRIA.—Prusia has announced her intention to remain neutral, on the express condition, that Austria will do the same. What Austria will do is a problem—her large levies and her position on the borders of Servia, indicate any thing except a determination of neutrality. Accounts from Vienna state that,

"Several changes are going to be made in the depatrment of Foreign Affairs. It is said that Count de Bombelles, now Minister of Florence, will go in the same capacity to Brussels, and that he will be succeeded at Florence by Prince Victor de Metternich, son of the Chancellor, and who is now attached to the legation at Paris; Count de Mier, Minister at Brussels, will succeed Prince Palifi at Dresden.

"The camp which is to be formed in September, near Luxemburg, will consist of 24 battalions of infantry, 28 squadrons of cavalry, and a park of 54 pieces of artillery."

GREECE.—Count Capo D'Istria is playing the Russian in Greece to such a degree, that many of the English Philhellenes have left the service in disgust. The London Sun says, "We can positively assure our readers that the British Government have been officially informed of this circumstance. Report, and we think well founded, states that some immediate movement will be made amongst our troops in consequence."

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

Ibrahim Pacha is quiet; he has about thirty thousand troops, scantily supplied.

A letter from Zante, dated the 1st of May, announces the arrival at Patras of the Greek Bishops, deputed by the Patriarch of Constantinople to propose terms of submission to the Greeks in the name of the Porte, and to offer the verbal pledge of amnesty and oblivion of the past. These bishops were escorted by a numerous party of Turks, & were to join Ibrahim Pacha at Coron to take further instructions from him with which they intended to proceed to Napoli di Romania. It is hardly necersary to add, that no prospect whatever existed of their proposals being in the least attended to.

CHANGE IN THE BRITISH MINISTRY.—The rumored changes in the British Cabinet, says the Boston Gazette are confirmed by the arrival of the Charles Drew. It appears that Lord Palmerston, Mr. Lamb, and Mr. Huskisson have retired, and Mr. Chas. Grant, and Lord Dudley, have sent in their resignations.—These are all adherents of the late *Mr.* Canning, and accepted office with the understanding that the affairs of the government would in the main, be conducted on the liberal principles of the late premier; and they in fact constituted the strength of Lord Wellington's Cabinet.

The members who now remain in the administration are of tory politics, though none of them are the most intolerant of that party, as the nation will no longer endure politicians of that school.

The only men who continue in the administration, of any name or influence are Lord Wellington and Mr. Peel. The former from the great services he has rendered in a military capacity, and his popularity with the army, must always be a man of much importance, but he has no qualifications which can entitle him to be considered for a moment, as the leading man in any administration whatever may be his official rank.

That Lord W. has strong powers of mind no one can doubt who is acquainted with the great actions he has performed, but as a civilian, few men ever made so poor a figure, who have found their way into high office;—and added to his other disqualifications, he is so notorious for his habits of dissipation, as to have lost the confidence and esteem of the best portion of the nation.

Mr. Peel has no doubt been the most influential and active member of Lord W.'s administration and has been so in part from his subserviency to the views of the less liberal and aristocratic portion of the nation, to which the administration leaped. Mr. Huskisson is, however, infinately his superior as a statesman and was unquestionably looked up to by the nation at large as the strongest man in the administration. In point of education Mr. P. has probably some advantages over Mr. H. and as a general debater in the house of Commons is more able to take the lead; but Mr. Huskisson with higher qualities of mind and greater experience in public affairs, and above all, with a character for disinterestedness and integrity, *exercises a moral power over the nation which Mr. P. is never likely to attain.*

Mr. Peel came into public life under the influence of his father's wealth, and has been sustained and advanced by his close attachment and zeal, in behalf of the high church party—and the least enlightened and least liberal, but powerful and wealthy portion of the aristocracy. He is no doubt a man of respectable talents, much industry, and excellent character but much of his reputation as a statesman arose from his sitting in the same cabinet with *Mr.* Canning and his associates, and sharing in the praises bestowed upon measures which he in fact had very little agency in originating—He has on the whole declined in reputation, since he seperated from the Canning party, previous to that minister's death.

Mr. Huskisson, on the other hand, came into public life unaided by family or wealth and made his way to the highest stations by dint of his talents, his integrity, and great public usefulness. He has always acted with great independence and sometimes at the expense of his poplarity, but more fortunate than some policians, he has lived long enough to overcome all impediment, and has at this moment, more reputation and probably more power over the public mind, than any man in the nation.

Earl Dudley has the reputation of great talents, but is immensely rich, and it is doubtful whether he can ever submit to the labours which are indispensable to a leading member of an Administration. He was always in habits of the closest intimacy and friendship with the late mr. Canning, which is of itself one strong evidence of his talents and his merit.

Mr Grant is the son of a London merchant has filled several important officers—succeeded mr. Huskisson as President of the Board of Trade, and in point of talents and character, stands somewhat on a level with mr. Peel, and if he has not attained so high a political station, it is on account of his more liberal opinions and independent conduct.

Lord Palmerston has for many years been *Minister* of War, and was probably placed in that situation more by the influence of his family than by his own talents. Mr. Lamb belongs to the Whig party, but as yet has not attained any political celebrity.

There will now be a struggle between the tory and Whig party for the ascendency in the new Administration. The more enlightened and the more numerous part of the nation are with the latter; but the preponderance of wealth and family rank and the strength of the Church party, will support the former, and there is some danger they may prevail. *Balt. Pat.*

[*By Request.*]

MR. ADAMS AND GENERAL JACKSON.

JOHN Q. ADAMS' LETTER TO LEVITT HARRIS.

GHENT, 18th November, 1814.

The occurrences of the war in America have been of a diversified nature. Success and defeat have alternately attended the armies of both belligerents, and hitherto have left them nearly where they were at the commencement of the campaign. It has been, on our part, merely defensive, with the single exception of taking Fort Erie, with which it began. The battles of Chippewa and Bridgewater, the defence of Fort Erie on the 25th August, and the naval action on Lake Champlain on the 11th September, have redounded to our glory as much as to our advantage; while the loss of Washington, the capitulations of Alexandria and of Washington county, Massachusetts, and Nantucket, have been more disgraceful to us than injurious,

☞ THE DEFENCE OF BALTIMORE HAS GIVEN US LITTLE MORE TO BE PROUD OF THAN THE DEMONSTRATION AGAINST IT HAS AFFORDED TO OUR ENEMY.

Prevost's retreat from Plattsburg has been more disgraceful to them than honorable to us; and Wellington's veterans, the fire-eater Brisbane and the fire brand Cockburn, have kept the rankest of our MILITIA in countenance by their *expertness in the art of running away.*

The general issue of the campaign is yet to come, and there is too much reason to "apprehend that it will be unfavorable to our side." Left by a concurrence of circumstances unexampled in the annals of the world, to struggle alone and friendless against the whole Colossal power of Great Britain; fighting in reality against her for the cause of Europe, with all Europe coldly looking on, basely bound not to raise in our favour a helping hand, secretly wishing us success, and not daring so much as to cheer us in the strife, what could be expected from the first forces of this unequal conflict, but disaster and distomfiture to us?

☞ Divided among ourselves, more in passion than interest, with "half the Nation sold by their prejudice and their ignorance to our enemy, with a feeble and penurious government, with five Frigates for a navy, and scarcely five efficient regiments for an army;" *how can it be expected that we should resist the mass of force which that GIGANTIC power has collected to crush at a blow?*

This too, is the moment which she has chosen to break through all the laws of war, acknowledged and respected by civilized nations. Under the false pretence of retaliation, has formally declared the determination to destroy and lay waste all the towns on the sea coast which may be assailable. The ordinary horrors of war are mildness and mercy, in comparison with what British vengeance and malice have denounced against us. We must go through it all. I trust in God we shall rise in triumph over all—but the first shock is the most terrible part of the process, and it is that which we are now enduring.

GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON.

In the spring of 1819, Jackson visited Baltimore was presented with a handsome address by Edward Johnson, Mayor, on behalf of the corporation and complimented with a public dinner. From his reply to the address, we extract the following paragraph, and give also his toast at the dinner. You have heard Adam's opinion of the defence of Baltimore—now hear Jackson's

"The happiness which I derive from this distinguished honour is heightened by the recollection that it is offered by a portion of my fellow citizens, who glo-